





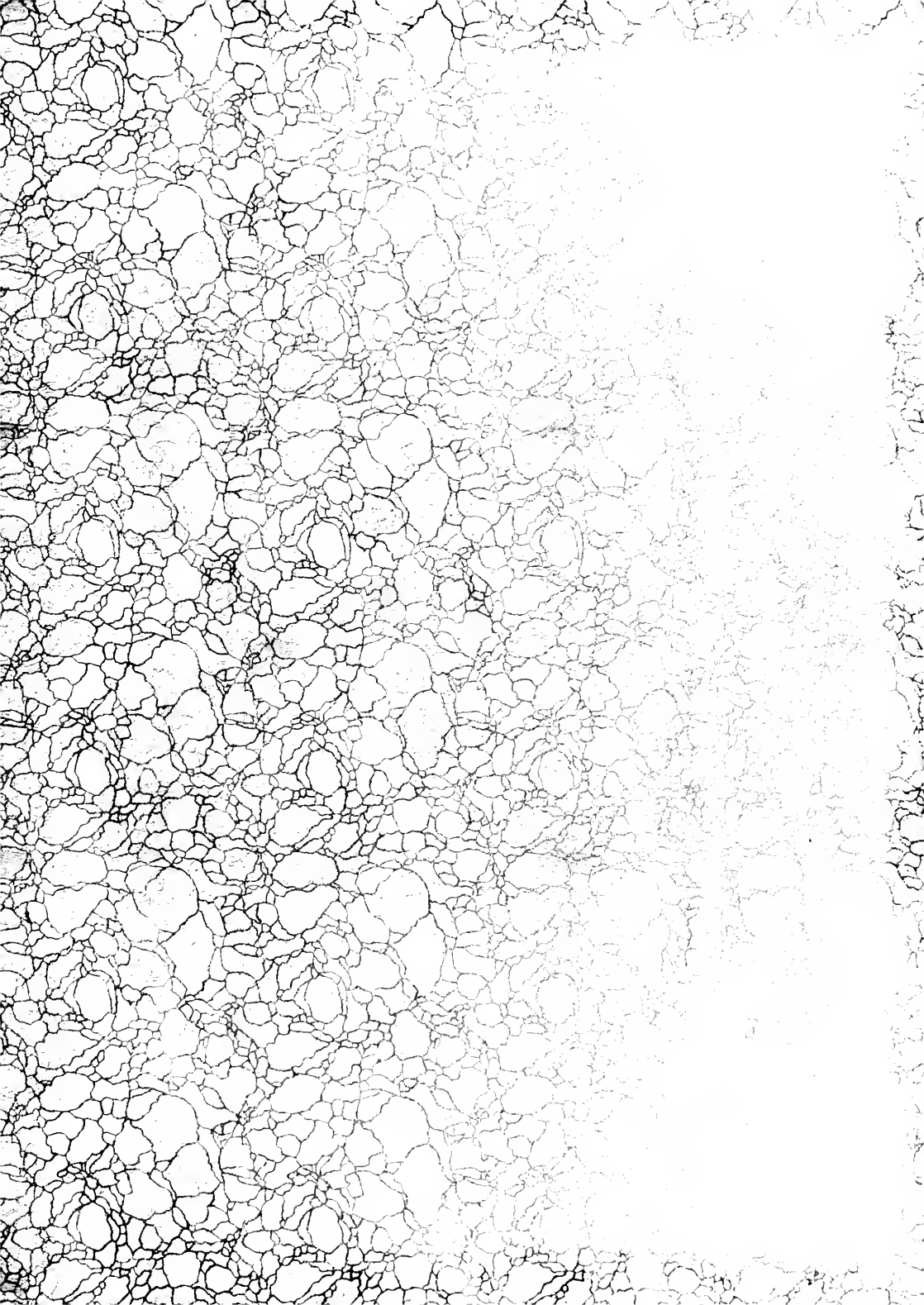
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COMPENDIUM  
OF  
*History and Biography*  
OF  
MINNEAPOLIS AND HENNEPIN  
COUNTY, MINNESOTA

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MAJ. R. I. HOLCOMBE, *Historical Editor*  
WILLIAM H. BINGHAM, *General Editor*

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WITH SPECIAL ARTICLES BY  
CHAS. M. LORING, THOMAS B. WALKER, GEORGE H. CHRISTIAN,  
GEORGE H. WARREN, AND OTHERS

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*ILLUSTRATED*

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# FOREWORD

This compendium of history and biography aims to present to the residents of Minneapolis and the general public a clear, succinct and comprehensive account of this region from the earliest prehistoric period of which any authentic information, written, archaeological or traditional, is attainable.

The publishers believe that in the treatment of aboriginal doings and developments they have explored a hitherto largely untrodden field and given an account of it far more complete, accurate and satisfactory than any that has ever before appeared in any publication. They feel confident, too, that in tracing the course of early explorations in this part of the country and following the footsteps of the heroic adventures who made those explorations they have won a degree of success never before attained. They have used every precaution to verify all the facts and deductions given, and are therefore convinced that every statement made in this volume can be fully and safely relied on.

In dealing with the period from the foundation of the city to the present time the publishers have found an inexhaustible fund of information and suggestion. The invasion and conquest of a wilderness; the wrestling of a vast domain of hill and valley, forest and prairie, from its nomadic and savage denizens; its transformation into an empire rich in all the elements of modern civilization—basking in the smiles of pastoral abundance, resounding with the din of fruitful industry, busy with the mighty volume of a multiform and far-reaching commerce and bright with the luster of high mental, moral and spiritual life—the home of an enterprising, progressive, all-daring people, as they founded and have built it, is always and everywhere an inspiring theme, and nowhere is it richer in elements of true heroism, brighter with the radiance of genuine manhood and womanhood or more signally blessed with the results of endurance bravely borne and industry well applied than here in Minneapolis, which was born and has grown to its present magnitude and importance within the memory of persons who are still living.

The book teems with biographies of the progressive men of Minneapolis—those who laid the foundations of its greatness and those who have built and are building on the superstructure—and is adorned with portraits of a large number of them. It also gives a comprehensive survey of the numerous lines of productive energy which distinguish the people of the city at the present time and those in which its residents have been engaged at all periods in the past since the settlement of the region began. And so far as past history and present conditions disclose them, the work indi-

cates the trend of the city's activities and the goal which they aim to reach.

No attempt has been made to give undue tone or a spectacular appearance to the course of events recorded in this volume. Essential history insists on writing itself, and refuses to be anticipated, controlled or turned from its destined way. What the men and women of Minneapolis have done and are doing for its advancement and improvement embodies the real essence of the city's growth and progress, and points out, with unmistakable significance, the sterling characteristics of the people who have wrought the great wonder-work of its creation and development.

In their arduous task of preparing this compendium of history and biography its publishers and promoters have had most valuable assistance from Mr. Warren Upham, the accomplished and accommodating secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society. He has freely, cheerfully and at all times placed at their disposal, not only all the publications in the State Historical Library, but also all the stores of his own extensive knowledge and teeming memory of persons and events connected with the swift march of Minnesota from the far frontier to the heart of civilization.

The special thanks of the publishers are due also and are warmly tendered to Mr. C. M. Loring for his splendid and sparkling chapter entitled "Looking Through a Vista of Fifty Years;" to Mr. Thomas B. Walker for his highly entertaining and valuable "Early History of the Lumber Industry;" to Mr. George H. Christian for his graphic and interesting account of the founding of the milling industry and fast-fading stories of its early days; to Mr. George H. Warren for showing in an impressive way the relationship of the woodsmen to the lumber industry, the vital necessity for their service and its inestimable value; to Major R. I. Holcombe for his masterful work in preparing the general history of the city which enriches the volume, and to many other persons whose aid is highly appreciated but who are too numerous to be mentioned specifically by name. Without the valuable and judicious aid of all these persons, those who are named and those who are not, it would have been impossible to compile a history of the completeness and high character this one is believed to have. Finally, to the residents of Minneapolis and Hennepin County, to whose patronage the book is indebted for its publication, and whose life stories constitute a large part of its contents, the publishers freely tender their grateful thanks, with the hope that the volume will be an ample and satisfactory recompense. It is submitted to the judgment of the public with no other voice to proclaim its worth than that of its own inherent merits, whatever they may be.





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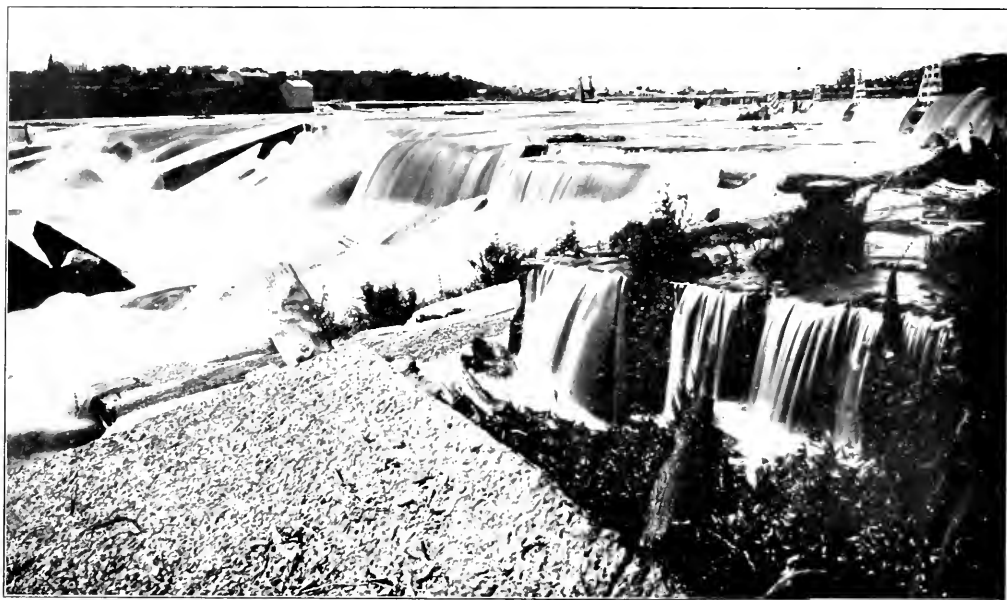
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ST. ANTHONY FALLS IN 1853

Showing the first suspension bridge built that year, and the first to span the river anywhere.



COL. JOHN HARRINGTON STEVENS

First settler on the original site of Minneapolis. (From photo in 1880.)



CHARLES HOAG

The prominent pioneer who gave the City of Minneapolis its name. (From an old newspaper print.)



# HISTORY OF MINNEAPOLIS AND HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA

## CHAPTER I.

### MINNEAPOLIS IN PRE-HISTORY AND IN THE EARLIEST RECORD.

THE MOUND BUILDERS' OCCUPATION—THE COMING OF THE FIRST CAUCASIANS—THE DISCOVERY OF THE GREAT FALLS  
BY THE HUMBLE PRIEST THAT MADE THEM FAMOUS.

To the great cataract in the Mississippi River at its site, the city of Minneapolis owes its origin, its existence, and the principal elements which form its condition and character. The history of this cataract, or of the series of cataracts known as the Falls of St. Anthony, is practically, therefore, the history of Minneapolis. But for these falls there would have been no city here, and their development has kept progress with that of the city; and though the city could now live and prosper if the great water power were taken away, yet that mighty force is still one of the strongest elements and features of the municipality's well-being and prosperity.

And the history of the city is also a very important part of that of Minnesota. The two records are interwoven and so dependent as to be inseparable. Minneapolis could hardly exist without Minnesota, and Minnesota at large finds its great busy, bustling, and enterprising metropolis of immense advantage to the material welfare of the State and its people. No history of Minneapolis can be complete without a fair mention of that of Minnesota.

#### THE PRE-HISTORIC PEOPLE.

At a very early period in American history, perhaps before the Christian era, that mysterious race commonly called the Mound Builders occupied portions of what is now the State of Minnesota. From a fair consideration of the evidences of their occupation, it is probable that the period of their stay here covered at least a hundred years; exactly when they came and when they left can never be known. All knowledge of them is incomplete, uncertain, indefinite, and largely speculative. It seems certain, however, that at a very remote period a race of human beings, differing from the red or copper-colored Indians of historic times, were in Minnesota. They left undoubted evidences of their occupation. They raised earthen mounds, fortifications, and effigies; made and used stone axes, flint arrow-points, spear and lance heads, and other weapons and implements; and manufactured pottery, beads, and other articles.

In time they made implements of copper. They left specimens of their work behind them, and very many of these specimens are in existence today.

It seems altogether probable that at one time there was a city of the Mound Builders in the eastern part of St. Paul, on the crest of the great elevation known as Dayton's Bluff. Here, until in recent years, were a dozen huge conical mounds, some of which were 25 feet in height and the same dimension in diameter at the base. Two or three of these are supposed to have been temple mounds, from whose crests human sacrifices were offered to the great Sun God; for, many think the Mound Builders were akin to the Aztecs of Mexico, whom Cortez found worshipping the sun and offering to that great luminary, from stone altars upon lofty elevations, human sacrifices gashed and dismembered with flint knives. Near Little Falls are considerable deposits of white quartz; and, from certain chips and fragments found in the vicinity, it is conjectured that the Minnesota Mound Builders worked here and made certain weapons and implements. The greater number of these articles found in Minnesota were not made here. The material of which they are formed came from other States, some of it from as far to the eastward as West Virginia.

Now, the Mound Builders—or at least some very ancient people—made all these stone and flint implements; their successors, the red or copper-colored Indians, did not—could not. They picked them up and used them, but they could neither manufacture them or put them in repair. Evidently the most delicate arrow-points were made simply with other flint tools. In many Western States, from the Ohio to the upper Mississippi, numerous copper implements are found in the Mounds and at the sites of pre-historic villages. It is conjectured that most of the mineral from which these articles were made came from the vast deposits in Michigan. Some of the ancient red Indians—notably the Sioux of the Mille Laes—made a rude pottery, but it was not like that of the Mound Builders.

A proportion of the larger Mounds seem to have been used mainly as the sepulchers or last resting

places of the kings, chiefs, and other of the illustrious pre-historic dead. The practice of such interment may have been copied from the ancient Egyptians. The majority of the mounds are small. The smaller are called sepulchral mounds, because they seem to have been used solely as tombs and burial places. Some of the larger and higher mounds are thought to have been towers of observation from whose crests the approach of enemies might be discovered. In nearly every mound that has been opened, whether sepulchral, temple, or observation, human relics have been discovered. In most instances, however, all that was found of the character of human remains comprised some fragments of bone, which crumbled on exposure to the light, and some whitish powder, apparently the last traces of a human skeleton which had "returned to its original dust." In every case of this kind it is fair to presume that the mound was not only intended as the tomb of a distinguished personage, but was meant to be a monument to his memory. It was a Pyramid in honor of a Mound Builder Rameses.

This is not the place for an essay upon the old Mound Builders. They have long been the subjects of investigation and discussion, and, in recent years, of controversy and dispute among American ethnologists and archaeologists. One party contends that these pre-historic people were members of a distinct race of fairly civilized agriculturists, whose remote ancestors came from South America, by way of Central America and Mexico, into what is now the United States; that they lived from remote antiquity in the regions where the mounds and the stone and flint implements were found, and that they were finally driven away or exterminated by the more savage nomadic hordes that came from the northward and whose descendants became the red Indians found in North America by the first whites. Another party believes that the Mound Builders were merely the progenitors and ancestors of the red or copper-colored Indians. No written record of the Mound Builders has ever been found, unless the alleged "golden plates" from which the Mormons claim their "Bible" was translated was such a record.

#### MOUND BUILDERS AT MINNEAPOLIS.

There never were but few evidences of the Mound Builders' occupation of the present site of Minneapolis; perhaps there are none now. Out on the shores of Lake Calhoun and Lake Harriet, in early times, there were a few tumuli or sepulchral mounds. The Pond brothers, early missionaries, noted one or two of these on Lake Calhoun. The late Gov. W. R. Marshall, who was one of the very first settlers on the east side of the Falls, had several small mounds on his claim and excavated one of them for a cellar, but nothing very remarkable was found. At Bloomington and Lake Minnetonka are abundant evidences of the Mound Builders' presence at a remote time. The collection of mounds at Bloomington is large and important, but no remarkable "finds" have been developed.

It is probable that in the early periods of human

occupation the site of the great Falls here was regarded as supernatural, as holy ground, not to be trespassed upon with impunity, but only to be visited in reverence and a spirit of devotion. Any great natural feature, as a mountain, a large lake, a waterfall, was by the aborigines believed to be the abode of a deity and was regarded and respected accordingly. Even the huge granite boulders scattered over the surface of the country were believed to be the abiding places of supernatural beings. These simple people, in the natural disposition of mankind to believe in the mysterious and supernatural, filled, in their fancies, not only the earth but the air with deities and spirits, and of a truth saw God in the clouds and heard Him in the wind.

#### THE FALLS SITE HELD TO BE HOLY.

The aborigines, both Mound Builders and red Indians, did not make their homes immediately near the great river falls at the site of Minneapolis. There were beautiful locations all about the cataracts, but doubtless it was thought to be dangerous to occupy them. The powerful spirits whose abodes were here would resent the intrusion and visit the intruders with awful penalties and punishments. The nearest the old-time villages came to the Falls was out about Lake Calhoun.

When the first white man, Father Louis Hennepin, visited the Falls, in July, 1680, he saw a Sioux Indian offering sacrifices and addressing his prayers to the presiding local deity. Other early explorers noted that the Indians visited the mighty cataracts, not to fish or hunt, but to say their prayers and show all proper respect to their gods; no Indian offered to set his tepee or to build his lodge there. In fear and trembling they noted the intrusion and trespass of the white men upon the sacred precincts. They regarded the work of improvement here as sacrilege and desecration of the worst form. When in 1820 the garrison at Fort Snelling built a mill and a dwelling house here, they looked to see it overwhelmed by a flood or destroyed by thunderbolts. As time passed and other improvements were made, and especially when mills were built and the river current made to turn them, they were astounded. Finally they concluded that the old gods had abandoned the place, and then a few of them came and pitched their tepees upon ground which became the business center of the great city.

Geologists tell us of the great Glacial Period, when Minnesota was covered with a sheet of ice. In time this melted away, and it is thought probable that there were men in southern Minnesota when what is now the northern part of the State was ice-bound. The scientific men believe that 7,000 or 8,000 years ago the Falls were at the mouth of the Minnesota, and that during this time the long, great gorge between Fort Snelling and the present cataract was eroded and dug, as it were, by the river.

#### THE FIRST WHITE EXPLORERS.

The city of Quebec was founded by Samuel Champlain, the French Governor of Canada, in 1608. He

was soon joined by missionary priests of the Mother Church who penetrated the surrounding wildernesses and labored among the savage Indians for their conversion to the Christian faith. The capture of Canada by the English, in 1629, defeated any further missionary efforts for a time, but the country was restored three years later and Jesuit priests set out to continue the missions alone.

These zealous religious workers became the first discoverers of the greater part of the interior of the North American Continent, especially of a great part of the Northwest. Within ten years after their second arrival, they had not only examined much of the country from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico and founded several Christian villages, but they had planted the cross at the Sault Ste. Marie, from whence they looked out and down upon the country of the Sioux and the valley of the upper Mississippi. But for these courageous and pious men very much of early Northwestern history would not have been made, and much more of it would not have been recorded and preserved.

#### WHAT JEAN NICOLET SAW.

It was, however, not a priest, but a layman, Monsieur Jean Nicolet, who first heard of "a great water" which proved to be the upper Mississippi. He came to Canada from France in 1618 and had been much in the service of the Government as an emissary and explorer. In 1639 he was sent to Green Bay and went, by way of the Fox River and a portage, to the Wisconsin, and down that river for some distance. Of this journey Father Vimont, in the Jesuit Relations of that year (Rel. 1639-40, p. 135), writes:

"The Sieur Nicolet, who had penetrated furthest into these distant countries, avers that had he sailed three days more on a great river which flows from that lake [Green Bay] he would have found the sea."

Now it was the Ojibwegou (or Winnebago) Indians with whom Nicolet was at the time. They told him simply of "a great water," by which term they described the big river. From his imperfect understanding of their language, he believed they were telling him of the great ocean, and he hastened back with the astounding news. At that time the belief was common that the sea was to be found not many hundred miles west of Canada. The Jesuit Fathers now had high hopes of reaching the Pacific with their mission stations and prepared to send some of their number to "those men of the other sea." (Ibid., 132-35.) It was not long, however, before the truth was learned, or at least enough to realize that the Winnebagoes meant a big river and not the vast ocean when they told Nicolet of the "great water."

The Spaniards had discovered the lower Mississippi a hundred years before, and De Soto had died on its banks and been buried in its bosom in 1542. It is, however, quite certain that to Jean Nicolet, the Frenchman,<sup>6</sup> is due the credit of having first reached and reported upon the waters of the upper portion of the great river, which has been not inaptly styled the "Father" of them and of many others.

<sup>6</sup> Nicolet was drowned at Three Rivers, Canada, in 1642.

#### THE GOOD WORK OF THE JESUIT FATHERS.

In 1641 Fathers Isaac Jogues and Charles Raymbault, at Sault Ste. Marie, and in 1660 Father Menard, another Jesuit, with a mission on the southern shore of Lake Superior, heard of and reported upon "the great river to the westward," and of the nation of people living upon it and its waters. This nation, it was reported, spoke another language and differed in other characteristics from the Algonquins. Father Allouez, who succeeded Father Menard on Lake Superior, was the first to report the name of the people and of the river. In the Jesuit Relations for 1666-67 (p. 106) he writes: "The Nadouessi live on the great river called Messipi, which empties, as far as I can conjecture, into the sea by Virginia."

The Jesuit father, James Marquette, and the Sieur Louis Joliet, instructed by the French Governor of Canada, Frontenac, embarked June 10, 1673, in two birch bark canoes on the Wisconsin for an exploration of the upper Mississippi. Sailing slowly down the Wisconsin, amid its vine-clad isles, its varied shores, and numerous sand-bars, on the 17th they glided into the great river, "with a joy I cannot express," writes Father Marquette. They went south over the river as far as the mouth of the Arkansas. The good father wrote "Meskouing" for Wisconsin, spelled the name of the great river "Mississipi," wrote "Onabache" for Wabash, "Akansea," for Arkansas, etc.

The upper Mississippi was now fairly well known, but nobody had made known to the world the Great Falls which constituted its most important natural feature. The first white man to see them was to come seven years after Father Marquette and Joliet had learned for a certainty that there was such a great river identical with that discovered and reported upon by De Soto's expedition.

#### ALL HAIL, FATHER HENNEPIN, THE FIRST WHITE MAN AT THE SITE OF MINNEAPOLIS!

The first pure Caucasians or men of full white blood to look upon the site where afterwards arose the great city of Minneapolis were Rev. Father Louis Hennepin and his associate, Anthony Auguelle, and the date of their visit was in July, 1680. There is but a single source of information to warrant this statement, but yet it has been made myriads of times, seldom questioned, and is still listened to with interest; it cannot become too well known, and perhaps it cannot be too often made.

Father Hennepin was born in the Province of Hainault, Flanders, now Belgium, in about 1640. He became a Franciscan monk and in 1674 was present as a chaplain in the French army at the battle of Senef. A year or so later he was sent to Canada. In December, 1679, he was at Fort Creve Coeur, on the Illinois River, eager to engage in missionary work among the savages. His commander was the renowned Chevalier Robert de La Salle; his religious counselor was the venerable Father Ribourde.

## FIRST CAUCASIAN VOYAGE TO THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

On the 29th of February, 1680, Father Hennepin and two Frenchmen left Fort Creve Coeur in a large canoe and sailed down the Illinois River, which the French, and especially Father Hennepin, called the Seignelay. The party consisted of the Franciscan priest and Michael Accault (Hennepin spells the name Ako and others write it Le Sieur d'Accault, d'Acan, D' Ako, and Dacan) and Antoine Anguelle, who was a native of the Province of Picardy and often termed "Le Picard" and "Picard du Gay." They had fire arms and other weapons, a good stock of provisions, and Father Hennepin carried all the articles commonly employed by a priest in his sacred calling.

In his "Description of Louisiana" Father Hennepin states the object of and some other circumstances connected with the expedition. He says:

"I offered to undertake this voyage to endeavor to go and form an acquaintance with the natives among whom I hoped soon to settle in order to preach the faith. The Sieur de La Salle told me that I gratified him. He gave me a peace calumet and a canoe with two men."

The real leader or commander of the party was not Father Hennepin; he was merely the chaplain of the expedition. He admits in his journal that his companions often disobeyed his requests. The real commander seems to have been Michael Accault. Father Hennepin says that La Salle, "intrusted him [Accault] with some goods intended to make presents, which were worth a thousand or twelve hundred livres [or nearly \$240]. He gave me ten knives, twelve awls, a small roll of tobacco to give the Indians, about two pounds of black and white beads, and a small package of needles. He is very liberal to his friends."

About March 7, the party reached the mouth of the Illinois. Here they were detained five days by the floating ice in the Mississippi, which river was then called by the French of the country the Colbert. Two leagues from the confluence of the two rivers they came upon some Indians whose villages were west of the Colbert and who called themselves Maroa or Tanamara, and were probably the bands known to the Algonquins as the Messouret or Missonris. They used wooden canoes, or canoes fashioned from logs, while the Algonquins of the lakes had boats of birch bark, and the word Missouri, or Michouiri, means wooden canoe; not muddy, as is commonly supposed. The Maroas were at war with the Northern Indians towards whom Father Hennepin and his companions were going with arms and other iron implements. The Indians shot arrows at the white men in the endeavor to prevent the reinforcement of their enemies.

The explorers renewed their voyage up the Colbert on March 12. The work of paddling the rather heavily laden canoe against the strong swollen current of the Mississippi in the month of March and the first part of April, when much driftwood and floating ice must have been encountered, was of course very hard and toilsome. Landings and encampments were made every night and progress was necessarily very slow. In his Journal Father Hennepin does not mention these

embarrassing circumstances, however, and doubtless they were cheerfully endured. He speaks joyously of the abundance of fresh provisions the country afforded them, saying: "We were loaded with seven or eight large turkeys, which multiply of themselves in these parts. We wanted neither buffalo, nor deer nor beaver, nor fish nor bear meat, for we killed those animals as they swam across the river."

## SEIZED AND ENSLAVED BY THE SAVAGE SIOUX.

After a month's journey up the great river an extraordinary incident occurred. The reverend father tells us that during the voyage they had been considering the river Colbert (Mississippi). "with great pleasure, and without hindrance to know whether it was navigable up and down." It is quite probable that they had been instructed to investigate and report upon the navigability of the river, and that they were also to examine and describe the country upon both its shores. The priest expected to proclaim the Gospel to the savages to whom they should come, and the daily prayers of all three of the white men were that these people might be encountered in the daytime, and not at night, when they might be mistaken for enemies and ruthlessly killed. Their prayers were answered when, on the 11th of April, "about 2 o'clock in the afternoon," says Father Hennepin, they encountered 33 birch bark canoes with 120 warriors of the great Nadouessioux or Sioux nation of Indians. The savages were on their way "to make war on the Miamis, the Illinois, and the Maroa" Indians, whose country was to the southward, and who were the hereditary enemies of the Sioux. Of course the Sioux were armed and very desirous of killing somebody.

There was the greatest excitement among them. The white men had the peace pipe which La Salle had given them, and which Father Hennepin now held conspicuously and ostentatiously aloft that the Indians might plainly see it. A peace pipe or calumet was a white flag, and not only meant that the bearer was harmless and friendly but that he must be respected and protected from all harm and injury. It was very valuable on this occasion. The Indians yelled and screamed and fired arrows at the white strangers, but Father Hennepin says: "The old men, seeing us with the calumet of peace in our hands, prevented the young men from killing us."

It was a perilously critical time, according to Father Hennepin's narration. Some think he exaggerated the danger and peril of the conditions, which were doubtless bad enough at the best. He says that by the signs of the Indians—for their language could not be understood—the white men comprehended that the savages were on a hostile expedition against their old time enemies, the Miamis and others down below. Then the good father, "took a little stick and by signs which we made in the sand showed them that their enemies, the Miamis, whom they sought, had fled across the river Colbert to join the Illinois."

## TORRENTS OF TERRIFYING TEARS.

Whereupon, realizing that their enemies had escaped them, the Sioux lifted up their voices and wept—wept

loudly and their tears flowed profusely. Their foes had fled in safety: *hinc illa lachrymæ*. Father Hennepin, "with a wretched handkerchief I had left," wiped away some of the tears; the remainder either fell on the ground and rolled into the river or were swallowed up by the earth. The savages refused to be comforted. They would not smoke the peace pipe of the white men, and even wrenched it from their hands. They made the poor prisoners cross the river and go into camp with them. Then they called an assembly which determined that the wretched captives should be tomahawked outright. As a peace offering Father Hennepin then gave them six axes, fifteen knives, and six fathoms (24 feet) of a rope or twist of tobacco an inch thick. At last, wishing to end it all, the good priest, as he says, handed them an ax and bowing his head and baring his neck told them to go ahead and decapitate him, and so make an end!

At once there was a change of sentiment among the Indians. They approached the father in a friendly manner, put three pieces of hot cooked beaver meat into his mouth before presenting him with a bark dish full of the same food. Then they returned the peace pipe, but the three white men spent the night in great anxiety. Anguille and Accault had their arms and swords at hand, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The zealous and pious priest was, as he says, in a different mood. Says he:

"As for my own part, I determined to allow myself to be killed without any resistance, as I was going to announce to them a God who had been falsely accused, unjustly condemned, and cruelly crucified without showing the least aversion to those that put him to death. But we watched in turn, in our anxiety, so as not to be surprised asleep."

#### LIVES SAVED BUT LIBERTIES LOST.

The morning of April 12, a chief or head warrior, whom Father Hennepin calls "one of their captains," and whose name he gives as Narhetoba, all in war paint, asked the white men for their peace pipe. Receiving it, he filled it "with tobacco of his country" (probably kinnikinnick), smoked it himself, and then made all of the other members of the band smoke it. That settled the fate of the distressed captives; they were to live. Narhetoba (see definition, post) told them that their lives would be spared, but that they must go back with them to their own country. With this decision they were well enough satisfied, since the Indians' country was their intended destination.

In his perturbation and nervousness Father Hennepin was constantly muttering and mumbling his prayers. The Indians noticed him, and the father says they cried out, "Oua-Kanche," which the three whites thought was an expression of anger and denunciation. Michael Accault said to him: "Keep quiet; if you continue to mutter your prayers and recite your breviary, we shall all be killed." Thereupon the good father ceased to pray in public, but uttered his orisons in the dark or within the seclusion of a wood. But what the Indians really said was "Wau-Kawn," or

perhaps "wau-kawn-de," meaning supernatural. In effect they said, respectfully enough, "He is saying something of a supernatural or sacred character." He afterward read from his breviary in an open canoe the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, and was not disturbed. The Indians seemed to think that the book was sacred.

The point on the Mississippi where Father Hennepin and his companions met the Sioux cannot now be definitely fixed. The most reasonable estimate has been made by that eminent authority on Northwestern History, Warren Upham, Secretary of the State Historical Society. In his Volume I of "Minnesota in Three Centuries" (P. 229) Mr. Upham says:

"Hennepin's estimate of the distance voyaged in the ascent of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois River before meeting the Sioux was about 200 French leagues; and from the place of that meeting to where they left this river, at the site of St. Paul, about 250 leagues. The whole distance, thus represented to be about 450 French leagues, or 1,242 English miles, is ascertained by the present very accurate maps to be only 689 miles, following the winding course of the river. If we can truthfully accept the proportional ratio of the estimates of Hennepin, indicating four-ninths of the whole voyage to have been passed when he met the Sioux and was taken captive, that place was near the head of the Rock Island Rapids, some 15 miles above the cities of Rock Island and Davenport."

#### DAYS OF DEADLY PERILS AND DANGERS.

It was probably on the 14th of April when the fleet of Indian bark canoes, including the boat of the captive white men, set out for the Sioux country up the river—the Indians abandoning their war expedition in great sorrow. These particular Sioux, commonly ferocious and very savage, were, according to Father Hennepin, very inglorious and lachrymose. They burst into tears and wept copiously on the smallest occasion. In tearful tones they would tell the white men how much they loved them; the next minute, in voices choked with sobs, they would announce that they meant to dash out the brains of the helpless captives because the Miamis had killed some Sioux once upon a time.

More than once Father Hennepin's life was saved by the intervention of the kind-hearted "captain" whom the father calls Narhetoba. (Probably, Nah-ha-topa, meaning, kicks twice to one side.) The head chief of the party, according to the father's account, was called Agripaquetin. Probably A-kee-pa Ga-tan, meaning a forked or pronged meeting, from a-kee-pa, a meeting and gatan, forked or pronged, and meaning one who meets at a forked or pronged division of the road or path.) For some time this chief was determined to kill the three white men in order to assuage his grief for the death of his son, who had been killed by the Miamis. He bawled almost constantly and kept up a special roaring at night. Father Hennepin says he indulged in all this extravagant demonstration of a poignant sorrow and a broken heart in order to obtain the sympathy of his followers so that—probably to

stop his noise—they would murder the white men and appropriate their goods. But the father says that their lives were spared by the savages for merely commercial reasons. He explains:

"Those who liked European goods were much disposed to preserve us, so as to attract other Frenchmen there and get iron, which is extremely precious in their eyes, but of which they learned the great utility only when they saw one of our French boatmen kill three or four bustards [turkeys] at a single shot, while they can scarcely kill only one with an arrow. In consequence, as we afterward learned, the words 'Manza Ouakange' mean iron that has understanding." (Mah-zah Waukon means supernatural iron, and a gun was often so called.)

The white men's boat bore such a load of freight that with its ordinary crew it could not keep pace with the light birch-bark canoes of the Sioux; and so the Indians sent four or five of their number to help the Frenchmen paddle their craft. The majority of the Indians were fairly kind to the prisoners, but their kindness sometimes took disagreeable forms. The father tells us:

"During the night some old men came to weep piteously, often rubbing our arms and whole bodies with their hands, which they then put on our heads. Besides being hindered from sleeping by these tears, I often did not know what to think—whether these Indians wept because some of their warriors would have killed us, or out of pure compassion at the ill-treatment shown us."

When the fleet reached Lake Pepin there was another outburst of Indian tears. Father Hennepin says he named this lake the Lake of Tears ("Lac des Pleurs"), "because some of the Indians who had taken us and wished to kill us wept the whole night to induce the others to consent to our death." The voyage was continued, amid occasional showers of tears and the constant threats and menaces of old Forked Meeting, for nineteen days. It was a voyage of physical toil and hardship as well as of mental discomfort. Only one thing was comforting, game was abundant and there was plenty to eat.

#### VOYAGE ENDS AT PRESENT SITE OF ST. PAUL.

On the nineteenth day after the capture, or April 30, the expedition landed on the east side of the Colbert, or Mississippi. Father Hennepin says this landing was made "in a bay," and at a point "five leagues [15 miles] below St. Anthony's Falls." The locality has been identified as Pig's Eye Lake, a few miles east of St. Paul, on the north or east side of the river. In the early spring this lake has always been connected by water with the Mississippi, and Father Hennepin very properly called it "a bay." Subsequently the place was called "La Pointe Basse," or the shoal point; Point Le Claire, for Michel Le Claire, the first bonafide white settler on its banks; and "Pig's Eye," for the nickname of an old Canadian Frenchman, Pierre Parrant, who kept whisky for sale at the western end of the lake, at Dayton's Bluff.

Here the Indians broke up the white men's boat and

seized all their goods, taking even Father Hennepin's entire equipment for his sacerdotal functions, all the articles pertaining to a portable chapel which he was carrying with him, his robes, chasuble, etc., everything except the chalice, which, because it glittered, they thought was "Waukon" and had better be let alone. They also distributed the hapless prisoners separately to three heads of families, "in place of three of their children that had been killed in war." Then they hid their own canoes and some other articles amid the tall and rank growth of weeds and rushes in Pig's Eye Lake, and then set out for their principal villages on Mille Lacs, or among the "thousand lakes" of that locality.

The journey from the river to the village occupied about five days. Presumably the Indians followed a well known trail, but the march was a hard one, especially for Father Hennepin and his companions. The distance, as the crow flies, is a little more than a hundred miles, and the trail was not very far from straight. But the Rum River and other streams were to cross, swamps and marshes had to be waded, and elevations climbed. It was early spring and many of the lakes and swamps were covered with a thin ice which broke under the feet of the prisoners, and the father says: "Our legs were all bloody from the ice which we broke as we advanced in lakes which we forded." They ate only once in 24 hours and often the priest fell by the wayside in the dead prairie grass, "resolved to die there," he tells us. But the Indians set fire to the grass and he was forced to trudge on or be burned to death. He swam the chilly water of the Rum River, but his companions could not swim, and the Indians had to carry them across on their shoulders.

#### IN SLAVERY AT MILLE LACS.

At last, about the 5th of May, they reached the Mille Lacs village, which Father Hennepin calls Issati, perhaps a corruption of E-sau-te (or Isanti), meaning a knife. A number of the Indian women and children came out to meet the warriors and welcome them home. The white men were objects of curiosity but not of admiration. Their status was that of slaves and nobody envied them. One old man ("weeping bitterly," of course) rubbed Father Hennepin's legs and feet with wild-cat oil and was very sorry for him, while another Indian gave him a bark dish full of wild rice well seasoned with blueberries.

Father Hennepin's master (A-keepa Ga-tan) had five wives. He lived on an island to which he soon conveyed his adopted son, whom Hennepin says he called Mitchinehi (Me-Chincha, meaning my child), and to whom he was reasonably kind.

#### PROBABLY THE FIRST WHITE MEN AT MILLE LACS.

Nothing is said by Father Hennepin, in his rather elaborate account of his captivity, indicating that he and his companions were the first white men that the Sioux (or Nadouessis) had seen. He makes no reference to the subject whatever. The Sieur du Luth claimed that he was at this same Issati village in 1679,

the year before Father Hennepin was taken to it, but Father Hennepin does not say so. Du Luth returned with the Father to the village in the early autumn of 1680, and in mentioning this fact the priest does not hint that this was Du Luth's second visit. It is singular that Du Luth never claimed until late in 1680, after Father Hennepin's release, that he was at Mille Laes, the village of the Issatis, in the summer of 1679. Many have boldly claimed that Father Hennepin and his two companions in captivity were the first white men to visit the ancient Sioux at Mille Laes, and that Du Luth willfully and knowingly testified falsely when he asserted that he was there in 1679.

#### CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS OF INDIAN LIFE AT MILLE LAES IN 1680.

Father Hennepin and his white companions had a rather uneventful experience among the Indians of Mille Laes. This great lake at the time was called the Spirit Lake, or in Sioux "Meday Waukon." The people dwelling on its banks came to be called the Meday (or Meda or M'da) Wankontonwan, or people of the Spirit Lake; Meda, lake; Waukon, spirit; Tonwan, people or village. Father Hennepin found them boiling their meat and wild rice in earthen pots. He had an iron pot "with three lion-paw feet," which the Indians were afraid of as "Waukon" and would not touch.

It is therefore certain that the early Sioux made pottery, as did the Mound Builders. It is not probable, however, that they made flint implements, or at least Father Hennepin does not tell us so. They probably used stone war clubs, weapons formed of egg-shaped stones fastened in the ends of sticks. Hennepin tells us that on one occasion Chief Aquipaguettin, the Meeter at the Fork, came at him with his "head-breaker," which was no doubt a war club. The French term is "casse-tete," which Dr. Shea and others translate tomahawk, but which the best dictionaries render a bludgeon, or a mace. Literally the term means head breaker. The Indians had no tomahawks or other metallic implements at the time of Hennepin's visit, for this was doubtless their first meeting with white men. Prof. Thwaites translated "casse-tete" club.

The lot of Father Hennepin and his white companions among the Sioux at Mille Laes was not especially happy one. They were slaves and had to work. The good father was kept busy at garden making on the island of his master. He had brought some vegetable seeds with him, it seems, and they came handy. He planted tobacco, cabbages, and purslain (portulacca), as well as corn and beans. He had the satisfaction of baptizing a child, a little girl, the daughter of "Maminisi" (probably Maminisi-sha, meaning looks at red water), as she was believed to be dying. The child recovered, but died some weeks later. He christened her Antonetta, chiefly for Anthony Anguelle, who stood as her godfather.

Michael Avenult (or Ako) and the Picard had a hard time of it too. Father Hennepin says the latter was especially ill-used. The Indian women recoiled from both men in horror because of "the hair on their

faces;" they seemed to think they were practically wild beasts of some sort, or the missing links between the human and the brute. Father Hennepin shaved himself and they liked him. He was then about 40 years of age and the Flemings were generally good looking men. But he was not favored by the Indian women. In fact they did not even use him kindly. He says:

"I had been well content had they let me eat as their children did; but they hid the victuals from me and would rise in the night to eat, when I knew nothing of it. And although women have usually more compassion than men, yet they kept the little fish they had for their children. They considered me as their slave, whom their warriors had taken in their enemies' country, and preferred the lives of their children before any consideration they had for me; as indeed it was but reasonable they should."

Of course the father had told the men that he did not want a wife; that he had promised "the Great Master of Life" never to marry, and that he only desired to instruct them in regard to that Master and His commands. They accepted his statement agreeably, but when he told them that white men had but one wife each, they received the information with derision, and intimated that such men must be idiots. They bade him have patience, for a great buffalo hunt was coming off soon and he should be a member of the party, when he would have all the sport and all the buffalo meat he wanted. The head chief, the Pine Shooter, was good to the prisoners and denounced the other Indians for their neglect and cruelty. Father Hennepin gives the name of this chief as "Onasicoude," in Nadouessieux, and translates it Pierced Pine; but it is altogether probable that the Indian name was Wahze Coota, which means Pine Shooter; in Sioux Pierced Pine would be Wah-ze Pakdoka.

During the less than three months when he was their prisoner, Father Hennepin tried hard to learn the Nadouessieux language, but did not succeed very well. He set about compiling a dictionary of it, but did not get very far. He says:

"As soon as I could catch the words Taketchiabihi, which means in their language, How do you call that? I became in a little while able to converse with them, but only on familiar things."

Yet on a subsequent page he pretends to give us a full and correct translation of a rather long prayer made by a Sioux at St. Anthony Falls to the deity of the place, entreating vengeance on the Fox tribe of Indians, the deadly enemies of the Sioux.

#### FATHER HENNEPIN VISITS THE FUTURE SITE OF MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. ANTHONY.

In the beginning of July the Nadouessieux set out on their grand buffalo hunt, going down the Mississippi to the great prairies of Southern Minnesota and Northern Illinois and Iowa. Two months of fine grazing had made the animals fat, and they were abundant. Headed by the Pine Shooter, 80 cabins, of more than

\* Take, pronounced tah kay; chiabi, kenbi; han, hah. Probably in modern Sioux Taku kenpi hay, meaning, What call it?



130 families and 250 warriors, composed the party. The women went along to care for the meat and of course had to take their children with them. Many of the villagers (perhaps the women and children) walked from their villages to the Elk and the Rum Rivers, where they embarked in birch bark canoes and paddled down the upper Mississippi, making portages at the Great Falls by carrying their canoes, etc., around the cataracts and putting them in the water below.

Father Hennepin embarked in a canoe with some Indians on Rum River, called by him the St. Francis.\*

A sort of boat yard was established at the mouth of this river and quite a number of new canoes made. The women made the frames and the men cut and brought in the bark to cover them. This delayed matters so long that Father Hennepin and Anthony Anguille had permission to go in their boat in advance of the hunting party. When they embarked on Rum River the Picard and Accault would not let the priest go in the boat with them. "Michael Ako told me very brutally ('brutalement') that he had carried me long enough." The Picard said the canoe allotted them was a very rotten one and would have burst had all three been in it; but the priest thought this was not a sufficient excuse. He reproached his companions for their desertion: said that whatever favors they had received from the savages was due to his good work among the latter; that acting as a surgeon he had often bled them and cured them of sickness and rattlesnake bites, by administering orvi-tan\*\* and other medicines to them; having kept a stock of these remedies with him, and for all this his sworn companions were now ungrateful.

However, on being allowed to go in advance of the hunting party, Anthony Anguille, the Picard, agreed that the Father might go in the boat with him; but Michael Ako preferred to stay with the Indians. Father Hennepin had protested that he must hasten to the mouth of the Wisconsin, because his superior, the Chevalier La Salle, had promised to have men and supplies for him there about that time. Doubtless this was a made-up story to deceive the Indians into allowing their prisoners an opportunity to escape; for this is the first mention Father Hennepin makes of such a promise on the part of La Salle.

#### LOOKS UPON AND NAMES THE GREAT CATARACT.

Father Hennepin and the Picard were allowed by the Indians the Picard's gun, fifteen charges of pow-

der, a knife, a beaver robe, and a "wretched earthen pot," the latter their only cooking utensil; what had become of the iron pot with the three lion paws is not recorded. The two white men paddled swiftly down the Mississippi and soon landed above the great falls, probably opposite the head of the present Nicollet Island, or maybe a little farther up the stream. They had to make a portage around the falls of more than a mile. That is to say, they had to drag their canoe from the water, hoist it upon their shoulders, and carry it and their baggage around the cataracts from the calm water above to the navigable current below. It was well that the canoe was of birch bark and not very heavy, yet its transportation was a disagreeable and toilsome job at best.

In neither of his two books—"A Description of Louisiana," and "A New Discovery of a Vast Country," etc.—does Father Hennepin give a very elaborate description of the great falls which he discovered and named. In the prelude of the "Description" he says:

"Continuing to ascend the Colbert River ten or twelve leagues more, the navigation is interrupted by a fall, which I called St. Anthony of Padua's, in gratitude for the favors done me by the Almighty through the intercession of that great saint, whom we had chosen patron and protector of all our enterprises. This fall is forty or fifty feet high, divided in the middle by a rocky island of pyramidal form."

In his account of the descent of the Mississippi when he first saw the falls, as contained in what may be considered his journal in the "Description," he makes no elaborate mention of his particular discovery. One would expect him to give us a rapturous description of all the circumstances, his sensations, etc., covering several pages. But he makes simply a brief reference: "As we were making the portage of our canoe at St. Anthony of Padua's Falls, we perceived five or six Indians who had taken the start," etc. Then he goes on to describe the performance of one of the Indians. He says the savage climbed an oak tree opposite the fall and on one of its branches hung an elaborately dressed beaver robe, which he suspended as an offering to the spirit that dwelt under the falls—probably Onk-tay-hee, the greatest of all the Sioux water spirits, the great Nadouessioux Neptune—and begged that the hunting party might be successful, etc. But as Father Hennepin understood the Indian language quite imperfectly, his pretended literal translation of the aborigine's prayer cannot be relied upon. Later Michael Accault took away for his own use the fine beaver robe which he had seen offered to the water god.

In referring to the Falls, which he was the first white man to see, Father Hennepin invariably calls them "St. Anthony of Padua's Falls," or "the falls of St. Anthony of Padua." He seldom leaves off the affix "of Padua." He evidently wants it understood that his patron saint was the Portuguese St. Anthony, who died at Padua in 1231, and not the St. Anthony of Egypt, who died as early as A. D. 356. It was the Paduan Saint that is said to have preached to a school of fishes and they understood him.

\*It has been disputed that the stream called by Father Hennepin the St. Francis River was the one so named on subsequent maps. Many think it was really the Rum River which he named for the saint, and not the stream which other travelers and certain maps considered to be the St. Francis and which is now called Elk River. The learned Dr. Elliott Cones (deceased) who in 1895 republished Lieut. Z. M. Pike's Journal of his ascent of the Mississippi, with invaluable notes and comments, was positive that Hennepin's St. Francis was really Rum River. Seemingly as a sort of compromise an upper branch of Elk River is now called St. Francis. Both the Rum River and the Elk (or St. Francis) have their headwaters in the Mille Lacs and the Nadouessioux would have but a small portage to make between them and their villages.

\*\*Orvi-tan, now obsolete, was a drug described as a counter poison, made in Italy, and given in extreme cases.

## THE GOOD FATHER'S SNAKE STORY.

About three miles below the falls, or probably just above Minnehaha, the Picard discovered that he had left his powder horn, with its precious fifteen charges, where they had re-embarked and they landed and he ran back to get it. And here Father Hennepin tells his remarkable snake story. He gravely relates:

"On the Picard's return I showed him a huge serpent, as big as a man's leg and seven or eight feet long. [*Un serpent gros comme la jambe d'un homme, qui étoit long de sept ou huit pieds.*'] She was working herself insensibly up a steep, craggy rock to get at the swallows' nests [*nids d'hirondelles*] to eat the young ones. At the bottom of the cliff we saw the feathers of those she had already devoured. We pelted her so long with stones till at length she fell into

the river. Her tongue, which was in the form of a lance, was of an extraordinary length. Her hiss might be heard a great way and the noise of it seized us with horror. Poor Picard dreamed of her at night and was in a great agony all the while. He was all in a sweat with fright. I have likewise myself been often disturbed in my sleep with the image of her."

Such a monster, "as thick as a man's leg," would be of the proportions of a python or anaconda, and not easily knocked down with stones. Nor do snakes, when they partake of swallows au naturel, stop to pick off the feathers, but bolt the delicate morsels whole and without much preparation. A snake of the character and dimensions described by Hennepin could take a young bird into its stomach—that is to say, swallow a swallow—feathers and all, as easily as a man can bolt an oyster.

## CHAPTER II.

### FURTHER INCIDENTS OF THE ERA OF DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION.

FATHER HENNEPIN'S WORK OF TOIL, SUFFERING, AND GLORY—DU LUTH'S ATTEMPT TO ROB THE GOOD PRIEST OF CERTAIN HONORS AND DISTINCTIONS—GROSELLIERS AND RADISSON'S DOUBTFUL EXPLORATIONS—PERROT'S AND LE SUEUR'S EXPLORATIONS AND OPERATIONS—CERTAIN ALLEGED VOYAGES ABOVE ST. ANTHONY NOT AUTHENTICATED—VERENDRYE AND SONS' EXPEDITION THROUGH NORTHERN MINNESOTA—FROM 1727 TO 1767.

As Father Hennepin and the Picard du Gay descended the Mississippi they found several Indians on the various islands—probably Pike's, Gray Cloud, Red Wing, and Prairie among others—and these people were happily situated. Some of them were of the party that had come down the Rum River; others were probably those who had marched rapidly across the country from Mille Laes to Pig's Eye Lake, or Bay, resurrected the canoes they had left there some weeks before, and hurried down the river. The idea was to be first among the buffaloes, which were known to be then coming north, and get the choice of the herds. They had succeeded and had plenty of fresh meat upon which they were feasting.

Of course the Indians divided their supplies with the two white men and all were happy, for a time at least. But for the Indians when on a hunting expedition to go ahead of a hunting party into the region where the game abounded, was a serious infraction of the game laws. As Hennepin and Accault and some of the "sooner" Indians were feasting on an island, suddenly there appeared 15 or 16 warriors from the party that had been left at the mouth of Rum River. These men had their war clubs in their hands and were very indignant at the "sooners." They at once seized all the meat and bear's grease and reproached the offenders angrily for their violation of the Indian hunting rules.

After leaving this island, which they did secretly, Hennepin and the Picard suffered severely for the want of provisions. They were not with the Indians and Anguille was a poor hunter. At last they killed a buffalo cow and on her flesh and that of some turtles and fish they got on very well for a time.

Hennepin and Anguille rowed "many leagues," says the father, but could not find the mouth of the Wisconsin. About the middle of July the Forked Meeting suddenly overtook them with ten warriors. The white men thought he had come to kill them because they had deserted him up the river. But he gave them some wild rice and buffalo meat, and asked if they had found the white men they expected to meet at the mouth of the Wisconsin. When they told him they had not been down to the expected meeting, the chief said he and some of his good boatmen would hasten down in a light canoe and see if the white men had come.

Akepa Gatan and his men returned in three days,

saying there were no white men at the mouth of the Wisconsin. The Picard was out hunting when the chief returned and Father Hennepin was alone in his shack. The chief came forward with his "head breaker," or war club, in his hand ("son casse tete a la main") and the father thought he was to have his brains beaten out. He tells us that he seized two pocket pistols and a knife, but says: "I had no mind to kill the man that had adopted me, but only meant to frighten him and keep him from murdering me."

The chief contented himself with reprimanding and scolding his adopted son for deserting him, and for exposing himself to the attacks of the enemies of the Sioux, saying that he ought at least to have remained on the other side of the river. He then said, in effect: "Come with me; I have 300 hunters and they are killing far more buffaloes than all the other hunters; it will be better for you." The father says: "Probably it would have been better for me to have followed his advice." But he was resolved to go on to the Wisconsin and meet La Salle's men, and then the Picard was afraid to accompany the Forked Meeting, and "would rather venture all than go up the river with him." So Hennepin and Anguille toiled on down to the mouth of the Wisconsin, but found no white men waiting for them, and were forced to turn about and paddle up the strong current of the Mississippi again. Says the father:

"Picard and myself had like to have perished on a hundred different occasions ('en cent occasions differentes') as we came down the river, and now we found ourselves obliged to go up it again, which could not be done without repeating the same dangers and other difficulties."

For the first few days of their return they had nothing to eat, but at the mouth of the Buffalo River the Picard caught two big catfish, bullheads. Father Hennepin says: "We did not stand to study what sauce we should make for these monstrous fish, which weighed about 25 pounds, both, but cut them in pieces and broiled them on the coals. Boil them we could not, as our little earthen pot had been broken some time before." That night they were joined by another large detachment of the Nadouessi hunting party and among the hunters was the Looker on Red Water, father of the little girl whom Father Hennepin had baptized, and who died later in the odor

of sanctity. They now fared sumptuously, for the Indians had plenty of meat, and gave it to them freely.

The Indians continued down the river, and the two white men accompanied them on the hunting expedition. Hennepin says the Indian women hid a lot of meat at the mouth of the Buffalo River, but it is hard to understand why it did not spoil. However, it is difficult to understand many things which the good father states as facts.

#### HENNEPIN MEETS DU LUTH.

On the 28th of July the whole party began to re-ascend the Mississippi. For Hennepin and Angelle this was the third time they had paddled up the great water-course. The Indians wanted them to go with them to the head of Lake Superior to make peace and an alliance with their enemies in that quarter. At a point which Father Hennepin estimates (and doubtless over-estimates) as 120 leagues from the Sioux country, they met, to their great joy, the Sieur Daniel Greysolon du Luth, who, with four or five men and two Indian women, had come down the Wisconsin, by way of Fox River and its portage, in canoes from Lake Superior. And great was the joy of Du Luth and his companions at the meeting with Father Hennepin. Good Catholics that they were, they had not approached any of the sacraments for more than two years.

#### HENNEPIN ESCORTS DU LUTH TO MILLE LACS.

Hearing Father Hennepin's account of his experiences, Du Luth was anxious to visit the villages of the Nadouessioux (or Issati), up in the Mille Laes region, and urged the father, because he understood Sioux, to accompany him and his party to the villages of those people. ("De les accompagner et d'aller avec eux aux villages de ces peuples.") But if Du Luth had visited the villages a year before, why had he not learned something of the language of the people? Why did he want to go to the villages if he had already been there and formally taken possession of them for the King of France? He says he went to reprove the people for their unkind treatment of the three white men in making slaves of them. But he further says that 1,000 or 1,100 of the Indians, including the head chief, were with Father Hennepin when he met him. Surely that number was enough to declare his displeasure to, especially as he did not punish the Indians in any other way than to scold them.

There is abundant evidence that Du Luth, in July, 1680, had never seen the villages of the "Issati," or Nadouessioux, nor the Falls of St. Anthony of Padua, but wanted very much to, and readily embraced the opportunity to do so, in company with the 1,000 Indians and the two white men. The trip was at once entered upon; apparently it was made the greater part of the way by water—up the Mississippi to Rum River, and then up that stream to a point opposite the Mille Laes villages, when the remainder of the journey was by land on foot.

The next paragraph in Hennepin's "New Discovery" after that describing the meeting with Du Luth reads: "The Sieur du Luth was charmed at the sight of the Fall of St. Anthony of Padua, which was the name we had given it, and which will probably always remain with it. I also showed him the craggy rock where the monstrous serpent was climbing up to devour the young swallows in their nests," etc.

The return party arrived at the villages of the Issati (or Sioux), August 14, and all the white men remained there until the end of September. Father Hennepin was fortunate in finding his silver chalice and all his books and papers, which he had buried, safe and well preserved; the Indians had been afraid to meddle with them. The tobacco he had planted was choked with grass, but, the cabbages and the portulacae ("purslain") had grown to prodigious sizes.

#### DU LUTH'S IMPROBABLE STATEMENTS.

Du Luth says that he assembled the savages in council in their chief village and denounced them very vigorously for their treatment of Father Hennepin and his companions. (One white man with but seven companions denouncing in the harshest terms thousands of savages in a locality hundreds of miles from any other white men!) Father Hennepin, however, gives a different account of this council. He says it was a "great feast to which the savages invited us after their own fashion." He says that "there were above 120 men at it naked." The head chief, the Pine Shooter, roundly denounced the Sieur du Luth because he did not show proper respect to the Indian dead, and told him plainly that Father Hennepin was a better man and "a greater captain than thou." The only evidence that Du Luth was at Mille Laes in 1679 is his statement to that effect in his report to the Marquis de Seignelay, wherein he says:

"On the 2d of July, 1679, I had the honor to plant His Majesty's arms in the great village of the Nadouessioux, called Izatys [meaning Issatis or Isantiss] where never had a Frenchman been—any more than one had been at the Songaskitons [Shonka-skations, or White Dog People], and the Honetbatous [Wat-pa-tous, or River People], six score leagues from the former [the Issatis], where I also planted His Majesty's arms in the same year, 1679."

#### LA SALLE DENOUNCES DU LUTH.

If this statement were true, Du Luth visited the Mille Laes villages a year before Hennepin. But the Chevalier La Salle, who at the time was in general charge of Du Luth, Hennepin, and all of the other French forces, and interests in the country,\* says, in a letter to the Governor of Canada, dated August 22, 1682, quoted in the Margry Papers, Vol. 2, p. 245:

"To know what the said Du Luth is, it is only neces-

\* La Salle's official title was, "Lord and Governor of the Port of Frontenac and of the Great Lakes in New France."

sary to inquire of Mr. Dalera. Moreover the country of the Nadouessieux is not a country which he has discovered. It has been long known, and the Rev. Father Hennepin and Michael Accault were there before him."

In other letters and in his official report ("relation officielle") for from 1679 to 1681, made to Colbert, the French Minister of Marine, La Salle is severe upon Du Luth. He says that in 1680, Du Luth had been for three years, contrary to orders, on Lake Superior, with a band of twenty *courcours du bois*, saying that he did not fear the Grand Provost, etc.; that he and his men engaged illegally in the fur trade; that he induced one of La Salle's soldiers that spoke at least the Chippewa language to desert his post at Fort Frontenac and join his band and go with a delegation of Chippewas ("Santeurs") to the Nadouessieux to make peace between the two nations, but two or three attempts to make such a treaty failed. He further says that Du Luth learned from the deserter that there were plenty of beaver skins to be had in the Nadouessieux country, and that, guided by this soldier (whose name was Faffart) and two Indians he set out to get these furs, and on the expedition eventually came upon Father Hennepin and Anguello, the Picard.

The Count de Frontenac had Du Luth arrested and held as a prisoner in the castle of Quebec for a considerable time, intending to send him to France on charges made by Duchesneau, the Intendant. His men were merely bushrangers and forest outlaws, hunting, trapping, and trading without license and defying all authority. Many of them were deserters from the French army. They were finally granted full amnesty by the French King and Du Luth was released from prison. He became very prominent and even celebrated in French Colonial affairs, chiefly as a military leader, and at one time was in command of Fort Frontenac. It may well be denied that he was the first white man to visit the Sioux at Mille Laes (to the French soldier Faffart may belong that distinction), but there is no question as to the great services he rendered in promoting the establishment of civilization in the Northwest. He died on Lake Superior in 1709, and the city of Duluth may be considered his monument. (For the documents referred to in Du Luth's case see Vols. 1 and 2 of the Margry Papers in French.) True, one of the Jesuit Relations says that Du Luth was at Mille Laes in 1679, but the statement is evidently copied from Du Luth's report and no other verification is attempted.

#### HENNEPIN AND DU LUTH RETURN TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Du Luth, Hennepin, and their companions remained the guests of the Nadouessieux until the latter part of September, or from August 14. Their prolonged stay indicates that the time passed somewhat agreeably, which does not compare with Du Luth's account. The travelers now wished to return to Canada. The Sioux consented, believing the representations made to them that the white men would soon return to

them, bringing great quantities of iron and other goods. The chief, Pine Shooter, gave them a bushel of wild rice and other provisions, and made them a chart of the course they should take. Hennepin says that this chart "served us as well as my compass could have done." All eight of the Frenchmen including Accault set out on the Rum River in canoes given them by the Indians.

At St. Anthony of Padua's Falls Michael Accault and another Frenchman stole two fine beaver robes, offerings to the Indian great water spirit, Onktayhee, one of the robes being that which Father Hennepin saw the Indian suspend in a tree. Du Luth was afraid the theft would get the party into trouble, but Father Hennepin said that as they were idolatrous and heathenish offerings it was better for Christians to take them and convert them to Christian uses! The larceny of these beaver robes heads the Caucasian criminal calendar of Minneapolis!

When they neared the mouth of the Wisconsin they stopped to dry buffalo meat. In a little time came three Mille Lac Indians who told the white men that Waze-coota (the Pine Shooter) had proved their firm friend. After their departure he heard that one of his sub-chiefs had determined to follow them and kill them. Whereupon the head chief went over to the would-be murderer's lodge and knocked out his brains. But two days later they were astonished and alarmed when they saw a fleet of 140 canoes in which were 250 Nadouessieux warriors from Mille Laes, who were apparently following them with evil intent. However, Father Hennepin held up a peace pipe, and the Indians came ashore, were very friendly, and seemed glad to meet the white men again. With the Pine Shooter and the Forked Meeting at their head, they were on the way to make war upon their enemies, the Illinois, the Messouries, and other southern Indians. A few pipe-fulls of Martinique tobacco made everything all right. Not a word was said about the votive offerings, the two beaver robes taken from the trees at St. Anthony of Padua's Falls.

It would seem that the Indians accompanied the eight Frenchmen from thence to the mouth of the Wisconsin, and then went on to make war on their enemies to the southward. Du Luth and his party made their way far up the Wisconsin, and eventually, partly by the help of the Indian chart, reached Green Bay, then called the Bay of the Puants, or Stinkers, as the Winnebagoes were termed. "Here," says Father Hennepin "we found Frenchmen trading contrary to orders with the Indians." These were doubtless some of Du Luth's bush-rangers or *courcours du bois*.

#### CLOSE OF HENNEPIN'S CAREER.

Father Hennepin spent the winter of 1680-81 at St. Ignace Mission, Mackinaw. In Easter week, 1681, he left the Mission, proceeded down or eastward over the Lakes to Fort Frontenac, and from thence went to Montreal, where he was well received by Governor Frontenac. Then he went to Quebec and in the following autumn returned to Europe. In 1682 he pub-

lished his "Description of Louisiana," in which he gives an account of his voyage from the Illinois River up to what is now Minnesota, his capture by the Sioux, his deliverance by Du Luth, etc. In this volume he says emphatically that he did not descend the Mississippi below the mouth of the Illinois. In 1697, however, ten years after La Salle had been murdered, he brought out another book entitled, "A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America," etc. In this work he claimed that he did descend the Mississippi from the Illinois to the mouth of the great river, then turned about and with his two Frenchmen went up the river, was taken prisoner by the Nadoues-sious, discovered the Falls of St. Anthony of Padua, etc.

We do not know when or where he died. A letter written at Rome, March 1, 1701, by another priest gives us the last word of him extant. It says that he was then in a convent of the Holy City, hoping soon to return to America under the protection of Cardinal Spada. When and where he died we cannot tell, and it may be said of the last resting place of this man who first made the site of Minneapolis famous as it is written of Moses: "No man knoweth of his sepulcher unto this day."

Father Hennepin has been the subject of much hostile and bitter criticism. Various authorities have denounced him as a falsifier and a fraud. It must be admitted that in writing his books he was careless in expression and much given to exaggeration. Then, too, he wrote a great deal about himself, extolling his own merits, vaunting his courage and his exploits, while he depreciated the character of La Salle, Du Luth, and others. La Salle warned the French Governor that the priest was a prevaricator and given to exaggeration, and said he was hardly made a prisoner and certainly not treated cruelly by the Indians, but that he said he was in order to increase interest in his story, magnify his fortitude, etc.

Both in his "Description" and his "New Discovery" the explorer priest exaggerates distances and incidents greatly. According to his statement the distance between the mouth of the Illinois and St. Anthony Falls is 1,365 miles, whereas, by the meanderings of the river, it is known to be less than half that distance. The palpable falsity of his big snake and fish stories, that he was in peril of his life "a hundred times" within less than a week, and much other misrepresentation, prove him at least a reckless writer.

But it is with his second volume, "A New Discovery of a Vast Country," etc., with which commentators find most fault. It was issued 15 years after his "Description of Louisiana," and after Father Marquette, La Salle, and many others that knew the facts were dead. It was in this book that he claimed he went down the Mississippi before ascending it. Two features of this book alone prove its unreliability if not its utter falsity—its horrible confusion of dates and the utter impossibility of performing the canoe voyages within the times given. In his "New Discovery," for example, he says he left the mouth of the Arkansas River to paddle north-

ward on the 24th of April (1680). In his "Description" he says he was hundreds of miles north of the Arkansas, at the bay of Pig's Eye Lake, on the 30th of April, and on the 11th was taken prisoner by the Indians somewhere near Rock Island.

Certain apologists for Father Hennepin claim that the misstatements in the "New Discovery" were not his, but were the work of unscrupulous publishers. Yet the weight of opinion among historians is that Father Hennepin wrote the book himself, obtaining his information of the country of the Lower Mississippi from the reports of Father Marquette, the Chevalier La Salle, Father Zenobius Membre, and perhaps others.

#### FATHER HENNEPIN ALL RIGHT ON THE MAIN QUESTION.

But the question of most importance in the history of Minneapolis, and to the people that are interested therein is, Was Father Hennepin and his associate, Anthony Auguelle, the first two white men to look upon St. Anthony Falls and the present site of Minneapolis? The answer from every authority is, Yes. The distinction given them is not and never has been disputed.

And was Father Hennepin the first man to write of and publish to the civilized world the fact of the existence of St. Anthony Falls and the future site of Minneapolis? The undisputed answer is, He certainly was. Anthony Auguelle did not write anything about the discovery; doubtless he could not. He was born in the city of Amiens, in the Province of Picardy, but he was a simple man, a hard worker, a voyageur, who had come to the new country to better his condition, and doubtless he was uneducated. He knew enough to be a Christian; he attended to his religious duties, confessing to Father Hennepin regularly, and he was always faithful to the adventurer priest. Good enough for Anthony Auguelle, the Picard du Gay!

Father Hennepin's discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony ("of Padua," we perhaps should add) was the event that advertised the country of Minnesota two hundred years ago more than any other incident or feature. The Falls were marked on every subsequent map, every subsequent explorer visited them and wrote about them; their name was common before the word Minnesota was known. Father Hennepin was responsible for all this. His great achievement makes us forget his weaknesses and feel like honoring his memory, and we all are disposed to say:

"No farther seek his merits to disclose,  
Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode,"

No apology is made for the space given in this volume to the account of Father Hennepin and his important and influential discovery. No previous history of Minneapolis has anything like such an account, and the facts in detail of the important discovery of St. Anthony Falls ought to be as well known to every citizen of Minneapolis as the particulars of the discovery of America should be within the knowledge of every citizen of the United States.

The authorities consulted in the preparation of this

chapter have been, in English, Neill's History of Minnesota, Warren Upham's Vol. 1 Minnesota in Three Centuries, Thwaites' Translation of Hennepin's New Discovery, Shea's Translation of the Same, Parkman's "LaSalle and the Discovery of the Great West," and in French, Hennepin's "Voyage, ou Nouvelle Decouverte d'un Tres Grand Pays Situe dans l'Amerique," etc., printed at Amsterdam in 1698 by Abraham van Someren, and the same printed at Amsterdam in 1704 by Adrian Braakman; also Vols. 1 and 2 of the Margry Papers. For interesting and valuable notes on Father Hennepin and his expedition see Warren Upham's articles in Vol. 1 Minn. in Three Centuries.

#### GROSEILLIERS AND RADISSON.

During the period between 1654 and 1660, antedating Father Hennepin by twenty years, two Frenchmen, named Medard Chouart, commonly known as the Sieur des Groseilliers, and Pierre Esprit Radisson, made two expeditions of exploration and traffic into the Northwest from Canada. They may have penetrated the country now comprised in Eastern Minnesota, but it cannot be proven that they did, nor definitely concluded just where they did come. The "Relations," or reports, of the Jesuit fathers make it certain that they were in the Northwestern country at different times, but those authorities do not pretend to state their routes.

Years afterward, while living in England, Radisson wrote in English an account of the expeditions of himself and his brother-in-law, Chouart, or Groseilliers, but this account is confusing rather than enlightening. In writing Radisson seldom noted the date of any event by the month and never by the number of the year. It seems impossible now, from his description, to identify any lake, river, or other natural feature of the country which he and his brother-in-law visited or traversed, or to tell what tribes of Indians they met. His language is generally no more definite than, "We embarked on the delightfulest lake in the world;" or "we crossed a great river;" or, "we came to another river;" or "we came to a river," or, "We abode by a sweet sea (or lake);" "We passed over a mountain;" or "We met a nation of wild men," etc., etc. However he at no time mentions that they came to a river clearly answering the description of the Mississippi, or that they even heard of a waterfall resembling the Falls of St. Anthony of Padua.

Historians and commentators do not agree in their conclusions as to the journeys of the two adventurous Frenchmen. Radisson says they spent about fourteen months on "an island." The late Capt. Russell Blakely claims, in an elaborate article in the State Historical Collections, that this island was in Lake Saganaga, on the northern boundary of Minnesota; Warren Upham thinks it was Prairie Island, in the Mississippi, a few miles above Red Wing. There is nothing, and never can be anything but theory and speculation regarding the localities and natural features mentioned by Radisson. At the same time those most tolerant of and friendly toward Radisson's statements admit that many of them are pure fiction.

The historian or commentator claiming that Groseilliers and Radisson were ever at the Falls of St. Anthony or even at the Mississippi, has not yet appeared. What Radisson would doubtless call "the beautifullest hotel in the world" has been built in Minneapolis and named for him, but the honor bestowed thereby is entirely gratuitous. So much for Groseilliers and Radisson.

#### PERROT, LE SUEUR, AND TUE VERENDRYES.

It is well to mention, though ever so briefly, the expeditions into the Minnesota country, in the region of the present site of Minneapolis, made by the French explorers that came immediately after Father Hennepin and Du Luth. Some of these visited St. Anthony of Padua's Falls and wrote about them, still further advertising them.

#### CAPT. NICHOLAS PERROT'S IMPORTANT OCCUPATION.

Passing by the great liar and falsifier, Baron L'Hontan, who pretended to have explored a great river and a vast country in Southern Minnesota in about 1690, but who never was in the country at all, we come to consider the important expeditions of Capt. Nicholas Perrot and Pierre Charles Le Sueur. Perrot was a Frenchman, and Le Sueur a French Canadian. In 1665, when about 21, Perrot came to Green Bay as an Indian trader, and for the next few years acted as a general peace commissioner among all Indian tribes between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, bringing them all into friendly relations with the French.

Probably as early as in 1683 Perrot established a trading post, which was named Fort St. Nicholas, on the Mississippi, not very far above the mouth of the Wisconsin. In early days trading posts were generally called "forts" although they were not fortifications or hardly had a military character. Perrot, it seems, was soon doing an extensive business, buying the furs of the Indians of what are now western Wisconsin, northeastern Iowa, and southeastern Minnesota. In 1685 he built a temporary post on the east side of the river, near the present site of Trempealeau. Subsequently, on the northeastern shore of Lake Pepin, six miles from its mouth, he built his most noted post, which he called Fort St. Antoine. He also had, at the outlet of the lake, a small post which he named for himself and called Fort Perrot, and another in the vicinity of Dubuque; but the latter were merely auxiliaries and feeders of Fort St. Antoine. Dr. E. D. Neill was of opinion that Fort Perrot was built first, in 1683, and stood on the present site of the town of Wabasha.

Perrot informed himself about the country in which he was stationed. He wrote several manuscripts about it, describing certain Indian tribes, their wars, customs, etc., and giving much of the geography of the country; but he did not mention the Falls of St. Anthony of Padua, although three years before he came to the country they had been discovered and made known. Moreover, his traders must have pene-



trated to them many times during the fifteen years Fort St. Antoine existed. He knew of the St. Croix and the St. Pierre (the latter now the Minnesota) Rivers and gives their names at least as early as in 1689, showing that these rivers had been named before that time; can it be possible that he did not know of St. Anthony's Falls? If he did know them, why, in his numerous writings, did he not mention them?

CAPT. PERROT TAKES POSSESSION OF THE COUNTRY FOR  
HIS KING AND NAMES THE ST. CROIX AND THE ST.  
PETER RIVERS.

May 8, 1689, at Fort St. Antoine, Perrot, acting with full authority, or as he says, "Commanding for the King at the post of the Nadouesieux," took formal possession of a large extent of country in this region for and in the name of the King of France. This country extended far up the Mississippi, and of course included the Falls of St. Anthony of Padua, although they are not mentioned. It especially mentions the country of the Nadouesieux, on the border of the River Saint Croix, ("la Riviere St. Croix") and at the mouth of the River St. Peter ("La Riviere St. Pierre") "on the bank of which are the Mantantans." The latter named tribe may possibly mean the Mandan Sioux, although when first visited and reported upon the homes of these people were on the upper Missouri.

In 1699 King Louis XIV of France ordered the abandonment of the French trading posts in the far west, recalling the traders and the few soldiers to Lower Canada. In a convenient time Capt. Perrot obeyed the order and thereafter lived in retirement at his home on the St. Lawrence River. It is known that he was alive in 1718, but the date of his death is not known.

PIERRE CHARLES LE SUEUR.

It is quite probable that Pierre Le Sueur was the second prominent early explorer to visit the site of Minneapolis. He was a Canadian Frenchman, born in 1657. Probably he came with Nicholas Perrot to the Minnesota country in 1683 and was in his employ in this region for many years. He was at Fort St. Antoine, on the eastern shore of Lake Pepin, in 1689, for on the 8th of May of that year he, as a witness, signed Perrot's proclamation taking possession of the country in the name of the King of France. The other witnesses were the Jesuit priest, the Rev. Fr. Joseph Jean Marest; M. de Borie-Guillot, "commanding the French in the neighborhood of the Ouisconsin [Wisconsin] on the Mississippi;" Augustin Legardeur, Esquire; the Sieur De Caumont, and Messrs. Jean Hebert, Joseph Lemire, and F. Blein. All these, including Le Sueur, could write their names. Le Sueur is described in the document simply as Mr. Le Sueur and signs without either of his Christian names. He was not then a prominent character.

In 1695 Le Sueur, by order of Gov. Frontenac, built a trading post on Prairie Island, in the Mississippi.

Early in the summer of this year he journeyed to Montreal, taking with him a Chippewa chief, Chenguabe, and "Tioscati," a Sioux. The idea was the promotion of a permanent treaty of peace between the two warring tribes in the presence of Gov. Frontenac. The Indians remained several months in Montreal, but the Sioux chief Tioscati (probably To-yo Ska Te, meaning white door of a tepee, from to-yopa or to-yo, a door; ska, white, and te a contraction of tepee) died the next winter. Le Sueur then went to France and obtained a commission to work some mines which he had previously discovered on the Blue Earth River, near its confluence with the Minnesota.

What he says he really found was some "blue or greenish earth" on the banks of the river, and he thought that this meant that large deposits of copper were imbedded deeper beneath the surface. What he saw was blue clay, so blue that the Indians used it for paint in bedaubing their faces and naked bodies on certain occasions. The Sioux called the stream whereon they found this blue clay, "Watpa Mah-kah to," meaning River of Blue Earth, (Watpa, river; mah-kah, earth; to or too, blue.) Mankato is an English corruption of Mah-kah to.

Le Sueur obtained his commission to work his supposed mines largely through the influence of a French assayer named L'Huillier, who analyzed the dirt brought from the Blue Earth and said it contained copper. Obstacles of one kind and another deterred Le Sueur from returning to the Minnesota country and working his mine until in the year 1700. About October 1 of that year he reached the mouth of the Blue Earth. He spent the ensuing winter on the Blue Earth, a few miles above its mouth, where he built a post or "fort" which, in honor of his French friend, the assayer, he named Fort L'Huillier.

Le Sueur, who was the historian of his expedition, says that October 26, 1700, he "proceeded to the mines, with three canoes which he loaded with blue and green earth." The next spring he is said to have left a small garrison at Fort L'Huillier and shipped a lot of his "ore" down the Mississippi to New Orleans and from thence by ship to France. What was done with the stuff when it reached Paris is not certainly known. The so-called copper mine was never farther explored. It was a copper mine without any copper. Le Sueur himself is believed to have died before 1712; one account says he died at sea while on his way back to America, and it is also said he "died of sickness" in Louisiana, where his home was at the time.

Le Sueur's journal of his mining expedition was published by Bernard La Harpe in French and has been translated into English by Shea and others. Another historian of the expedition was a Monsieur Penicaut, a shipwright, that built Le Sueur's boats and kept them in repair. Dr. Neill describes him as "a man of discernment but of little scholarship." He has, however, written a concise but clear, consistent, and apparently a fairly correct account of the expedition and of the geography of the country. His statements agree very well with those of Le Sueur; any discrepancies are easily explained.

## LE SUEUR AND HIS MEN VISITED ST. ANTHONY FALLS.

We are assured by Penicaut's account that Le Sueur and his men visited the present site of Minneapolis. The ship-carpenter historian writes:

"Three leagues higher up, after leaving this island, [Prairie Island] you meet on the right the river St. Croix, where there is a cross set at its mouth. Ten leagues further you come to the Falls of St. Anthony, which can be heard two leagues [six miles] off. It is the entire Mississippi falling suddenly from a height of 60 feet, (!) making a noise like that of thunder rolling in the air. Here one has to carry the canoes and shallops\* and raise them by hand to the upper level in order to continue the route by the river. This we did not do, but having for some time looked at this fall of the whole Mississippi we returned two leagues below the Falls of St. Anthony to a river coming in on the left, as you ascend the Mississippi, which is called the river St. Peter, ["la Riviere St. Pierre.""] We took our route by its mouth and ascended it forty leagues, [a large over-estimate] where we found another river on the left falling into the St. Peter which we entered. We called this Green River, ["La Riviere Vert"] because it is of that color by reason of a green earth, which, loosening itself from the Copper mines, becomes dissolved in it and makes it green."

## FOR WHOM WAS THE ST. PETER'S RIVER NAMED?

The river which is now and has long been known as the Minnesota was originally called by the Sioux Indians "Wat-pa-Minne Sotah," meaning River of Beary Water. ("Wat-pa, river; Minne, Water; Sotah, beary.") The Chippewas called it by a name signifying the river where the cottonwood trees grow. The early French explorers called it "la Riviere St. Pierre," or the river St. Peter, and it was commonly called the St. Peter's, which name it bore until in 1852, when Congress declared that thereafter it should be called the Minnesota.

Singularly enough, Father Hennepin does not mention the Minnesota. Doubtless its mouth was concealed by an island and trees and he passed up and down the eastern channel of the Mississippi and did not see it. This was Carver's conjecture.

The Sioux called it the river of clouded or beary water, because a hundred or more years ago it washed some clay deposits above the present site of the village of Morton, and the dissolved clay clouded or bleared the water. The current long ago receded from the clay banks.

Why did the French call it the St. Pierre or the St. Peter's? The question, like many another relative to early history, cannot with confidence be definitely answered. It had been named the St. Peter before May 8, 1689, because in his proclamation taking possession of the country Captain Nicholas Perrot twice mentions it by that designation. A suggestion that it

was named for the first Christian name (Pierre) of Le Sueur has met with endorsement from good authorities. But this theory cannot be well established. It is most probable that Perrot christened the stream before 1689, possibly in 1688, and at that time Le Sueur was in his employ, an obscure person, whom Perrot designates as simply a Mr. Le Sueur, in company with Mr. Le Mire, Mr. Hebert, and Mr. Blein. Not until six years later did Le Sueur become famous and worthy of having a river named for him because he thought he had discovered a copper mine and had built a post on Lake Pepin. In his journal Le Sueur repeatedly mentions the river and always calls it the St. Peter, without a hint that it was named for himself. He well knew whether or not it was so called, for he was at Fort Antoine when the name was given. Penicaut also mentions the St. Peter frequently, but never intimates that it was named for his superior, which he most probably would have done had this been the fact. No early chronicles even suggest that it was named for Le Sueur and it is a distinction not given him by any biographer. The fact that his name was Pierre simply, and not *Saint* Pierre, is also an objection to the claim made for him, but which he never made for himself, that the stream was called in his honor. His name has been honored in Minnesota, however, by calling one of the best counties and a flourishing town in the State for him.

It has also been suggested that the river was named for Capt. Jacques Le Gardeur St. Pierre, at one time commander of Fort Beauharnois, on Lake Pepin, but he did not come to the country for nearly fifty years after the St. Peter was christened and well known by its name.

It will probably never be certainly known for whom the St. Peter was named. No theory yet brought forward has been conclusively demonstrated. One guess is as good as another until the truth is shown. Since it could not have been named for either of the individuals suggested, or for any other early pioneer and explorer, it may be that it was called for Saint Peter himself, the "Prince of the Apostles." It may have first been visited by Perrot's men on June 29, or St. Peter's day,\* of some year between 1683 and 1689; if so, the appropriate designation would at once be perceived and insisted upon by Rev. Father Marost, the devout Jesuit chaplain of Perrot's party. Or for some other reason it may have been called in honor of the great apostle, to whom were delivered "the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven," and this seems to be the most probable solution of the question.

## THE ST. CROIX NAMED FOR AN UNFORTUNATE FRENCHMAN.

The origin of the modern name of the St. Croix river has been well enough determined. Father Hennepin says the Indians called it Tomb river ("Watpa ohknah iknah-kah-pe") "because the Issati (or, Na-

\* The shallops referred to were probably flat boats propelled by both oars and sails; afterwards they were called Mackinaw boats.

\* Some chroniclers say that Saints Peter and Paul both suffered martyrdom at Rome on the same day; others allege that St. Paul suffered a year after St. Peter. In the Roman Calendar St. Peter's Day is June 29 and St. Paul's June 30.

donneux) left there the body of one of their warriors, killed by the bite of a rattlesnake." The father says he covered the grave or tomb with a blanket, and that this act of respect gained him great admiration and impelled the savages to give him the great banquet he describes which was given on the occasion of his and Du Luth's visit to the big village at Mille Laes.

It is reasonably certain that the St. Croix bears the family name of one of Perrot's Frenchmen, who was drowned at the mouth of the stream by the upsetting of his boat, some time prior to 1689, when Perrot issued his proclamation in which the river is named. In his Journal M. Le Sueur says that on the 16th day of September, 1700, he "left on the east side of the Mississippi a river called St. Croix, because a Frenchman of that name was wrecked at its mouth." M. Perrot, heretofore mentioned, in his description of the country in 1700, and his account of Le Sueur's expedition, states (see quotation on a preceding page) that at the river St. Croix "there is a cross set at its mouth." It is probable that this cross was over the grave of the unfortunate voyageur, or at least marked the locality where he was drowned. Carver says in his Journal that the river "is said to be named for a Frenchman that was drowned here."

#### TWO ALLEGED VERY EARLY VOYAGES TO AND PAST ST. ANTHONY FALLS—THE ALLEGATIONS NOT VERIFIED.

In an extract from his "Memoires," (which is printed on pp. 171-72 of Vol. 6 of the Margery Papers, in French) M. Le Sueur tells of a canoe voyage made by himself on the upper Mississippi sometime about the year 1690, or before 1700. He claims that he went more than a hundred leagues above the Falls of St. Anthony. ("J'ai desja dit que j'avois monte plus de 100 leagues au-dessus du Sault St. Antoine.") He further says that the Sioux with whom he went up assured him when he had reached the end of his upward trip there were yet more than ten days' journey to the sources of the Mississippi, of which sources the Indians said there were very many.

It is to be regretted that M. Le Sueur did not give fuller and better details of his alleged voyage, and that what he wrote was not intended solely to refute the statements of a certain Mathieu Sagean, with whom he seems to have had a dispute. He does not say why he went up the river or give us any exact dates or enlightening details. His account is not conclusive or convincing—and may as well be disbelieved.

In "Minnesota in Three Centuries" (Vol. 1, pp. 233-4) Warren Upham suggests that Le Sueur and a M. de Charleville made the voyage above St. Anthony's Falls together. The authority for M. de Charleville's connection is a statement made by M. Le Page Du Pratz in his "History of Louisiana," originally published by him in French in 1757. In an English translation printed by Becket, London, 1774, the historian (chap. 1 of Book 2) is made to say:

"M. de Charleville, a Canadian, and a relation of M. de Bienville, Commandant General of this Colony, told me that, at the time of the settlement of the

French, curiosity alone had led him to go up this river [the Mississippi] to its sources; that for this end he fitted out a canoe, made of the bark of a birch tree, in order to be more portable in case of need. And that having thus set out, with two Canadians and two Indians, with goods, ammunition, and provisions, he went up the river 300 leagues to the north above the Illinois; that there he found the fall called St. Anthony's. This fall is a flat rock which traverses the river and gives it only between eight and ten feet fall. He ascended to the sources 100 leagues above the fall."

That will be about all for the story of M. de Charleville. It is void for improbability and uncertainty. The date of his setting out is given as "at the time of the settlement of the French," (meaning probably Perrot's settlement) which might be any time between 1683 and 1695. That he would go to all the trouble and expense of fitting out and taking part in an expedition up the river 1,200 miles (or 400 leagues) above the Illinois, merely out of "curiosity alone," is at least strange. That he should see and pass St. Anthony's Falls and pronounce them "a flat rock" which was "only between eight and ten feet fall" is a palpable mis-statement. He says he went 100 leagues (or 300 miles) above St. Anthony's Falls and learned from the Indians that the sources of the Mississippi were still hundreds of miles to the north. He estimated the entire length of the Mississippi at 1,800 miles or 1,600 leagues. Nowhere in Du Pratz's account of Charleville is the name of Le Sueur mentioned, and nowhere in the extract from Le Sueur's "Memoires" relating to his voyages is the name of Charleville mentioned. Warren Upham says that both Le Sueur and Charleville were relatives of the brothers Iberville and Bienville, who were at different periods Governors of the Louisiana Territory. In that case, it is again singular that if they were in company when they made the voyage to and above St. Anthony's Falls, neither of them in his account mentions the other.

Furthermore there is no corroboration extant of the statements of Le Sueur and Charleville as to their several expeditions 300 miles up the Mississippi above St. Anthony's Falls. No other contemporary writer, whether historian or recorder, endorses their assertions or even refers to them. The "sources" of the Mississippi are on a direct line about 160 miles north-west of the Falls; by the meanderings of the river and through the lakes, the distance is much greater; but if Le Sueur, as he says, went up the stream for more than 300 miles above Minneapolis, it is preposterous that there were yet "more than ten days' journey," or 250 miles, to Lake Itasca, the source of the Mississippi. Le Sueur, it seems, was bent on making, or at least claiming, a record. In the controversy over which was the greater explorer, Le Sueur said: "I went to the Falls of St. Anthony." Sagean replied: "That's nothing; I went 50 leagues above those Falls." Le Sueur rejoined: "That's nothing; I went 100 leagues above them." As to Charleville he is not mentioned in American history elsewhere than in Du Pratz's "Description." His statement to Du

Pratz is entirely unsupported, and not worthy of belief.

#### EXPEDITION OF VERENDRYE AND HIS FOUR SONS.

In 1731, Pierre Gautier Varennes, more commonly known as the *Sieur de la Verendrye*, made, in company with his four sons and a nephew, an extended expedition west of the western extremity of Lake Superior. The expedition was commissioned and equipped by the Canadian government and its main object was the discovery of an easy route across the country to the Pacific Ocean. One of Verendrye's sons was a priest. The expedition built Fort St. Pierre, at the mouth of Rainy Lake; Fort St. Charles, on the Lake of the Woods, and other forts and trading posts on Lake Winnipeg and the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan, in Manitoba.

The expedition did not come near St. Anthony's Falls or the present site of Minneapolis. It went westward and southwestward to "the great shining mountains," which may have been the Black Hills. On the return at the crossing of the Missouri, where the city of Pierre now stands, the commander buried an inscribed leaden plate, which was resurrected by a school girl in February, 1913.

#### FROM 1727 TO 1767.

In 1727 a French post, called Fort St. Beauharnois, was built and a Catholic Mission, called the Mission of St. Michael the Archangel, established on the Min-

nesota shore of Lake Pepin, near the present site of Frontenac. The first commander of the post was the *Sieur Perriere*, and the commander in 1735 was Capt. LeGardeur St. Pierre, before mentioned. The mission was in charge of the Jesuit Fathers Michel Guignas and Nicholas de Gommor. It is not certain that the fathers built a separate mission house, and therefore the first church building in Minnesota. The post had four large buildings and it is probable that a room in one of these was used as a chapel. At all events there is no special mention in the early records that a separate mission house was erected, though some good authorities think there was.

In May, 1737, Capt. St. Pierre burned Fort Beauharnois and departed down the Mississippi, on account of the hostile conduct and menaces of the wild Indians of the surrounding country. The Fort was rebuilt in 1750 and for the next two years was under the command of Pierre Paul Marin. (See Vol. I Minn. in Three Cents., p. 276.)

Before further explorations and establishments were made by the French in the country of the Northern Mississippi the old "French and Indian War" between the English Colonies in North America and the French of Canada broke out. Meanwhile the few and scant records of that period make no mention of the Falls of St. Anthony or the country about them. In 1763, by the treaty of Versailles, all the territory now comprised within the present limits of Wisconsin and of Minnesota east of the Mississippi was ceded by France to Great Britain, and all French establishments in this quarter were permanently abandoned, Fort Beauharnois being the last of these.

## CHAPTER III.

### THE FIRST AMERICAN VISITS AND EXPLORATIONS.

VISIT OF CAPTAIN JONATHAN CARVER IN 1766—THE FIRST NATIVE-BORN CAUCASIAN-AMERICAN TO SEE AND WRITE ABOUT ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS—HIS DESCRIPTION OF THEM AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY—GOES UP TO RUM RIVER AND ASCENDS THE MINNESOTA—CLAIMS THAT HE SPENT SEVERAL MONTHS WITH THE SIOUX—HIS ENTIRE ACCOUNT A MIXTURE OF TRUTH AND FALSITY—BUT ALTOGETHER HE DID MORE GOOD THAN HARM TO THE MINNESOTA COUNTRY—LIEUT. Z. M. PIKE'S EXPEDITION AND INVESTIGATIONS—HE PROCLAIMS THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATS WITH THE INDIANS FOR THE SITE OF FORT SNEILING AND MINNEAPOLIS, ETC.

#### JONATHAN CARVER, THE FIRST ENGLISH VISITOR.

The first English-speaking explorer and English subject to visit St. Anthony of Padua's Falls was Capt. Jonathan Carver, who first saw them in November, 1766. Capt. Carver was born at Stillwater, or Canterbury, in the then Province of Connecticut, in 1732, the year of the birth of George Washington. He was captain of a company of Colonial troops in the French War and was present at the massacre of the English troops at Fort William Henry, in northeastern New York, in 1757, narrowly escaping with his life.

In 1763, as soon as peace had been concluded, Capt. Carver conceived the idea that it would be greatly to his credit and advantage, and to the interests of his sovereign and government, if he should explore at least a portion of the territory in the Northwest which had been recently ceded by France to Great Britain. That territory was very little known to Englishmen, and the Captain believed that if he were the first to explore it, and then report upon it, his King would suitably reward him, and his countrymen highly honor him.

Capt. Carver's plan was meditated very early, but its execution was greatly delayed. Not until in June, 1766, did he set out from Boston for the country about the Falls of St. Anthony, then fairly well known through French explorers and adventurers, although no Englishman had yet visited it. He proceeded to Mackinac, or Mackinaw, then the most distant British post. Following the track of Marquette and Joliet and of Du Luth and other early voyageurs, he passed up Green Bay, ascended the Fox River, made the portage across to the Wisconsin, and descending that stream entered the Mississippi October 15. His declared destination after leaving the Falls of St. Anthony was the so-called "River of the West," or Oregon, which was supposed to enter the Pacific Ocean at the fictitious or mythical "Straits of Anian."

At Prairie du Chien (which he calls "La Prairie le Chien") some traders that had accompanied him from Mackinac left him. He then bought a canoe and some supplies, and "with two servants, one a French Canadian and the other a Mohawk of Canada," started up the Mississippi October 19.

Capt. Carver did not return to Boston until in 1768, having been absent on his expedition two years and five

months. The following year he went to England, wrote from his notes a fairly good account of his journeyings, including much narrative and descriptive matter, and published it in book form. He died Jan. 31, 1780, at the age of 48, and after his death several editions of his book were printed, with some new matter, by his friend Dr. John Cookley Lettsom. He made repeated efforts to obtain a suitable reward for his public services from the British government, but failed in every instance to obtain anything beyond "an indemnification for certain expenses." His book had a limited sale and he made little profit from its publication.

He became very poor. In 1779 he was clerk in a London lottery office at a few shillings per week. He died in extreme poverty. Dr. Lettsom says: "After rendering at the expence of fortune and health and the risk of life many important services to his country, he perished from absolute want in the first city of the world." His death was caused by dysentery occasioned by actual want of food.

With his two men Capt. Carver paddled slowly up the Mississippi. About the 12th of November (1766) he came to the present site of St. Paul and in what is now Dayton's Bluff visited the noted cavern afterward called Carver's Cave. He also noted that the crest of the bluff was even then a prominent burial place or cemetery of the Naudowessie, or Sioux, Indians.

#### SEES AND DESCRIBES THE GREAT FALLS.

November 17 he visited the Falls of St. Anthony. In a very early edition of his book, ("Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America," London, 1778,) he describes his visit, with a mention of prominent features of the surrounding country. To quote:

"Ten [?] miles below the Falls of St. Anthony the River St. Pierre, called by the natives the Waddapawmenesotor [Wat-pa-Minne Sotah] falls into the Mississippi from the west. It is not mentioned by Father Hennepin, although a large fair river; this omission, I conclude must have proceeded from a small island [Pike's?] by which the sight of it is intercepted. I should not have discovered the river myself had I not taken a view when I was searching for it from the high lands opposite, [probably Pilot Knob] which rise to a great height. Nearly over against this river I

was obliged to leave my canoe, on account of the ice, and travel by land to the Falls of St. Anthony, where I arrived on the 17th of November. The Mississippi from the St. Pierre to this place is rather more rapid than I had hitherto found it, and without islands of any consideration."

No one that never visited this portion of the Mississippi could have described it so accurately. Capt. Carver had no printed description to follow; he must have seen the country himself. From where he left his canoe he was accompanied to the Falls by a young Winnebago Indian, whom Carver calls "a prince," and who had come into the country on a visit to the Sioux. The Winnebago left his wife and children in the care of Capt. Carver's Mohawk, while he, the captain, and the French Canadian journeyed to the Falls.

Carver says they could hear the roaring of the great cataract for several miles before reaching it. He says he was "greatly pleased and surprised" when he approached this astonishing work of nature. The Winnebago was profoundly and peculiarly impressed. Carver says:

"The prince had no sooner gained the point that overlooks this wonderful cascade than he began with an audible voice to address the Great Spirit, one of whose places of residence he imagined this to be. He told Him that he had come a long way to pay his adoration to Him, and now would make him the best offerings in his power. He accordingly first threw his pipe into the stream, then the roll that contained his tobacco, the bracelets he wore on his arms and wrists, an ornament composed of beads and wires that was about his neck,—in short he presented to his god every part of his dress that was valuable, at last giving the ear-rings from his ears. During this distribution he frequently smote his breast with great violence, threw his arms about, and seemed much agitated. All the while he continued his prayers and adorations, petitioning the Great Spirit for our protection on our travels."

Carver says that instead of ridiculing the pagan Indian and his heathenish devotions, "as I observed my Roman Catholic servant did," he looked on the former with great respect and believed that his offerings and prayers "were as acceptable to the Universal Parent of Mankind as if they had been made with greater pomp or in a consecrated place." The Connecticut captain's mention of St. Anthony Falls is most interesting. In part he writes:

"The Falls of St. Anthony received their name from Father Louis Hennepin, a French missionary, who traveled into these parts about the year 1680, and was the first European ever seen by the natives.\* This amazing body of waters, which are above 250 yards over, form a most pleasing cataract; they fall perpendicularly about 30 feet, and the rapids below, in the space of 300 yards more, render the descent considerably greater; so that when viewed at a distance they appear to be much higher than they really are. The above-mentioned traveller has laid them down at above 60 feet. But he has made a greater error in cal-

culating the height of the Falls of Niagara, which he asserts to be 600 feet, whereas, from latter observations, accurately made, it is well known that it does not exceed 140 feet." But the good father, I fear, too often had no other foundation for his accounts than report, or at best a slight inspection."

Of what we now call Nicollet Island Capt. Carver interestingly says:

"In the middle of the Falls stands a small island, about 40 feet broad and somewhat [?] longer, on which grow a few scragged hemlock [?] and spruce trees; and about half way between this island and the eastern shore is a rock, lying at the very edge of the Fall, in an oblique position, that appeared to be about five or six feet broad and 30 or 40 feet long. These Falls vary much from all the others I have seen, as you may approach close to them without finding the least obstruction from any intervening hill or precipice."

Of the island afterwards known as Cheever's Island the following description is given:

"At a little distance below the Falls stands a small island, of about an acre and a half, on which grow a great number of oak trees, every branch of which that was able to support the weight was full of eagles' nests. The reason that this kind of birds resort in such numbers to this spot is that they are here secure from the attacks of either man or beast, their retreat being guarded by the rapids, which the Indians never attempt to pass. Another reason is that they find a constant supply of food for themselves and their young from the animals and fish which are dashed to pieces by the Falls and driven on the adjacent shores."

#### APPEARANCE OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Describing the country surrounding the Falls the explorer is fairly enthusiastic in their praise, thus:

"The country around them is extremely beautiful. It is not an uninterrupted plain where the eye finds no relief, but is composed of many gentle ascents, which in the summer are covered with the finest verdure and interspersed with little groves that give a pleasing variety to the prospect. On the whole, when the Falls are included, which may be seen at the distance of four miles, a more pleasing and picturesque view cannot, I believe, be found throughout the universe. I could have wished that I had happened to enjoy this glorious sight at a more seasonable time of the year, whilst the trees and hillocks were clad in nature's gayest livery, as this must have greatly added to the pleasure I received; however, even then, it exceeded my warmest expectations. I have endeavored to give the reader as just an idea of this enchanting spot as possible in the plan annexed, [alluding to an engraving of the Falls] but all description, whether of pencil or pen, must fall infinitely short of the original."

#### ASCENDS TO RUM RIVER.

Having observed the Falls until his curiosity was satisfied, Capt. Carver, accompanied by his Canadian

\* Evidently Capt. Carver was acquainted with the history of the Falls, and did not believe that Du Luth visited the Noodowessie village at Mille Lacs a year prior to Hennepin.

\* The best authorities give the total descent of Niagara Falls as 212 feet "from the head of the rapids."

Frenchman and his Winnebago prince, journeyed up the Mississippi until November 21, when he reached the mouth of the St. Francis. He estimates the distance from the Falls to this river at 60 miles, an over-estimate of some 20 miles. He says: "To this river Father Hennepin gave the name of St. Francis,\* and this was the extent of his travels, as well as mine, towards the northwest. The Mississippi has never been explored higher up than the River St. Francis, and only by Father Hennepin and myself thus far."

Of course he crossed Rum River, which he says is 14 miles above the Falls, an under-estimate, and when he crossed, it was 20 yards, or 60 feet. The St. Francis was 30 yards wide. On November 20 he says he passed "another stream called Goose River, 12 yards wide." The cold weather, he tells us, prevented his making many observations of the country in this quarter. He noted, however, the mouth of the St. Francis. "Here," he says, "the Mississippi grows narrow, being not more than 90 yards over, and it appears to be chiefly composed of small branches. The ice prevented me from noticing the depth of any of these rivers;" but he could have added that it facilitated traveling on foot and especially his crossing streams. Of the country he says:

"The country in some places is hilly, but without large mountains, and the land is tolerably good. I observed here many deer and caribboos, some elk, with abundance of beavers, otters, and other furs. A little above this, to the northeast, are a number of small lakes called the Thousand Lakes, [Mille Lacs] the parts about which, though but little frequented, are the best within many miles for hunting, as the hunter never fails of returning loaded beyond his expectations."

#### GOES UP THE MINNESOTA.

November 25 Capt. Carver returned to his canoe or boat which he had left at the mouth of the St. Pierre. Here, he says, he bade good-bye to the Winnebago prince, and set out to explore the Minnesota, taking with him his Mohawk and Canadian Frenchman. He discovered and named Carver River and passed the Blue Earth, which he calls the Verd, or Green River, and which, he says, "forks at a little distance from the St. Pierre," the west fork being called the "Red Marble River," meaning probably the Red Pipestone. He says this fork had its source among some mountains containing red marble.

Two hundred miles up the St. Peter, according to his estimate, he says he came to a large village of the Naudowessies or Sioux of the Plains, and here he asserts that he remained living with the Indians from December 7, 1766, to April 27, 1767. This period he says, on one page of his book, was five months, and on another he states that it was seven months. The truth probably is that he did not pass the winter in Minnesota at all.

As a geographical and topographical gazetteer of the Minnesota country, Capt. Carver's book of travels is very faulty and misleading. He describes the country that he actually saw very well indeed; but he frankly says that he was obliged solely to the Indians for his knowledge of much of that which he did not see but attempts to describe, and these latter descriptions are almost worthless, being for the most part incorrect. Then, too, his estimates of distances, like the estimates of other early explorers, are not even approximately accurate in most instances. The early explorers did not carry odometers or other instruments for measuring distances traveled, and their calculations of spaces traversed seem to have been based on the fatigue and labor involved in encompassing them, and so were always exaggerations. For example, Capt. Carver says he ascended the Minnesota for 200 miles; his map indicates that he went up to a point a few miles below New Ulm, or, taking into account the meanderings of the river, about 100 miles from Mendota. If he had gone 200 miles, he would have stopped not far below Big Stone Lake.

But Capt. Carver's worst fault was that of many another traveler. He was a great romancer and prevaricator. He was probably not very much worse than some other early explorers and chroniclers of Minnesota, and his false statements did no great harm or particular injustice. He said he lived among the Sioux for several months and "perfectly acquired" their language; the pretended Sioux words and terms he gives in his book show that he had but a smattering of the language. His description of their manners and customs, founded upon his pretended personal observation of and acquaintance with them, is quite inaccurate and misleading.

It is somewhat remarkable that in his book Carver gives so large a number of geographical names correctly, as Lake Pepin, the St. Croix, St. Pierre, Rum, and St. Francis Rivers, as they were afterward known. This proves the truth that many of these names were bestowed a hundred years before and were well established. St. Anthony's Falls was doubtless then the best known geographical name in the Northwest. Thus, though Capt. Carver's book is false in many things, it is not false in all.

#### RETURNS TO THE MISSISSIPPI.

In the latter part of April, 1767, Capt. Carver, still with his Mohawk and his Canadian, paddled down the Minnesota, according to his statement, and returned to the "great cave" in the white sandstone bluffs at St. Paul. Here he says a grand council was held of representatives of all the Sioux bands, "as was their custom," although we know that this was not their custom. He further says that they brought with them the bones of their deceased relatives and friends who had died the preceding winter and deposited them on the crest of the bluff above the cave. We have long known, however, that the crest of Dayton's Bluff was the last resting place of only the bones of the old-time Sioux that died in the near-

\* See discussion on a preceding page, (Hennepin's account) as to whether or not the stream called by Father Hennepin the St. Francis was not really Rum River.

by villages. The remains of those that died in the remote villages were disposed of there.

At the council, Carver says he delivered a grand speech to the Indians on May 1. He prints this speech in his book, and purports to give a verbatim report (as if he took it down in short-hand) of the reply of one of the chiefs. He also says that on this occasion the Indians created him a chief, which is utter nonsense; the Sioux never made a chief out of a white man. After his death Carver's heirs exhibited a document evidently written by their ancestor and which purported to be a deed to a vast extent of country east of St. Anthony's Falls, and which bore the pretended signatures of two alleged Sioux chiefs. Everything about this "deed" was bogus, and those that attempted to gain anything by it failed utterly.

After attending the council in the Great Cave, Capt. Carver says he returned to Prairie du Chien and thence went to Lake Superior. He spent some time in exploring that region, finally returning to Boston by way of the Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, and Niagara Falls. He reached Boston in October, 1768, "having," he says, "been absent from it on this expedition two years and five months, and during that time travelled near 7,000 miles." Soon after he went to England and published the first edition of his book in 1769; subsequently several editions were published and it was translated and printed in Dutch and French.

#### CARVER, TOO, WAS A FALSIFIER.

As has been said, Capt. Carver, as a writer was a prevaricator, and, like most other early explorers that narrated their own experiences and achievements, often mis-stated and perverted the facts. He wrote to please and interest his readers and imagined that to do so he must write of something extraordinary or at least remarkable. If his own adventures were not really remarkable, he must pretend they were. Imitating Simon Magus, mentioned in Scripture, he meant to "give out that himself was some great one."

From what we now know, it seems most probable that Capt. Carver's experience in and about St. Anthony's Falls was not of high importance or very extraordinary. It may be admitted that he came to the locality; that he saw and examined the great Falls; that he went up to the St. Francis; that he examined the shores of the Mississippi for two miles or so on either side of the river; that he went up the Minnesota to the mouth of the Blue Earth—and practically, no farther; that he then returned to the Mississippi. Then he probably spent the winter about the mouth of the Minnesota or he may have hastened back to the comfortable trading houses of the post on Green Bay, where he passed the ensuing season very well.

He hardly spent several months with the Sioux near St. Peter or New Ulm, coming down to the mouth of the Minnesota in the spring of 1768. If he had spent any considerable time with them he would have known them and their country better and his descriptions would have been more accurate and in accord with established facts.

He, in no sentence in his book, calls the Indians that he says he came to know so intimately by their proper and real names. Always and in every case where he refers to them he calls them Nadowessies, with various spellings. Now, this term was an epithet bestowed upon the Indians about St. Anthony and on the Minnesota River by the Chippewas and the other tribes east of the Mississippi. The term signifies in the Algonquin dialect "snakes" and also "our enemies."

If Capt. Carver had spent five months, or seven months, with the Minnesota Indians, and been treated by them with the great kindness and consideration he says he received from them, he certainly ought to have called them by their proper name, or the name they called themselves—Dakota—meaning the allied or banded together, the union of the "seven great council fires." They always called themselves Dakotas, resented any other name, and for a long time considered the term Naudowessies (or Naudowessious and its contraction "Sioux") as an insulting epithet. Nowhere in Capt. Carver's book is it even intimated that the name of these Indians was Dakota, nor does the word Dakota appear. Imagine a traveler spending seven pleasant months in Mexico and then writing a book descriptive of his experience in which he refers to the people of that country only as "Greasers." Or a European writing of the United States and calling our people by the sole name of "Yanks."

If Capt. Carver had spent five months with the Indians in the present St. Peter or New Ulm region, he would have learned that there was no "Red Marble River," a fork of the Blue Earth and which rose in "some mountains containing red marble." Somebody told him of the Watonwan and that this insignificant stream had its source out in the direction of the Coteaus and the Red Pipestone Quarry, and his imagination made mountains of the Coteaus, and marble of the pipestone.

His pretended council with the Indians in the "great cave," at St. Paul, when he says they gave him, merely as an expression of good will, a vast expanse of country, was never held. His so-called deed was a palpable and very clumsy forgery. It purported to be signed by two Sioux chiefs, in their tribal vernacular; but there are no such names in the Sioux vocabulary as he gives to them, and no such words with the translations he presents; his pretended translations are preposterous. Then it is pretended that with their signatures the grantor chiefs affixed totem marks, when it is well known that the Sioux did not have totem distinctions or use totem marks. It is only necessary to add that the greater part of the land which the deed pretended to convey to Capt. Carver was not Sioux land at all; nearly all the described tract lay east of the St. Croix and belonged to the Chippewas, the Winnebagos, and the Menominees.

Another evidence that Capt. Carver falsified his account of his sojourn among the Sioux for several months is presented by the many errors he makes in his descriptions of their character, their manners and customs, etc. He copies much of this matter from the great liar La Hontan, and well nigh imagines all the



rest. He foully and inexcusably slanders the Sioux women whom all other writers praise for their virtue, purity, and innate nobility of character.

For a correct analysis and estimate of Carver's account the investigator is referred to Keating's article in his *Journal of Long's Expedition of 1823*.

Some respectable historians, like Robert Greenhow, the historian of Oregon and California, and the renowned Henry R. Schoolcraft, allege that Carver never wrote the book of "Travels," etc., which appears under his name. Defending him against this charge his principal champion, Mr. J. Thomas Lee, of Madison, Wis., goes on to make this candid and harmful admission: "That some parts of the 'Travels' were plagiarized from Hennepin, La Hontan, Charlevoix, and Adair, is a fact well established." Mr. Lee believes that Carver himself wrote the book, but readily admits that it is full of larcenies and lies.

Prof. E. G. Bourne, late of Yale College, in an article in the *Am. Hist. Review*, Vol. XI (1906) proves that many portions of Carver's book were plagiarized and many others stolen bodily from La Hontan's "New Voyages," Charlevoix's "Journal," Vol. I, and Adair's "History of the American Indians." Since the appearance of Prof. Bourne's scathing but convincing presentation of the facts, other writers have, as Mr. Lee says, "dismissed Carver with little ceremony."

#### CARVER NOT WHOLLY BAD.

But whatever Capt. Carver's demerits were as a descriptive writer of his own travels, he certainly did a great deal for Minnesota and especially for the Falls of St. Anthony. He caused them to be still better known to the civilized world. He described the entire region as well-nigh all that was desirable. If he had been the advertising agent of a big real estate firm owning all the country and desiring to sell it, he could scarcely have written more attractively. His descriptions were glowingly interesting and glaringly false. There was, he said, "an abundance of copper" on the St. Croix, western Wisconsin abounded in "heavenly spots," and nature had showered "a profusion of blessings" over the entire country of western Wisconsin, except in some places along the shore of Lake Superior.

#### LIEUT. PIKE'S VISIT IN 1805-1806.

Capt. Carver was born and reared in Connecticut and was in America until 1769; but, because he was always a British subject, some writers claim that he was not the first American citizen proper to see St. Anthony's Falls, but that to Lieut. Zebulon Montgomery Pike belongs that distinction.

The War of the Revolution virtually terminated in 1782 and by the treaty of Paris in 1783, between Great Britain and the United States, the former government ceded to the latter all of its former territory in North America below the Canada line. This gave the United States all the territory east of the Mississippi, including the eastern end of the Falls of St. Anthony and the adjacent land. The country west of the Mississippi, to an indefinite extent, belonged,

after 1769, to Spain, from Lake Hasca to the Gulf of Mexico; but in 1800, by a secret treaty, Spain retroceded it back to France. This country included the site of what is now the western and principal part of Minneapolis.

In 1803, by what is commonly called the Louisiana Purchase, the United States acquired the French country west of the Mississippi. Strangely enough, as it seems to-day, there was great dissatisfaction among a large part of the American people, especially those of New England, with the Louisiana Purchase. President Jefferson, who had been the principal agent in its negotiation, was strenuously denounced; the price paid for the country, \$15,000,000, was declared to be "outrageously extravagant;" the country itself was declared to be "a howling wilderness, the abode of wild and savage beasts and wilder and more savage men, and it cannot be subdued in 200 years," etc., etc. It has long been the condition that any two wards of the western division of Minneapolis are worth far more than the price Thomas Jefferson caused to be paid for the entire and vast Louisiana Purchase.

To silence the clamor against the new acquisition, because he believed in its value, and to inform himself and the country about it, President Jefferson had the country examined. The southern part, now including the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, were fairly well known, but surveyors and explorers were sent in considerable numbers to lay it out for settlement and to report upon it. Two important expeditions, semi-military in character, were ordered to ascend respectively the Missouri and the Mississippi Rivers to their sources, and see if the northern part of the country was really a "hyperborean region under Arctic conditions," as had been alleged, and to assist President Jefferson in the confirmation of his opinion that he had not bought a piece of blue sky, but that the country he had purchased was worth the money paid for it. Captains Lewis and Clark, with a considerable expedition, went up the Missouri in 1804 and Lieut. Pike, with another party of soldiers, ascended the Mississippi in 1805-6, both expeditions setting out from St. Louis.

Lieutenant Pike, a New Jerseyman, was but 29 years of age when he first saw the Falls of St. Anthony. He set out from his encampment near St. Louis, August 9, 1805, in a keel-boat, 70 feet long, with a crew of regular soldiers consisting of one sergeant, two corporals, and 17 privates, and with rations and provisions for four months. He was equipped with mathematical instruments for calculating latitude and longitude, measuring elevations and distances, etc., and with barometers and thermometers, drawing apparatus, etc.; he was accomplished in the use of all these. On the 21st of September he reached Pig's Eye Slough and what is now Dayton's Bluff, St. Paul, where then was a Sioux village of cabins presided over by Chief Little Crow II, the third of the Corvidan dynasty of Sioux sub-chiefs. The same day he passed old Jean Baptiste Faribault's trading post, on the west side of the river, below Mendota, and that night encamped on the northeast point of what is now Pike's Island, opposite the mouth of the St. Peter's or Minnesota.

## THE TREATY OF PIKE'S ISLAND.

On the 23d he held a council under an arbor on Pike's Island with the following Sioux chiefs: Little Crow III, of the Kaposia or "light" band; the Son of Penechon, of the band at Black Dog's Lake; Shakopee of the band living near where the town of Shakopee is now; Stands Suddenly, whose real Indian name was Wokanko Enahzhe, though Pike gives it as Wayago Enagee also called the "Son of Penishon," and who was a chief of the Wah-pay Kootas, or Leaf Shooters, down on the Cannon River, and Tah-tonka Manne, (Walking Buffalo) of the Red Wing band. There also took part in the treaty, or conference, three Indian head-soldiers, the Big Soldier, the Rising Moose, and the Supernatural Deer's Head (Wankon Tahpay). The deed made at the conference was signed by but two chiefs, Little Crow III and the son of Penishon or Stands Suddenly—"Wayago Enagee." Pike also mentions the Supernatural Deer's Head by the French designation of "Le Becasse," meaning a woodcock.

Under the deed signed by the two chiefs, the Sioux nation granted of their country to the United States, "for the establishment of military posts," nine miles square at the mouth of the St. Croix; "and also from below the confluence of the Mississippi and the St. Peter's up the Mississippi to include the Falls of St. Anthony, extending nine miles on each side of the river." The amount to be paid the Indians was left to the U. S. Senate, which fixed the sum at \$12,000, which was subsequently paid mostly in goods.

Although only two chiefs touched the goose-quill and made their marks to this deed, none of the tribe ever attempted to repudiate it for any reason whatever. There are some interesting features of this so-called treaty and deed which may be passed over here.

## PIKE SURVEYS AND PASSES ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS.

On the 23d of September, from his camp on his island, Lieut. Pike sent up three of his men to make a preliminary observation of St. Anthony's Falls, but "their reports were so contradictory," he says, "that no opinion can be formed from them." But on the 25th he broke camp and renewed his voyage to see them for himself. That night he encamped opposite the mouth of Minnehaha Creek, but did not notice or comment upon the stream or the beautiful little waterfall only a few hundred yards away. As for his itinerary the ensuing four days, the following extracts from his Journal comprise a sufficient account:

"Sept. 26—Embarked at the usual hour, and after much labor in passing through the rapids, arrived at the foot of the Falls about 3 or 4 o'clock; unloaded my boat and had the principal part of her cargo carried over the portage. With the other boat [his barge] full loaded, however, they were not able to get over the last shoot, [chute] and encamped about 600 yards below. I pitched my tent and encamped above the shoot [chute]. The rapids mentioned in this day's march might properly be called a continuation of the Falls of St. Anthony, for they are equally entitled to this appellation with the falls of the Delaware and Sus-

quehanna. Distance nine [?] miles. Killed one deer.\*

"Sept. 27—Brought over the residue of my lading this morning. Two men arrived from Mr. Frazer, on St. Peter's, for my dispatches. Sent a large packet to the general [Gen. James Wilkinson] and a letter to Mrs. Pike, with a short note to Mr. Frazer. This business of closing and sealing [letters and dispatches] appeared like a last adieu to the civilized world. \* \* \* Carried our boats out of the river as far as the bottom of the hill.

"Sept. 28—Brought my barge over and put her in the river above the falls. While we were engaged with her, three-quarters of a mile from camp, seven Indians, painted black, appeared on the heights.

"We had left our guns at camp and were entirely defenseless. It occurred to me that they were the small party of Sioux who were obstinate and would go to war when the other part of the bands came in. These they proved to be. They were better armed than any I had ever seen, having guns, bows, arrows, clubs, spears, and some of them even a case of pistols.

"I was at that time giving my men a dram, and giving the cup of liquor to the first Indian he drank it off; but I was more cautious with the remainder [!] I sent my interpreter [Joseph Renville] to camp with them to await my coming, wishing to purchase one of their war-clubs, which was made of elk-horn and decorated with inlaid work. This and a set of bows and arrows I wished to get as a curiosity. But the liquor I had given the Indian beginning to operate, he came back for me; refusing to go till I brought my boat he returned, and (I suppose being offended) borrowed a canoe and crossed the river.

"In the afternoon we got the other boat [the keel-boat, 70 feet long,] near the top of the hill, when the props gave way and she slid all the way down to the bottom, but fortunately without injuring any person. It raining very hard, we left her. Killed one goose and a raccoon.

"Sunday, Sept. 29—I killed a remarkably large raccoon. Got our large boat over the portage and put her in the river at the upper landing. This night the men gave sufficient proof of their fatigue by all throwing themselves down to sleep, preferring rest to supper. This day I had but 15 men out of 22; the others were sick."

Even at this day, when it can do no good, one cannot but sympathize with Pike's poor soldiers that performed so much hard work during his entire expedition, and especially with the 15 that performed the heavy and greatly fatiguing labor of carrying the heavy boats, the baggage, and the provisions up the high and steep banks of the river and around the falls for a distance of at least a mile. The big keelboat was 70 feet long and must have weighed not less than 30 pounds to the foot, or 2,100 pounds, a weight of 140 pounds to each of the 15 soldiers. The Lieutenant's barge was of course smaller, but heavy enough in all conscience. No wonder that Pike gave his men fre-

\* A great deal of the space in Pike's Journal is taken up with notices of his hunting and fishing exploits. Whenever he shot a deer or a raccoon or a duck or caught a catfish, he made a note of it.

quent "drums" to encourage and stimulate them; no wonder that the big boat slid back down the high bluff, which Dr. Coues and others think was on the east side; no wonder that 7 men out of 22 were sick and unable to work; no wonder that on the evening of that memorable Sunday the 15 that had worked fell exhausted and prostrated, cheerfully foregoing their suppers for a few minutes more of sleep. Continuing his journal, Lieut. Pike writes:

"Sept. 30—Loaded my boat, moved over, and encamped on the island. [Nicollet?] The large boat loading likewise we went over and put on board. (sic) In the meantime I took a survey of the Falls, the portage, etc. If it be possible to pass the falls at high water, of which I am doubtful, it must be on the east side, about 30 yards from shore, as there are three layers of rocks, one below the other. The pitch-off of either is not more than five feet, but of this I can say more on my return. [After his return Pike added to the foregoing as to the practicability of passing the Falls at either end: "It is never possible, as ascertained on my return."]

"October 1—Embarked late. The river at first appeared mild and sufficiently deep; but after about four miles the shoals commenced and we had very hard water the remainder of the day. This day the sun shone after I had left the Falls, but whilst there it was always cloudy. Killed one goose and two ducks."

#### THE COUNTRY THEN FROM ST. PAUL TO RUM RIVER.

Describing the country along the Mississippi from what is now St. Paul to the mouth of Rum River the Lieutenant writes well, although exaggerating distances between geographical points:

"About 20 [!] miles below the entrance of the St. Peter's, on the E. shore, at a place called the Grande Marais [Big Marsh, now Pig's Eye Lake] is situated Petit Corbeau's [Little Crow's] village of 11 log houses.

"From the St. Peter's to the Falls of St. Anthony the river is contracted between high hills, and is one continual rapid or fall, the bottom being covered with rocks which in low water are some feet above the surface, leaving narrow channels between them. The rapidity of the current is likewise much augmented by the numerous small, rocky islands which obstruct the navigation. The shores have many large and beautiful springs issuing forth which form small cascades as they tumble over the cliffs into the Mississippi. The timber is generally maple."

He also says that the river between the St. Peter's and the Falls is "noted for the great quantity of wild fowl." Of the Falls themselves, having surveyed them, he is able to give us actual dimensions and correct descriptions:

"As I ascended the Mississippi the Falls of St. Anthony did not strike me with that majestic appearance which I had been taught to expect from the descriptions of former travelers. On an actual survey I find the portage to be 260 poles (4,290 feet); but when the river is not very low boats ascending may be put in 31 poles below, at a large cedar tree, and

this would reduce it to 229 poles. The hill over which the portage is made is 69 feet in ascent, with an elevation at the point of debarkation of 15 degrees. The fall of the water between the place of debarkation and reloading is 58 feet; the perpendicular fall of the shoot [chute] is 16½ feet. The width of the river above the shoot [chute] is 627 yards; below 209. In high water the appearance is much more sublime, as the great quantity of water then forms a spray, which in clear weather reflects from some positions the colors of the rainbow, and when the sky is overcast covers the Falls in gloom and chaotic majesty."

Just what is meant by "chaotic majesty" is not certain, but the matter is not important. The gallant explorer continued his voyage under the adversities of low water and cold weather. On the 3d of October he left the mouth of the Rum River with the mercury at zero and ice forming. That day, however, he killed three geese, a raccoon, and a badger, and was happy, and the next day it rained and he killed two geese, a grouse, and a wolf.

Proceeding with some difficulty up the Mississippi, the explorer and his party were overtaken by early snow and cold October 16, and forced to go into winter quarters at Pike Rapids, in what is now Morrison County; the site of their stockaded encampment or fort has been identified. Though they had made fine game-bags every day, killing dozens of geese, ducks, prairie hens, pheasants, etc., there was more hardship than sport among the party. Of the distresses among the men the last day, Pike tells us:

"After four hours' work we became so hemmed with cold that our limbs were perfectly useless. We put to shore, built a large fire, and then discovered that our boats were nearly half full of water. My sergeant [Henry] Kemmerman, one of the stoutest men I ever knew, broke a blood-vessel and vomited nearly two quarts of blood. One of my corporals, [Samuel] Bradley, also evacuated nearly a pint of blood. These unhappy circumstances, in addition to the inability of four other men, whom we were obliged to leave on shore, convinced me that if I had no regard for my own constitution, I should have some for those poor fellows who were killing themselves to obey my orders. \* \* \* We immediately unloaded our boats and secured their cargoes."

#### EXPLORES THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI ON FOOT.

Setting out December 10, Pike advanced up the Mississippi with Corporal Bradley and a few men, who dragged a sled in which were provisions and on which rested one end of a small canoe or pirogue. His object was not only to examine the country but to reprimand the English traders at Sandy, Leech, and Cass Lakes. These men were flying the British flag over their posts and occasionally giving out British medals to the Indians. Pike visited them, made them haul down their Union Jacks and substitute the Stars and Stripes and also made them promise to thereafter comport themselves as law-abiding residents of the United States.

The brave and gallant officer returned to his fort at Pike Rapids on March 6, 1806. On the 6th of April he set out on his return voyage and on the 10th arrived at St. Anthony's Falls, and that day transported the boats and baggage around the Falls and put them into the water below. The job of making the portage on this occasion was far less arduous than on the up trip.

#### ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS IN THE SPRING OF 1806.

Of the appearance of the Falls on the 10th of April Lieut. Pike says:

"The appearance of the Falls was much more tremendous than when we ascended; the increase of water occasioned the spray to rise much higher, and the mist appeared like clouds. How different my sensations now from what they were when at this place before. \* \* \* Ours was the first [?] canoe that had ever crossed this portage. \* \* \* Now we have accomplished every wish, peace reigns throughout the vast extent, we have returned this far on our voyage without the loss of a single man, and hope soon to be blessed with the society of our relatives and friends. The river this morning was covered with ice which continued floating all day; the shores were still barricaded with it."

#### THE GRAND COUNCIL WITH THE SIOUX.

April 11 it "snowed very hard." Lieut. Pike encamped on the island which still bears his name. The same evening he held a council (perhaps on the mainland) with 600 Sioux. These were of two western bands and one eastern. The western were the Sissetons (Pike calls them "Sussitongs") and Wahpay-tons (Pike calls them "Gens des Fenilles," or People of the Leaves) and the Medawakantons, or People of the Spirit Lake, (Pike calls them "Gens du Lac") were the eastern band. The council had been arranged a month or so before, while Pike was still on the upper river. The Yanktons, (or "Yanktongs," as Pike calls them) whose homes were out in what is now South Dakota, were expected to be present, but Pike says, "they had not yet come down."

The council was held in an improvised room which had been prepared by Wayago Enagee, the Son of Penishon, and the Chief of the Wahpaykootas or Leaf Shooters. Its proceedings related to an arrangement for a treaty of permanent peace between the Sioux and the Chippewas, and amounted to nothing because the Indians could not understand Pike's interpreters, who were then two Chippewa half breeds named Rousseau and Roy. The Chippewas had sent by Pike some pipes to the Sioux with a request to smoke them if they wanted peace. The Sioux smoked them.

Lieut. Pike invited Chief Stands Suddenly, alias Wayago Enagee, alias Son of Penishon, and the son of a Sisseton Chief, named Red Eagle, to supper with him. Red Eagle's son had visited Pike on the upper river the previous winter. Pike translates the chief's name into French as "Killeur Rouge," the term Killeur being a corruption of "Killion," the French-Canadian patois for eagle.

#### LIEUT. PIKE AND OLD LITTLE CROW.

April 12 the return voyage was resumed, and soon the present site of St. Paul was reached. Pierre Rousseau had been up the river frequently, but Pike says: "He could not tell me where the cave spoken of by Carver could be found; we carefully searched for it but in vain." Of Little Crow's village at Dayton's Bluff and of Little Crow himself, Lieut. Pike says:

"We were about to pass a few lodges, but on receiving a very particular invitation to come ashore, we landed and were received in a lodge kindly; they presented us sugar, etc. I gave the proprietor a dram and was about to depart, when he demanded a kettle of liquor; on being refused and after I had left the shore he told me that he did not like the arrangements and that he would go to war this summer. I directed the interpreter to tell him that if I returned to the St. Peter's with troops I would settle that affair with him!"

Old Little Crow and the most of his people were not in the village at the time of Pike's visit, being out on a hunting expedition on the lower St. Croix. Pike tells us:

"On our arrival at the St. Croix I found Petit Corbeau [Little Crow] with his people and Messrs. Frazer and Wood. [The latter were two white men, formerly with the old Hudson's Bay Company.] We had a conference, when Petit Corbeau made many apologies for the misconduct of his people. He represented to us the different manners in which his young warriors had been inducing [?] him to go to war [against the Chippewas]; that he had been much blamed for dismissing his war party last fall, but that he was determined to adhere to our instructions at that time; that he thought it most prudent to remain here and restrain the warriors [from fighting the Chippewas.] He then presented me with a beaver robe and a pipe and gave me a message to the general [Wilkinson] that he was determined to preserve peace in his hand and 'make the road clear.' He also wanted it remembered that he had been promised an American medal."

On this 12th of April, Pike says he observed the trees beginning to bud for the first time. Going on to Red Wing's village, he found Lake Pepin closed and had to wait until the 15th for the ice to go out. He reached St. Louis on the last of April.

#### LIEUT. PIKE'S SOUTHWEST EXPEDITION.

A few weeks after reaching St. Louis, Lieut. Pike was again dispatched by Gen. Wilkinson upon an important expedition. His orders were to take an escort of a party of soldiers, ascend the Missouri and Osage Rivers, penetrate to the head waters of the Arkansas and the Red Rivers and, en route, to treat with the Indian tribes and explore the country west and southwest of St. Louis. In this second expedition, December 3, 1806, he measured the height of the mountain in central Colorado which has ever since been called Pike's Peak. Proceeding southward he (perhaps intentionally) stumbled across the then line

between Spanish America and the United States and he and his men were made prisoners by the Spanish military authorities. Pike was taken before the Spanish Government at Santa Fe, and finally after much delay, was escorted out of Spanish territory and allowed to return to the United States. In 1813, during the Second War with Great Britain, Pike was made a brigadier general and given a command. At the attack on York (now Toronto) in Canada, April 27, 1813, he, with many others of the troops of the American and British armies, was mortally wounded by the explosion of a British magazine. His body

was buried at Fort Tompkins, a little distance from Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

#### IMPORTANCE OF LIEUT. PIKE'S MINNESOTA EXPEDITION.

Pike's expedition to near the headwaters of the Mississippi was of the greatest importance to the Minnesota country. He reported upon it fully and made it much better and far more favorably known than it ever had been before. Several printed editions of his journal were issued, containing an engraving and description of St. Anthony's Falls, etc., and these were largely circulated.

## CHAPTER IV. THE ADVENT OF CIVILIZATION.

TRESPASSES OF BRITISH TRADERS HASTEN THE COMING OF THE AMERICANS—THE BUILDING OF FORT ST. ANTHONY OR FORT SNEILING—THE OLD MILLS AT ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS—THEIR ERECTION. THE FIRST DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE OF MINNEAPOLIS—MAJOR LONG'S EXPEDITIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS—DISCOVERY OF LAKE MINNETONKA BY "JOEY" BROWN, THE DRUMMER BOY—NAMING OF LAKES HARRIET, AMELIA, AND OTHERS—FIRST ATTEMPTS AT GRAIN GROWING IN MINNESOTA, ETC.

### DURING THE WAR OF 1812.

Soon after Lieut. Pike went down the Mississippi, in 1806, the British traders in the Minnesota country began a persistent violation of the promises they had given him. They took down their American flags, sold whisky freely to the Indians, and poached and trespassed on the American territory as far south as the lower Des Moines and as far eastward as the Chippewa River of Wisconsin.

During the War of 1812 (or "last war with Great Britain") every trading post in Minnesota was a recruiting station for the British army. British officers enlisted Sioux from the villages on and near the Minnesota and took them to their main armies in Michigan and northern Ohio. The warriors of the bands of Little Crow and Wabasha, led by their respective chiefs, furnished the most men for the Ohio expedition; but the other bands sent representatives.

At the siege of Fort Meigs, in Northern Ohio, in May, 1813, the Northwest Indians took a prominent part. The Winnebagoes captured some American soldiers, killed them, roasted and served them up for dinner, and sent word to the Sioux to come and partake of the feast. Little Crow and Wabasha went over and found the cannibals at their horrible repast, with gorgeously uniformed British officers looking on and laughing. The Sioux chiefs roundly denounced the officers for permitting such a horrible and heathenish thing. They said they came out to *fight* Americans, not to eat them, and were going home if such a thing were permitted.\* Little Crow had a nephew named Big Hunter who had been persuaded to sit at the lathsome table. His uncle took him by the nape of the neck, jerked him from his seat, struck him with the flat of his tomahawk, and drove him away. Not long after, the Sioux left the army and returned to Minnesota. (See Neill's Hist. of Minn., pp. 281-2; McAfee's "Late War in the Western Country," and other publications on the siege of Fort Meigs during the War of 1812.)

### INDIANS FIGHT FOR THE BRITISH.

About 260 Canadians and several hundred Sioux, Chippewas, Winnebagoes, and Menominees captured

the American post at Mackinaw in July, 1812; and among their leaders were Joseph Rolette, Sr., and Michael Cadotte, both afterward well known in Minnesota.

In July, 1814, a force of British and Indians captured Fort Shelby, an American post at Prairie du Chien. Among the captors were Capt. Joseph Rolette, Sr., Lieut. Joseph Renville, Sr., Louis Provencelle, and even old Jean Baptiste Faribault, all of whom became prominent in Minnesota affairs. In 1812 they were loyal to their country, which then was Canada; and, when they became American citizens, they were truly loyal to the United States. Among the Indians who helped the British capture Fort Shelby were some Sissetons. For their services on this occasion the British promised to give them two boat-loads of goods and a cannon, which debt the Indians afterward tried to collect, to the great annoyance of Her Majesty's officials. In 1859 old Chief Sleepy Eye was returning from Winnipeg, where he had been to try to get the long past-due cannon and goods, when he died. Late in 1814, Little Crow and many of his warriors went down to Prairie du Chien to help defend the place from a threatened attack by the Americans, but the latter, under Zachary Taylor, came no farther than Rock Island.

The only Sioux that were truly faithful to their promises to Lieut. Pike and loyal to the United States during the War of 1812 were Tah-mah-lah (accent on the first syllable) Pike's "Rising Moose," a Medawakanton, and Hay-pee-dan, (meaning the second child if a son) a Wahpikoota. Tah-mah-lah had but one eye.

### BRITISH TRADERS TRESPASS ON AMERICAN TERRITORY.

In 1811 the British established an Indian trading post on Pike's Island, at the mouth of the Minnesota, and maintained it for some years. It was a big post, sold whisky freely, and did a large business. For some time it was in charge of Capt. Thos. G. Anderson, who had an Indian wife. He educated his two mixed-blood daughters, and some of their descendants became prominent in Minnesota affairs. At that time there was no other trading post near St. Anthony's Falls. (See Neill's Hist. of Minn. and also of St.

\* Col. Robert Dickson, a prominent early trader in Minnesota, and who had recruited the Sioux and conducted them to Ohio, interfered and broke up the feast.

Paul; Capt. Anderson's "Personal Recollections," in Wisconsin Hist. Socy., Collections, vols. 2 and 3; Minn. Socy. Coll., etc.)

For some years after the War of 1812, which entirely closed in the early part of the year 1815, the British traders swarmed in the Minnesota country. Robert Dickson,—"the red-head," as he was called—established Joseph Renville on the Minnesota, up about Lac qui Parle, and John B. Faribault was back down about Mendota. Other traders were near Mendota, for all the old Indian villages in the Minnesota River section had been re-peopled after having been partially abandoned during the War. Up in the Chipewewa country, at Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Red Lake, and other northern lakes, were numerous posts flying the British flag; American traders were practically crowded out.

The Americans had complained that the Englishmen had seized all of the best trading sites in the northern country, and Congress had enacted that no man should receive a trader's license unless he first became an American citizen. The British merchants in the Minnesota country simply derided the law, thinking that the United States would not go to the trouble and expense of trying to enforce it. In this they were mistaken. The Secretary of War in 1819 was John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, the fiery old nullifier and radical States' rights man. He was determined, however, that the laws of the United States should be obeyed and respected, at least over territory they owned, and which had not been formed into States.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF FORT SNELLING.

The location and establishment of the military post now and long since called Fort Snelling constituted an important and influential event in the history of Minneapolis. It brought civilization near to the great Falls of St. Anthony and hastened the time of their improvement, which meant a city at their site.

It was the bad conduct of the English traders in Minnesota which caused the establishment of Fort Snelling, in the early autumn of 1819. But for their disreputable course, the fort would probably not have been built until twenty years later.

By what is known as the Treaty of London, between the United States and Great Britain, in 1794, the English obtained the right of trade and intercourse with the Indians of the northwestern portion of the United States. The western boundary of the Republic was then the Mississippi River. This valuable privilege gave the British traders practically a monopoly of the trade with the various savage tribes in northern Michigan, Wisconsin and northern Minnesota east of the Mississippi, all American territory, and without saying "by your leave," they occupied the country owned by France, which lay about the headwaters of the Mississippi and the Missouri. In return for their license to occupy American soil, the traders were bound, morally at least, to obey the authority of the United States and commit no offense

against their sovereignty and interests; but they failed in these duties most disgracefully and to the practical injury of our country and its people.

In northern—or rather north central—Minnesota Lieut. Pike made these dealers pull down their British flags, but as soon as he had left the country they pulled them up again. Then, as has been stated, during the War of 1812 they were in open and armed hostility to the United States and the Americans. After the close of the war their conduct continued bad and menacing. Among other things British emissaries arranged frequent "talks" between themselves and the Indians of the country, and these talks were held at the trading posts. These affairs were always accompanied by a profuse distribution of presents and British flags and medals among the savages, and many other means were resorted to in order to win their regard for His Britannic Majesty and his subjects and to promote a dislike for Americans.

In 1816 Congress authorized the President to prohibit all foreigners from trading with the Indians within the limits of the United States; if they wanted licenses to trade, they must take out naturalization papers and become American citizens. The British traders sought to evade and avoid this law by having licenses issued to their American employes, the traders really owning and conducting the business and sharing the profits; but many a trader snapped his fingers at the United States and continued to flout the Union Jack before the faces of the Americans and the American authority.

The United States adopted stringent measures to remove this evil. In the early part of 1819 Secretary Calhoun arranged to establish military posts at Council Bluffs and the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri River, and at the mouth of the St. Peter's, (or Minnesota) on the Mississippi, and at the Sault Ste. Marie. "The occupation of the contemplated posts," he wrote to the House Committee on Military Affairs, December 29, 1819, "will put into our hands the power to correct the evils." Of the St. Peter's post he wrote:

"The post at the mouth of the St. Peter's is at the head of navigation of the Mississippi, and, in addition to its commanding position in relation to the Indians, it possesses great advantages, either to protect our trade or to prevent that of foreigners." He further said that, when the boundary line between the United States and Canada was definitely drawn and the military posts established and garrisoned, "We will have the power to exclude foreigners from trade and intercourse with the Indians residing within our limits."

It is plain that the principal object of the establishment of what is now Fort Snelling was to bring the British traders to subjection, or drive them from the country. Dr. Neill (Hist. of Minn., Chap. 16) and others following him say that the founding of Lord Selkirk's colony, in the lower Red River region, was the chief reason for the building of the fort. But Lord Selkirk's colony is not mentioned or hinted at in Secretary Calhoun's letters or in any of the records in the case.

## TROOPS ORDERED FROM DETROIT TO BUILD THE FORT.

In February, 1819, Secretary Calhoun ordered the Fifth U. S. Infantry to concentrate at Detroit with a view to go, by way of the Lakes and Fox River, to Prairie du Chien. After leaving a garrison for Fort Crawford, at the latter place, and another for Fort Armstrong, at Rock Island, the commander and the remainder of his men were to go on and build the new post at the mouth of the St. Peter's. From Fort Dearborn, at Chicago, the baggage was to be hauled in wagons drawn by horses and oxen to Prairie du Chien. The commander of the Fifth was Lieut. Col. Henry Leavenworth.

Having re-enforced the garrisons at Prairie du Chien and Rock Island, Lieut. Col. Leavenworth set out with the balance of his command, via the Mississippi, for the St. Peter's. His troops numbered "98 rank and file." They were in fourteen batteaux or keelboats, and were accompanied by 20 voyageurs or boatmen; thus the entire force numbered 118. Besides the batteaux, which served as troop-ships, there were two large boats loaded with provisions, ordnance, etc., the barges of Col. Leavenworth, and the boat of Maj. Forsyth, or in all 18 boats, which were propelled by oars, poles, and sails.

The expedition left Prairie du Chien August 8, (1819) and arrived at the mouth of the St. Peter's on Tuesday morning, August 24, having made the trip of 234 miles, by the river, in sixteen days, an average progress of 20 miles a day. Of the live stock belonging to the detachment only some cows were brought by land from Prairie du Chien that fall, but next spring all the cattle were driven from the Prairie du Chien to St. Peter's; all the driving was done by John Baptiste Faribault and other members of his family. With Col. Leavenworth from Prairie du Chien came Maj. Thomas Forsyth, from St. Louis, with the \$2,000 worth of goods to be given the Sioux in payment for the lands ceded by them to the United States at Pike's council, in 1806.

En route, at the mouth of the Oniseconsin River, the wife of Lieut. Nathan Clark, of the Fifth Regiment, gave birth to a daughter, who was christened Charlotte Oniseconsin Clark, and who became the wife of Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve and a well known and highly esteemed lady citizen of Minneapolis. She always spelled the first syllable of her middle name according to the French method.

At Pig's Eye Slough, now a part of St. Paul, the boats were detained by head winds for two days. The officers visited old Chief Little Crow's Sioux village, then, as on Pike's visit, under the eastern wall of Dayton's Bluff. The Kaposia band (as Little Crow's was called) then numbered about 70 warriors and in all about 200 people. They lived in very comfortable cabins, which had palisaded walls of tamarack poles and roofs of brush covered with bark. The chief had a large cabin, 30 feet long, divided into two rooms.

## THE EXPEDITION ARRIVES AT ITS DESTINATION.

As soon as the soldiers arrived at the mouth of the St. Peter's, they left their boats and went into a tem-

porary camp on the right bank of the stream, near its mouth. Col. Leavenworth selected the site, which comprised the flat land between Mendota and the St. Peter's. Perhaps the Sibley and Faribault houses now stand on the eastern end of the old site.

The Sioux called the place "M'do-ta," meaning a junction of one water with another, which has been corrupted to Mendota. The Indian word is really a contraction of "minne-dota;" minne means water but dota means throat, and hence the phrase may mean the throat of the water, or the place where water passes through a narrow channel into a larger receptacle.

When they arrived at the St. Peter's, more than half of Col. Leavenworth's 98 soldiers were sick from drinking the warm and unhealthy river water during their voyage. The remainder, less than 40 men, "were immediately set to work in making roads up the bank of the river, cutting down trees, etc.," says Maj. Forsyth, in his journal. The first tree was felled by Daniel W. Hubbard, one of the soldiers. In a comparatively short time a sufficient number of log cabins had been built to accommodate those present, and the work of clearing off the camp ground was continued in anticipation of the imminent arrival of re-enforcements known to be en route, and which, to the number of 218 men, rank and file, arrived September 3.

## FIRST WHITE LADY VISITOR TO ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS.

Saturday, August 28, a party, composed of Col. Leavenworth and other officers and also the wife of Capt. Gooding, with an escort of soldiers, visited St. Anthony's Falls. Mrs. Gooding was the first white woman to see them. The excursion was made in Maj. Forsyth's boat, and in his journal the Major writes:

"\* \* \* \* The sight to me was beautiful. The white sheet of water falling perpendicularly about twenty feet, as I should suppose, over the different precipices; in other parts rolls of water, at different distances, falling like so many silver cords, while about the island large bodies of water were rushing through great blocks of rocks, tumbling every way, as if determined to make war against anything that dared to approach them. After viewing the Falls from the prairie for some time, we approached nearer, and by the time we got up to the Falls the noise of the falling water appeared to me to be awful. I sat down on the bank and feasted my eyes, for a considerable time, in viewing the falling waters and the rushing of large torrents through and among the broken and large blocks of rocks thrown in every direction by some great convulsion of nature. Several of the company crossed over to the island [Nioclet] above the Falls, the water being shallow. Having returned from the island, they told me that they had attempted to cross over the channel on the other side of the island, but that the water was too deep; they say the greatest quantity of water descends on the other (the north-east) side of the island."—(See Minn. Hist. Socy. Coll., Vol. 3.)

Maj. Forsyth's graphic description of St. Anthony's Falls may be said to describe Minneapolis in 1819,



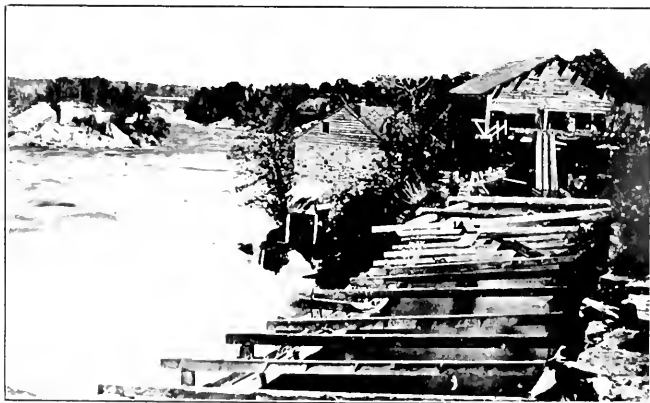




THE OLD FERRY AT FORT SNELLING



VIEW OF THE FALLS IN 1854



THE OLD GOVERNMENT MILLS AT THE FALLS

since they were the most important feature of the city's site at the time. Not a white man, or even an Indian, lived there then; the locality was entirely virgin and unimproved.

Col. Leavenworth called his first establishment or cantonment on the south side of the Minnesota "New Hope." There was a propriety in the name, for it was the foundation of a new hope for the country and the opening of a new era for its improvement and general welfare.

#### A SEASON OF PRIVATION AND DEATH.

The winter of 1819-20 was very trying on the men of Cantonment New Hope. The cold weather was of a severity unknown to them. Then in December scurvy broke out and became epidemic. Before it had passed 40 men had died. At one period there were so many sick that for several days garrison duty was suspended. The disease was supposed to be caused by a long and continuous diet of stale rations—pork, beans, hard bread, cracked corn, ("small hominy") with a little rice and molasses infrequently. No tea, coffee, vegetables, or vinegar then formed a part of a soldier's rations. Surgeon Purcell finally checked the disease by administering a tea made from the spruce branches of the country, which proved veritable "leaves of healing," and by doses of vinegar brought up from *Prairie du Chien* by runners sent after it on snow-shoes. One account is that the spruce branches from which the healing tea was decocted were brought from the St. Croix.

#### THE FIRST FORT BUILDINGS.

In the spring of 1820 Col. Leavenworth began the erection of the permanent post on the high plateau on the north side of the Minnesota, on the eastern end of its present site. The first buildings erected on the new site were mainly of logs. In May the command was removed to the crest of the Mississippi bluff, a little to the northward of the permanent site selected for the post, and convenient to a large spring which furnished a bountiful and excellent supply of pure water. From this circumstance the Colonel called his new encampment Camp Coldwater. The men were quartered in tents during the spring and summer, but passed the late fall and winter months in their former log cabins at New Hope. September 20 of this year (1820) the corner-stone of the commandant's quarters—commonly considered the corner-stone of the Fort—was laid. In August Col. Leavenworth, who had been promoted to colonel of the Sixth Infantry and ordered to the Southwest, turned over the command of the new post to Col. Josiah Snelling, of the Fifth Infantry, who had been ordered to complete it. Col. Leavenworth went down to the Kansas country and built the fort which still bears his name.

Fortunately we have on record an account of the building of Fort Snelling from one who assisted in the work, Mr. Philander Prescott, who came to Cantonment New Hope in 1819 as a sutler's clerk. He lived in Minnesota ever after or until his death in

August, 1862, when he was murdered the first day of the great outbreak of the Sioux Indians. He was an intelligent and educated man and a few years before his death wrote a brief autobiography, which is printed in Volume 6 of the Minnesota Historical Society's Collections.

According to Mr. Prescott's account, which is entirely reliable, not much was accomplished toward the building of the fort in the summer of 1820. A few soldiers were employed in cutting trees and hewing the logs and hauling them to the site selected. This site, it may be noted, was 300 yards west of the one finally determined upon and where the fort was eventually constructed. Although the buildings of the post were to be mainly of logs, a considerable quantity of boards and other sawed lumber was needed. The first lot of this material used was cut with whip-saws, worked by two men to each saw, and the sawing was not easy. By this method of preparing boards the work was toilsome and the amount of lumber produced in a day by one saw was insignificant.

It was determined to build a sawmill in the vicinity—and this practically led to the founding of Minneapolis.

#### THE MEMORABLE OLD MILL.

The first building erected on the present site of Minneapolis presaged the future chief character of the city. For the first building was a mill for the manufacture of lumber and breadstuff, and the manufacture of lumber and breadstuffs has been the industry which has made Minneapolis famous.

Col. Snelling determined to raise corn and wheat on the prairies about the Fort, and he wanted a mill for grinding. He also needed a great deal of lumber for the proper construction of the permanent fort buildings—planks, boards, and sawed timbers. To whip-saw these into suitable shape and proper quantities would require too much time, and the lumber would be imperfect. He concluded to build first a sawmill in the vicinity of the fort. At that time steam was not in general use as a motive power, and mill machinery was commonly driven by water power.

The Colonel sought a site for a mill as near to the Fort as it could be found. An examination of what were then commonly called the "little falls," or Brown's Falls, (now called Minnehaha,) was made and it was hoped to find a suitable site at the little cataract, or somewhere near by on the stream which formed it. But very little water was running over the falls when the examination was made, and it was learned that although the creek had an abundant "fall," it could not be depended upon to furnish a sufficient volume of water at all seasons to turn the big water-wheel of a mill. At last a site at the great St. Anthony's Falls, only a few miles away, was selected. In his autobiography, before mentioned, Philander Prescott thus describes milling operations at Fort Snelling in 1820-21-22:

"An officer and some men had been sent up Rum River to examine the pine and see if it could be got to the river by hand—that is, without hauling the logs

with animals from where they were cut to the river bank. The party returned and made a favorable report, and in the winter of 1820-21 a party was sent to cut pine logs and to raft them down in the spring. They brought down about 2,000 logs by hand. Some ten or fifteen men would haul on a sled one log from where it was cut a quarter or half a mile and lay it on the bank of Rum River. In the spring, when the stream broke up, the logs were rolled into the river and floated down to the Mississippi, where they were formed into small rafts and floated down to the Falls.

"The sawmill was commenced in the fall and winter of 1820-21, and finished in 1822, and a large quantity of lumber was made for the whole fort and for all the furniture and outbuildings. All the logs were brought to the mill from the river landing by teams. Lieut. William E. Cruger<sup>\*</sup> lived at the mill and had charge of the mill party."

The area of the mill was 50 by 70 feet. The work of building it and the adjoining building in which Lieut. Cruger lived was conducted by Lieut. John B. F. Russell, acting quartermaster of the post at the time. He was a Massachusetts man, a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, became a captain in the Fifth Infantry in 1830, resigned from the service in 1837, and died in 1861.

According to Rufus J. Baldwin, in the Atwater History, (Vol. 1, p. 23) the mill stood, "on the west bank of the river, a few rods below the brink of the Falls. Water was carried to the big, breast-wheel by a wooden flume." The mill was equipped with an upright, quick-acting saw known to lumbermen as a "muley."

#### COMPLETION OF A GRISTMILL.

In 1823 a gristmill for grinding wheat and corn was completed near the sawmill. Its machinery was driven by an overshot wheel turned by water from another flume connecting directly with the cataract. Col. Snelling was experimenting in grain-growing. West and north of the Fort, in the spring and summer of 1823, he had large fields of corn and wheat, and he expected to be able to furnish fresh bread-stuff to his troops.

In the summer of 1823, when Maj. Long's expedition was at the Fort, the agricultural operations and conditions of the garrison were noted. Prof. Keating, the historian of the expedition, (in Chap. 6 of Vol. 1) thus describes them:

"The quarters of the garrison are well built and comfortable; those of the commanding officers are even elegant. \* \* \* There were at the time we visited it about 210 acres of land under cultivation, of which 100 were in wheat, 60 in Indian corn, 15 in oats, 14 in potatoes, and 20 in garden vegetables, which supply the tables of the officers and men with an abundant supply of vegetables."

To aid him in his enterprise the U. S. Commissary at St. Louis, by order of the Department at Washing-

ton, sent up a pair of buhr millstones, 337 pounds of plaster, and two dozen sickles to cut the wheat when it should be ready. The gristmill had at first only one run of buhrs, and consisted of a small room only sixteen or eighteen feet square, but its size was ample. There was no bolting or screening machinery. The grain went into the hopper just as it came from the threshing floor and the flour was unbolted and the corn meal unsifted. The wheat was usually adulterated with unripe and smutty grains, bits of weeds, dirt, etc., and the effect on the unbolted flour may be imagined. Mrs. Ann Adams lived in the fort in 1823 and was 15 years of age at the time. In her printed "Reminiscences" (Vol. 6, Hist. Socy. Coll.) she makes this reference to the bread baked from the flour ground at the old Government Mill:

"Col. Snelling had sown some wheat that season (1823) and had it ground at a mill which the Government had built at the Falls; but the wheat had become moldy or sprouted and was dirty and it made wretched, black, bitter-tasting bread. This was issued to the troops, who got mad because they could not eat it and brought it to the parade ground and threw it down there. Colonel Snelling came out and remonstrated with them. There was much inconvenience that winter (1823-24) on account of the scarcity of provisions. Some soldiers died of scurvy."

#### COL. SNELLING A MARTINET.

It is surprising that the soldiers dared to treat the bread issued to them so contemptuously, and that the Colonel's remonstrance did not take a violent form. For Col. Snelling was a great martinet, and really a military brute. At that date many military officers treated their men with great cruelty. The army regulations permitted flogging and other brutal punishments, and a common soldier had no rights that his superior was bound to respect. The Colonel drank heavily and when in his cups his brutal conduct was repulsive and horrible. Mrs. Adams says:

"Intemperance among officers and men was common, and the commandant was no exception to the rule. When one of his convivial spells occurred he would act furiously, sometimes getting up in the night and making a scene. But he was very severe in his treatment of the men, when they got drunk or committed any trifling offense, if he was intoxicated. He would take them to his room and compel them to strip and then flog and beat them unmercifully. I have heard them beg him to spare them and 'have mercy for God's sake.'"

In August, 1827, Col. Snelling and the Fifth Regiment were ordered away from the Fort bearing his name to St. Louis. In August of that year, while temporarily in Washington City, he died of delirium tremens, although the surgeon charitably reported that his death was from "brain fever." He was of portly proportions, had a rubicund visage, and his hair was sandy or red, although he was partially bald.

#### FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE GRISTMILL.

The gristmill was operated by the military authorities until in 1849, when it was sold to Hon. Robert

<sup>\*</sup> In Vol. 6 Minn. Hist. Socy. Coll. this officer is called Lieut. Crozier; in Vol. 2, Minn. in Three Cents, he is called Lieut. Kruger. The spelling here is from the Army Register.

Smith, of Alton, Illinois, by whom it was rented to Calvin Tuttle, who operated it until 1855. According to the St. Paul Pioneer of February 20, 1850, the mill ground over 4,000 bushels of corn for the Indian trade and the settlers, "and about the same quantity of corn remains to be ground." The sawmill was then undergoing repairs, expecting to run next season. Baldwin says that the mill remained in use with some additions and repairs, until after the canal of the Minneapolis Mill Company was constructed, when its site was required for a large modern flouring mill and it was removed.

#### EARLY ATTEMPTS AT WHEAT RAISING.

Colonel Snelling's attempts to raise wheat in Minnesota were practically failures, and he did not succeed much better in corn-raising. The trouble seemed to be that the seed was not selected with good judgment. It came from about St. Louis, from Kentucky, and from other Southern latitudes, and was not acclimated to Minnesota conditions. The seasons were not long enough for its maturing and it was caught by the frost at one end or the other of them. Col. Snelling's successors had but little better results than he. In time seed wheat was obtained from northern Illinois and seed corn from the Indians and from Wisconsin, and then there were better results. The fields of winter wheat sown at first were invariably killed out by the hard winters.

The wheat was cut with sickles, as in the time of Ruth and Boaz, and it was thrashed with dails and sometimes was thrown into a cleared ring, resembling a circus ring, and horses were driven around and around upon it until the grain was thrashed from the straw. Then the grain was separated from the chaff by winnowing or pouring the mass from an elevation when a wind was blowing; the wind would blow away the chaff, and the grain fell on a sheet. The trouble was that dirt and trash fell with the grain. It was several years before windmills or fanning mills came.

#### MAJ. LONG'S EXPEDITIONS.

In the spring of 1817 Maj. Stephen H. Long, of the Topographical Engineers Department connected with the regular army, was ordered by the Department to make a topographical and engineering examination of a portion of the upper Mississippi country. It was two years after the close of the War of 1812, and the Department designed building a number of forts in the region in order, as already stated, to prevent a recurrence of certain incidents that had occurred in 1812-14, and to remove certain conditions then existing.

He was directed to go by water to the portage between the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, in Wisconsin, and then to St. Anthony's Falls. Having returned from his visit to the portage, he began the ascent of the Mississippi from Prairie du Chien.

Maj. Long left Prairie du Chien July 9 (1817) in a large six-oared skiff presented to him by Gov. Wm. Clark (of Lewis and Clark) at St. Louis. His entire

party consisted of fifteen men, and he had provisions for them for 20 days when he started. He had a crew of seven soldiers for boatmen; he also had two interpreters, Augustine Roquie, a half-blood, who spoke Sioux and French, and Stephen Hempstead (afterward Governor of Iowa) who spoke French and English. With his party, but in a separate boat, were two men named King and Gunn, who were grandsons of Capt. Jonathan Carver, and three men accompanying them.

Of Carver's grandsons Maj. Long writes:

"They had taken a bark canoe at Green Bay and were on their way to the northward on a visit to the Santeurs, [Chippewas] for the purpose of establishing their claims to a tract of land granted by those Indians to their grandfather. They had waited at Prairie du Chien, during my trip up the Oniscousin, in order to ascend the Mississippi with me."

The grandsons had their own boat. Two days out from Prairie du Chien, at the mouth of Black River, they tied up their boat and remained for a time. It will be noted that Maj. Long says they claimed that their grandfather had been given his land by the Santeurs, or Chippewas. The Santeurs (pronounced Soo-tee-urs) were so called by the French, because at one time large numbers of them lived at the Sault or Falls of Sainte Marie. The Sioux called them "Hkahlkah tonwan," or people of the waterfalls, from Hkahlkah—waterfalls—and tonwan—people or village. Now Carver, or whoever wrote the deed, claims in it that it was given by the Sioux, and it nowhere mentions the Chippewas. Further proof of its fraudulent character is that the alleged names of the chiefs purporting to have signed the deed are corruptions of either Chippewa, Menominee, or Winnebago names, and that each signature has a totem symbol—one a snake and the other a turtle—peculiar to these tribes, while the Sioux never used a totem, and the names to the deed are not and never were Sioux.

On his return, 20 miles below the St. Croix, Maj. Long met the party of Capt. Carver's grandsons. They were en route to the "great cave" mentioned by their grandfather, and Maj. Long told them how to find it. There is no other record of their journey. It will be borne in mind that had the Carver deed been established, the site of Minneapolis would have belonged to the Carver heirs.

#### THE GREAT FALLS AS MAJ. LONG SAW THEM IN 1817.

Maj. Long made an extended examination and report upon the Falls of St. Anthony. His report was printed by the Government and rather widely circulated for the time. He arrived at them on the morning of July 16 and encamped on the east shore just below the cataract. In his journal for that day he says:

"The rapids below the Falls of St. Anthony commence about two miles above the confluence of the Mississippi and the St. Peter's, and are so strong that we could hardly ascend them by rowing, sailing, and poling, with a strong wind all at the same time. About four miles up the rapids we could make no

headway by all these means and were obliged to substitute the cordelle in place of the poles and oars."

In his journal for Thursday, July 17, he writes:

"Thursday, 17—The place where we encamped last night needed no embellishments to render it romantic in the highest degree. The banks on both sides of the river are about 100 feet high, decorated with trees and shrubbery of various kinds. The post oak, hickory, [?] walnut, linden, sugar tree, white birch, and the American box; also various evergreens, such as the pine, cedar, and juniper, added their embellishments to the scene. Amongst the shrubbery were the prickly ash, plum, and cherry tree, the gooseberry, the black and red raspberry, the chokeberry, grapevine, etc. There were also various kinds of herbage and flowers, among which were the wild parsley, rue, spikenard, etc., and also red and white roses, morning glory, and various other handsome flowers. A few yards below us was a beautiful cascade of fine spring water [the waterfall formerly known as the Bridal Veil] pouring down from a projecting precipice about 100 feet high.

"On our left was the Mississippi hurrying through its channel with great velocity, and about three-quarters of a mile above us in plain view was the majestic cataract of the Falls of St. Anthony. The murmuring of the cascade, the roaring of the river, and the thunder of the cataract all contributed to make the scene the most interesting and magnificent of any I ever before witnessed."

Of the Falls themselves Maj. Long makes this description:

"The perpendicular fall of the water at the cataract, as stated by Lieut. Pike, is 16½ feet. To this height, however, four or five feet may be added for the rapid descent which immediately succeeds the perpendicular fall within a few yards below.

"Immediately at the cataract the river is divided into two parts by an island [Nicollet] which extends considerably above and below the cataract, and is about 500 yards long. The channel on the right side of the island is about three times the width of that on the left. The quantity of water passing through them is not, however, in the same proportion, as about one-third part of the whole passes through the left channel. In the broadest channel, just below the cataract, is a small island [Hennepin] about fifty yards in length and 30 in breadth. Both of these islands contain the same kind of rocky formation as the banks of the river, and are nearly as high. Besides these there are, immediately at the foot of the cataract, two islands of very inconsiderable size situated in the right channel also.

"The rapids commence several hundred yards above the cataract and continue about eight miles below. The fall of the water, beginning at the head of the rapids and extending 260 rods down the river to where the portage road commences, below the cataract, is, according to Pike, 58 feet. The whole fall, from the head to the foot of the rapids, is not much less than 100 feet. \* \* \* On the east, or rather the north side of the river, at the Falls, are high grounds, at the distance of half a mile from the river,

considerably more elevated than the bluffs and of a hilly aspect."

VERIFIES THE SAD STORIES OF WINONA AND BLACK DAY.

Maj. Long was impressed by the stories told him by the Indians of the melancholy fate of the two noted Sioux Indian women of Minnesota that in the long ago committed suicide because of disappointment in love. These were Winona, (meaning the first-born child if a daughter) of Wabasha's band, who threw herself from the Maiden Rock, at Lake Pepin, because her parents sought to make her marry against her will, and Ampatu Sappa-win (black day woman) who put her two children into a canoe and floated with them over St. Anthony's Falls because her husband had taken a second wife. Wahzee Koota (Pine Shooter) told Maj. Long that Winona belonged to the Wabasha band, which was his band, and that her suicide was committed within his recollection. He also said that his mother witnessed the tragic death of Black Day and her two little ones. Wahzee Koota also related the stories to Prof. Keating, when Maj. Long made his second expedition, in 1823. Many other old Indians related them to Joseph Snelling and others about Fort St. Anthony in early days. The sad stories are certainly true. Indian women did not often kill themselves, but sometimes they did.

Maj. Long recommended that a fort "of considerable magnitude" be built on the "commanding ground" between the St. Peter's and the Mississippi, and when he came up six years later he had the satisfaction of seeing such an establishment nearly constructed. He left the mouth of the St. Peter's on his return trip July 18, and arrived at Camp Belle Fontaine, near St. Louis, August 15, after an absence of 76 days.

#### MAJ. LONG'S SECOND EXPEDITION.

In the spring of 1823 President James Monroe ordered, "That an expedition be immediately fitted out for exploring the river St. Peter's and the country situated on the northern boundary of the United States, between the Red River of Hudson's Bay and Lake Superior." The command of the expedition was given to Maj. Stephen H. Long, who had made the skiff voyage six years before, and with him were sent the learned Thomas Say, a very noted zoologist and antiquarian; Prof. William H. Keating, mineralogist and geologist; Samuel Seymour, landscape painter; James E. Colhoun, astronomer. Profs. Say and Keating were appointed joint journalists to the expedition and charged with the collection of the requisite information concerning the Indian tribes encountered en route.

The route commenced at Philadelphia and was from thence by way of Wheeling, (Va.) Fort Wayne, (Ind.) Fort Armstrong, (at the Dubuque lead mines) and thence up the Mississippi to Fort St. Anthony, (mouth of the St. Peter's); thence to the source of the St. Peter's; thence to the point of intersection between Red River and latitude 49°; thence along the northern

boundary of the United States to Lake Superior, and thence homeward by the Lakes.

The party set out from Philadelphia April 30. From the mouth of the Fevre River, at the Galena lead mines, the route up the Mississippi was on horseback. At Fort Crawford, or Prairie du Chien, the party was re-enforced by Lieut. Martin Scott and a corporal and nine men from Col. Snelling's Fifth Regiment of Infantry. Augustine Rocque, (or Rock) Maj. Long's interpreter of 1817, was secured as Sioux interpreter for this expedition; as he could not speak English, his French was translated by Mr. Colhoun and Mr. Say.

At Prairie du Chien, also, Major Long divided the expedition into two parties, one of which proceeded by land on horseback and the other by water, on a keel-boat. The Major headed the horseback party, which was composed of himself, Mr. Colhoun, a soldier named George Bunker, a slave boy named Andrew, owned by Mr. Colhoun, John Wade, the Sioux interpreter, and the ever faithful guide, Tah-mah-hah, or the Rising Moose.

#### FORT SNELLING WHEN FIRST COMPLETED.

The boat party reached Fort Snelling, July 2; Maj. Long and his little party arrived a few days before. Keating's description of the fort as it was at the time may be of interest:

"The fort is in the form of a hexagon, surrounded by a stone wall; it stands on an elevated position which commands both rivers. The height of the half-moon battery, which fronts the river, is 105 feet above the level of the Mississippi. It is not, however, secure from attacks from all quarters, as a position within ordinary cannon shot [where the present line of officers' quarters begins] rises to a greater elevation; but as long as we have to oppose a savage foe alone, no danger can be apprehended from this. But if it were required to resist a civilized enemy having artillery, possession might be taken of the other position, which would command the country to a considerable distance and protect the present fort, which is in the best situation for a control of the two rivers. The garrison consists of five companies under the command of Col. Snelling."

No mention is made of the old tower, although it was built at the time.

#### THE FALLS ON MAJ. LONG'S SECOND VISIT.

A few days after their arrival at the St. Peter's, Maj. Long again visited the Falls of St. Anthony and this time he was accompanied by the scientific members of the party. Prof. Keating writes:

"On the 6th of July we walked to the Falls of St. Anthony, which are situated nine miles by the course of the river and seven miles by land above the fort. \* \* \* We discovered that nothing could be more picturesque than this cascade. \* \* \* We have seen many falls, but few which present a wilder and more picturesque aspect than those of St. Anthony. The vegetation which grows around them is of a cor-

responding character. The thick growth upon the island imparts to it a gloomy aspect, contrasting pleasingly with the bright surface of the watery sheet which reflects the sun in many differently colored hues."

The force of the current immediately above the fall was very great, but the water was only about two feet deep, and though it flowed over a flat slippery rock the party waded across from the west shore to Nicollet Island; Profs. Say and Colhoun forded from the Island across to the east shore; they had, however, to be assisted by a stout soldier on their return. Keating notes:

"Two mills have been erected for the rise of the garrison, and a sergeant's guard (five men) is kept here at all times. On our return from the Island we recruited our strength by a copious and palatable meal prepared for us by the old sergeant. Whether from the violent exercise of the day or from its intrinsic merit we know not, but the black bass of which we partook appeared to us excellent."

Of the dimensions, Keating puts on record some figures well worth keeping here:

"Concerning the height of the fall and the breadth of the river at this place, much incorrect information has been published. Hennepin, who was the first European that visited it, states it to be 50 or 60 feet high. He says of it that it, 'indeed of itself is terrible and hath something very astonishing.' This height is by Carver reduced to about 30 feet; his strictures upon Hennepin, whom he taxes with exaggeration, might, with great propriety be retorted upon himself, and we are strongly inclined to say of him as he said of his predecessor: 'The good father, I fear, too often has no other foundation for his accounts than report, or at least a slight inspection.' Pike, who is more correct than any other traveler, states the perpendicular fall at 16½ feet. Maj. Long, in 1817, from the table rock, found it about the same. Mr. Colhoun measured it while we were there and made it about 15 feet. We cannot account for the statement made by Mr. Schoolcraft that the river has a perpendicular pitch of 40 feet, and this only 14 years after Pike's measurement.

"Mr. Schoolcraft also states the breadth of the river, near the brink of the fall, to be 227 yards, while Pike found it to be 627 yards, which agrees tolerably well with a measurement made on the ice. Messrs. Say and Colhoun obtained an approximate measurement of 594 yards, the result of a trigonometrical calculation; but the angles had been measured by an imperfect compass and the base line not well obtained. Below the fall the river contracts to about 200 yards. The portage from a proper distance above to a proper distance below the Falls is 260 poles."

#### MINNEHAHA AND OTHER NATURAL FEATURES NOTED.

The party was delighted with certain natural features of the country about the Fort, and especially with the well known cascade which has long been called Minnehaha Falls, then called Brown's Falls. Prof. Keating gives us the following somewhat impassioned description:

"The country about the fort contains several other waterfalls, which are represented as worthy of being seen. One of them, which is but two miles and a half from the garrison, and on the road to St. Anthony's, is very interesting. It is known by the name of Brown's Falls, and is remarkable for the soft beauties which it presents. Essentially different from St. Anthony's, it appears as if all its native wildness has been removed by the hand of art. A small but beautiful stream, about five yards wide, flows gently until it reaches the verge of a rock from which it is precipitated to a depth of 43 feet, presenting a beautiful parabolic sheet, which drops without interruption to its lower level, when it resumes its course unchanged, save that its surface is half covered with a beautiful white foam.

"The spray which this cascade emits is very considerable, and, when the rays of the sun shine upon it, produces a beautiful iris. Upon the surrounding vegetation the effect of this spray is marked; it vivifies all the plants, imparts to them an intense green color, and gives rise to a stouter growth than is observed upon the surrounding country. On the neighboring rock the effect is as characteristic, though of a destructive nature. The spray, striking against the rock, has undermined it in a curved manner, so as to produce an excavation, similar in form to a Saxon arch, between the surface of the rock and the sheet of water; under this large arch we passed with no other inconvenience than that which arose from the spray.

"There is nothing sublime or awfully impressive in this cascade, but it has every feature that is required to constitute beauty. It is such a fall as the hand of opulence daily attempts to produce in the midst of those gardens upon which treasures have been lavished for the purpose of imitating nature; but it has the difference that these natural falls possess an easy grace, destitute of the stiffness which generally distinguishes the works of man from those of nature."

Of Minnehaha Creek, then called Brown's Creek, Keating makes this mention:

"The stream that exhibits this cascade falls into the Mississippi about two miles above the fort; it issues from a lake situated a few miles above."

And this of Lake Calhoun:

"A body of water, which is not represented upon any map we know of, has been discovered in this vicinity within a few years, and has received the name of Lake Calhoun, in honor of the Secretary of War, [John C. Calhoun.] Its dimensions are small."

And this of Lake Minnetonka:

"Another lake, of a much larger size, is said to have been discovered about 30 or 40 miles to the northwest of the fort. Its size, which is variously stated, is by some supposed to be equal to that of Lake Champlain, which, however, from the nature of the country, and the knowledge we have of the course of rivers, seems scarcely possible."

#### LAKE MINNETONKA AND ITS DISCOVERER.

The last lake mentioned then had no distinctive geographic name; it was called by the general Sioux term

for a great water, or a large quantity of water—Minne (water) tonka (big, large, or great)—which has become its particular name. The Indians did not even call it a big lake, *meday* (or *m'da*) tonka; they termed it simply a big water. The lake had been first visited and reported upon by white men in the summer of 1822, the year preceding Long's second expedition. Joseph R. Brown, then a fifer and drummer boy of the Fort. St. Anthony garrison, and aged but 17, had set out to explore Minnehaha Creek from the falls to its source. There accompanied him a great part of the way the gifted but erratic Wm. Joseph Snelling, son of the commandant, and two soldiers of the garrison. In his letters descriptive of the early Northwest Joe Snelling mentions this trip, saying he was driven back by the swarms of mosquitoes before reaching the lake. The young drummer boy's exploit is noted by Neill in his *History of Minnesota*, p. 331, chapter 16, narrating the events of 1822.

Dr. Neill upon the authority of Maj. Taliaferro, ("Tolliver") the Indian agent at Fort Snelling, says that the noted cataract was first called Brown's Fall, in honor of Gen. Jacob Brown, of the regular army. Taliaferro and Neill were both personal enemies of Joseph R. Brown, who became very prominent in Minnesota public life; neither of them gave him the credit or full and proper distinction due him. It has been frequently stated, and it seems probable, that the old Brown's Fall (now the Minnehaha) was named for Joseph R. Brown, the drummer boy, and not for Gen. Jacob Brown, who never saw the beautiful cataract, or even any part of Minnesota or the Northwest.

It cannot be disputed that the young fifer and drummer was the first white man to explore Minnehaha Creek and to discover Lake Minnetonka and make report upon it. Old settlers and even old records mention the stream as "Brown's Creek," because Joe Brown was first to explore it. From this circumstance it is plausible that the falls of the creek came to be called Brown's Falls. Keating, who came the year following the young soldier's exploring feat, calls it Brown's Fall, but does not say it was named for Gen. Jacob Brown, or for whom it was named.

In 1826, the year after Joe Brown, the drummer, left the army, he made the first land claim ever made in Hennepin County. (See Warner & Foote's *Hist. of Henn. Co.*, p. 175.) He was but 21 at the time he made his claim and this was before the land was subject to entry, but while it could be "claimed." His claim was near the mouth of Minnehaha Creek. Brown built the first cabin or claim house on the creek and lived there a short time, without making many improvements. Subsequently he owned a little mill on the creek, near its mouth, but it cannot be stated that he built it; the mill dam washed away and the mill was abandoned. Years later another mill was built, by other parties, and again the dam washed away. Early pioneers used to say that not only were the stream and the Fall named for the drummer, but that they were often called "Joe Brown's Creek" and "Joe Brown's Fall," making it almost certain for whom they were named. Of course they are now





WILLIS ARNOLD GORMAN

Second Territorial Governor of Minnesota. General during the Civil War, etc. (From an old daguerotype.)



JOSEPH RENSRAW BROWN

First claimant to land in Hennepin County and Minnesota's most distinguished early pioneer. (From photo of 1865.)



called Minnehaha, and nobody wants the name changed.

Joseph R. Brown had attached to him very many distinctions which were undisputed. No other man that ever lived in Minnesota had so many. To him belongs the crowning honor of suggesting and planning the organization of Minnesota Territory; he drew the bill for creating the Territory, which was first introduced in 1846, and when the final organization was arranged for at the Stillwater Convention it was he who suggested the name and its proper spelling. (See Vol. 2 Minn. in Three Centuries, pp. 350-51; also Vol. 1 Minn. Hist. Socy. Coll., pp. 55-59.) In Minnesota he laid out the first town, (Stillwater) the first wagon road, (from Fort Snelling to Prairie du Chien) was the first lumberman to cut and raft logs, etc. He held many important public positions, and could have held many more had he wished. He was for a considerable period editor and proprietor of the Minnesota Pioneer, now the Pioneer Press, was a Major in the great Sioux Outbreak, and commanded the whites in the battle of Birch Coulee.

In her book, "Three Score Years," etc., Mrs. Van Cleve who came to Fort Snelling in 1819, when an infant, says of Maj. Brown: "He came up the river with the first troops of the Fifth Regiment as a drummer boy, and was always considered a faithful, well-behaved soldier." On his drum he beat the first reveille ever sounded by Americans in Minnesota.

The officers of the first garrison of Fort St. Anthony named other lakes in the vicinity Harriet, Eliza, Abigail, Lucy, etc., for the Christian names of their lovely wives, but none of them have retained the original name but Harriet. Col. Snelling named Calhoun for the Secretary of War, who had given him his promotion.

#### THE FIRST STEAMBOAT COMES TO FORT SNELLING IN 1823.

In May, 1823, the first steamboat in Minnesota, the Virginia, landed at Fort Snelling, having left St. Louis, May 2. No perfect description of this craft can now be made. It is known, however, that she was 118 feet in length, 22 feet in width, and drew six feet of water. She had a single engine, one smoke-stack, and was a side-wheeler.

Her cabin was fairly well arranged. It was a long trip up the river. Every few miles the boat had to stop and the crew go ashore and cut wood and carry it aboard for the engine, there being no other fuel; indeed, at that early day steamboats burned nothing but wood, and "stone coal" was hardly known.

Among the passengers when the boat left St. Louis were Maj. Lawrence Taliaferro, the newly appointed Indian Agent for the Minnesota country; J. Constantine Beltrami, an Italian count, but who was then a political refugee; Big Eagle, a Sac chief, and some immigrants for Galena, then already the site of a considerable lead-mining industry.

When the steamboat arrived at Fort Snelling the entire population of the section, white and red, turned out to welcome it. The Indians from the nearby villages swarmed about to see the strange thing, un-

certain whether it was a water craft or a "Wankon" monster. The red people looked intently at the much-customed spectacle of a huge moving wooden bulk, with paint and polish and glitter and smell. They had managed to hold their ground and stare stolidly when the whistle sounded and the bell rang and there were other strange noises as the boat tied up at the bank and nestled close to shore, but they were as full of excitement and apprehension as they could hold, and when the boat "let off" steam, with a terrible swishing and clouds of vapor, it was too much. Women, children, boys, warriors, and even head soldiers and chiefs, tumbled over one another and, yelling and screaming, fled up the Minnesota valley toward their villages and tepees.

#### COUNT BELTRAMI WRITES OF THE COUNTRY.

Beltrami had for a patron of his expedition a very wealthy Italian countess. She, it seems, paid all the expenses of his journey. The articles in his book, "Pilgrimage in Europe and America," are addressed to her. Describing conditions at Fort Snelling at the time of his visit he says:

"Our present ramble, my dear Madam, will begin and end around this fort. There are no buildings around the fort, except three or four log houses on the banks of the river, in which some subaltern agents of the fur company live among the frogs. There is no other lodging to be had than in the fort. The land around the fort is cultivated by the soldiers, whom the Colonel thus keeps out of idleness, which is dangerous to all classes of men, but particularly to this class. It yields as much as 60 to 1 of wheat and God knows what proportion of maize. Each officer, each company, each employe, has a garden and might have a farm if there were hands to cultivate it."

Of St. Anthony Falls, Beltrami gives a very florid and somewhat bewildering description, which in the original Italian may be picturesque and engaging but which in English is hardly satisfactory:

"What a new scene presents itself to my eyes, my dear madam! How shall I bring it before you without the aid of either painting or poetry? I will give you the best outline I can and your imagination must fill it up. Seated on the top of an elevated promontory, I see, at half a mile distance, two great masses of water unite at the foot of an island which they encircle, and whose majestic trees deck them with the loveliest hues in which all the magic play of light and shade are reflected on their brilliant surface. From this point they rush down a rapid descent about 200 feet long, and, breaking against the scattered rocks which obstruct their passage, they spray up and dash together in a thousand varied forms. They then fall into a transverse basin in the form of a cradle and are urged upward by the force of gravitation against the side of a precipice, which seems to stop them a moment only to increase the violence with which they fling themselves down a depth of twenty feet. The rocks against which these great volumes of water dash throw them back in white foam and glittering spray; then, plunging into the

cavities which this mighty fall has hollowed, they rush forth again in tumultuous waves, and once more break against a great mass of sandstone forming a little island in the midst of their bed, on which two thick maples spread their shady branches.

"This is the spot called the Falls of St. Anthony, eight miles above the fort: a name which, I believe, was given to it by Father Hennepin [sic] to commemorate the day of the discovery of the great falls of the Mississippi. A mill and a few little cottages, built by the Colonel for the use of the garrison, and the surrounding country adorned with romantic scenes, complete the magnificent picture."

Beltrami attempts to describe the country now called Minnesota, but makes a sad job of it. His accounts are full of errors. His geographic and other proper names are so distorted as to spelling, etc., that they are scarcely recognizable. He spells the name of chief Wabasha "Wabisehouwa," Shakopee's name, "Sciakape," the term Nadowessieux, applied to the Dakota nation by the Chippewas, "Nordowekies," while the Mankato is written "Makatohose," etc. He calls the Chippewas, the "Cypowais," and very few of his names are rightly spelled and very few of his items of history are correctly stated.

#### MAJ. LONG RESUMES HIS JOURNEY.

On the 9th of July Maj. Long and his party renewed their journey of exploration, setting out by way of the St. Peter's River. In the aggregate the party was composed of 33 persons. Col. Snelling had furnished a new detail of soldiers, consisting of a sergeant, two corporals, and 18 soldiers to be under Lieuts. Martin Scott and St. Clair Denny. The interpreters were the noted half-Sioux, Joseph Renville, (for whom the county is named) and Wm. Joseph

Snelling. The expedition was divided into a land and a water party. Four canoes transported the provisions and the water party, headed by Maj. Long. The land party was composed of Lient. Denny, Profs. Say and Colhoun, and Count Beltrami, the last named a guest. Beltrami quarreled with the officers of the expedition, which he left in northern Minnesota, and descended the Mississippi. The military escort returned to Fort Snelling from Mackinaw.

Maj. Long returned to Philadelphia Oct. 26, having pursued the route designated for him and having fully accomplished the objects of his expedition after a tour of 4,500 miles which lasted six months.

In the latter part of 1824 Gen. Winfield Scott, then the Commanding General of the army, visited Fort St. Anthony on a tour of inspection. On his recommendation the War Department changed the name of the fort to Fort Snelling, in honor of the Commandant, Col. Josiah Snelling. The General said of the fort, then newly completed: "This work reflects the highest credit on Col. Snelling, his officers and his men," and he suggested the new name as a compliment to "the meritorious officer under whom it has been erected." He gave other reasons for the change, saying: "The present name is foreign to all our associations, and it is besides geographically incorrect, as the work stands at the junction of the Mississippi and St. Peter's Rivers, and eight [?] miles below the great falls called after St. Anthony."

Improvements connected with the fort were continued. In 1830 stone buildings were erected large enough to accommodate four companies of infantry; a stone wall nine feet high and a stone hospital were also built, although these improvements were not fully completed until some time after the close of the Mexican War, in 1848.

## CHAPTER V.

### FIRST OCCUPANTS OF THE CITY'S SITE.

THE SIOUX INDIANS HAD THE FIRST HABITATIONS—CLOUD MAN'S BAND AT LAKE CALHOUN—OTHER SIOUX BANDS IN THE VICINITY—THE "FIRSTS"—NAME OF FORT ST. ANTHONY CHANGED TO FORT SNELLING—THE TREATY OF PRAIRIE DU CHIEN—EARLY INCIDENTS OF FORT SNELLING HISTORY—THE FIRST WHITE IMMIGRANTS COME FROM RED RIVER—THE POND BROTHERS COME AS INDIAN MISSIONARIES AND BUILD THE FIRST HOUSE ON THE CITY'S PRESENT SITE—H. H. SIBLEY COMES TO MENDOTA—ZACHARY TAYLOR COMMANDS AT FORT SNELLING AND LIVES TO APPOINT THE FIRST TERRITORIAL OFFICERS FOR MINNESOTA—OLD INDIAN FIGHTS AND TRAGEDIES NEAR THE SITE OF MINNEAPOLIS—THE FIRST SHOT OF THE GREAT INDIAN BATTLES BETWEEN THE SIOUX AND CHIPPEWAS AT RUM RIVER AND STILLWATER, IN JULY, 1839, IS FIRED AT LAKE HARRIET.

#### THE ABORIGINES OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Of the original human inhabitants of the site of Minneapolis nothing definite is known. There is no worthy record more remote than 1670. Even since that date, up to within comparatively recent periods, the knowledge of them is limited and much of it vague and uncertain. A great deal is left to conjecture and speculation, and neither conjecture or speculation, or guesswork, ought to be set down as history.

The only evidences that the Mound Builders ever lived on the site were the two small mounds noted by Gov. Marshall, on the St. Anthony side, and the two elevations only about three feet high, noted by Alfred J. Hill, on the shores of Lake Calhoun, and which may not have been the work of Mound Builders at all. From the time when the observations and knowledge of travelers in the region began to be reduced to writing, (which was after Father Marquette and the *Sieur Joliet* descended the Mississippi from the mouth of the Wisconsin, in 1673), the inhabitants of the country surrounding the present site of Minneapolis, for from 50 to 100 miles, were members of the great Dakotah nation of Indians, called by the Indians east of them *Nah-do-way-soos*, or "our enemies;" in time the last syllable of the reproachful word was contracted by the French writers to *Sious*, and was fastened upon the people who even yet call themselves "*Dah-ko-tah*," or the allied bands of the same general family bound together by the ties of blood, friendship, and self-interest.

About the middle of the 18th century a band of Cheyenne Indians, separated from their tribe, lived for years in the Minnesota Valley, coming eastward as far as the mouth of the Blue Earth; but in about 1770 they went into what is now Ransom County, in Southeastern North Dakota, and built a large village near the present town of Lisbon, on the Sheyenne River. The name of the tribe and of the river, though spelled differently, are pronounced alike. Contemporary with the Cheyennes was a band of Iowa Indians, who had a considerable village at the mouth of the Minnesota, on the south side, on the site of Mendota and the Bald Knob. At one period they

were allies of the Sioux. When, however, in about 1765, the Chippewas, supplied with guns and other metallic weapons by the French traders, drove away the Sioux from the Mille Lacs region across the Mississippi, the latter, in turn, fell upon the Iowas and drove them away from the Minnesota down into what is now the State named for them.

So it was that for 200 years before the southern Minnesota country was settled by the whites the land was occupied in part by the Dakota or Sioux Indians. Only a small portion of the country was really so occupied. The Indian villages were commonly located on the streams and in a few instances on the lakes.\* The great Dakota nation extended from the *Medawakantons*, on the Mississippi, to the *Maudans* and *Tetons*, high up on the Missouri, and practically at the Rocky Mountains. These people spoke a common language; each great band had its peculiar dialect of that language, but a *Medawakanton* could talk intelligently with a *Maudan*.

An Indian tribe is, properly speaking, a nation. The Sioux tribe was the Sioux nation. It was divided into bands, and often these bands were divided into sub-bands, the latter having a sub-chief. The *Maudans* constituted a band; the *Tetons* a band; the *Yanktons* a band; the *Medawakantons* a band, etc. East of the Mississippi, to the Delaware river, was the former great and mighty *Algonquin* (or *Algonkin*) nation, and the most western of these Indians were the *Odjibwai*, (*Schoolcraft's Discovery*, etc., p. 459) or *Ojibway* (*Warren*, Vol. 5, *Hist. Socy. Coll.*) or *Ochipwe* (*Rev. Fr. Baraga's Dic.*) or *Chipione*, *Cypone*, and *Otechipona* (French) or *Chipeway*, *Chipeway*, and *Chippewa*, (English) the inveterate and everlasting enemies of the Sioux. But the Chippewas became so great that they constituted a tribe or nation, although their dialect was as well understood by the *Miamis* of Indiana as the speech of the *Wurtemberger* is comprehended by the Austrian.

\* There was a small village at Lake Calhoun, one on Cannon River, and one at Two Woods, south of Lac qui Parle. With these exceptions all the Dakota villages were near the two rivers and Big Stone and Traverse Lakes. — S. W. Pond, Vol. 12 *Hist. Socy. Coll.*

As set down by the early travelers and historians the original names of the Indians (or at least the spelling) were different from those in modern vogue, and this is true of most geographic names. Down as late as 1847 Featherstonhaugh, the great geologist, who explored the Minnesota River from mouth to source, in 1835, spelled its name "Minnay Sotor." The Wisconsin, among other spellings, was early "Mis-kousing" and "Meschousing," and it was generally spelled by both French and English according to the French, "Ouisconsin," up to and after 1825. The Mississippi was spelled a score of ways before the present form was adopted, as Messih, Meschasebe, Misipe, etc. The French explorers called it Conception, Colbert, etc. Many names were doubtless misspelled by copyists and printers because an *n* was mistaken for a *u* and vice versa, as Miscousin, Issauti (for Isanti) Mankato (for Mankabto), etc.

The Indians who are known to have been nearest to the present site of Minneapolis from 1780 to 1853 belonged to the Medawakanton band of the Sioux or Dakota Indians of Minnesota. In its entirety the big Indian word is pronounced correctly "M'day-wah-kon-tonwans" with the accent on the second syllable, (wah) as is the case with most Sioux words; no matter how long they are, or of how many syllables they are composed, the accent is nearly always on the second syllable. As has been said the name is interpreted "M'day," a lake; "wah-kon," a spirit; "tonwan," a people or a village—the People of the Spirit Lake; "tonwan," has been contracted to "ton," the common Sioux expression, and "m'day" has been changed to "meda," as it is generally pronounced.

The Medawakantons were the descendants of the people met by Father Hennepin and his two companions at Mille Laes in 1680, and called by him Nadouessioux. Their name for the big Mille Lac was M'day Wah-kon, meaning spirit or supernatural lake; hence their name. Du Luth called the big lake, Lac Buade, the family name of Gov. Frontenac of Canada. Le Sueur called them (or perhaps his copyists did) "Mendoucantons."

Now, from about 1798 forward there were in the Minnesota country four principal bands of the Minnesota Sioux, or Dakotas viz.: The Medawakantons and Wah-pay-kootas, in the eastern part, and the Wah-pay-tons and Sisse-tons, in the western. The second name means the People That Shoot Leaves, based on a joke whereby they were induced to shoot into some leaf piles believing them to be Chippewas asleep; the second name means the People That Live in the Leaves, because at one time when they lived on the upper Minnesota River they often slept in trees to keep away from rattlesnakes; the Sissetons were the People That Live by the Marsh. Then in what is now the eastern part of South Dakota lived the Ehanketonwans, or People Living at the End, from *ehanke* (or *hauke*, meaning end).<sup>6</sup> In time this term became Yankton, which is now well known. These people were and are Sioux, but their dialect differs from the Minnesota variety. They have no sound of

D and substitute L for it, saying *Lakota* for *Dakota*, etc.

In the Atwater History (Chapter 2, p. 18) the scholarly pioneer, Mr. Baldwin, makes the strange mistake of saying that, "the aborigines of the country surrounding Minneapolis at the time of the advent of the white race belonged to the Ihankouwan or Yankton branch of the Sioux nation." The Yanktons never came nearer St. Anthony's Falls than to the Traverse des Sioux, and then only a small band came and did not remain long.

The Sioux Indians that lived near St. Anthony's Falls all belonged to the big Medawakanton or Spirit Lake band. When this band was driven down from Mille Laes by the Chippewas with their French guns, they established a village a few miles above the mouth of the Minnesota, near the trading post of a Frenchman named Penicheon (or Penneshon, etc.). At that time they constituted but one band, perhaps under Wapashia (or Wahpashaw) the first of the name. (Neill, Ed. 1858, p. 331.) In a comparatively short time, however, they were divided into sub-bands. Wapashia's sub-band was down by Winona; it was called the "Ke-yu-ksah" band, from the Sioux, *unk-ke-yu-ksah-pe*, meaning violating a law, because members of this band inter-married with cousins, step-brothers, and step-sisters, and even with half-brothers and half-sisters. At Red Wing was old Red Wing's (afterwards Wahcoutea's) band; at what is now St. Paul was Little Crow's Kaposia band; on the lower Minnesota were the bands of Black Dog, the Son of Penicheon, (or Penneshon, or Penesha, etc.) Clond Man, Eagle Head, and Shah-kpay (or Shakopee).

According to Saml. W. Pond, the old missionary, (See Vol. 12, State Hist. Socy. Coll.) the location of the bands in 1830-34 was clearly fixed. Wabasha's was below Lake Pepin and at Winona; Wahcoutea was chief of the Red Wing band; Big Thunder was chief of the Kaposia band; Black Dog's village was two or three miles above the mouth of the Minnesota, and Great War Eagle (or Big Eagle) was chief; Penneshon's village was on the Minnesota, near the mouth of Nine Mille Creek, and Good Road (Tehank-oo Washtay) was chief; the band of Clond Man (Makipea Wechashita) had its village on Lake Calhoun and their town was called Kay-yah-ta Otonwa, meaning a village whose houses have roofs; Eagle Head's (Hku-ah pah's) band was at the mouth of Eagle Creek, called Tewahpa, or the place of lily roots, and Shakopee's band (called the Tintah-tonwans, or Prairie People) were at the present site of the town of Shakopee; in English Shakopee (or shah-kpay) means six.

There were various spellings of the names of the old Indian bands. In 1793 Le Sueur wrote of the Medawakantons as the "Mendoucantons;" the Wah-paytons as the "Onapetons;" the Wat-pa-tons (the River People) as the "Oua-deba-tons;" the Shonka-ska-tons (White Dog People) as the "Songa-squitos," while he called the Wah-pay-kootas (Shooters in the Leaves) the "Oua-pe-ton-te-tons," and translated their name as meaning "those who shoot in the

<sup>6</sup> Owehanko, inkpa, and Yush-tank-pe, each, also means end.

large pine." As the renowned discoverer, digger, and shipper of blue clay and green mud spells it, the last name means people of the leaf living on the prairies, since "teton" is a corruption of the Sioux word *tintah*, meaning a prairie, the *n* having the French nasal sound. M. Le Sueur, referring to the *Medawakantons*, translates their name to mean People (or village) of the Spirit Lake, ("Gens du Lac d'Esprit"). Seldom do any two early writers, whether English or French, spell Indian proper names alike; a standard orthography seems hard to establish.

Of the Indians located nearest Minneapolis from 1820 to 1853—in which latter year they were removed to the upper Minnesota—it must be borne in mind that they were Dakotas, or Sioux, belonging to the Spirit Lake band of that tribe and to the old sub-bands of Pemeshon, Black Dog, and Cloud Man.

The original Pemeshon (however he spelled his name) was a French Canadian trader that had a post on Lake Pepin in the days of old Fort Beauharnois (1745). He had an Indian wife and by her had a son who was chosen chief of a band. In time this band came up to the mouth of the Minnesota and while the Indian name of the chief was Wayago Enagee, he was called "the Son of Pemeshon" by the whites. He signed his Indian name to Pike's deed or agreement, but Pike always calls him the Son of Pemeshon, or in French, "Fils de Pemeshon." Oftentimes his name was spelled Pemeshaw. Upon his death his son succeeded him as chief of the sub-band, but when he died an Indian named Great War Eagle became chief; when he died Good Road, his son, succeeded him, and when Good Road died his son succeeded him and took the name of Mahkah-toe, (now written Mankato) meaning Blue Earth. He led his warriors in the Sioux Outbreak, was killed by a cannon ball in the battle of Wood Lake, September 23, 1862, and was the last chief of his band.

Prior to 1840 Black Dog's band lived for many years near Hamilton Station and on the lake and marsh still bearing the name of the old chief. He died in about 1840 and was succeeded by his son, Wamb'dee Tonka, or the Great War Eagle; he died in a few years and was succeeded by his son, Gray Iron, or Mahzah Ikotah. When Old Gray Iron died, in 1855, his son succeeded him and took the name of his grandfather, the Great War Eagle, but was commonly called Big Eagle. He, too, led his band in the outbreak and was in the most important battles. He surrendered at Camp Release, "graduated" from Rock Island prison, became a Presbyterian farmer, and died near Granite Falls in the winter of 1906.

The band of Cloud Man, or Mahk-pea (cloud) Wicheasha, (man), lived on the eastern shore of Lake Calhoun, between Calhoun and Harriet, literally on a part of the present site of Minneapolis. Cloud Man was not a hereditary chief; he became such in about 1835. The previous winter he and some other Indians, while hunting buffaloes out on the plains, near the Missouri River, were overwhelmed by a blizzard and snowed under. Samuel W. Pond says Cloud Man told him that while he lay buried beneath the snow, starving and freezing, he remembered how often Maj.

Taliaferro, the Indian Agent at Fort Snelling, had tried to induce him and other Indians to become farmers of the rich land about Lake Calhoun and raise bountiful supplies of provisions, and not be dependent upon the uncertain results of the chase and the hunt for subsistence in the long, cold winters, and indeed in all seasons. Cloud Man said that while shivering in his snow bed he solemnly vowed that if he lived to return to Fort Snelling he would become a farmer and induce others of his band to join him.

He lived to return to his village on the Minnesota and gathering a few families about him he started "the Village of Roofed Cabins," on Lake Calhoun. His village was not very large, but it was thrifty; its people always had enough to eat. Many of the other Indians were indignant at his proceedings and looked with scorn and sorrow upon the departure of their brethren from the ancient ways and methods. It took a long time for the Cloud Man and his fellow progressives to convince the old stand-patters that the new way was the best. The U. S. authorities encouraged Cloud Man in his undertakings. They recognized his authority as chief of the Lake Calhoun Indians; furnished them with seed and tools; plowed much of their land for them; gave them, first Peter Quinn and then Philander Prescott, as teachers to instruct them in farming, and even put up buildings for them.

Cloud Man was popular among the whites and always friendly toward them. A dashing and accomplished officer at the fort, Capt. Seth Eastman, became enamored of one of the chief's daughters, about 1833, and, Pond says was married to her "in Indian form." By her he had one child, a daughter, whom the whites called Nancy, but who was called by the Indians the Holy Spirit woman, because she was a professed Christian. After Capt. Eastman abandoned his Indian wife and married a gifted white woman, who was an accomplished poetess, the discarded Sioux woman—who subsequently married an Indian—came to Mr. Pond with her half-blood daughter and wanted him to take the maiden and raise her as a white girl, saying: "Her father is a white man and a Christian; I am not able to keep her, for I have no husband; my grandmother has kept her for a long time, but now she is 12 years old, and must either work hard or somebody must care for her."

The missionary said he would gladly take the girl, who was bright and smart, although with a hot temper, inherited from her mother and grandmother. But "tah-kunksh," her grandmother, interfered. The old woman said: "I have brought up the girl to do nothing, but now that she is able to help me you will take her away and make a fine lady of her; you shall not have her unless you give me a horse." The missionary had no horse, and so Nancy remained with her kunksh, who worked her very hard and scolded her incessantly. Nancy was high-spirited, but bided her time, and when she was about 15 she eloped with an Indian named Wah-kah-an-de Otn, (or Many Lightnings) of another band, and the grandmother got no horse to ride, or so much as a dog to roast! It was a great scandal and disgrace.

Nancy Eastman, as she was called, remained an Indian, although she was nominally a Christian. The white people made her numerous presents, which she stored in the Pond brothers' mission house at Oak Grove. Learning this, the grandmother came to the Mission and took away everything her grandchild had in keeping there, whereat Nancy was very sorry. Many Lightnings was a good husband to Nancy. She bore him sons and daughters and two of her sons, Rev. John Eastman, a licensed minister, and Dr. Charles Eastman, the noted author of books on Indian life and the husband of the white authoress, Elaine Goodale, have become noted and useful characters. Many Lightnings was badly wounded while fighting the whites in the battle of Wood Lake. Brig. Gen. Seth Eastman, grandfather of the Eastman brothers, died in 1875.

Eagle Head became chief of the "Village where the Lily Roots are," at the mouth of Eagle Creek, also by election. He formerly belonged to Shakopee's band, but he killed a woman of that band, and fearing the vengeance of her relatives fled, with some of his relatives and friends, to the new location at the mouth of the stream which has since been called Eagle Creek. The township of Eagle Creek, in Scott County, also helps perpetuate his name.

The people of Minneapolis may well be proud that such an Indian as Cloud Man lived for many years on what became a prominent part of their city. He was an industrious and prudent man and always advised his people for the best. He never ceased to tell his fellow Dakotas that the time had come when, if they wished to save their nation from ruin, they must change their mode of life and adopt that of the white man; but only a few heeded him. Their gardens and fields in what is now southern Minneapolis were a great credit to their industry and sagacity, and enabled them to live in comfort. Many of the warriors worked in these fields, but the principal part of the farming and gardening was done by the women, who usually dug up the ground with hoes, planted and hoed the crop, and aided by the children drove and kept away the vast swarms of blackbirds that attacked the corn from the time it was planted until it was gathered, and sometimes destroyed entire fields.

When the treaty of Mendota was made, in July, 1851, Cloud Man accepted the inevitable and signed. His head soldier, the Star, (Wechankpe) and his principal men, Little Standing Wind, Scarlet Boy, Smoky Day, Iron Elk, Whistling Wind, Strikes Walking, Sacred Cloud, and Iron Tomahawk, also "touched the goosequill" and legalized their marks to the treaty. Some of Cloud Man's people often camped temporarily on Bridge Square in 1852 and 1853, when they were no longer afraid of the Ojibway living under the falls. In the latter year, however, pursuant to the Mendota treaty, old Cloud Man led his people to their new reservation on the upper Minnesota, and they began life anew. When the great Outbreak occurred, many of his band became hostiles, but the old chief remained loyal and faithful in his friendship for the whites. He died in the first month of the great

and bloody uprising, which really hastened his death. Almost with his last words he lamented the conduct and the infatuation of his people and predicted the bad results that followed.

Some Indians of the Lake Calhoun village were noted. Take Smoky Day (Ampatu Shota) for example. On one occasion he and another Indian, disregarding the commands of Agent Taliaferro, went away down into Iowa and fell upon a Sac and Fox village in the night, put 14 people to the tomahawk, and brought back their scalps. Iron Elk (Hay-Kah-Kah Mahzah) was another noted character.

#### BEFORE THE WHITES OWNED THE LAND.

Early incidents of Fort Snelling history may be referred to in connection with the record of the city, since the relations of the military post and the municipality have always been so influential and so involved.

#### FIRST WHITE CHILDREN BORN.

In August, 1820, Col. Josiah Snelling arrived and relieved Lieut. Col. Leavenworth, and on the 10th of September the corner-stone of the commandant's quarters, the first building of the new fort, was laid. Mrs. Snelling accompanied her husband, and a few days after her arrival a little daughter was born to her. Perhaps this was the first full-blooded white child born in Minnesota. The child died when but thirteen months old and its interment was the first in the new fort cemetery; previous interments had been made on the Mendota side of the Minnesota. Charlotte Oniscousin Van Cleve (nee Clark) was born earlier than Mrs. Snelling's baby, but in Wisconsin.

#### THE FIRST WHITE WOMEN.

The year 1821 was busily spent by the garrison in the construction of the new fort and of the mill at St. Anthony's Falls. October 1, when the work at the mill was being supervised by Lieut. R. A. McCabe, a party composed of Maj. Taliaferro, some officers of the fort, and the accomplished Mrs. Gooding, visited the mill on horseback. Two weeks later Mrs. Gooding, accompanied by Col. Snelling, Agent Taliaferro, and Lieut. J. M. Baxley, went down the river, in the big keelboat "Sauey Jack," to Prairie du Chien, where her husband, formerly Capt. George Gooding, was post sutler at Fort Crawford, having resigned from the service. It has been noted that Mrs. Gooding was the first white woman to see St. Anthony's Falls. The first white women in Minnesota were the wives of the officers at Fort St. Anthony, and of these ladies Mrs. Gooding seems to have been the leader in accomplishments and general attractions.

In the fall of 1822 the buildings of the new Fort St. Anthony were sufficiently completed to admit of its occupancy by the troops. In 1823 came the steamboat Virginia and Long's expedition.

#### ANENT THE TREATY OF PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

In 1824 Gen. Snelling visited the fort and changed its name to Fort Snelling. The same year Maj. Talia-



ferro escorted a delegation of Chippewas and Sioux to Washington and arranged for the holding of a great treaty at Prairie du Chien the following year. Little Crow, Wahnetah, (the Charger) Wapasha, and Sleepy Eye were the leading Sioux chiefs. Wahnetah was a Yankton, from Lake Traverse, and Sleepy Eye's band was at Lac qui Parle. All four had their pictures painted in Washington and these were afterwards lithographed and shown in McKenny & Hall's "Indian Tribes." The Dakotas returned to Minnesota by way of New York. In the big city the party met Rev. Samuel Peters, who said he was the owner by purchase of the Carver deed, and he gave Little Crow a fine double-barrelled gun and asked him to have his band declare that the deed was legitimate and legal. The next year Rev. Peters sent Robert Dickson, a half-blood, some presents for him and his Indian wife; and in the same package sent a copy of the alleged deed and a long letter asking Dickson to secure evidence among the Indians that the deed was genuine, promising a large reward in event of success, etc. Dickson investigated but could not find the slightest evidence in favor of the authenticity of the preposterous paper.

#### THE STEAMBOAT PUTNAM.

April 5, 1825, the steamboat Rufus Putnam, Capt. Moses D. Bates commander, from St. Louis, arrived at Fort Snelling. The boat closely resembled the Virginia; it was built in Cincinnati and named for the founder of the Marietta (Ohio) Colony and not for Gen. Israel Putnam, of the Revolution. Capt. Bates resided at Palmyra, Mo., and laid out the town of Hannibal. May 2 the Putnam came to Fort Snelling again, this time with goods for the Columbia Fur Company, which, at a point about a mile up the Minnesota, had a trading post called Land's End. Here the goods were delivered and thus the Putnam was the first steamboat to ascend the Minnesota for any distance.

#### THE TREATY OF PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

August 19, 1825, the great treaty of Prairie du Chien was held. Govs. Wm. Clark and Lewis Cass represented the United States and the Indian participants were chiefs from the Sioux, Chippewas, Winnebagoes, Menomones, Sacs and Foxes, Ioways, and Ottawas. The most important feature of the treaty, so far as Minnesota history is concerned, was that Little Crow's band and all other Sioux were compelled to remove permanently from the east side to the west side of the Mississippi. Little Crow soon removed his village from Dayton's Bluff and Pig's Eye, St. Paul, to Kaposia, where Swift & Co.'s packing house now stands, at South St. Paul.

#### INFREQUENT MAILS.

Except in summer seasons, in early times the mail for Fort Snelling was carried by soldiers or "coureurs

du bois" to and from Prairie du Chien, and between that point and the outside world it was conveyed in sleighs. January 26, 1826, Lieuts. Baxley and Russell, of the Fort Snelling garrison, returned from Furlough, bringing with them the first mail that had been received for five months.

#### A BLIZZARD CAUSES CANNIBALISM.

In February and March deep snows fell, blizzards prevailed, and the Indians suffered greatly. Thirty lodges of Sissetons, men, women, and children, were caught in a blizzard on the Pomme de Terre River, and then cut off by the deep snow. Nearly all the members of the party perished; the survivors existed only by cannibalism. One woman named Plenty of Blankets ate her young child. She was brought to Fort Snelling helplessly and hopelessly insane, but with a craving for human flesh. She begged Capt. Jouett to let her kill and eat his servant girl, saying she was "fat and good." A few days later she jumped from the high bluff in front of the fort into the river and drowned herself; the body was recovered and decently buried.

#### MEETINGS ON THE "FIELD OF HONOR."

In the summer of 1826 there were two duels between officers of the garrison. Dueling was not uncommon. Col. Snelling encouraged it. When drunk he would swagger about and offer to waive his rank and fight with any of his officers, even his subalterns. Capt. Martin Scott was badly wounded in one of the encounters in 1826, but he mortally hurt his antagonist.

#### SOCIAL LIFE AT THE FORT.

Nearly all of the officers of the Fifth Infantry at Fort Snelling between 1823 and 1827 were married. The ranking officials were Col. Snelling, Surgeon McMahon, Maj. Hamilton, Maj. Clark, Captain afterwards Major, Joseph Plympton, and Captains Cruger, Denny and Wilcox. Lieutenants Platt Green, Melancthon Smith, and R. A. McCabe were married, and a child of each of the first two was buried in the Fort cemetery. The ladies were all accomplished and of good families and the society was excellent. They had numerous social gatherings, and even entertainments. The wife of Capt. Plympton brought the first piano to Fort Snelling and Minnesota, in 1826. A favorite diversion was horseback riding. There were several good horses owned in the garrison and a gallop up and back to the Falls was frequently indulged in. Married ladies were generally accompanied on these occasions by gentlemen other than their husbands. Mrs. Snelling was an accomplished horsewoman and her escort was usually Capt. Martin Scott.\* He was a splendid rider, and as Lieutenant

\* Capt. Scott was a Vermonteer and a famous shot with a hunting rifle. He was the hero of the ridiculous story connecting his name with a treed raccoon which he was about to shoot. "Don't shoot, Capt. Scott," it is alleged the coon cried; "don't shoot; save your powder. I'll come down and you can kill me with a club. You'll be sure to hit me if you shoot, and I don't want my hide spoiled."

Colonel he was leading his regiment on horseback at the battle of Molino del Rey, (near the city of Mexico) during the Mexican War, when a sharpshooter's bullet pierced his heart and he died gallantly.

#### FIRST MARRIAGES.

The first marriage service in Minnesota, wherein a clergyman officiated was performed by Rev. Dr. Thos. S. Williamson, the missionary, in the summer of 1835. The contracting parties were Lieut. Edmund A. Ogden and Miss Cordelia Loomis, daughter of the then Captain (afterwards Lieutenant Colonel) Gustavus Loomis. The bride had been a former sweetheart of the young trader, Henry H. Sibley, and according to letters found among the Sibley papers she never forgot her old love.

The first marriage at the Fort occurred in August, 1820. The contracting parties were Adjutant Platt R. Green and the young daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George Gooding. Perhaps Maj. Taliaferro performed the service in his official capacity of Indian Agent, which gave him certain magisterial powers. He subsequently performed marriages between white persons and between whites and Indians and mixed bloods.

#### EARLY STEAMBOATS AT THE FORT.

Up to May, 1826, the following named steamboats had arrived at the Fort: Virginia, May 10, 1823; Neville, in 1824; Rufus Putnam, April 2, and May 2, 1825; Mandan and Indian, later in the year 1826; Lawrence, May 2, 1826; Scioto, Eclipse, Josephine, Fulton, Red Rover, Black Rover, Warrior, Enterprise, and Volant, at various dates in 1825 and 1826.

#### IMMIGRANTS FROM RED RIVER.

In 1821, disheartened by the misfortunes and privations they had endured in that locality, five Swiss families abandoned Lord Selkirk's Colony, on the Red River, in Canada, south of Winnipeg, and made their way to Fort Snelling. They were kindly received by Col. Snelling and permitted to settle on the military reservation. In 1822 the grasshoppers destroyed the crops of Selkirk's colonists, and the following year other Swiss families left the inhospitable country and came to Fort Snelling. Some went on to Prairie du Chien, to Galena, to St. Louis, and even as far as to Vevay, Indiana.

After a great flood in 1826 more families, chiefly French-Swiss came. Among the heads of these families were Abraham Perret (or Perry) Joseph Rondo, Pierre and Benjamin Gervais, Louis Massie, and others, who were among the first settlers and citizens of St. Paul. July 25, 1831, twenty more families of the unfortunate Red River colonists came to the Fort; they had been told that the United States would give them land near the post, and farming implements and provisions to last them until they could raise a crop. These refugees were settled on the level lands a little north and west of Fort Snelling and if they had been allowed to remain in that locality a mighty city, in

compact and developed form, would have been built between the Falls and the Minnesota River—and there never would have been a St. Paul.

#### THE INDIAN COLONY OF EATONVILLE.

Indian Agent Taliaferro encouraged Cloud Man to farm at Lake Calhoun by establishing a sort of Indian colony there and furnishing its members with seed, implements, and in time with two-horse plowing outfits. It was difficult to plow and break up the virgin tough prairie sod, however, for the plows were frail, cast-iron affairs which would break easily and when broken could not be mended. So the Indian women often dug up the stubborn sod the first year, and after that the soil could be plowed very easily. Maj. Taliaferro called the colony Eatonville, in honor of the then President Jackson's Secretary of War, Hon. John H. Eaton. The colony was established in 1829 with twelve families, and Peter Quinn, a Red River refugee, was the first instructor. He was succeeded the following year by Philander Prescott. In 1832 the colony had increased to 125 Indians, men and women, and great cornfields were planted about Lake Calhoun and over a great part of what is now the southern part of the city. During the Sioux Outbreak of 1862 the Indians killed both Prescott and Quinn, each of whom had an Indian wife. They cut off Prescott's head and stuck it on a pole, and they pierced Quinn's body with a dozen arrows at the battle of Redwood Ferry.

#### ADVENT OF THE POND BROTHERS.

In 1834 the Pond brothers, Gideon H. and Samuel W. Pond, came to the Fort directly from Galena, although they were Connecticut men. They came as volunteer Christian missionaries to labor for the conversion of the Minnesota Indians. They were not licensed ministers, nor were they sent by any church or society. They were almost "without scrip or purse," but simply religious enthusiasts, who believed they had a heaven-inspired mission, which they must fulfill at all hazards. They endured all sorts of hardship and privation, and, although they did not make very many converts among the Indians, they labored steadfastly and unselfishly and did much good in other ways. These worthy and good men passed the rest of their lives in Minnesota engaged in the work to which they had consecrated themselves, and died near the principal field of their labors near Minneapolis, some years ago.\*

#### THE FIRST RESIDENCE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

When the Ponds first came to Fort Snelling Agent Taliaferro sent them out to his Indian colony on Lake Calhoun. That summer (1834) they built a log cabin, 12 by 16 feet in area and eight feet high, on a site a little east of the lake and where afterward the Pavilion Hotel stood. Unless the little rude hut connected with the Government Mill at the Falls is considered a dwell-

\* See S. W. Pond's book, "Two Volunteer Missionaries" and other Minnesota histories.

ing house, the cabin of the Pond brothers was the first white man's residence built on the present site of Minneapolis; at any rate it was the second structure erected. It was certainly a residence, for here the brothers kept bachelors' hall and cooked, ate, slept, and passed their leisure time, while the hut at the mill was only occupied by soldiers temporarily detailed to work the mill.

It is but fair to state that the Pond brothers' humble hut was the actual home of the first actual citizen settlers in Hennepin County and on the present area of Minneapolis; the people of the fort were neither settlers nor citizens in the proper sense of these terms. The cabin was also the first mission house, the first house of divine worship, and strictly speaking it was the first school room; the school teacher Baker, who came to Fort Snelling in 1824, taught only the officers' children in their own homes.

#### II. II. SIBLEY COMES TO MENDOTA.

In 1834, also, came to Fort Snelling—or to the American Fur Company's trading post at Mendota—the accomplished Henry Hastings Sibley, who became so prominent and distinguished in Minnesota history. He came as chief factor of the Fur Company, succeeding the talented and gifted Alexis Bailly, a French and Ottawa mixed blood, educated and accomplished, polished as a courtier, but as sharp as a hawk. He wrote and spoke French as well as Talleyrand; but he seemed to enjoy life in Minnesota as much because he could torment Agent Taliaferro to the verge of distraction as for any other reason. After being deposed as the chief factor of the Fur Company, he was employed for years as a trader under it.

#### DRED SCOTT AT FORT SNELLING.

Major Lawrence Taliaferro (commonly pronounced Tolliver), the Indian Agent, was not then connected with the regular army, although he had been a lieutenant. He had his military title of Major by virtue of his office as Indian Agent, for in Minnesota Indian agents were always called "Major," and Indian Superintendents "Colonel," no matter if they had never smelled powder. Maj. Taliaferro was from Fredericksburg, Va., and was a slave owner.

In his "Autobiography" (Vol. 6, Hist. Socy. Coll.), the Major says that he was accustomed to hire his slaves to the officers of the garrison, because he had no use for them himself. In his journal, as quoted by Neill, he says that in 1831 Capt. Plympton wanted to purchase his negro girl Eliza, but he would not sell her "because," he says, "it was my intention to free all my slaves ultimately." He, however, afterward sold a black man to Capt. Gale and one of his slave girls, Harriet Robinson, to Dr. John Emerson, the post surgeon. And thereby hangs a tale.

Maj. Taliaferro brought the girl Harriet to the Fort in 1835. Dr. Emerson, who had come to the Fort from service at Rock Island, had a black man named Dred Scott, that he had purchased from the Scott family at St. Louis. In 1836 Dr. Emerson pur-

chased Harriet from Maj. Taliaferro and married her to his man Dred. The couple had two children, one born at Fort Snelling and one on the steamboat Gipsy, while her mother was accompanying her mistress to St. Louis. In 1838 Surgeon Emerson was transferred back to Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, and took his negroes with him. Dr. Emerson died in 1843 and the negroes were inherited by his wife, Mrs. Irene Emerson. Nine years later arose the famous Dred Scott case which was so much talked about in the country from 1857 to 1861.

In 1852, instigated by certain prominent anti-slavery people of St. Louis, Dred Scott was made to appear against his mistress as a suitor for his freedom in a district court of that city. He claimed that he and his family were entitled to their freedom because he had lived in two free districts, viz.: at Rock Island, Ill., and Ft. Snelling, then in Iowa Territory, in both of which places slavery was prohibited; that by virtue of being taken to such free soil—not running away to it—he became free, and once free he must be always free.

The St. Louis district judge, himself a slave owner, said that all such suits as Dred's should be decided if possible on the side of freedom, and virtually gave him his free papers. The Supreme Court of Missouri, however, (two judges to one), reversed this decision and, as it were, remanded Dred and his family back to slavery. Mrs. Emerson then sold Scott and Harriet to a man named Sandford, a wealthy resident of New York City, but who kept his negroes in St. Louis. In 1853 the anti-slavery people of St. Louis again had Dred Scott suing for his freedom, this time against Sandford and in the U. S. Circuit Court. In May, 1854, that court rendered a decree that Scott and his family "are negro slaves, the lawful property of the defendant." John F. A. Sandford, Scott's attorneys appealed the decision by a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. In March, 1857, that Court directed the Circuit Court to dismiss the case, saying that Dred Scott was a slave and not a citizen and had no right to sue and no standing in court; that he did not become free by reason of his four years' residence on free soil. Col. Sandford, Scott's owner was prominently connected with the Chouteau Fur Company of St. Louis and well known on the Missouri River, although his residence was in New York; he was also well known to the traders of Minnesota.

But in the meantime Sandford had died and the slaves had descended to certain of his heirs, the family of a *Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts!* This family hired out the negroes for sometime in St. Louis, but finally sold them to certain philanthropic people that wished to set them free. These people conveyed them to Taylor Blow, a druggist of St. Louis, who emancipated them May 26, 1857, two months after the U. S. Supreme Court had consigned them to slavery during their life time. (See Scott vs. Emerson, 19 Howard, p. 393; Nie. & Hay, Life of Lincoln, Vol. 2, Chap. 5 and also footnote p. 81, Minn. in Three Cents., Vol. 2.)

A few old citizens who were youths in 1835-38, and

who have died recently, remembered Dred Scott and Harriet when they were at Fort Snelling. Wm. L. Quinn, the noted half-blood scout, son of Peter Quinn, who lived near the fort, often said that Dred and his wife were apparently of pure African blood, jet black and shiny; that they were mildly disposed, inoffensive people, but of a low order of intelligence and did not like the Indians. Dred was fond of hunting and quite successful as a deer-stalker.

The only resident of Minnesota that was a slave owner was Alexis Bailly, who purchased a black woman (Neill says a man) from Maj. Garland, and used her as a house servant and as a maid for his mixed blood Indian wife, the daughter of John B. and Pelagie Faribault. At first the Sioux were greatly diverted by the negroes. They called the black people "black Frenchmen." (Wahsehon Sappa) followed them about, felt their woolly heads, and then laughed heartily. Another negro slave, James Thompson, was purchased by the missionaries at Kaposia from a Fort Snelling officer. He had an Indian wife and had acquired the Sioux language, and the mission people wanted him for an interpreter. Of course they set him free. He seemed to be a devout Christian, but soon fell from grace and went wrong. After a time he fell back again, then fell out again and sold whisky, and finally became a Methodist and died in hope of eternal happiness.

#### GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR AT FORT SNELLING.

The first commanders of Fort Snelling were Lieut. Col. Henry Leavenworth from September, 1819, to June, 1821; Col. Josiah Snelling, from June, 1821, to May, 1825; Capt. Thomas Hamilton, in May and June, 1825, and then Lieut. Col. Willoughby Morgan to December, 1825; Col. Snelling again until November, 1827, and then Maj. J. H. Vose, to May 24, 1828. All these officers were of the Fifth Infantry. Then came Lieut. Col. Zachary Taylor, of the First Infantry, who commanded from May, 1828, to July 12, 1829, or fourteen months.

In after years, when he had become so distinguished as a fighting general and had been elected President of the United States, the Lieut. Colonel commanding Fort Snelling in 1828-29 was again connected with the history of Minnesota. Among his very first duties after he became President was the appointment of the officials for the then new Territory, now the North Star State. He appointed Alexander Ramsey the first Governor, Chas. K. Smith the first Secretary, etc. To Delegate H. H. Sibley President Taylor expressed his regret that he had not been permitted to sign the bill creating Minnesota Territory, because he had been connected with its early history and believed it would become a great State. "Your winters are long and cold," said the President to the Delegate; "I know, for I spent one there. But your climate is exceedingly bracing and probably the healthiest in the Union. With proper care good crops can be raised there, for I have seen them growing—as good wheat as I ever saw—and we raised very fine vegetables of all kinds at the Fort. Then you have vast forests of

lumber which alone will make your State great, and St. Anthony Falls is probably the greatest water power in the world."

While at Fort Snelling Gen. Taylor had with him his wife, his four daughters, and his three-year-old son, Richard, who became a distinguished Confederate general. One of the daughters, Sarah Knox, familiarly called "Knox," married Jefferson Davis, a few years later, at the home of her aunt, a few miles in the rear of Louisville, Ky. It is often said that the marriage was the result of an elopement, but it was not even clandestine; a number of her near relatives were present, although her father had refused his consent. She died three months later.

#### INDIAN FIGHTS AND TRAGEDIES NEAR MINNEAPOLIS.

Perhaps the most noted incidents of early history which occurred in the near vicinity of Minneapolis between 1820 and 1840 were certain hostile encounters between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians wherein many lives were lost. So many of these affairs occurred throughout the State that their enumeration and description at this late day would be most difficult. Some of them were rather formidable, but none of them were of any more consequence and influence on the interests of the country than fights between packs of wolves.

On a night in May, 1827, some Chippewa Indians, under the old Flat Mouth, were asleep in their camp in front of Maj. Taliaferro's agency house and under the guns of Fort Snelling. Nine Sioux from Penechon's village, with guns and tomahawks, crept up in the darkness and fired into the sleeping Chippewas, killing four and wounding eight. Within two days Col. Snelling forced four of the Sioux that had fired so cowardly and cruelly upon sleeping men, women, and children to run the gauntlet before the guns of the Chippewas. All ran gallantly, but all were shot down and killed before they had proceeded a hundred yards. The Chippewas rubbed their hands in the bloody wounds of their dead enemies and then licked their fingers with great relish. After scalping and mutilating the bodies they pitched them over the bluff.

#### BATTLES AT RUM RIVER AND STILLWATER.

In July, 1839, there was a stirring, tragic, and altogether a most remarkable affair between the two Minnesota tribes in the perpetuation of their feud. Preliminary to this incident, which in effect was a great dual tragedy, several hundred Chippewas came down from their country to Fort Snelling with the mistaken idea that they were to receive some money under the treaty of 1837. They came in two columns. Hole-in-the-Day led the Pillager Band and the Mille Laes down the Mississippi in canoes to St. Anthony's Falls, where they encamped. The St. Croix Chippewas came down that river from Pokegama to Stillwater in canoes and then marched across the country to Fort Snelling, and encamped a mile or so north of the fort, near Cloud Man's band at Lake Calhoun.

All the Sioux bands in the neighborhood came forward and greeted their old time enemies very cordially, and they and the U. S. authorities entertained them most bountifully and hospitably. Hole-in-the-Day's Indians came down to Lake Calhoun and joined in the feasting and the fraternizing. Everybody said the tomahawk was buried forever and henceforth there would be profound peace between Chippewa and Sioux. This most exemplary condition lasted four days, and then the Chippewas set out to return to their homes, each column taking the route over which it had come. By special invitation the Pokegama Chippewas went first to Little Crow's Kaposia village (now South St. Paul) and spent some hours in friendly visit and then went on to Stillwater.

But two young men of Hole-in-the-Day's contingent had "bad hearts" all this time. They were from Mille Laes and claimed that the Sioux had killed their father the year before. When their party set out to return home they remained behind. The next morning, well armed, they slipped down to near Cloud Man's village and hid themselves on the southeastern side of Lake Harriet, in the tall grass, by a path that ran on the east side of the lake and then on to a great body of timber, a wild pigeon grove, on the Minnesota.

Just after daylight on the morning of July 2, an Indian whose proper name was Hku-pah Choki Mah-zah, or Middle Iron Wing, came along the path where the Chippewas were ambushed. He was on his way to the pigeon roost to kill pigeons before early morning came, when they would fly away, returning at dark. He had a boy of 12\* with him and each had a gun. He was often called the Badger, and this is the name given him in some histories. He was a son-in-law of Chief Cloud Man and a nephew of Zitkahda Doota, (or Red Bird) the "medicine man" of the band, but who in this instance became its head soldier.

In the tall grass and weeds lay the two Chippewas, every muscle strained and tense and their eyes gleaming with excitement and hate, like tigers in a jungle about to leap upon their prey. When the Badger came up within easy gunshot they fired at the same instant and both bullets struck him, killing him instantly. They rushed forward and took his scalp and then slunk away through the tall grass towards Minnehaha, or the "Little Falls," as they were often called. The boy had thrown himself in the grass beside the path and was lying still. The Indians said they saw him, but forbore to kill him. As soon as they had gone the lad sprang up and ran back to the village, crying with all his might, "Hkah-hkah Tonwan! Hkah-hkah-Tonwan!"\*\* or, "the Chippewas! the Chippewas!"

The boy's soprano screams rang like silver fire-bells and were heard at the mission house as soon as at the

Indian tepees. The Pond brothers were at the side of the murdered warrior as soon as his comrades were, and it is from Saml. W. Pond's printed record (see "Two Missionaries") that we get the details of the murder and of the terrible events that followed. The body of the Badger was borne back to the village, where, as it were, it lay in state.

A crowd soon gathered about the scalpless, bloody corpse. Red Bird bent over it and kissed it, though the blood was yet oozing. Then he removed from the body the ornaments which had bedecked it, and, holding them up where all could see, he solemnly swore: "I will avenge you, O, my nephew, though I too am killed!" Turning to the assembled warriors he demanded that they too avenge their comrade, and they fairly yelled that they would.

There was a sudden and a very wild excitement among the Sioux that morning. Swift messengers bore the startling and astounding news from village to village and from tepee to tepee, crying out wildly: "The Chippewas! The Chippewas! They have turned treacherously back from their homeward journey and are butchering us! Middle Iron Wing is already killed! On the bank of Lake Harriet—there lies his dead body, all bloody! Go and see it. But get your fighting implements ready first!"

In two hours Cloud Man's warriors, Red Bird at the head, stripped almost as naked as Adam, but painted and armed for fight, were all ready and eager for the war path. Then in another hour the warriors from the other villages began to arrive. They came from Good Road's village, from Bad Hail's, from Black Dog's, from Eagle Head's, and even from Shakopee's. Little Crow's men did not come, as will be explained, but the plan was made known to him.

The plan was soon arranged. The Chippewas were to be pursued on both of the routes they had taken. Little Crow (or Big Thunder) and his Kaposia band, because they were miles nearer to them, were to follow after the St. Croix Chippewas, with whom they had an old account to settle anyhow, and overtake them at Stillwater if possible. The other bands were to pursue Hole-in-the-Day's people and those from the Mille Laes. Each pursuing party largely outnumbered the Chippewas it pursued, the latter being composed largely of women and children, while the Sioux were all warriors.

The Sioux came to the war path painted, armed, moccasined, and victualled, and all eager as wolves on the scent. In effect the warriors were sworn into service. The oath or pledge was brief but strong. It bound him who took it to fight to the death and to show no quarter to any living Chippewa thing. No mercy was to be asked and none was to be given. The babe was to be served as the grandsire and the virgin as the warrior.

The authorities at the Fort did not offer to interfere; it would not have been of any use. The Sioux hurried up to St. Anthony's Falls and crossed the river by detachments in canoes, landing on the east bank, just above the head of Nicollet Island. Samuel W. Pond went up and viewed the crossing, which was not effected until near sundown. Red Bird, so Pond

\* In the spring of 1895 the writer interviewed this "boy," but he was then 68 and bearing the white man's name of David Watson. He was then at Flandrau, S. D., where he died a few years later. He was a nephew of Middle Iron Wing and well remembered the incident.

\*\* Meaning literally People of the Waterfalls, the Sioux name for the Chippewas who, when the Sioux first knew them, lived at the Falls of Sault Ste. Marie.

tells us, caused his 400 warriors to be seated in a line, down which he marched, naked except for breech-clout and war paint, laying his hand on every warrior's head and bidding him fight to the last for the sake of the Dakota gods and the honor of the Dakota nation.

It had been a hot July day, but the war party started as soon as the favor of its gods had been invoked, marched all night, and just before day reached Hole-in-the-Day's camp on Rum River. Little Crow and his warriors marched all night and arrived at Stillwater at daylight, finding the Chippewas in camp, but ready to embark on the St. Croix for their homes.

Red Bird managed well at Rum River. He waited until the Chippewa hunters had gone ahead on the trail and dispersed themselves on either side of the road to kill game for the subsistence of the party, and these hunters were half of the Chippewa warriors. Not every warrior had a gun, but every gun was loaded only with bird shot. The camp had just been broken up and the morning column, composed largely of women and children, was stringing out when Red Bird gave the signal for attack by a loud and long war whoop. The Sioux sprang forward with gun and spear and tomahawk. The Chippewa women and children fled in horror and dismay; the Sioux leaped upon them and cut them down. The men present with guns fought as best they could, but what could they do with bird shot?

In a little time the Chippewa hunters had come back and then the killing was not all on one side. Oh, no! Hole in the Day and his warriors always did their share of killing in a battle. The Chippewas, frenzied at the sight of their dead and mangled women and children, fought with such desperation that in twenty minutes the Sioux were retreating from the field, leaving their dead, and some of their disabled. Shakopee\* and his Prairieville band were made the rearguard and had all they could do to keep back the infuriated Chippewas. Once, when hard pressed and his men were not supported, he rode among the other chiefs and complained: "You have poured blood on me," he said, "and now you run away and leave me."

Shakopee, Red Bird, and some others were on horseback, having made their horses swim the Mississippi. Red Bird was killed. He rode upon a Chippewa who was in his death agonies, but still held his loaded gun. Red Bird dismounted to finish him with his knife, when the dying warrior shot him through the neck and the noted medicine man and fighter fell a corpse and into the hands of his enemies. His son, a lad of 15, was mortally wounded. As they were bearing him from the field he noticed that his intestines were dangling from his wound and he said: "I wish my father could see this." Told that his father was killed, he did not utter a word more, but closed his eyes and was! *Hkah-hkah-Tonwan!*"\*\*\* or, "the Chippewas!"

The Chippewas followed the Sioux for some miles, and killed three and wounded 25 of Shakopee's rearguard. At last they turned back to bury their dead,

to care for their stricken ones, and to chop to pieces the bodies of the dead and wounded of their enemies left on the slaughter field. The Sioux bore away 70 scalps, at least 50 of which were those of women and children. Some of the Chippewas killed were not scalped. The Sioux had 12 warriors killed and carried off about 50 wounded, some of whom afterward died, one when he was being lifted from a canoe on the west bank of the Mississippi. (See "Two Missionaries;" also Vol. 2, Minn. in Three Cents.)

Meanwhile Big Thunder's Kaposia warriors had been successful to a degree; for they too were forced to retreat from the field. The Chippewas were in their camp at Stillwater in the big ravine where the penitentiary now stands. At the same hour when Red Bird attacked the Chippewas on Rum River, Big Thunder attacked the St. Croix and Pok-gama people. The Sioux had crept up within gunshot and bowshot, and, without warning, suddenly poured a plunging and deadly fire from the crest of the bluff upon their enemies' camp. The Chippewas behaved well. They retreated toward the St. Croix, women and children going first, and the men protecting the rear, fighting bravely. Near the shore they halted and checked the Sioux, finally driving them back and away from the battle ground, but not in time to prevent them from taking about 20 scalps and cutting off and carrying away half a dozen heads. The Sioux retreated in a panic, although the Chippewas did not pursue them beyond the crest of the bluffs. The fighting was witnessed by Wm. A. Aitkin, the trader, (for whom the county was named) and by Mrs. Lydia Ann Carl, a sister of Joseph R. Brown, who lived in the big log castle at Stillwater (then called "Dakota") which her brother had built.

In both battles the Chippewas lost 95 killed, 75 at Rum River and 20 at Stillwater. The Sioux lost 12 killed at Rum River and five at Stillwater, or 17 in all. The whole number of wounded cannot well be estimated. The Chippewas carried all of their wounded back to their villages, those from Rum River on litters and those from Stillwater in canoes, at least a great part of the way.

The scene at Fort Snelling when the Sioux returned from their victories was one of wild and fierce exultation. Rev. Gideon H. Pond, who was present, wrote: "It seemed as if hell had emptied itself here." They paraded their bloody scalps and ghastly heads with great ostentation as if for the delectation of the white spectators. They yelled and danced until they worked themselves into a state of delirium and frenzy. They kept up the scalp dance in all their villages for a month. Why not? They had 95 scalps!

The Pond brothers and the officers of the Fort saw the great and horrid celebration but did not interfere. There were other witnesses. There were at Fort Snelling at the time the Right Reverend Bishop Mathias Loras and his assistant, the Abbe Pelamourgues, Catholic ecclesiastics stationed at Dubuque, who had come up to look after the interests of the Mother Church in this quarter. The gentle-souled, mild-mannered Bishop was inexpressibly shocked at the loathsome and hideous spectacle of the dancing and

\* Father of the chief hung at Fort Snelling.

howling Sioux and their ghastly trophies, and he shed tears of heart-sickness and horror as he looked upon it.

One of the two young Chippewas that shot the Badger and brought the disasters upon their people died at Mille Laes in 1903. To the late Wm. L. Quinn, of St. Paul, who at one time was a trader among them and who himself had Chippewa blood in his veins, they told the story. It is now well known that after they had done the shooting they made their way to the "Little Falls," now the Falls of Minnehaha, and effected their escape as they planned to. Behind the broad sheet of water that formed the cataract proper, snug under the deep shelving bluff over which the water poured, they crawled and hid themselves. Here they remained that day and night and the following day. They reasoned that the Sioux would not search carefully for them, but would follow their brethren; and when the Dakota warriors had gone they would slip away in the darkness and go back to Mille Laes. All about the Falls there were brambles and brushwood, and the sheet of falling water hid them as if they were behind a big white blanket. On the second night they crept away, swam the Mississippi by the aid of a log, and got safely back to their village. They were very sorry that the fire they kindled had caused so much distress and sadness, but their people forgave them because they had meant well and from the Indian point of view had acted bravely.

The battles between the Sioux and Chippewas in the first days of July, 1839, are to be remembered in connection with the history of Minneapolis. They were the largest affairs of the kind that occurred in Minnesota after the supposed great battles between the two tribes near Mille Laes about 1750, or perhaps

about 1760, and they were planned on the present site of Minneapolis. Nearly all the Sioux warriors that fought in it were from or near the city's site, set out from here, and returned here. At least 115 Indians of both sides were killed—more than the aggregate of all the Indians that died on Minnesota battle fields after 1760, including those killed in fight and hung at Mankato during the Sioux Outbreak of 1862.

Intelligence of the affairs, generally exaggerated as to details, went to all parts of the country. Writing from St. Louis July 26, 1839, Robert E. Lee, then a captain of U. S. Engineers and who had been engaged in engineering work on the Mississippi up as far as Prairie du Chien, wrote to his associate officer, Lieut. Joseph E. Johnston, about these Indian battles. (It will be understood that both these officers were afterwards the two principal Confederate generals.) After mentioning an excursion party that had recently gone up the river on a steamboat to the Falls of St. Anthony, "with music playing and colors flying," and which their mutual friend "Dick" (whoever he was) had accompanied from Galena, Capt. Lee wrote:

"News recently arrived that the Sioux had fallen upon the Chippewas and taken 130 [sic] scalps. The Hole in the Day, Dick's friend, had gone in advance with the larger party and they did not come up with him. It is expected that this chief, who is represented as an uncommon man, will take ample revenge, and this may give rise to fresh trouble. You will see the full account in the papers."

The letter in full is printed in Gen. Long's "Memoirs of R. E. Lee," and in Dr. J. William Jones's "Life and Letters of Lee," at page 35, but it has never before been noticed in a Minnesota publication.

## CHAPTER VI.

### PREPARING FOR THE WHITE MAN'S COMING.

THE CHIPPEWA AND SIOUX TREATIES OF 1837—THE INDIAN TITLE TO THE EAST BANK OF THE MISSISSIPPI PURCHASED, MAKING POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT AT ST. ANTHONY FALLS—OPERATIONS BEGUN HERE AND ON THE ST. CROIX—FRANKLIN STEELE LAYS THE FIRST FOUNDATIONS OF MINNEAPOLIS AT ST. ANTHONY—LATER VISITORS AND EXPLORERS EXAMINE THE COUNTRY—FEATHERSTONHAUGH, CATLIN, AND NICOLLET—MINNEAPOLIS CAME NEAR BEING IN PERMANENT INDIAN TERRITORY—CERTAIN DANGEROUS CRISES IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY NARROWLY PASSED—A MIGHTY METROPOLIS ON THE FORT SNELLING SITE PREVENTED BY THE ILL CONDUCT OF A MILITARY BOSS—THE BANISHMENT OF WORTHY SETTLERS LEADS TO THE BUILDING OF ST. PAUL.

#### THE TREATIES OF 1837—OPENING THE WAY FOR MINNEAPOLIS.

Prior to the year 1837 every foot of land in what is now the State of Minnesota—except the little reservation about Fort Snelling—was in primeval condition and barbaric ownership. The country was red-peopled and virgin, and a white man might not make his home anywhere in all that great expanse without permission of the Indians. These people held the land solely by the right of conquest and the rule of might, having taken it by force from weaker brethren and defended it against stronger. It was theirs, therefore, under Rob Roy's rule:

“ \* \* \* the simple plan,

That they should take who have the power,  
And they should keep who can.”

The mighty resources of the country, the iron, the granite, the soil, the water-power, were as they had been for thousands of years. The great water-power at St. Anthony's Falls was unharnessed and undiverted and the Mississippi flowed “unvexed to the sea.” But in 1837 a breach was made in the barriers that had shut out the forces of civilization, and through the gap soon came the advance guard of the great army of progress whose many battalions were not far to the rear. A foothold was obtained whereon white men could stand and from whence they could not be driven. It was made possible and lawful to take away the great Falls of St. Anthony of Padua from the Ojibway or Indian gods that controlled them and make them subserve the uses of mankind, and the way was clear to found a great city at their site. Two treaties were made with the Chippewa and Sioux which opened the lands east of the Mississippi in this quarter to white settlement. It would follow that the lands west of the river would soon pass under the same control.

In July, 1837, Governor Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory,—to which division of the national domain the country east of the Mississippi and now in southeastern Minnesota then belonged—made a treaty with the Chippewa Indians at Fort Snelling for the cession of their lands in southeastern Minnesota and

southwestern Wisconsin. The treaty was signed July 29, but was not ratified by the Senate until June 15 of the following year. It was a great occasion. Maj. Taliaferro's journal says there were 1,200 Chippewas present. They came from all their villages between Lake Superior and the Mille Laes, and this was the largest convocation of the tribe ever assembled in Minnesota.

Under present conditions the boundary line of the ceded territory ran from the mouth of the Crow Wing River (“Kah-gee Wugwan Sebe” in Chippewa) almost directly east to the Upper Lake St. Croix, about 30 miles southeast of Duluth; thence, generally east, to within 30 miles of the Michigan line; thence south about 60 miles, or due west of Menomonie, Wisconsin; thence, in a general direction south, by way of Plover Portage to a point twelve miles south of Chippewa Falls; thence, northwesterly, to the mouth of the Watab River, eight miles above St. Cloud, and thence to the mouth of the Crow Wing, the place of beginning.

Within what is now Minnesota the boundary line included the southern part of the counties of Crow Wing, Aitkin, and Pine; all of Morrison east of the Mississippi; all of Mille Laes, Kanabec, Benton, Isanti, Chisago, Sherburne, Anoka, Washington, and Ramsey. It also included the greater part of northern and western Wisconsin, practically confining the Chippewas of that then Territory to the comparatively narrow strip along the southern shore of Lake Superior.

In consideration of the cession of this vast expanse of country, amounting to fully 60,000,000 acres, the Indians were to receive less than *two cents an acre*, or \$810,000 in goods and money, payable in twenty annual installments to the members of the tribe; and the further sum of \$200,000 to be divided,—\$100,000 to the half breeds of the Chippewa nation, and \$100,000 for debts due by members of the nation to traders and other whites. Of this latter \$100,000, there was to be paid to Wm. A. Aitkin, \$25,000; to Lyman M. Warren, \$25,000; to Hercules L. Dousman, \$5,000. Aitkin and Warren were married to Chippewa women. Many of Warren's descendants are yet prominent members of the Chippewas of Min-



nesota. Not until June 15, 1838, however, did the U. S. Senate ratify and confirm the provisions of this treaty, so that it did not become effective until that date.

The treaty was signed by Gov. Henry Dodge, as the U. S. Commissioner, and by the following named Chippewas of Minnesota—Wisconsin Chippewas not named:

From Leech Lake—Chiefs: Flat Mouth and Elder Brother. Warriors: Young Buffalo, The Trap, Chief of the Earth, Big Cloud, Rabbit, Sounding Sky, and Yellow Robe.

From Gull Lake and Swan River—Chiefs: Hole in the Day and Strong Ground. Warriors: White Fisher and Bear's Heart.

From St. Croix River—Chiefs: Buffalo and Flat Mouth. Warriors: Young Buck, Cut Ear, and Coming Home Hallooing.

From Mille Lacs—Chiefs: Rat's Liver and First Day. Warriors: The Sparrow and Both Ends of the Sky.

From Sandy Lake—Chiefs: The Brooch, Bad Boy, and Big Frenchman. Warriors: Spunk and Man That Stands First.

From Snake River—Chiefs: The Wind, Little Six, Lone Man, The Feather. Warriors: Little Frenchman and Silver.

From Red Lake—Francis Goumeau, a Chippewa half-blood.

Among the white witnesses to the signatures were Maj. Lawrence Taliaferro, Capt. Martin Scott, Surgeon Dr. John Emerson, H. H. Sibley, H. L. Dousman, Lyman M. Warren, Wm. H. Forbes, J. N. Nicollet, Rev. D. P. Bushnell, Peter Quinn, and Scott Campbell. The last two, with Stephen Bonga and Baptiste Dubay, were Indian interpreters.

By this treaty the United States secured the most valuable pine lands in southeastern Minnesota and western Wisconsin from the Chippewas, who claimed them. The timber districts then obtained were not entirely cut over in forty years, and not until they had yielded many millions of dollars in as good lumber as was ever cut.

This treaty, also,—in connection with the treaty with the Sioux, made two months later,—opened the whole of what are now Washington and Ramsey Counties and the small part of Hennepin County which is east of the Mississippi, but which was large enough to contain St. Anthony, now that part of Minneapolis on that side of the river. And of course this included the land at the east end of St. Anthony's Falls where the first improvements of the Falls were to be made by civilians. The vast cession contained pine timber enough to supply the entire country of Minnesota as well as many other markets, and the mills at the east end of St. Anthony's Falls would reduce this timber to lumber.

*The way was opened, therefore, for the building of a great city at the Falls of St. Anthony of Padua, and when the foundations of that city were fairly laid it was called Minneapolis.*

The treaties also opened to permanent white occupation and settlement the land in Minnesota on which

the first settlements were really made, viz.: at Gray Cloud Island, at Stillwater, at St. Paul, and at East or North Minneapolis. Therefore these treaties are important to be considered among the incidents pertaining to the foundation of Minneapolis. They were the first authoritative measures and proceedings which made the city possible. All information about them, therefore, ought to be of interest to every Minneapolitan.

#### THE SIOUX TREATY.

Notwithstanding that, by the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of 1824, the Sioux apparently ceded away all their lands in Minnesota east of the Mississippi for the benefit of the Chippewas, yet the Government recognized and admitted that they still held a sort of title to them. So in 1837 there was made with them another treaty, which in effect was a sort of quit-claim deed from them to the land east of the river.

In September, pursuant to orders from the Indian Department, a delegation of about 20 chiefs and "head men" of the Medawakanton band of Sioux, in charge of the agent, Maj. Taliaferro, left Fort Snelling on the steamboat Pavilion, Captain Lafferty, for Washington to make the treaty referred to. At Kaposia village, below St. Paul, the chief of the band, Big Thunder, (or Little Crow IV.) and his pipe-bearer (Wind That Upsets) came aboard; at Red Wing the Walking Buffalo and his head soldier, and at Winona Chief Wabasha and his head soldier, took passage, making in all a delegation of 26.

A number of white men, chiefly fur traders, interested in the treaty, accompanied the delegation. The American Fur Company sent H. H. Sibley, its chief factor; also Alexis Bailly, Joseph La Framboise, Alex. Roque, Francois La Bathe, Alexander and Oliver Faribault, and other traders. They wanted to secure a provision in the treaty that about \$100,000 should be paid them out of the money allowed the Indians in discharge of the debts due them from said Indians for goods had and obtained.

The treaty was concluded and signed September 29, (1837) by Joel R. Poinsett, then Secretary of War, who was, by special appointment, the Commissioner on the part of the Government. None but Indians of the Medawakanton band signed, for they were the only ones interested. The cession included "all their land east of the Mississippi River and all their islands in said river." The land east of the river was a strip varying from a mile to a few miles in width from the mouth of the Bad Ax (opposite the extreme southeastern corner of Minnesota) up to the mouth of the Watab. It was an indefinite extent of country and there was no possible way of computing its area. It could not be said that the Indians had a good title to the country, since they had already surrendered it to other Indians and had abandoned it twelve years before. Under all the circumstances, therefore they were fairly well paid for it, receiving, and to receive, the following sums:

The interest on \$300,000 at five per cent forever;

for their mixed blood relatives and friends, \$110,000; to pay their debts to the traders, \$90,000; an annuity for twenty years of \$10,000 in goods, or \$200,000; for the purchase for themselves of medicines, farming implements, and live stock, and the support of a physician, farmers, and blacksmiths, etc., \$8,250 annually for twenty years; for a supply of useful articles, to be furnished immediately, \$10,000; for the purchase of provisions, to be delivered free by the United States, \$5,500 a year for twenty years; "for the chiefs and braves signing this treaty, \$6,000 in goods upon their arrival in St. Louis." The Sioux received for the land which they virtually only quit-claimed at this time far more, in proportion to its area, than they obtained for any other land that they ever released to the United States.

On the part of the Indians the treaty was signed by the following chiefs and "head men" of the Medawakanton band: Chiefs—Big Thunder, Grey Iron, Walking Buffalo, Good Road, Cloud Man, Eagle Head, and Bad Hail. Head Men—Standing Cloud, Upsetting Wind, Afloat, Iron Cloud, Comes Last, Iron with Pleasant Voice, Dancer, Big Iron, Shakes the Earth, Red Road, Runs After Clouds, Walking Circle, Stands on Both Sides, and Red Lodge. These were all of the upper sub-bands of the Medawakantons.

For some reason which cannot here be explained neither Wabasha or any of his sub-band signed the treaty, although he was present and he was head chief of the entire Medawakanton band. A considerable portion of the ceded country along the Wisconsin shore of the Mississippi was only immediately across the river, from the Minnesota lands of Wabasha and his people, and they must have had an interest in its disposition; but their signatures to the treaty do not appear in the printed copy.\*

In 1820 the Sioux bands about Mendota gave, or attempted to give, the island in the Mississippi opposite Fort Snelling, and commonly called Pike's Island, to their kinswoman, Mrs. Pelagie Faribault, the mixed-blood wife of old Jean Baptiste Faribault, the trader that lived on the island. At this treaty of 1837 Alexis Bailly, her son-in-law, presented the deed given Mrs. Faribault by the Indians and sought to have it acknowledged in one of the treaty provisions, but the demand was refused. Following is an extract from the deed itself, which is dated August 9, 1820, and fully signed:

"Also, we do hereby reserve, give, grant, and convey to Pelagie Faribault, wife of John Baptist Faribault, and to her heirs forever, the island at the mouth of the River St. Pierre, being the large island containing by estimation 320 acres \* \* \* the said Pelagie Faribault being the daughter of Francois Kinie, by a woman of our nation."

At one time Pike's Island—or Faribault's Island, as it came to be called,—was considered valuable. John B. Faribault lived on it in a somewhat pretentious establishment, and had the greater part of it under cultivation. It was thought that, from its

situation, it was destined to be a great trading site. Samuel C. Stambaugh, at one time post sutler of Fort Snelling, and later a trader, offered \$10,000 for it, but the offer was refused. But in 1838 came a Mississippi River flood which submerged the island and well nigh swept away everything upon it, Faribault's buildings included; in 1839 came another which completed the destruction and nearly every vestige of improvement was washed off. Mrs. Faribault's ownership was refused in the treaty; the Government finally decided that the island belonged to the United States, under the Pike treaty; the Faribaults were refused anything for their improvements, and not long afterward, in indignation and disgust, and mortified because they had refused Stambaugh's offer of \$10,000 for it, they abandoned it permanently, leaving it in the ownership of the Government and at the mercy of the Great Father of Waters when he indulges in his customary sprees in the spring.

#### THE "SOONERS" BEGIN OPERATIONS.

Gov. Dodge's treaty with the Chippewas at Fort Snelling for the cession of the St. Croix country was signed July 29, or practically August 1, 1837. Hardly was the ink of the signatures dry on the paper when Franklin Steele, Dr. Fitch, Jeremiah Russell, and a man named Maginnis and eight laborers set out from Fort Snelling to make claims commanding the water-power of the river at the St. Croix Falls. In advance of them, however, was the alert and sagacious Joseph R. Brown, who had come over from Gray Cloud Island, established a trading house, and begun cutting pine at the present site of Taylor's Falls. These men were what are now called "sooners;" they went upon the country and made claims "sooner" than anybody else and before it was legally open for filing claims and making entries.

Franklin Steele was born in Chester County, Pa., May 12, 1813. He came of a good family, was fairly well educated, and early in life he manifested the traits of character which afterwards so distinguished him. His father, Dr. John H. Steele, was a prominent Democratic politician, and President Andrew Jackson became the friend and adviser of young Frank and urged him to go to the St. Peter's country and make his fortune. He came to Fort Snelling as the post sutler in the spring of 1837, when he was but 24 years of age. After a brief study of the situation he saw that the country had large advantages and possibilities, and he determined to make it his home. In 1837, even after the treaty was signed, the St. Croix Falls seemed a better site for business operations than the Falls of St. Anthony, for at the St. Croix site both sides of the river were open to occupation, while at St. Anthony only the east side could be settled upon by the whites. Of his venture and operations on the St. Croix at this time, Mr. Steele has left us a good account, (Vol. 2 Minn. in 3 Cents., P. 137) as follows:

"In September [?] 1837, immediately after the treaty was made ceding the St. Croix Valley to the Government, I with Dr. Fitch, of Bloomington, [now

\* See U. S. Stats, at Large, Vol. 7, 'Indian Treaties,' pp. 539-40.

Muscatine] Iowa, started from Fort Snelling in a bark canoe, accompanied by a scow loaded with tools, supplies, and laborers. We descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the St. Croix, and thence ascended the St. Croix to the Dalles. We clambered over the rocks to the Falls, where we made two large claims, covering the Falls on the east side and the approach in the Dalles. We built a log cabin at the Falls and a second log house we built in the Dalles, at the head of navigation. While we were building, four other parties arrived to make claims to the water power.

"I found the veritable Joe Brown on the west side, cutting timber and trading with the Indians, where now stands the town of Taylor's Falls. His were the first pine logs cut in the St. Croix Valley, and they were used mostly in building a mill."

Steele and Maginnis remained at the Falls with the laborers. Two cruising parties, under Russell and Dr. Fitch, were sent out to search for good pine lands. Jesse B. Taylor and a man named Robinette came over to the site in the interest of B. F. Baker, who was often called "Blue Beard," the old time trader of Fort Snelling and the head of "Baker's settlement." The foundations of a milling industry were laid, but for some time no town was projected—none was needed, none was wanted. Of operations the following year Mr. Steele, in his account referred to, says:

"In February, 1838, I made a trip from Fort Snelling to Snake River, (via St. Croix Falls) where I had a crew of men cutting logs. While I was there Peshig, the local Chippewa chief, came to me and said: 'We have received no money for our lands and these logs can't go until we do.' He further said that, if trouble arose between the whites and the Indians over the matter, he could not control his young men, and he would not be responsible for their acts. The treaty was ratified, however, in time for the logs to be moved."

But as payment for the Chippewa lands was not made for nearly two years after the ratification of the treaty, Chief Peshig, and his warriors must have been placated in some other way if they allowed the logs to be moved in 1838. Joseph R. Brown, however, rafted a lot of his logs down the river in the fall of 1837, and the Indians did not try to stop him.

The dissatisfaction of Chief Peshig and his warriors with the delay in the payment under the treaty and his covert threats to Mr. Steele seem to have constituted the beginning of the long series of troubles, not yet ended, between the Chippewas on one side and the lumber cutters and the Government on the other over the Indian pine timber. Millions of dollars' worth of pine timber have been taken from the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota illegally and without proper compensation.

Mr. Steele further states that in the spring of 1838 "we" descended the Mississippi to St. Louis, where he and others organized the St. Croix Falls Lumbering Company. The co-partners were Mr. Steele, Dr. Fitch, of Muscatine; Washington Libby, of Alton; W. S. Hungerford and James Livingston, of St. Louis; — Hill and Wm. Holcombe (afterwards Lieutenant Governor) of Quincy.

While at St. Louis the parties heard of the ratification of the treaties. At once they chartered the steamer *Palmyra*, (owned in and named for *Palmyra, Mo.*) loaded her with materials for building a saw-mill, took on board 36 laborers, and set out for the St. Croix and St. Peter's. What Mr. Steele did when he reached the latter port, at Fort Snelling is told on subsequent pages.

#### LATER VISITORS TO ST. ANTHONY FALLS.

Perhaps a brief statement of later visits to Fort Snelling and St. Anthony's Falls by scientific men, who came prior to 1840, is proper in this history.

#### FEATHERSTONHAUGH'S VISIT.

In September and October, 1835, a geological examination of certain parts of Southwestern Minnesota was made, under Government authority, by an English geologist named Geo. W. Featherstonhaugh (pronounced in England "Frestonhaw") and his assistant, Prof. W. W. Mather, an American, and a graduate of West Point. Featherstonhaugh had made a somewhat extensive journey. He left Washington July 8, (1837) by canal, and went to Cumberland, Md., thence by land to Pittsburg and Detroit; thence by lake to Mackinaw and Green Bay; thence, over the old route of Joliet, Marquette, Carver, and others, by canoe, via Fox River and its Portage, to the Wisconsin, then down the Wisconsin to Prairie du Chien and up the river from the Prairie to Fort Snelling.

The results of Featherstonhaugh and Mather's trip are preserved in the former's two volumes which he brought out in London in 1847, and entitled, "A Canoe Voyage up the Minnay Sotor." The volumes contain some singular statements. The author's spellings of Indian names are invariably incorrect and without authority. He says he plainly heard the roaring of the Falls of St. Anthony when he was at Lake Pepin; he was the only explorer to say that he believed in Carver's "extensive ancient fortifications," west of Lake Pepin, which he says he visited and studied. He thought the ridges and other elevations and the depressions which he saw were not formed by the action of the strong prairie winds upon the loose, sandy soil. He denounced, and ridiculed the missionaries. He criticised nearly everybody that did not abstain from the use of tobacco in his presence, and did not furnish him all the good wines and liquors he desired. At the same time, chiefly from what his guide, Henry Milord (an intelligent half-blood in Trader Sibley's employ) told him, he put on record some interesting items of history, especially concerning the "Minnay Sotor" and its valley. Of St. Anthony's Falls, in addition to what has been already quoted, he says:

"They perhaps look best at a distance; for although upon drawing near to them they present a very pleasing object still, from their average height, which does not exceed perhaps 16 feet, they appeared less interesting than any other of the great cascades I had seen in North America."

And yet in the next paragraph, describing the fall, he says:

"In its details this is a cascade of very great beauty. Its incessant liveliness contrasts pleasingly with the sombre appearance of the densely wooded island, and presents to the observer that element in motion which has so much modified the whole channel of the Mississippi. The current above the cascade is very strong and comes dashing over the fractured limestone of this irregular curvature, where it recedes and advances with a great variety of plays, etc., etc."

Featherstonhaugh and Mather, with Henry Milord for a guide and a crew of mixed-blood boatmen, set out in a big canoe from Fort Snelling on the 16th and after a month's paddling reached Lake Traverse and were entertained at Joseph R. Brown's trading post. Returning he reached Fort Snelling in a cold snap, with ice forming in the Minnesota. October 23, he left Fort Snelling and descended the Mississippi in a boat to Galena. He took with him a young lad of 14, John Bliss, Jr., the son of Major John Bliss, the commandant of Fort Snelling at the time. The boy's parents desired and sent him to attend school in the Eastern States. At Galena they took the steamboat *Warrior* for St. Louis. From St. Louis Featherstonhaugh made an overland journey through Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia to Washington City, where he arrived October 9, 1836.

Featherstonhaugh's survey was not of much advantage to Minnesota when it was made. His description of the country was not printed in time. Not appearing until in 1847, it came too late to be of much advantage as an advertisement of the new land of promise.

"Mr. Prestonhaw," as his countrymen called him, did not conduct himself seemingly when he was in Minnesota. Sibley assisted and befriended him greatly, and in return he abused Sibley and all other traders severely. Joseph R. Brown entertained him and gratuitously furnished him with goods and supplies, and in return he slandered Brown outrageously.

#### GEORGE CATLIN, THE PAINTER, COMES.

In the summers of 1835 and 1836 George Catlin, the noted American painter of Indian and frontier scenes, came to Fort Snelling. He painted the portraits of several Indian chiefs of the vicinity, and he made the first pretentious painting of St. Anthony's Falls. Previously many little imperfect sketches of the Falls had been made, chiefly by officers' wives at the Fort, but his painting was of valuable character and of fair proportions.

Catlin came first to Fort Snelling in June, 1835, by a steamer from St. Louis; he returned in a canoe. The next year in the early summer he came again, traveling in a birch canoe from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien and thence up the Mississippi to Fort Snelling. In the autumn he returned in a dug-out canoe to Rock Island and from thence went east. He spent several years in touring among the American Indians, painted hundreds of pictures illustrating them and the lives they led, and finally took a delegation of them to Europe. He also published several books describing

his travels, Indian life, the country, etc. His pictures are in a collection called "the George Catlin Indian Gallery," and are hung in the U. S. Museum at Washington, D. C.

While in Minnesota Catlin's greatest single piece of work was his journey on horseback, via Traverse des Sioux and Little Rock, to the Red Pipestone Quarries, and his accurate sketch of that remarkable natural formation. His printed description of the country and of his experience en route is of value and great interest. He rode a horse given him by Gen. Sibley. Joseph La Framboise, Jr., son of the old trader at Little Rock, was his guide and his main guard. From the Rock, on the Minnesota, four miles below Fort Ridgely, to the Quarry the route was over a prairie trail never before followed by a white man of full blood. Joe La Framboise (who died but a few years since) was a mixed-blood Sioux. Catlin was the first white man to visit and describe the noted Quarry with pen and pencil. The peculiar red syenitic stone was and still is called catlinite.

Catlin's Minnesota pictures are still in the U. S. National Museum at Washington. They include views of Fort Snelling, St. Anthony's Falls, the "Little Falls," (Minnehaha) Cloud Man's village at Lake Calhoun in 1835, and portraits of old Great War Eagle, Chief of the Black Dog band; Toe Wakhon Dah-pe (or Blue Sacred Clay) the medicine man of Shakopee's band; Tah-tonka Manne (or Walking Buffalo) of Red Wing's band, etc. Copies of these sketches ought to be in the State's public halls and galleries.

In his printed reports Catlin gives a bright and interesting description of Minnesota country generally but makes very brief mention of St. Anthony's Falls, saying:

"The Falls of St. Anthony, which are 900 miles above St. Louis, are the natural curiosity of this country. They are nine miles above the mouth of the St. Peter's, where I am now writing. The Falls are also about nine miles above this fort (Snelling) and the junction of the two rivers. (Mississippi and Minnesota) and although the fall is a picturesque and spirited scene, it is but a pygmy in size to Niagara. The actual perpendicular fall is but 18 feet, though of half a mile or so in extent, which is the width of the river, with brisk and leaping rapids above and below, giving life and spirit to the scene. \* \* \*

"To him or her of too little relish for Nature's rude works, there will be found a redeeming pleasure at the mouth of St. Peter's and the Fall of St. Anthony. These scenes have often been described, and I leave them for the world to come and gaze upon for themselves. At the same time, I recommend to all people to make their next 'fashionable tour' a trip to St. Louis; thence by steamer to Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, Lake Pepin, the St. Peter's, Falls of St. Anthony; then back to Prairie du Chien, etc."

Catlin, too, was ungrateful for favors. He could not have made the trip to Pipestone Quarry without the help of Sibley and La Framboise, and yet in his report he denounced them unjustly and shamefully.

## NICOLLET'S FOUR VISITS, 1836-37-38-39.

The first large and almost exactly correct map of nearly all of the area of Minnesota and of much other portions of the western and northwestern parts of the United States was drafted by Joseph Nicolas Nicollet, a French astronomer and civil engineer, and published by the U. S. Government a short time after his death, in 1843, in connection with his report of his extensive official surveys. Nicollet was born in Savoy, France, in 1786. He came to the United States in 1832 and not long afterward entered the engineering service of the regular army.

In 1836 he came first to Fort Snelling and ascended the Mississippi to its sources, surveying the country en route. He passed the winter of 1836-37 at Fort Snelling, and he says, "was a witness that \$15 was paid for a barrel of flour and \$25 for barreled pork at St. Peter, which had probably cost respectively \$5 and \$8 at St. Louis."

In 1838 he surveyed the valley of the Minnesota and much adjoining territory, ascended that river to Lake Traverse and then went south by way of Lake Shaket to the Red Pipestone Quarry. Here on the crest of the "leaping rock," on July 1, he carved his name; the other members of his party, including the afterwards distinguished John C. Fremont (who then wrote his name Charles Fremont simply) cut their initials. In the almost adamantine jasper rock the carved letters are as plain to-day as when made.

In 1839 he ascended the Missouri as high as to Fort Pierre Chouteau. This place was then a trading post owned by the American Fur Company, of which Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis, was a prominent member. The name of the fort was afterwards contracted to Fort Pierre; now there stands opposite the site of the old fort the city of Pierre, the capital of South Dakota.

He surveyed the country as far north as to Devil's Lake, and then came back across the prairies to the Minnesota, or St. Peter's, as it was then called. His map of the country over which he passed was by all odds the best made up to that time. His descriptions of the lands are accurate, his spelling of Indian names uniformly correct, or so that they can be distinctly and rightly pronounced, and altogether his report is in certain respects invaluable. Of the locality called "St. Peter's," which included the trading houses then on the Mendota side of the Minnesota, Fort Snelling, and the plateau upon which it is situated, Nicollet says spiritedly:

"St. Peter's is, in my opinion, the finest site on the Mississippi River. The natural beauties of its environs add to its importance and grandeur. Upon reaching this place, the traveler is already premonished of the magnificent scenery which he will enjoy in ascending the river through its long, narrow, and deep valley. At the confluence of the St. Peter's and the Mississippi there is an extensive and fertile plateau. This reaches far to the west and presents to the delighted gaze a level country, interrupted by moderate undulations of the surface and beautified by intervening prairies, tracts of woodland and lakes."

Of Mimihaha Falls he writes:

"Three miles from Fort Snelling, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, there is a very pretty cascade." Of St. Anthony's Falls he makes but brief mention, viz.:

"Four miles further up from the Little Falls we reach the celebrated Falls of St. Anthony. This fall—examined in detail, with the noisy boiling of its waters, rebounding in jets from the accumulated debris at its foot, its ascending vapors, and the long and verdant island that separates the two portions of the falls, with the solitary rocky island that stands in front—altogether form a grand and imposing spectacle."

The possibilities and the probabilities of the utilization of the tremendous power of St. Anthony's Falls, and of the necessary and resultant foundation of a great city at their site, are not even hinted at by Nicollet, or indeed by any other of the distinguished early visitors to the great cataract. The Falls, in their entirety, seem to have impressed them only as a natural beauty, a thing of picturesqueness and charm, worth traveling hundreds of miles to see.

Nor did the country of Minnesota impress them as a promising future seat of a great civilization. They gave favorable descriptions thereof, wrote rhapsodical delineations of its topography, its scenery, its rich soil, its beautiful lakes and streams, but said no word of recommendation concerning its fitness as a site for future permanent white settlement, occupation, and development. Only the pine timber was mentioned as the resource of the country likely to become of some, but not of great, importance. They seemed to be keeping back or withholding some information and ideas; doubtless they were, and these ideas were probably those given them by certain white men to the effect, that, owing to its high latitude and extremely cold seasons, the country would not, because it could not, even be a valuable agricultural region or attain to a high state of civilization and development.

Nicollet's descriptions of the country and his map were embodied in a little volume printed and widely circulated by the Government in 1843. His map became a standard one; it was often cited in treaties, State and Territorial boundaries, etc., and "according to Nicollet's map" appeared frequently in the printed documents connected with such matters. His descriptions of the country hardly induced immigration to it. He made no reference to a future city of the proportions of Minneapolis at the Falls, and all he said of the country about the great cataract was:

"From St. Anthony's Falls may be visited the Lake of the Isles, Lake Calloun, Lake Harriet, and other lakes. Then, crossing the St. Peter's near its mouth, the traveler ascends the Pilot Knob, from the summit of which he enjoys a magnificent view, embracing the whole surrounding horizon; and if he will conclude his excursion by going to two natural grottoes (Carver's and the Fountain Cave, St. Paul) in the vicinity, he may flatter himself that it has been most actively and pleasantly performed."

Of the more remote country on the prairies, he thought none of it hardly worth settling upon save at "the oases of timber" dispersed here and there. He

thought Traverse des Sioux eligible to become a place of importance, but the only other available sites for villages in the Minnesota country which impressed him favorably were the shores of Lac qui Parle, Lake Benton, Lake Shetek, Lake Tetonka, Spirit Lake (now in Iowa) and two or three other lakes. Tetonka was then the site of Alexander Faribault's trading post which he afterwards removed to Lake Sakatah, near by.

Moreover the accomplished engineer favored and recommended the proposed establishment of the northern boundary of the forthcoming State of Iowa as the parallel of latitude passing through the present site of the village of Hanska, Brown County, and the mouth of the Blue Earth and extending eastward to the Mississippi above Minnesota City, in the northern part of Winona County. He preferred that the western boundary of Iowa be a meridian running due south of the mouth of the Blue Earth.

In 1844 a proper convention of the people of the Territory submitted a constitution to Congress for the proposed new State of Iowa, with boundaries defined, etc. March 3, 1845, Congress rejected these proposed boundaries, and substituted others embodying the *Nicollet idea* regarding the northern and western, save that the latter should be the meridian of Hanska, a few miles south of New Ulm. The constitution as amended had to be adopted by the voters of Iowa Territory and at the election in the fall of 1845 they rejected it, but by the narrow margin of 596 votes. Had 500 electors who voted against it cast their ballots in its favor, it would have been adopted. Then all of the present part of Minnesota east of the meridian of Hanska and south of the parallel between Mankato and Whitman City would now be in Iowa! Our State would not include the eleven fine counties of Southeastern Minnesota—Houston, Winona, Fillmore, Olmsted, Dodge, Mower, Freeborn, Steele, Waseca, Faribault, and Blue Earth, nor all of Brown, Watonwan, and Martin. Just to what extent Nicollet's declared preference influenced Congress to fix the boundaries as it did cannot be said; but as other points were described in the act as "according to Nicollet's map," it may be presumed that his opinions were at least given consideration.

Nicollet's proposition would have been a good thing for Iowa, but bad for Minnesota, Minneapolis included. That he did not carefully forecast the future of the country is evidenced. He was an accomplished engineer and his surveys of the country were accurate almost to a dot; but the adaptability of a country to civilization is not computed by theodolitic measurements or calculations by sines and tangents.

The great surveyor failed to note the importance of the St. Peter's country; failed to conceive that white men would invade it; failed to discern that a conflict between the forces of civilization and of barbarism for the permanent possession of this and the vast regions surrounding was certain to ensue, and that civilization would win; and failed to discover that in this conflict the Falls of St. Anthony would constitute the key-point of the battlefield.

#### MINNESOTA PASSES PERILOUS CRISES.

Minnesota passed many crises in early days. The Iowa boundary proposition was only one. The northern boundary proposed first by the Iowa people, and which Congress rejected for the one they rejected in 1845, was worse for Minnesota than the latter. It was fixed as a line from the mouth of the Big Sioux to the mouth of the Blue Earth then down the Minnesota to the Mississippi and thence down that river to the Missouri line. If this boundary had been adopted by Congress—and it came near adoption—and ratified by the people, Mendota and all of the present Southeastern Minnesota south of the Minnesota and west of the Mississippi would be now a part of Iowa.

Another crisis was the Doty treaty of 1841, made at Traverse des Sioux between Gov. James D. Doty, then Governor of Wisconsin Territory, and the Sioux chiefs of Minnesota. The Sioux agreed to sell all their lands in what are now Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Northwestern Iowa, except some small reservations. The country acquired was to be made a Northern Indian Territory, the equivalent of the Southern Indian Territory, (now Oklahoma) and used as a dumping ground for all the Indian tribes and fragments of tribes east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio. The Democratic Senators in Congress killed this treaty, because they considered it a Whig measure authorized and promoted by John Bell, of Tennessee, then Secretary of War. Had they ratified it, Minneapolis and Minnesota would not have come into existence when and as they did. Indian occupation might have held them in the clutches of barbarism until in 1907, when Oklahoma became a State in the Union.

#### THE FIRST FOUNDATIONS OF MINNEAPOLIS AND THE MEN WHO LAID THEM.

The now distinguished men that visited the site of Minneapolis advertised it. The Indian treaties of 1837 opened the country on the eastern side of the Mississippi to white occupation, and as soon as the news of their ratification reached the St. Peter's country that occupation began. In the case of Minneapolis that beginning had to be confined for a considerable time to the east side of the river. The Fort Snelling reservation and the Indian title to the Trans-Mississippi country forbade settlement on that side. The boundaries of the reservation were not well defined, but when Lieut. Pike treated for it the reserve itself was described merely as nine miles square about an indefinite point somewhere "below the mouth of the St. Peter's." However, this was sufficient to keep off settlers from the vicinity of the west end of St. Anthony's Falls, unless the military authorities permitted them to come.

The U. S. Senate ratified the Indian treaties of 1837 on June 15, 1838, but not until a month later did the authentic news reach Fort Snelling per the steamboat Palmyra. Capt. John Holland master, nine days up from St. Louis. The boat first carried the news up the St. Croix to the Falls, whither it went with some mill machinery and other supplies for

Frank Steele's lumbering company, with something of the same sort for Joseph R. Brown, who, foreseeing that the treaties would soon be ratified, had already begun the cutting of pine timber to be sawed in a mill already in process of erection.

The Palmyra with her good news came to Fort Snelling a few days later, or July 15, 1838, and soon afterward Franklin Steele, the new sutler at Fort Snelling, and more justly entitled to be called *the founder of Minneapolis* than any other person, began preparations for building a city at the great tumultuous Falls of St. Anthony of Padua. On the eastern shore of the river, at the north end of the ledge over which rolled the cataract he made a "claim" to 160 acres of land. All he could do was to "claim" the land and occupy it; it was not then subject to regular entry and did not become so until in 1847. The particulars of Mr. Steele's "claim" of the land are given on subsequent pages.

#### THE CRITICAL YEARS OF 1838-39.

The year 1837 was a memorable one in Minnesota and Minneapolis history, for during that year were made the important treaties before described; also, during that year something occurred which had an important bearing upon the founding and future destiny of Minneapolis. This something was the action taken by the military authorities of Fort Snelling to eject and evict the settlers on the reservation in the vicinity of the Fort.

Maj. Joseph Plympton, a Massachusetts man, took command of Fort Snelling in the summer of this year, and it was he who instituted the action. The Major was an anomalous character. The descendant of Puritans and himself a psalm-singing Presbyterian from the Bay State, he desired to own slaves, purchased two from brother officers, but failed to buy a woman from Agent Taliaferro. An officer of the U. S. army, with a sworn duty to protect American citizens and settlers, he was especially hostile to those about Fort Snelling. He had arrested and confined in the guard-house those well-meaning and God-fearing men, Abraham Perret, the French-Swiss watchmaker, and Louis Massie, the Canadian farmer, and confined them in the guard-house because their cattle broke into the enclosures of the Fort. Maj. Plympton was typical of the then commanders of the Fort, of whom Col. John H. Stevens, in an address before the Minneapolis Lyceum, in 1856, said:

"At that time, as often before and since, the commanding officers at the Fort were 'the Lords of the North.' They ruled supreme. The citizens in the neighborhood of the Fort were at any time liable to be thrust into the guard-house. While the commander of the Fort was the King, the officers were the princes, and persons were deprived of their liberty and imprisoned by these tyrants for the most trivial wrong, or even for some imaginary offense."

It was perhaps not best that Maj. Plympton should have been in command at Fort Snelling at any time; it certainly was not well that he had that authority in 1837-38-39 and that he inaugurated and enforced a particularly unjust and harmful policy.

In October, 1837, by order of Major Plympton, a survey was made by Lieutenant Ephraim Kirby Smith.\* The white inhabitants in the vicinity of the Fort were found to number 157. On the Fort Snelling side, in what was called Baker's settlement, (around the old Camp Coldwater) and at Massie's Landing, (three or four cabins strung along under the bluff) there were 82 people; on the south side of the Minnesota, including those at the Fur Company's establishments presided over by Sibley, Alex. Faribault, and Antoine Le Claire, there were 75. Seven families were living opposite the Fort, on the east bank of the Mississippi, and the head of one of them was Francois Desire, alias Francois Frenchet, who had been a soldier under Napoleon and also of the American army, mustered out from the latter service at Fort Snelling. He was in the service of Nicollet when the latter made his explorations in this quarter. Lieut. Smith further reported that the settlers had "nearly 200 horses and cattle."

In transmitting Lieut. Smith's report to the War Department Maj. Plympton indicated his determination to eject the settlers from the reserve, alleging that they were consuming the wood on the tract which was needed by the garrison. The Secretary thought Plympton must know best, and directed him to mark over on a map an area of land necessary to be reserved. In March, 1838, he transmitted such a map and upon it was marked an extensive tract, embracing a considerable quantity of land on the east side—now the St. Paul side—of the Mississippi.

About the same time Plympton wrote and caused other letters to be written to the Department favoring a large reservation. Writing himself, he declared that the interests of the military post (the future of the country and the welfare of the people being disregarded) demanded the reservation he had marked on his map. Surgeon John Emerson (Dred Scott's owner) wrote, in April, that the reservation ought to be "twenty miles square, or to the mouth of the St. Croix River."

In July (1838) following, Plympton ordered away all the settlers from the reserve. His order forbade:

"All persons not attached to the military from erecting any building or buildings, fence or fences, or cutting timber for any but for public use within said line, which has been surveyed and forwarded to the War Department subject to the final decision thereof. My order must, as a matter of right, more particularly allude to persons urging themselves within the lines at this time."

Meanwhile the settlers had not been idle and unconcerned. About the time of the making of the treaties, in 1837, they had a hint that they were to be turned out of and away from their homes and from the reservation as soon as the treaties went into effect. Thereupon they sent a memorial to President Van Buren upon the subject of their imperiled situation. They said that they had settled upon lands which they

\* A Connecticut man, a West Pointer, killed at Molino del Rey, in the Mexican War. He has sometimes been confounded with Edmund Kirby Smith, who became a prominent Confederate general.

were assured belonged to the public domain; that they had only exercised the privileges extended to them by the benign and salutary laws under whose operation other parts of the Western country had been peopled; that they had erected houses and cultivated fields upon the tracts they occupied; that many of them had large families of children that had no other homes; that the labor of years had been invested in these homes, and they appealed to the President for protection in them. They further asked that, if in the pending treaty the lands they occupied should be purchased from the Indians for a military reservation and they ejected from them, then, and in that case, a provision should be inserted in the treaty providing for a just payment to them for their improvements.

This memorial seems to have been prepared by H. H. Sibley and among its many signers (some of whom could not write) were Louis Massie, Abraham Perret, Peter Quim, Antoine Pepin, Duncan Graham, Oliver Crotte, Joseph Bisson, Louis Dirgulee, Jacob Falstrom, and Joseph Reasche. Numerous descendants of the first seven named now live in the State. Jacob Falstrom, subsequently connected with the Methodist missionary service, and who was married to a Chippewa woman, was the first Swede to permanently settle in Minnesota. All the signers were white men but all those named except Perret and Massie had Indian wives.

Yet the impassioned remonstrances of the settlers were without avail. No provision to pay them for the improvements they had made was inserted in either of the treaties, and they were commanded to abandon their homes and little farms and go across the river, to the east side, into the Territory of Wisconsin, and outside of the reservation. Some of them left during the summer of 1838; a few left the country entirely, going down to Prairie du Chien. Those who remained did so in the hope that there would be an intervention in their favor—that something would turn up. Certain influential persons endeavored to have Maj. Plympton become satisfied with the departure of several settlers, and for a time he was quiet and let those who had remained dwell in peace in their humble homes.

But in 1839 Plympton broke out again. He declared that all settlers should be driven from the reservation at the muzzle of the musket and point of the bayonet if necessary. The reason he assigned was that some of them were selling whisky on the east side of the river, and that therefore everybody on both sides should be driven away. Now, there was an illegal and very harmful liquor traffic being carried on by four establishments east of the river. These were conducted by Theodore Menk and "Nigger Jim" Thompson, on the east bank; Pierre Parrant, down at the Fountain Cave, and Donald McDonald, on the plateau back of the Cave. For this misconduct some 40 or 50 innocent men and their families were expelled from their homes on the west side to make new homes on the east side. There were no excep-

tions. The wife of Abraham Perry, good old "Aunt Mary Ann," was an accomplished and expert midwife, or accoucheuse, and the married ladies of the garrison at the Fort begged Plympton to allow her and her husband to remain, but the officer was inexorable.

The result was that the settlers went away from the west side of the river to the east side—though some of them did not go far enough eastward until 1840, when they were again evicted by the U. S. Marshal from Prairie du Chien with two companies from Fort Snelling. The people were forced to move all their property away. The soldiers, under the direction of Marshal Ira B. Brunson, threw their furniture and other belongings out of their cabins and then burned the cabins. The settlers went down to about where the "Seven Corners" now are in St. Paul, and some of them farther below. The whisky sellers also moved farther down; Menk and "Nigger Jim" were closed up, but McDonald and Parrant kept on selling whisky.

#### EFFECTS OF THE EVICTION.

Had the unjust and unreasoning Major Plympton (really he was only a brevet-major at the time) allowed the settlers to remain on the west side of the Mississippi, about Fort Snelling, what mighty and everlasting good would have been effected!

The people he drove away formed a settlement which in time became St. Paul. Had Plympton allowed them to remain near Fort Snelling, their settlement would in time have become the nucleus of a great and powerful city extending from south of the Minnesota northward to beyond St. Anthony Falls and east and west from the Mississippi to beyond Lake Harriet. Within these boundaries would now be a solid, compact city; suburbs would be beyond these borders.

Fort Snelling, if not abolished, would now stand on the east side of the river. The State capitol buildings would probably stand where Stephen A. Douglas wanted them to stand, on that "heaven-kissing hill" which we call Pilot Knob, with the State House on the crest visible 50 miles away in every direction.

There would be no St. Paul, no Twin Cities, but one great, magnificent city, larger by far and better in all respects than the aggregated cities as they now are.

The 157 souls, "in no way connected with the military," which Lieut. E. K. Smith found in the fall of 1837, were enough, with their 200 horses and cattle, to start a city with. The first plat, after old St. Anthony, might have been laid out near Fort Snelling, but in time it would have extended clear up to the Falls.

But for the ungenerous and even tyrannical disposition of Major Joseph Plympton, dressed in his brief authority, Minneapolis might today, or in the near future, be a strong rival of Chicago. It is a very good and a very great city as it stands; perhaps there is no use in making it any better, but it may well be made greater.



## CHAPTER VII.

### PRELIMINARIES OF THE CITY'S FOUNDING.

CLAIM-MAKING FOLLOWS TREATY RATIFICATION—FRANKLIN STEELE MAKES THE FIRST LEGAL LAND CLAIMS AT ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS—WHO HIS ASSOCIATES WERE—BUILDING THE FIRST MILL ON THE EAST SIDE—THE WORK OF DEVELOPMENT PROCEEDS SLOWLY FOR WANT OF A LITTLE MONEY—FIRST HOMES AND OCCUPANTS AT ST. ANTHONY—THE COUNTRY AND THE GENERAL SITUATION IN 1847, ETC., ETC.

Among all the white men that came to Minnesota prior to 1840 only the refugees from Red River and perhaps four missionaries came with the intention of making homes, identifying themselves with the country, and remaining permanently. All the rest had come as transients, as soldiers, as traders, as employees, under engagements for a certain length of time, and when this time expired they expected to and generally did leave the country. A few voyageurs and other engagees of the fur company and a few discharged soldiers from Fort Snelling concluded to remain and take chances. They had no settled purposes in life or abiding places, and might as well be one place as another. Like most of their comrades and associates, they were mere birds of passage, flitting from one locality to another, and never resting long on any perch.

One reason why the duration of the existence of these people in Minnesota was, practically speaking, merely ephemeral, was because they could not make permanent homes worthy of the name. They could not marry according to their tastes and ideals, and a home without a wife is practically no home. There were no marriageable white women in the country—or but very few—and to many a white man the idea of miscegenation or union with a woman of an alien and barbaric race was disagreeable, if not repulsive. Yet it was an Indian wife or none! It is the natural desire of men to perpetuate their names through their children. And some men insisted that theirs should be white children only, and so they left the region where there were no white women and went elsewhere.

Other men selected Indian women for wives and had children by them. Uniformly, with hardly an exception, these Indian women made most excellent wives for their husbands. They were chaste and pure; they were domestic and affectionate; they were industrious and economical; they loved their husbands and children devotedly and would make any sacrifice for them. Some of the best people in Minnesota are the descendants of early mixed-blood families, and the women as a rule manifest the exemplary traits of their Indian grandmothers.

#### THE PIONEERS WERE NOT PLUTOCRATS.

In 1840 one might count on the fingers of his hands the men in the Minnesota country with money, or resources convertible into money on sight, to the value

of \$5,000. The wealthiest man was Franklin Steele, who probably could command \$15,000. Sibley, the trader, was working for a salary of \$1,000 a year and house rent and a percentage of the profits of the Fur Company above a certain sum; sometimes this commission amounted to \$1,500, but generally to about half that amount, and sometimes it was nothing. Joseph R. Brown had some means; but his operations were so diversified, and he moved from one place to another so frequently, that it was difficult to keep track of him, and to tell what he was worth at any particular time. The mill men had a snug sum in the aggregate, but perhaps their average wealth per man did not exceed \$5,000. By combining, they were able to build a mill and conduct lumbering operations at St. Croix Falls.

*But no combination of men could be found with disposition and capital to build adequate mills at St. Anthony's Falls. Franklin Steele had to do the work practically alone.*

FRANK STEELE AND JOE BROWN BELIEVED IN MINNESOTA.

Steele and Joseph R. Brown were the most prominent of the men in the St. Peter's country who were determined to make Minnesota their permanent homes. Sibley, a few years before his death, told the present writer that in 1840 he had no thought of passing the remainder of his days here. As soon as he had secured a comfortable "stake" from his business in the fur trade he meant to return to Detroit and settle down. He did not think the country would be any farther developed in fifty years, or by the year 1890, than the region in Canada north of Lake Superior.

Brown said he would stay. There were so many chances for an energetic man. Grain could be grown successfully here, for he had grown it. The country was finely adapted to stock raising, to growing corn, and to raising all kinds of vegetables; hence it would be a farmer's country. The vast forests of the best pine timber were practically inexhaustible; the water power was incalculable and would last forever. A great deal of the country could be reached by steamboats, and all these things would make a country of cities and towns and a large, thrifty population. (See Brown's letter to B. H. Eastman, Sibley papers.)

Soon after the treaties of 1837 had been ratified, Brown planned the creation of a new Territory of the

United States, which was to comprise a great deal of the country west of the Chippewa River in Wisconsin and north of the Iowa boundary, and this Territory was to be called Minnesota, for its principal river, wholly within the State. In the prosecution of this plan he went to the present site of Stillwater in 1839, laid out the first town, which he called "Dakotah," and which he designed should be the capitol of the new Territory, and he built a huge two-story log building which he expected would be the capitol building.

Steele believed that the timber and water power of the country alone insured its future, and he was determined to venture his existence in that future. Although a young man, and without experience in milling or as a lumberman, he resolved to build big saw mills at St. Anthony and St. Croix and run them in connection with his sutler store at Fort Snelling.

#### FIRST CLAIMANTS AND LAND OWNERS AT ST. ANTHONY.

In 1836, before the land was subject to entry, the Indian title not having been relinquished, Major Joseph Plympton, Capt. Martin Scott, and another officer of the Fifth U. S. Infantry from Fort Snelling, made "claims" to a tract of land on the east side of the river, at St. Anthony's Falls, and built a log cabin upon it. Maj. Plympton had succeeded Maj. John Bliss in command of the Fort, and subsequently drove away the settlers from the Fort reservation. In 1837 Sergeant Nathaniel Carpenter, also of the Fifth Infantry, made a "claim" adjoining the Plympton claim.

Although it was illegal for a military officer to pre-empt land while holding a military commission, yet Maj. Plympton and his associates continued to claim their lands until after the time of the ratification of the treaty, or in July, 1838, and they were called "the Plympton claim" by many as late as in 1845. About the 16th of July, 1838, however, Frank Steele "jumped" the claim and continued to hold it.

Mr. Steele had spent the winter of 1837-38 in Washington, endeavoring to secure the ratification of the Indian treaties. He returned from St. Louis to Fort Snelling June 13, 1838, on the steamboat Burlington, Capt. Joseph Throckmorton. Among his fellow passengers were Benj. F. Baker ("old Blue Beard"), a trader at Fort Snelling or "Coldwater"; Capt. Frederick Marryat, the novelist, but then of the British navy, and Gen. Atkinson, of the U. S. army. The next day after their arrival the entire party rode up to the Falls of St. Anthony.

Five days later, on June 18, came the steamer Ariel, also from St. Louis. One of its passengers, a Mr. Beebe, announced that when he left there was a "rumor" current in St. Louis that the treaties had been ratified. The "rumor" was premature, for the ratification was not made until three days before the Ariel arrived at Fort Snelling. It was generally believed, however, and created much interest among Steele, Brown, and others who had already made "claims" to certain sites.

#### MR. STEELE "JUMPS" THE PLYMPTON CLAIM.

The night of the arrival of the Palmyra (July 15) Mr. Steele made due preparations and set out from Fort Snelling for the Plympton claim at the north end of the Falls. He crossed the river at the Fort, went up on the east side, and at daylight had his tent pitched on the claim, and with his men went to work making "improvements." Capt. Martin Scott, one of the partners in the Plympton claim, appeared on the west side of the Falls about the time Steele appeared on the east side. The captain had come up to "cinch" the title of the partners to the claim by occupying and "working" it; but he did not succeed in crossing the river until Steele and his forces were securely in adverse possession and boasting of the fact.

Capt. Scott protested against Steele's "jumping" tactics. He pointed to the cabin built by Plympton the year before as evidence of prior ownership of the claim by the partners. But Steele confidently replied: "You and Major Plympton know full well that you have no good claim to this site. You made your claim to it a year before it was subject to claiming; and, moreover, the law is plain and imperative that army officers are wholly incapable of either claiming or pre-empting land while they are in the military service. You have neither a moral or a legal claim here."

The officer had to admit the correctness of Steele's position and retired. Mr. Steele soon had another cabin ready in which to receive visitors, and in a little while, late as was the season, planted a few vegetables. He placed a French-Canadian voyageur named La Grue and his wife in charge, and they so remained until the fall of 1839, when a sad tragedy terminated their occupancy.

#### POOR UNFORTUNATE MRS. LA GRUE!

Mrs. La Grue may have had a little Indian blood in her veins, but she was almost white in appearance. La Grue was a good sportsman and fond of hunting and fishing. Returning from a hunting trip, at the time mentioned, he found his cabin burned to the ground, with everything it had contained, and the charred body of his wife lay among the smoking ruins. How the house came to take fire, or why Mrs. La Grue did not save herself, was never explained. There were no witnesses and the dead woman could tell no tales. No censure was ever placed upon the husband, however.

After gazing upon his loss for a little time, La Grue started to cross the river below the Falls in an effort to reach the old Government mill, where he hoped to pass the night, before going to Mr. Steele with a report of his loss. But on the bluff, where the University buildings now stand, he encountered a war party of Chippewas, hidden and in bivouac in the dense grove of oaks. They had slipped down from Mille Laes and hoped to surprise some unwary Sioux from about Fort Snelling and take their scalps. They, however, received La Grue kindly, commiserated him because of his misfortune and bereavement, and entertained him as best they could, aiding him to cross the river next morning.

It was believed by many that this band of Chipewas were the murderers of La Grue's wife and the incendiaries that first plundered and then burned his cabin. Why they did not kill him where they found him cannot be explained. A few weeks after the tragedy, La Grue left the country and never returned. *Mrs. La Grue's death was the first of a person living in civilization on the present site of Minneapolis. The date was in the fall of 1839, probably in October.*

#### FURTHER HISTORY OF STEELE'S CLAIM.

A singularly incorrect version of Frank Steele's occupation of the Plympton claim has frequently been made and printed. It is said that when Mr. Steele made his claim it was mid-winter and very cold; that he crossed the Mississippi on the ice; that he built a board shack and "planted" potatoes in the snow, etc., etc. Even the late Gen. R. W. Johnson, of St. Paul, who was Mr. Steele's brother-in-law, and was presumed to know the facts, gives the version above in his otherwise historically correct Ft. Snelling sketch which appears in Volume 8 of the State Historical Society's "Collections." The fact that Steele "jumped" the Plympton claim July 16, (the next day after the arrival of the steamboat Palmyra at Fort Snelling) makes it impossible that the arctic conditions mentioned in Gen. Johnson's account could have existed when the noted pioneer made his claim.

After La Grue left the country, heart broken over the fate of his wife, Charles Landry, (or Landry) another French-Canadian voyageur, was, according to the best evidence obtainable, placed in charge of the Steele claim. It seems that La Grue had lived in the cabin built by Plympton and Scott, and this having been burned Landry occupied the one built by Steele. A postscript to a note from Steele to Sibley dated in December, 1839, says: "Do not let C. Landry have anything on my account without a written order."

Landry was not as faithful a steward as La Grue had been. He was wont to absent himself from the Steele claim frequently and remain away for days. It was the rule, if not the law, that the occupation by a claimant (by himself or agent) of a claim must be continuous. If he was absent from it 24 hours, it might be, during his absence, held and occupied by another. On one occasion when Landry, after an absence of some days, returned to his cabin he found it occupied by James (or Theodore) Menk, (or Menke or Mink) the afore-mentioned discharged soldier and whisky seller. Jim Menk was as daring as he was unscrupulous. He sat with a rifle between his knees and swore he would "blow out the brains" of any man that attempted to enter the cabin or to possess the claim against him!

In great alarm and distress Landry left Menk and hurried to Mr. Steele and reported the forcible entry and detainer of the bold, bad Englishman. Steele promptly and vigorously kicked Landry from his presence for his negligence and faithlessness, and then proceeded to make terms with Jim Menk. He was forced to pay Jim \$200 in cash and \$100 in store goods to relinquish the claim. Mr. Steele then decided

to put on the claim the head of a family as his agent and steward, so that when the agent was off the claim some member of his family would remain to hold it.

So Steele sent over from the Fort, Joseph Reasche, another Canadian, with an Indian wife, who was industrious, faithful, and prolific. She had five sons and two daughters. Reasche had been a trader's assistant, and even a trader, among the Sioux, and was well known in the country. He could read, write, and cast accounts, while nearly every one of his associates could, like Jack Cade, thank God that he could do neither, but signed his name with a mark, "like an honest, plain-dealing man." But among them all "the wonder grew" that one small head, like Joe Reasche's, could "carry all he knew." Reasche died at his home in North St. Anthony in 1854. Landry died near Bottineau Prairie in 1853.

So that, without counting Charles Wilson, the first four white men to reside on any part of the present site of Minneapolis were La Grue, James Menk, Charles Landry, and Joseph Reasche—not taking into account the men that lived in the little house at the Government mill, on the south side of the river; for they were soldiers and their home—if it be proper to call it a home—was properly Fort Snelling. And the occupation of these people was in 1838 and 1839. It may well be borne in mind that at the beginning of the year 1840 there were but three human dwellings here, and one was the hut at the Government mill; one was Steele's log hut occupied by Reasche and family, and the other was a log hut on the Carpenter & Quinn claim, north of Steele's, occupant now unknown.

#### WHERE THE FIRST CLAIMS LAY.

Mr. Steele's claim (the old Plympton claim) was noted in the written claim as "bounded on the north by a line beginning at a large cedar tree, situated on the east bank of the river," opposite the Falls, and "running thence in right angles to the river" to an indefinite extent. The first boundary lines of the claims were almost admirably uncertain and confused. If the land had been worth \$100 a square foot, as it is to-day, perhaps the claimants would have been more careful.

Sergeant Nathaniel Carpenter's claim, which has been alluded to as having been made in 1837, before the treaties were ratified, was bounded, "on the south by the claim of Major J. Plympton," and on the west "by the river." The northern and eastern bounds baffle description and understanding, but the whole tract was to "contain about 320 acres." The two claims of Steele and Carpenter comprised all the lands on the east side of the Falls then considered worth claiming!

On November 3, 1838, Sergeant Carpenter transferred a half interest in his claim to Thomas Brown, for a consideration of \$25. Brown is described in the certificate of transfer as "Private Thomas Brown, of Company A, Fifth United States Infantry." One-half of 360 acres of Minneapolis town site for \$25! A log house was soon after built on the claim by the

joint owners. It was situated near the river, on land between what are now Third and Fourth Avenues Northeast. The certificate (still owned by the heirs of the late John B. Bottineau) states that the land referred to is "in the County of Crawford, and Territory of Wisconsin;" it is dated at "Fort Snelling, Iowa Territory," and is signed by Nathaniel Carpenter, in the presence of George W. P. Leonard. Who occupied the Carpenter cabin is not known.

May 6, 1840, Thomas Brown transferred his interest in the claim to Peter Quinn, who was described as "of St. Peter, Iowa Territory." The deed of transfer, which is attached to the deed from Carpenter to Brown, is signed by Brown and witnessed by Norman W. Kittson, then a young fur trader at the Cold Spring, near Fort Snelling. Kittson wrote his name, but Brown, who would have been described by Jack Cade as "an honest, plain-dealing man," could not write, but made his X mark.

Kittson was born in Lower Canada in 1814 and came to Fort Snelling in 1834. Later in life he settled in St. Paul and became very wealthy, prominent, and influential in Northwestern commercial life. He died in 1888. Peter Quinn was born in Ireland and came to Fort Snelling in 1824 from Winnipeg; his half-blood Cree Indian wife (maiden name Mary Louise Findley) came the following winter on snowshoes, losing her baby en route in a storm. Quinn became a trader's clerk, Sioux and Chippewa interpreter, Indian farmer, etc., at Fort Snelling and was acting as Indian interpreter for the Minnesota volunteers when he was killed at Redwood Ferry, Aug. 18, 1862, at the beginning of the great Sioux Outbreak.

May 1, 1845, Peter Quinn sold his interest in the claim to Samuel J. Findley and Roswell P. Russell. The transfers were very loosely made, without seals and without naming a consideration. While Quinn had become entitled to an undivided half, in his deed to Findley and Russell he attempts to divide the claim and describes the part sold as "half of claim—say, north portion." But nobody questioned the deed then. Findley (or Finley) was a Canadian Scotchman and at the time he bought the Quinn interest he was a clerk in Steele's sutler store at Fort Snelling; the following year (1846) he married Quinn's daughter, Margaret; subsequently he ran the ferry at Fort Snelling for many years. He died in 1855. Russell came to Fort Snelling with Henry M. Rice, in 1839. He established the first store in Minneapolis, was receiver of the land office, and became a very prominent and useful citizen.

May 9, 1846, Findley and Russell deeded their interest to Pierre Bottineau, (often pronounced Bureh-noe) one of the most honorably noted mixed-bloods in Minnesota. The deed to Bottineau describes the property as, "a certain tract of United States land in the Territory of Wisconsin, St. Croix County, on the Mississippi River, above the Falls of St. Anthony, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less." The consideration is named as \$150. The deed was written by Joseph R. Brown, and of course is in correct and proper form. It is witnessed by

Brown and Philander Prescott. Mention has already been made that Brown made the first "claim" to land in Hennepin County, selecting a tract on Minnehaha Creek, near its mouth. Prescott was long connected with the Government service at Fort Snelling, as Indian farmer, etc. Although his wife was one of their tribe and he had children by her, he was murdered by the Sioux on the upper Minnesota, the first day of the outbreak of 1862.

PIERRE BOTTINEAU, ELI PETTIJOHN, AND JOSEPH RONDO.

Pierre Bottineau had come to Fort Snelling in 1837, with Martin McLeod, (for whom a county is named) having lost two companions on the way. The men lost were two officers, who had been in the British military service and were coming into the United States from Winnipeg. One, Lieut. Hayes, was of Irish extraction; the other, Lieut. Parys, was a Polish gentleman of long experience in military life. They were lost in a heavy blizzard west of Lake Traverse. Bottineau was the largest real estate owner in East Minneapolis for several years in the beginning.

From the papers of J. B. Bottineau it has been learned that Pierre Bottineau became the owner of the remainder of the Carpenter claim in 1844, and thus came to own and control all of the original Carpenter tract of 320 acres.

In 1842 came Eli Pettijohn, an Ohio man. He has resided in Minneapolis nearly ever since, and now (July, 1914) still resides here, aged 96. Strangely enough, his name is given in Warner & Foote's, Hudson's, and Atwater's and other histories as "Petit John," as if his family name were John and his Christian name Petit. He made a claim south of Steele's claim, or down the river, where the University buildings now stand. Ever since 1842 this noble old pioneer has lived continuously on the site of Minneapolis and it is passing strange why the historians Atwater and Hudson have failed to make proper mention of him. In 1845 Pierre Bottineau purchased Pettijohn's claim and then was, by odds, the largest landholder in the locality. His possessions extended down the river, or eastward, almost indefinitely.

The same year that Eli Pettijohn made his claim, or in 1842, came another French-Canadian, Joseph Rondo (or Rondeau), and made a claim north of the Carpenter claim. He was a Red River refugee, and one of those evicted by Maj. Plympton's order from the Fort Snelling reservation. He came up from down St. Paul way and made a claim with such uncertain boundaries that he was always in trouble about them. He was 46 years of age then, and could not brook opposition from the younger men of the settlement. Then he was aggressive and troublesome, and was continually trying to encroach upon the Carpenter claim, especially upon Boom Island.

In 1845, after Bottineau had bought the Pettijohn claim, he began to have trouble with Rondo, but settled it in a summary and effective way. Rondo had a claim down at "St. Paul's Landing," as it was then called, and spent some time upon it. One day, when he was absent from his St. Anthony claim, Bottineau

and others tore down his little cabin and with a yoke of oxen hauled away the logs a mile or more northward and piled them up. Then Bottineau proceeded to "jump" the Rondo claim and hold it. Rondo gave over all attempts to get his claim back, and in the fall of 1845 settled permanently on his St. Paul holdings. He lived at St. Paul the remainder of his life, died wealthy, and had a street named for him.

In a subsequent controversy over land that had been included in the original Rondo claim testimony was introduced to show that it was really included in the Frank Steele claim. Herewith is given a copy of a certificate, preserved among the Bottineau papers, which was introduced as evidence in the controversy referred to:

"This is to certify that I helped James Mink to run certain lines on claims belonging to Mr. Mink (now said claim belonging to Mr. F. Steele) and one belonging to Mr. Quinn, lying on the east side of the Mississippi River, near the Falls of St. Anthony. I do hereby further certify that the northern line of the claim, now belonging to S. J. Findley and R. P. Russell, was run by me, in the year 1838, it then belonging to Mr. P. Quinn. The said line was marked to commence on a large elm tree, near the shore, above the small island in the Mississippi River opposite said claiming. The said northern line was marked according to law. The trees were all in a line, running due northeast from the river, or from above said elm tree, and were blazed on all four sides as well as could be done then.

"This is further to certify that, according to the way the above said northern line of said claim was drawn, that Joseph Rondo has no claim whatever to it; that said Rondo drew his line inside of the above said line, some two or three years after.

"Sept. 9th, 1845. Witness: Peter Hayden.

"*Baptiste Spruce.*"

(For an interesting and generally correct account of these early land claims at St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis, see Warner & Foote's History of Hennepin County, 1881, chap. 53; also, John H. Stevens's "Minnesota and Its People.")

#### THE SITUATION IN 1845.

In 1845 the former Pettijohn house was occupied by Baptiste Turpin, a French half-breed voyageur, though the claim was still owned by Pierre Bottineau. Paschal and Sauverre St. Martin, Canadian-Frenchmen, came this year and made a claim below the Pettijohn claim, which extended down the river below what is now East Washington Avenue and perhaps Riverside Park.

The population of Minneapolis in 1845 was probably 50. We may speak of the place as Minneapolis, although it then had, properly considered, neither "a local habitation or a name." It had not been christened or even laid out. The place comprised a few log cabins scattered along the east side of the river and the head of the household in each case, with but one exception, was a French-Canadian or a French-Indian. All of them were either guarding their own

claims or those of employers. Old ——— Maloney was living at the Government mill, on the west bank of the river, but he was a soldier and an Irishman. Chas. Wilson, an ex-soldier from the Fort and long in the employ of Steele as a teamster, was a white man and born in Maryland; he held Steele's claim for him at intervals, but the greater part of the time was engaged in teaming. His wife died in 1838 and when he became a single man, his home was under his hat, wherever that was, and he spent the most of his time at Fort Snelling. Col. Stevens and Judge Atwater, however, considered him the first American settler. Only one house in the place had a shingled roof, and that was Steele's cabin, which was occupied by Joseph Reasche. The other roofs were of elm bark or birch bark or sod.

#### APPEARANCE OF MINNEAPOLIS IN THE LATE FORTIES.

In 1842 the east side of the river at the Falls was practically an unbroken forest, with little clearings about the cabins. Nicollet Island was covered with magnificent sugar maples, and for successive years, until the trees were cut down, three or four sugar camps were opened by the families living near. These sugar makers were invariably assisted by Indian women from Cloud Man's and Good Road's villages. As the trees were on an island constantly surrounded by water, their roots drew up plenty of moisture at all times and in the spring the sap was very abundant and sweet and never failed. Considerable quantities of sugar were made each spring, although the machinery was primitive and rude. Birch-bark pans caught the sap as it flowed from gashes in the trees made with axes, and it was boiled down and reduced first to syrup and then to sugar in kettles swung from a pole supported by forked sticks. The presence of flakes of ashes, bits of dead leaves, etc., did not affect the taste of the sugar, which indeed was very toothsome.

#### AS SEEN BY COL. STEVENS IN 1847.

The west side was then Indian country and back from the river to the Indian villages and mission station on Lake Calhoun and on to Fort Snelling was a stretch of prairie, with oases of timber and brushwood and grass-bordered lakes here and there. In the spring of 1847, when John H. Stevens first visited the locality, he was impressed with it and in his "Minnesota and Its People" (pp. 20 et seq.) he describes it as he then saw it:

"From the mouth of Crow River to the western bank of the Falls of St. Anthony was an unbroken but beautified wilderness. With the exception of the old military building, [the Government mill] on the bank, opposite Spirit Island, there was not,—and, for aught I know, never had been—a [white man's] house, or a sign of [white] habitation, on the west bank of the Mississippi from Crow River to a mile or two below Minnehaha.

"The scenery was picturesque, with woodland, prairies, and oak openings. Cold springs, silvery lakes, and clear streams abounded. Except the mili-

tary reservation, from what is now known as Bassett's Creek to the mouth of the St. Peter's River, the land all belonged to the Sioux Indians, and we were trespassers when we walked upon it.

"We were particularly charmed with the lay of the land on the west bank of the Falls, which includes the present site of Minneapolis. A few Indians belonging to Good Road's band had their tepees up, and were living temporarily in them, in the oak-openings on the hill a little west of the landing of the old ferry. There was an eagle's nest in a tall cedar on Spirit Island, and the birds that occupied it seemed to dispute our right to visit the crags below the Falls \* \* \*

"Many Government mule wagons from Fort Snelling, loaded with supplies for Fort Gaines, were fording the broad, smooth river near the brink of the trembling Falls. Here the dark water turned white and with a roar leaped into the boiling depth and gurgled on its rapid way to the Gulf of Mexico.

"The banks of the river above the Falls were skirted with a few pines, some white birch, many hard maples, and several elms, with many native grape vines climbing over them, (which formed delightful bowers) up to the first creek above the Falls. The table land back from the river was covered with oak. There were some thickets of hazel and prickly pear. On the second bench, below the Falls, from a quarter to a half mile back, there was a dense growth of poplar [*Populus tremuloides*, or quaking aspen] that had escaped the annual prairie fires. These trees were very pretty on that spring day, with the foliage just bursting from the buds.

"Here and there were fine rolling prairies, of a few acres in extent, in the immediate neighborhood of the Falls; but toward Minnehaha the prairies were two or three miles long and extended to Lake Calhoun and Lake Harriet. Near the Falls was a deep slough of two or three acres. It was seemingly bottomless. This and a few deep ravines and grassy ponds were the only things to mar the beauty of the scene around the Falls.

"On the old road, from the west side landing to the rapids where teams crossed the river, [the ford being just below Spirit Island—Compiler.] was a fine large spring with a copious flow of clear cold water. It seemed to be a place of summer resort for Indians and soldiers. Large linden trees, with wide-spreading branches, made a grateful shade. In after years the water of the spring was much used by the early settlers. Picnic parties were common in those days from Fort Snelling. The officers, with ladies, would come up and spend the long, hot days in the shade of the trees and drink the cool spring water.

"For many years after 1821 all the beef cattle required for the Fort were pastured, wintered, and slaughtered near the old Government buildings. The locality to the west of the Fort, in the growing seasons, was often so covered with cattle that it seemed more like a New England or Middle States pasture than the border of a vast wilderness.

"On the way from the Falls to Fort Snelling, about half way to Little Falls (Minnehaha) creek was a lone tree. It was a species of poplar [perhaps cotton-

wood] and had escaped the prairie fires. Its trunk was full of bullet holes. This was the only landmark then on the prairie between Minnehaha Falls and the west bank of the Falls of St. Anthony. It was far from being a pretty tree, but it served an excellent purpose during the winter months, when the Indian trail was covered with snow, and there is not a pioneer that had occasion to use the old trail in the winter who will not hold it in grateful remembrance."

#### HOW THE EAST SIDE APPEARED IN 1847.

According to other settlers, Col. Stevens's description of Minneapolis in the fall of 1847 was fairly faithful and certainly not overdrawn. It is well to contrast the appearance of Minneapolis in 1847, the year before any portion of its site was legally and fully acquired, with its condition in 1914.

Visitors arriving on foot—a very common mode of travel in those days from the Fort to the cataract—obtained their first view of the Falls from the high grounds where now the University buildings stand. At this point, according to the late Gov. Marshall and others, they would halt and take in the fine view presented to the west and north.

The Falls themselves constituted the central feature and the principal attraction. The river seemed to leap over the rocks and fall 25 or 30 feet to the foot of a precipice which extended in nearly a straight line from Hennepin Island to the east bank, forming a gentle curve from the Island to the west bank. With a full current in the river, the roaring of the plunging waters seemed to almost threaten the solid land. In the mist which rose above them, however, there appeared in the sunshine a beautiful rainbow, a bow of promise that no danger was present or threatening, and that the traveler would be richly rewarded by a further and closer approach.

Just below the Falls, but showered by their spray, was the little green islet called "Spirit Island." Both this and Hennepin Island were covered with beautiful tamaracks and other evergreens. The Indian story of the suicide of Ampatu-Sapa-win, or the Black Day woman, has been referred to on preceding pages. In general this story is true; it is not a mere legend or tradition. The woman committed suicide and murdered her little children, by floating over the terrible cataract into the Maelstrom-like whirling waters below. The Indian assertion that the spirit of the wretched woman dwelt among the tamaracks, and that her apparition was often seen, and her voice as she wailed her death song often heard, cannot of course be certainly vouched for.

On the east side of the river the banks sloped gently from the high lands above down to the bank of the river. Still farther eastward from the highlands was a level expanse varied by clusters of oak trees of low, scrubby growth, so that they looked like apple trees, at a distance, and the collection resembled an old orchard. Still farther to the east and northeast the expanse continued, back to the Rose Hills, with oases of oak and a considerable cranberry marsh intervening.

## THE WEST SIDE AND THE ISLANDS.

On the west side a beautiful rolling prairie, virgin as when first created, stretched out beyond Cedar Lake. On the bank of the river, at the lower part of the Falls, was the old Government Mill and the miller's little hut adjoining. The mill had two departments, one for sawing and the other for grinding. The latter had but one run of buhrs—one old-fashioned granite millstone—and the gauge had to be altered when the miller changed from wheat to corn. There was only one saw in 1847, an upright. It did its work well, but required great care in its management, because if broken its replacement would be difficult. At a distance the buildings, with their gray, weather-stained surfaces, resembled piles of limestone.

In 1847 the Falls were nearly perpendicular for the most part, but the wall was irregular and broken, and on its crest upraised and broken rocks, against which parts of trees and other timber had lodged, were frequent. Spirit Island, only a little way below the Falls, with its evergreen covering has long since disappeared. Cataract, Hennepin, and Nicollet

Islands, then without names, were also densely wooded.

## THE PIONEERS OF ST. ANTHONY IN 1847.

Opposite the Falls, but a little removed from the bank on the east side, stood the log cabin of Frank Steele, with a few acres of corn—one account says seven acres—growing in a fenced patch near it; its location was at what is now the corner of Second Avenue South and Main Street East. What was then called the block house was being built. Pierre Bottineau's house, on the bank of the river, above the head of Nicollet Island; Calvin A. Tuttle's claim shanty, near the ravine north of the University; Steele's house, then occupied by Luther Patch with his family, including his two pretty daughters, Marion and Cora, and a few humble cabins occupied by obscure Canadian Frenchmen, were all the human habitations in the little settlement which became Saint Anthony and is now the wealthy and highly improved seat of civilization sometimes called East Minneapolis.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE FOUNDING AND EARLY HISTORY OF ST. ANTHONY.

MINNESOTA OPENED TO WHITE SETTLEMENT—FRANK STEELE'S MILL AT ST. ANTHONY IS COMPLETED AND A BUSINESS BOOM RESULTS—FIRST BUSINESS HOUSES OPENED—ADVERSITIES FOLLOW AND FALL UPON THE FOUNDER OF THE PLACE—FIRST TIMBER-CUTTING ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI—STEELE'S MILL-WHEELS TURN AND THE VILLAGE GROWS—CREATION OF MINNESOTA TERRITORY—WM. R. MARSHALL SURVEYS THE TOWN SITE IN 1849 AND ANOTHER BOOM FOLLOWS—THE FIRST FERRY—ADVENTURE OF MISS SALLIE BEAN—MINNESOTA'S GOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY SET IN MOTION—WHAT THE FIRST CENSUS DECLARED, ETC.

#### THE LAND IS SURVEYED AND COMES INTO MARKET.

Up to 1848 the land in that part of modern Minneapolis east of the Mississippi was not properly in market. The Indian title to it had been extinguished, but until it had been surveyed, and the survey recorded and notice of sale at the Land Office given, it could not be fully and legally acquired. It might be "claimed" before final acquirement, but if a "jumper" went to the Land Office and entered the land so claimed and paid for it his title was superior to that of the unfortunate claimant, or "squatter," as he was sometimes called.

In 1847 President Polk established a Government Land Office at St. Croix Falls for the portion of Wisconsin Territory lying west of the St. Croix River. It will be borne in mind that at that time what is now the portion of Minnesota below Rum River and east of the Mississippi belonged to Wisconsin, and the country west and south of the Mississippi practically was a part of Clayton County, Iowa. So that until 1849, when Minnesota Territory was organized, the portion of Minneapolis east of the big river was in Wisconsin. Gen. Saml. Leech, of Illinois, was appointed Receiver and C. S. Whitney Register of the St. Croix Land Office, which was where all the lands in the Minnesota district and those in the Western Wisconsin district were to be sold. The country west of the Mississippi was Indian land.

Considerable time was required to survey the lands—to lay them off into sections, townships, and ranges—and it was not until August 15, 1848, when the first tracts were offered for sale; this sale continued for two weeks, but only 3,326 acres were sold, at the uniform price of \$1.25 an acre. The second sale commenced September 15, and also continued for two weeks. At this latter sale were disposed the lands now comprised within the lower peninsula between the St. Croix and the Minnesota, including the town sites of St. Paul, St. Anthony (or East Minneapolis) and Stillwater. Only a score or so of white settlers then lived outside of these towns.

At that time, and for some years afterward, St. Paul was the commercial center of the Northwest. It had a store, a Catholic Church, a hundred or so inhabitants, largely French-Canadians by birth or descent, and was known down to St. Louis as St.

Paul's or St. Paul's Landing. St. Anthony—by which name the little settlement at the Falls was known before it was laid out and regularly named—was not so important in 1848. It had neither store nor church. The citizens bought their goods at the sutler's store of "Mo-seer Steele," at Fort Snelling, and when they attended church (which, to tell the truth, was not very often) the greater part of them knelt in Father Ravoux's and Father Lucian Galtier's services in a part of their dwelling house at Mendota. A few Catholics went to their duties down to the little log chapel which good Father Galtier had built in 1841 and named St. Paul's, and which finally furnished the town its name. Every house in both St. Paul and St. Anthony was in 1848 of logs, but there were as happy households in the two places then as now.

It was at the September land sales, as has been said, when the sites of St. Anthony, St. Paul, and Stillwater were purchased from the Government. The only way of obtaining Government land then was by purchase; the homestead law was not enacted until thirteen years later. To be sure the greater part of the claims had already been selected, occupied, and improved; but no man could safely say that he owned his land until he had the Government's patent for it. There had been a little apprehension that "jumpers" might appear at the sale and bid in some of the improved claims, but nothing of the kind was attempted. There were no speculators present at either the August or September sale. There was only one contra bid, which was in a friendly way between two settlers of Cottage Grove, Washington County, one bidding ten cents per acre more than the other.

The most exciting period of the September sale was when the town site of St. Paul was offered. Some of the settlers who had selected lots and built cabins upon them were disturbed by a rumor that speculators would be present to bid on the homesteads which the bona fide settlers of St. Paul had selected. Trader Sibley had been selected as the agent of all the St. Paul settlers to bid in the lands they wanted, and pay for them. This he did to the general satisfaction; in some instances he advanced the money to help out the impecunious home-seekers. Quite a number of St. Paul men accompanied him to the sale.







DR. JOHN H. MURPHY

First physician in St. Anthony, and prominent in early affairs.



HON. JOHN W. NORTH

Prominent early pioneer settler in St. Anthony; founder of the Town of Northfield, etc. (From print in Territorial Pioneers' Collection.)



SWEET W. CASE

Among first settlers and most influential citizens of Minneapolis.



FRANKLIN STEELE

The Leading Pioneer of St. Anthony and Minneapolis



DR. ALFRED E. AMES

Pioneer physician and among first settlers of St. Anthony and Minneapolis. (From an old photo.)



EDWARD MURPHY

A leading pioneer of St. Anthony and Minneapolis. (From an old photo.)



CHARLES H. CLARK

Prominent early citizen and official of Minneapolis.

In one of his "Reminiscences," printed in the State Historical Society's "Collections," Gen. Sibley says:

"I was selected by the actual settlers to bid off their portions of the land for them, and when the hour for business had arrived my seat was invariably surrounded by a number of men with huge bludgeons. What this meant I could only surmise, but I should not have envied the fate of the individual that would have ventured to bid against me."

In the case of St. Anthony there was no trouble and apparently no apprehension of any. Franklin Steele was practically the only bidder. A few others bid and secured lands, but seemingly they were bidding for Mr. Steele's interests, as it has been stated, and not denied, that soon after the land sale he owned a tract extending from University Avenue to the northern limits of St. Anthony village, another tract at the upper end of the village, and all of Boom Island. It seems from the records that he took measures to secure for himself such lands as he thought most valuable, particularly the site of his mill, and that for some reason he employed others to purchase and hold certain claims and then transfer them to him.

#### STEELE'S MILL DAM COMPLETED

In the spring of 1847 Wm. A. Cheever made a claim near the present site of the University. He had an acquaintance with certain men of Boston then regarded as wealthy, and through him and his brother, Benjamin Cheever, Mr. Steele conducted negotiations for the purchase of a portion of the water-power of St. Anthony Falls at the site of Steele's projected mill, the money received to be applied to the erection of the mill. On the 10th of July the deal was closed, and Steele transferred nine-tenths of the water-power owned by him to Caleb Cushing, Robert Rantoul, and others, of Boston, for a consideration of \$12,000.

As soon as the money was promised measures were at once taken for the erection of a mill. Mr. Ard Godfrey, of the Penobscot country in Maine, an experienced millwright, was secured to superintend its construction, and he arrived on the ground in the spring of 1847. Before Godfrey's arrival, however, considerable work had been done on what was called the dam. Jacob Fisher, who had worked for Steele over on the St. Croix, directed the construction of the water power and other preliminary work before Godfrey's arrival. The dam was not fully completed until in the spring of 1848.

#### THE FIRST BUSINESS BOOM.

In the first part of this year (1847) St. Anthony (or perhaps we should say Minneapolis) had its first business boom. Work was commenced on the mill and carried well along, the money to assure its completion was promised, and what was considered a large number of settlers came to the place. A few of the names have been lost, but the following list is worth looking at and preserving. Besides Ard Godfrey, who came

late in the fall, there were Wm. A. Cheever, Robert W. Cummings, Caleb D. Dorr, Sumner W. Farnham, Samuel Ferrald, John McDonald, Wm. R. Marshall, Joseph M. Marshall, Luther P. Patch, Edward Patch, John Rollins, R. P. Russell, Daniel Stanchfield, Chas. W. Stimpson, and Calvin A. Tuttle.

One account says that Cheever came to Minnesota in December, 1846, but it seems that he did not settle in St. Anthony until in the spring of 1847.

As before stated, Luther Patch occupied Steele's log house, with his family, which included his two daughters, Marion and Cora. Calvin Tuttle also had a family. The other families of the place had come in previous years. It is claimed that the female members of the Patch family were the first full-blood white women in the place; but unless La Grue's wife, of sad fate and memory, was a mixed blood—and some who knew her declared she was not—she was the first white woman. Mrs. and the Misses Patch were the first white American women, for Mrs. La Grue was a Canadian.

#### THE FIRST STORES.

The year 1847 saw the establishment of the first "store," if it be proper to call it a store. R. P. Russell had for some time been engaged in merchandising at Fort Snelling. He moved over a small stock of goods to St. Anthony and exposed them for sale in a room of the Patch building, where he boarded. One account is that the store-room was improvised for the purpose, by partitioning off one of the lower rooms of the building, and that all of the entire stock of goods, including the counter, made only one small wagon load. When Gov. Marshall established his store, in 1849, he declared that it was the first in the place, because Russell's little stock in a dwelling house could not be called a store.

Russell's intimacy with the Patch family as a boarder and tenant resulted in his marriage, October 3, 1848, to Miss Marion Patch, and *this was the first marriage of white people in Minneapolis*. Not long afterward Cora Patch married Joe Marshall. Marriageable white girls were in demand in St. Anthony at that time. The men were very largely in the majority, and nearly all of them were fine young bachelors.

Wm. R. Marshall, who became one of Minnesota's greatest and most gallant soldiers and also one of its ablest and best Governors, walked across from St. Croix Falls to St. Anthony in the spring of 1847, while the ground was yet frozen. He carried a rather heavy pack in which were a blanket and some provisions. He liked the place, made a claim, bought an ax from Russell, and cut logs enough for a cabin. The next year he and his brother Joseph came over and built the house. Marshall had heard good accounts of St. Anthony, but he was a Missourian, born in Boone County, and had to be "shown." The place was exhibited to him and he liked it.

#### THE ADVERSITIES OF 1847-48.

Things went well enough for the new settlement until came the winter of 1847-48. The new-comers

were nearly all New Yorkers. They had come to the country by steamboat and had not brought much baggage with them. The Sioux would have called them "Kaposia," as being lightly burdened. They had ordered the greater part of their supplies to follow them, first loading them on a canal boat on the Erie Canal.

In December a slow-traveling mail brought bad news to the New Yorkers at St. Anthony. The canal boat in which their supplies were being conveyed had sunk in the Erie Canal and the supplies were an almost total loss. The hardware and tools, which they greatly needed, were wholly a loss. This caused a great scarcity of tools, which were so necessary in their building operations.

The winter came on and it was severe. Provisions were scarce and high, and money was also scarce and hard to obtain. There were all sorts of discomforts. There was not much to cook, but female cooks were very rare, and in most instances men did the cooking, with unsatisfactory results. The work of building went on, for the men were improving their cabins with sawed lumber. Among the New Yorkers were some carpenters and they were very busy. Edward Patch was a carpenter, and a good one, and he became a contractor. But the old Government saw-mill, which was depended upon for lumber, was a weak affair. It worked slowly and imperfectly and could not be counted upon for more than 300 or 400 feet per day. Big sleds were made and considerable lumber was hauled from the St. Croix Mills, by slowly-moving ox teams, over the snow covered roads, with the thermometer below zero. Fond hopes were entertained that Steele's new mill would be completed the following spring in time to do all necessary building in 1848.

Then word came to Mr. Steele that Cushing, Rantoul, et alii, would not be able to let him have the promised money. The Mexican War was on. Because American success meant the acquisition of Texas and more slave territory, old anti-slavery Massachusetts would not furnish either men or money to contribute to that success. But Caleb Cushing, and others were more patriotic. They raised a good regiment of fighting Bay State men, and it was armed and equipped largely by Cushing's personal expenditures. He was made Colonel of the regiment and led it to the field. The expenses his patriotism caused him drained his purse so that he had scarcely any money left to build mills at St. Anthony.

#### SOME OF FRANK STEELE'S EARLY EXPERIENCES.

For some time in his early experience in Minnesota, Mr. Steele was often in straits for money, although he was always active and busy and engaged in business enterprises.

In April, 1842, he was in Philadelphia, where he had purchased a bill of goods for his sutler's store at Fort Snelling. These goods he meant to ship over one of the few railroads then in the country to New York, where they would be transferred to a ship and carried to New Orleans by sea. From New Orleans they would be carried by steamboat to St. Louis, and

from St. Louis, by another steamboat, they would be brought to Fort Snelling.

The Sibley papers, in possession of the State Historical Society, show that at this time Steele wrote to Sibley (who became his brother-in-law) then in Washington City two letters which are most interesting. April 6, he wrote that he was to marry "Miss B——, of Baltimore," and take her with him when he returned to Fort Snelling. Sibley was earnestly invited to attend the wedding, which he did. "Miss B." was Miss Ann Barney, a granddaughter of Commodore Joshua Barney, the noted naval commander, and also of Samuel Chase, a signer of the Declaration. In the letter of invitation to the wedding Mr. Steele wrote further to Sibley:

"Now, dear Sibley, permit me to ask a favour of you. Can you assist me, in some way through Mr. Chouteau, to about \$900? I am willing to pay well for the accommodation and shall be able to repay it in St. Louis or at St. Peter's. \* \* \* If you can arrange it for me, I shall consider myself under lasting obligations to you, and shall always be most happy to reciprocate so great a kindness. \* \* \* We shall leave immediately after the marriage for the West, my youngest sister accompanying us."

The "youngest sister" referred to was Miss Sarah J. Steele, who, in the following May, became the wife of the then chief trader, Sibley, her brother's friend. Three days after the letter quoted from was written, Steele wrote again from Philadelphia to Sibley at Washington, thanking him for his answer and the assurance that he would be present at the wedding on the 14th, and earnestly importuning him again to procure the loan, saying:

"I hope that Mr. Chouteau will be able to manage the money matter; if not, I shall be under the necessity of returning here from Baltimore, as I have a number of bills to pay for the folks at Fort Snelling, as well as the insurance on my goods. Now, my dear fellow, if you ever expect to do me a favour, do try and assist me in arranging this matter, as a neglect may injure me at Fort Snelling. Money matters are so tight here that it is entirely out of the question to do anything. I hope to see you in Baltimore on the 14th."

Mr. Steele's straitened circumstances continued for many years, just at the critical periods of his life, when he was striving to lay the foundations of commercial enterprise in Minnesota and to accumulate a comfortable fortune. Yet his condition did not dishearten him, or even daunt him. He had confidence that everything would come out all right in the end and he infused a part of this confidence into the systems of his associates and fellow-pioneers. His credit was never impaired. Even the workmen whom he had been unable to pay after the failure of the Massachusetts capitalists, trusted him and continued to work for him, and in the end were paid in full. His U. S. U.'s were as good as the best paper money.

#### FIRST TIMBER-CUTTING ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

In September, 1847, Daniel Stanchfield, Severe Bottineau (Pierre's brother), and Charles Manock went

up the Mississippi and Rum River in a birch-bark canoe in the capacity of what would now be called "cruisers" for pine timber. Steele wanted to assure himself and Cushing, Rantoul, et al., that there was abundant standing pine timber in Minnesota to justify the erection of at least two good saw-mills at St. Anthony. Then Cushing et al. would loan him the money he needed. Another object of the cruise was to procure the proper timber out of which to construct the mill-dam. Especially were some long pine logs wanted. Moreover, it would be well if logs enough for the first sawing could be secured.

Stanchfield, another Maine lumberman, was the leader of the three cruisers. A logging party accompanied the cruisers but went on foot except for one canoe carrying supplies. In the country on the Rum River and south of Mille Lacs they found plenty of timber. Stanchfield reported to Steele that there was "more than 70 saw-mills can saw in 70 years." He soon established a logging camp and began cutting.

Accompanying the "cruisers" or explorers were about 20 men, who were to march along the shore, keeping pace with the explorers in the canoe, until pine was discovered. Then they were to form a logging camp, while the explorers went on to find more pine, and when the camp had been constructed they were to begin cutting and "banking" the logs, until the explorers returned and further plans should be made. Both explorers and cutters worked hard, and, though the mosquitoes and gnats nearly ate them up, they cut a great many logs, and by the first week in November had them piled on the bank.

Caleb D. Dorr and John McDonald had been sent up Swan River from the camp for some pieces of big timber that could not be obtained on Rum River. They had secured the long and big logs, had rolled them into Swan River, (which flows eastward and comes into the Mississippi on the west side, near Little Falls) then floated them down the Mississippi to the mouth of Rum River. Here a great boom of the logs from Rum and Swan Rivers was formed. It was a bad night, about November 1. The snow was falling fast and freezing to the surfaces of the logs as it fell. Cold weather had come and apparently to stay. Dorr and Stanchfield had talked over their operations. They were glad and congratulated themselves that they had more logs for Mr. Steele than he could saw during the entire winter, even if he ran his saws night and day.

But lo! at midnight the frail supports of the boom gave way, the boom itself broke up, and the logs went whirling swiftly down on the bosom of the river, dashed over the Falls of St. Anthony, and were lost forever! Mr. Steele stood on the high bank of the river at Fort Snelling and saw them floating by, and he had no power to stop them. His hopes for a prosperous and useful season floated away with them, and there was a painful hour of discouragement for this man of enterprise. Luckily, however, Caleb Dorr succeeded in saving most of the fine logs he had cut and delivered them safely at St. Anthony the next spring.

#### HENNEPIN ISLAND TIMBER USED.

The late pioneer lumberman, Daniel Stanchfield, has left in imperishable form much of his recollection of events pertaining to the beginnings of St. Anthony and Minneapolis. In a paper which is published in Volume 9 of the State Historical Collections, and entitled "Pioneer Lumbering on the Upper Mississippi," he has set down many items of interest and value. This article is freely quoted from in this chapter.

Mr. Stanchfield says that upon his return to St. Anthony after the disastrous boom break, it was at his suggestion and on his advice that Ard Godfrey built the dam largely of local timber. The logs used were cut on Hennepin Island, without waiting to procure others from the pine forests of the upper Mississippi. The logs were of hard wood and used without hewing or dressing and proved really superior to hewn pine timbers. Then they were procured within a stone's throw of where they were used, which was a decided advantage. The planks used for nailing over the cracks, etc., were brought from the St. Croix mills.

When the success of the dam was assured, the next thing was to procure a stock of pine timber for sawing. In the fall of 1847, as has been stated, preparations were made for logging on the upper Mississippi, in the region of the Crow Wing River. Teams to haul the cut logs to the river bank, log sleds to bear them, and men to drive and care for them, were obtained in what is now Washington County. It was the first of December, and snow covered the ground, when the outfit started; ten days later it reached the lumber district and its scene of operations, below the Crow Wing River, a mile back from the Mississippi.

#### TIMBER PURCHASED FROM THE CHIPPEWAS.

Through the assistance of Henry M. Rice, who then had a trading post at the mouth of the Crow Wing, and Allan Morrison, who had long lived in that quarter and had a Chippewa wife, trees were purchased from the Chippewa Chief "Pug-o-na-ga-shig," or Hole in the Sky, (commonly called Hole in the Day) for a consideration of 50 cents a tree. Hole in the Day was then chief of the old Pillager band of Chippewas, having succeeded to the name and rank of his father, who had been murdered the previous year. The Indian village was, in the winter of 1847-48, on an island in the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Crow Wing.

Work was prosecuted vigorously through the winter and with much success. A great deal of the hauling was done by ox teams, which traveled slowly but steadily. March 1 work was stopped and Mr. Stanchfield ordered the camp broken, and he and many of the cutters set out for St. Anthony. A sufficient number of drivers was left in camp to bring down the logs when the Mississippi should be open, a month or so later.

Stanchfield tells us that he found Mr. Steele sick in bed, perhaps from over-work and worry. The lum-

berman, by Steele's direction, went down to Galena, and from bankers there he says he received, "two remittances of \$5,000 each from Cushing and Company, their investment for lumber manufacturing at St. Anthony."

#### DID STANCHFIELD GET THE MONEY?

But Mr. Stanchfield's positive assertion that he received for Mr. Steele \$10,000 from Cushing and Company, is clearly disputed by other good authorities that declare the Boston men, Cushing and Rantoul, did not pay Mr. Steele \$10,000 or any other sum. By their default, it is claimed, Cushing and Rantoul forfeited their contract and lost all interest in the St. Anthony property. Warner & Foote's History, (printed in 1881, when many old pioneers conversant with the facts were living and presumably were interviewed for historical data) states positively that these were the facts. Goodhue's historical sketch, written in 1849, apparently from data furnished by Mr. Steele, says: "A few months since Cushing and Company, of Massachusetts, having failed to comply with the conditions of their purchase of a part of this property to Mr. Steele, he sold one-half of the water power to Mr. A. W. Taylor, of Boston," etc.

Regarding the starting of the mill and other incidents connected therewith, Stanchfield says:

"The first sawmill that the company built began to saw lumber September 1, 1848, just one year from the time when the exploring party in the little canoe started up the Mississippi to estimate its supply of pine. Following that exploration, the town was surveyed and lots were placed on sale. The real estate office and the lumber office were together. Later in the autumn a gang-saw mill and two shingle mills were to be erected, to be ready for business in the spring of 1849. Sumner W. Farnham ran the first sawmill during the autumn, until he took charge of one of my logging parties for the winter. As soon as the mill was started, it was run night and day, in order to supply enough lumber for the houses of immigrants, who were pouring in from the whole country."

#### JONATHAN CARVER'S HEIR COMES FORWARD.

While Steele was completing and when he had completed the mill he was annoyed for a time by a Philadelphia man, Dr. Hartwell Carver, who claimed to be one of the heirs of Capt. Jonathan Carver, the explorer of 1767. Capt. Carver, as has been stated, claimed that the Indians had given him a large grant of land in this region, including the site of St. Anthony Falls. This Hartwell Carver claimed that he was a descendant of the old explorer and that he had purchased the interests of some of the other Carver heirs in their ancestor's claim. In November after the mill was completed he wrote Steele that he had borrowed \$30,000 in cash from Hon. Lewis Cass with which to purchase the interests of the remaining heirs. In the same letter, (which is among the Sibley papers, and which smells of blackmail,) he warns the people of St. Anthony that he can do much for

them if they will approach him in the proper way. To Mr. Steele he hints that he has a strong legal claim on the mill and says:

"I can prove to you, sir, that I was offered by some men in St. Louis ten thousand dollars in cash for a quit-claim deed to your claim. The temptation, sir, was great, for I wanted the money badly. But, sir, come to go on there and see what you had done and how you was situated, and after talking with some of the people I concluded not to do it."

Two years before, or in 1846, Dr. Carver had visited St. Anthony in the interest of his claim. However sincerely he really believed in its rightfulness, it is reasonably plain that he was trying to frighten Mr. Steele into paying him some money in return for a quit-claim deed to the site of his mill. It seems that his intention was to practice a species of blackmail, first upon Steele and next upon the settlers of St. Anthony, whose lands he pretended to own under a mythical grant by the Indians to his ancestor, the unreliable Capt. Jonathan Carver.

But Mr. Steele was not "taken in." He knew enough of the facts in the case not to be imposed upon. He rejected all of Dr. Hartwell Carver's overtures, and curtly and emphatically informed him that he would have naught to do with his proposition or with him, save that if he came any more to St. Anthony and endeavored to blackmail the citizens he would be treated as he deserved to be. There was no more of Dr. Hartwell Carver.

#### STEELE THE FIRST POSTMASTER.

In 1840 Mr. Steele was commissioned U. S. postmaster at Fort Snelling—the first postmaster in what is now Minnesota. At that day postmasters had the franking privilege and could send their mail matter free of charge to wherever the mails were carried. But this emolument, while it helped Mr. Steele some, did not go far towards helping him build mills and to improve the Falls of St. Anthony.

#### THE MILL WHEELS TURN AND THE VILLAGE GROWS.

Notwithstanding the adverse financial circumstances prevailing, the work of building Steele's mill went cheerily on. In the spring of 1848, despite all obstacles, the mill was completed; September following it began to run. There was great joy in the little settlement when the water-gates were opened and the wheels began to go round. And the joy was not confined to St. Anthony but extended to the other settlements at Fort Snelling, Mendota, St. Paul's, and up the Minnesota to the mission stations as far as to Lacqui Parle. The mill had but two saws at first, but in a few months two more were added.

Several new settlers came in and new houses were built. The first that was constructed of lumber from the new mill was the house of Sherburne Huse, (or Hughes) the next was an addition to the house of Richard Rogers, and it was built by Washington Getchell; the third was the house of Getchell himself. (See Warner & Foote's History.)

In the spring of this year (1848) William A. Cheever, the enterprising Bostonian, platted a town on his land, now occupied by some of the University buildings, and sold some lots. Other settlers came and another boom was on. Cheever's plat was never recorded, however.

#### ORGANIZATION OF MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

It was in the summer of 1848 when the first steps were taken for the organization of Minnesota Territory. A bill, whose real author was Joseph R. Brown, and which provided for the Territory's organization, was introduced in Congress by Hon. Morgan L. Martin, Delegate from Wisconsin Territory, in 1846. Brown and Martin had been associates in the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature in 1841, and it is said that the organization scheme was then planned by them. The bill passed the House but failed in the Senate. It was apparent to the latter body that there were not 500 bona-fide white settlers in the proposed Territory!

Congress admitted Wisconsin as a State May 29, 1848, with boundaries as they are at present. The lower part of the country between the Mississippi and the St. Croix, including St. Anthony, had been St. Croix County. By the creation of Wisconsin, as a State, this St. Croix County was left out and became a no-man's land, as it were, and Stillwater, St. Paul's, and St. Anthony were under no law or government. And yet there was a court house, (at Stillwater) court records and clerk, justices of the peace, etc.

The people were greatly dissatisfied, and finally decided to take action and have it determined that they were still under a republican form of government. They claimed that the country which had formerly belonged to Wisconsin Territory but had been left out of Wisconsin State, was, *prima facie* at least, *still* Wisconsin Territory and entitled to a Delegate in Congress.

#### THE STILLWATER CONVENTION.

Pursuant to certain preliminary meetings and a public call, a "general convention of all persons interested" was held at Stillwater, August 28. The number of men participating was 61. Franklin Steele, Joseph Reasche, and Paschal St. Martin attended from St. Anthony. Mr. Steele was prominent in the proceedings.

The Convention declared that the country west of St. Croix was still the Territory of Wisconsin and entitled to have a Delegate in Congress. Whereupon Henry H. Sibley, of Mendota, was unanimously elected by the convention as such Delegate. Sibley had not lived in St. Croix County, Wisconsin, but always in Iowa, until it became a State, when he too became a resident of a no-man's land. At a special election, held October 30, Sibley was elected Delegate by a decided majority over Henry M. Rice. The contest was spirited, but the result was accepted and Sibley went on to Washington, and, after some discussion, was admitted as a "Delegate from the Territory

of Wisconsin," and took his seat in the House of Representatives.

The Convention also resolved in favor of the organization of a new Territory, to be called Minnesota, and it was understood that Delegate Sibley's chief duty would be to introduce a bill to that effect, and to press it to final passage. This he did, and the necessary enactment was secured at the ensuing Congress. One of the very last official acts of President Polk, March 3, 1849, was the signing of the bill which created Minnesota Territory.

#### THE NEWS REACHES ST. ANTHONY.

The winter of 1848-49 was a hard one on the little settlement at St. Anthony. It was long and severe. A rather heavy snow fell November 1. To the people of St. Paul's, Fort Snelling, St. Anthony, and Stillwater the long season was most uncomfortable. In addition to the inclemency of the weather and the consequent privation, there was a loneliness hard to bear. The nearest point of mail distribution and supply was at Prairie du Chien, nearly 200 miles down the river; but for four months of this season the river was ice-locked, and neither men, merchandise, nor mail could be brought up by water, and so for long periods the settlements were entirely cut off from communication with the outside world.

There were no men and no merchandise en route to this locality, but the mail, scanty as it was, might be brought in and would be gladly welcomed. There were no horse teams available, and so dog sledges were constructed and made to serve as mail coaches. Teams of dogs were trained to draw them and a *coureur du bois*, who was sometimes a white man but generally a mixed blood, was hired to drive and manage the dogs, having to carry rations for them and himself during the entire round trip.

The mail route was over the ice on the river, and it was not always smooth. The outfit encamped at night by a good fire which the driver kindled. On the return trip from Prairie du Chien a chilling, cutting, arctic wind blew steadily in the faces of man and dogs all the way. Under such circumstances the mail arrivals were always infrequent and uncertain. It was not until January that the news of Gen. Taylor's election to the Presidency, in the first week of November, reached Fort Snelling. About the 1st of February, word came that Delegate Sibley had introduced his Territorial bill and was working for it, but there were only faint hopes of its passage.

The snow began to melt about March 1. The track on the river became wet, slushy, and impracticable, and the dog mail sledge was abandoned and the mails discontinued until the opening of steamboat navigation in the spring. It was not until the 9th of April when the steamer "Dr. Franklin No. 2," Capt. Russell Blakeley, arrived at St. Paul's with the glad news that Minnesota Territory had been organized, and the cheering tidings soon spread to the other settlements. The organization was one of the most important epochs in our history. The full details, including the appointment of the first Territorial officers, with

Alexander Ramsey as Governor, belong to other histories. (See Neill's History; also "Minnesota in Three Centuries," etc.)

#### LEADING EVENTS OF 1849.

The year 1849 was not only of commanding influence upon Minnesota, but upon the town of St. Anthony, and other towns in the new Territory. St. Anthony now belonged to something, and was no longer in a no-man's land or a neutral zone. It belonged to a regular political organization of the United States, a Territory, with all the rights and powers of such a political division, and this fact helped wonderfully in the development of the little village. New settlers came, new buildings were erected, new capital invested.

#### LAYING OUT THE TOWN.

The first town laid out and established in Minnesota was "Dakota," on the St. Croix in 1839 by Joseph R. Brown, who made the first claim to land in Hennepin County, was the first white visitor to Lake Minnetonka, etc. In 1843 the name of "Dakota" was changed to Stillwater. St. Paul was laid out and named in 1847, but St. Anthony was not regularly established until in the spring of 1849.

In the latter season, Wm. R. Marshall returned from the St. Croix to St. Anthony. It has already been stated that he came over in the fall of 1847, made a claim, cut some logs for a cabin, but, being unable to procure a team to haul them to the site selected, he returned to St. Croix. Now he was back at St. Anthony, determined to perfect his claim, build his cabin and make this his permanent home, and he had brought his brother Joseph with him. He soon built two houses, and in one of them, which was on Main Street, "above the former residence of John Rollins," he and his brother Joe established their store, which Gov. Marshall always claimed was the first store or merchandising establishment in Minneapolis; he contended that R. P. Russell's "wheelbarrow load of goods" in the Patch residence was not, properly speaking, a store. The first weddings, it will be remembered, were those of the then young "merchant princes" of their time, R. P. Russell and Joe Marshall, and the two pretty Patch girls.

W. R. Marshall was a man of various accomplishments. He was a good land surveyor, and soon after his arrival Frank Steele engaged him to survey his town and lay it off into streets, alleys, blocks, and lots. Marshall had his own surveyor's compass and chain with him, and the work was soon properly done, for Marshall was a good surveyor. In his written account of his survey on this occasion, made many years subsequently, he said that he tried to secure good-sized lots and wide streets. The lots were generally 66 feet wide and 165 feet in depth. All the streets were 80 feet wide. Main Street, running up and down the river, was surveyed as 80 feet wide, but in places the survey did not include certain projections over the river bank, and where these unsurveyed portions were the street was often 100 feet wide or more. Warner

& Foote say that Main Street was "made 100 feet wide," by the survey, but this is a mistake.

The State Historical Society has lately come into possession, by purchase, of Gov. Marshall's plat or map of his survey of the original town site of St. Anthony, or as the plat calls it, "St. Anthony Falls." This document is in fine preservation and not only interesting but instructive. The certificate attached is in Gov. Marshall's handwriting, quite legible, and reads:

"St. Anthony Falls, Oct. 9th, 1849.

"I hereby certify that the map hereunto attached is a correct plat of a Town survey made by me for Arnold W. Taylor, Franklin Steele, and Ard Godfrey. Said town being located on sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in Township No. twenty-nine north (and) of Range No. twenty-four west of 4th Meridian.

"W. R. Marshall, Surveyor."

The map was recorded in the office of Hon. Wm. Holcombe, (afterward Lieutenant Governor, etc.) then Register of Deeds for "Washington County" (State or Territory not named) at Stillwater, as per his certificate attached:

"Register of Deeds' Office County of Washington.

"I hereby certify that the annexed Town Plat of St. Anthony Falls, certificate of survey, or acknowledgment was this day received in this office for record, at 6 o'clock P. M., and was thereupon duly recorded in Book A of Town Plats, on pages 36, 37, and 38.

"Done at Stillwater, Nov. 10, 1849.

"W. Holcombe, Register."

At that date Washington County had been created and its seat of justice established at Stillwater just 14 days; the Territorial Legislature had so enacted Oct. 27. Why the survey was recorded at Stillwater and not at St. Paul cannot be explained. At that day St. Anthony was in Ramsey County, whose county seat was St. Paul.

It will be noted in Marshall's certificate the names of Arnold W. Taylor and Ard Godfrey appear as co-partners with Mr. Steele in the ownership of the town. The truth is that Arnold W. Taylor, whom certain Minneapolis histories call "Mr. Arnold," had purchased half of Mr. Steele's interest for \$20,000, but Ard Godfrey was best known as Mr. Steele's mill-builder, and certainly not regarded as prominently a town proprietor. What his real interest was cannot now be said. Mr. Taylor had visited the place the previous summer; Seymour saw him there. He was a rich Bostonian, and, like many other rich men, had imperfections of character which rendered him personally disagreeable to others. In January, 1852, Mr. Steele was glad to purchase his interest in the town at an advance of \$5,000, paying him \$25,000.

In Marshall's survey Bottineau's interest is not referred to; Warner & Foote's History is authority for the account, on a subsequent page, of the survey of his lots. Marshall's original survey was fourteen and one-half blocks up and down the river by four blocks back from the river. The streets parallel with



the river were in order, Main, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Streets. The street starting opposite the Falls and running back from and perpendicularly to the river northeasterly was called Cedar Street; it is now Third Avenue Southeast. The first street down the river from Cedar was Spruce, now Fourth Avenue Southeast; then came in order Spring, Maple, Walnut, Aspen, Birch, and Willow, now respectively Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Avenues Southeast.

Westward or up the river from Cedar Street (now Third Avenue S. E.) and running parallel with it were, in order, Pine, Mill, Bay, Linden, and Oak Streets, now respectively Second, First, and Second Avenues Southeast, Central Avenue, and First and Second, Avenues Northeast.

#### BOTTINEAU HAS HIS LOTS "FIXED."

Pierre Bottineau, the French half-blood, who had always been on the Northwestern frontier and had never seen a city, and who owned so much of St. Anthony realty, outside of the Steele & Arnold survey, was impressed with what Marshall had done for Frank Steele's property. He could not read, and therefore he had never read of a city and did not know how one was constructed; but he heard Steele and Marshall and Cheever and others comment on Marshall's work, and some months afterward he said to the surveyor: "you jist take my land and fix him same lak M'sien Steele land." Asked for particulars, he threw up his hands carelessly and replied: "O, fix him lak you please, same lak M'sien Steele, but do as you please." Thereupon Marshall "fixed" it accordingly.

Siméon P. Folsom, who had just come to the place from Prairie du Chien, after a term of service in the Mexican War, had begun a survey before Marshall's, but it was incomplete, imperfect, and was superseded by the new survey.

#### MARSHALL NAMES THE TOWN, "ST. ANTHONY FALLS."

Mr. Steele had already chosen the name of his town, as simply St. Anthony; but Marshall added the word "Falls" to the designation on the map and it was so recorded. Marshall claimed that "St. Anthony Falls" was already so well known that the name would advertise the place and at once identify its locality. Everybody would know that a town had been laid out at the famous cataract. But in time Steele said "St. Anthony Falls" was "too big a mouthful for a man to spit out at once," and plain St. Anthony was better because shorter.

#### WILLIAM RAYNEY MARSHALL.

Marshall was far above mediocrity as a man and as a character. He was born in Boone County, Mo., but mainly reared in Illinois. He was largely self-educated, had acquired book-keeping and a knowledge of business, had "picked up" surveying and civil engineering, and learned much else by reading and private

study. He had been a farmer in Illinois, a lead miner at Galena and in Wisconsin, a lumberman on the St. Croix, was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature in 1848, and when he came to St. Anthony he was well prepared to fight the battle of life there or anywhere. Long afterward, when he had been Legislator, Commissioner, colonel, brevet-brigadier, Governor, etc., he described, in a public address, (which was printed) his impressions of his first view of St. Anthony Falls after he had hiked over from the St. Croix, with his knapsack on his back, to see them:

"When, with weary feet, I stood at last, in the afternoon of that day, on the brink of the Falls, I saw them in all their beauty and grandeur, unmarred by the hand of man, and in such beauty of nature as no one has seen them in the past 22 years. As the light of the fast-declining sun of that autumn day bathed the tops of the trees and the summits of the gentle hills and left the shadows of the wooded islands darkling the waters, and as the plunging, seething, deafening Falls sent up the mist and set its rainbow arching the scene, I was filled with a sense of the awe-inspiring in nature such as I have rarely since experienced. At that time (October, 1847) two or three claim shanties were the only human habitations there."

Governor Marshall was apparently a meek and mild-mannered man, as gentle as a woman and as sweet-voiced as a girl. But his stout arms and hard fists had carried him safely and triumphantly through the battling lead miners of Galena, and he came to St. Anthony just after he had licked Jim Purrington, the bully of the St. Croix. Moreover, when he became Colonel of the Seventh Minnesota, he charged the Indians, sword in hand, at Wood Lake and rode them down and afterward captured hundreds at Wild Goose Nest Lake; and when he went South to Nashville and Tupelo he raged in battle like a son of thunder. In the attack on Mobile he received a grisly wound in the neck from a Confederate musket ball; yet, when the surgeons had bound it up, he mounted his horse, and in his capacity of general in command of a division galloped at the head of his men square up against the Confederate line and disposed them for the fighting. This was the man that laid out St. Anthony, opened its first store, and made so many good fights for the town in its early existence.

At different periods Gov. Marshall was prominent as a business man. He was a merchant, a banker, a real estate dealer, a newspaper proprietor and editor, etc. He was in ill health in the later years of his life and died at Pasadena, California, Jan. 8, 1896. He was buried in Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul.

#### THE FIRST FERRY.

Meanwhile another important feature of improvement had been added to St. Anthony. For a long time the only means of crossing the river directly at the Falls was by fording on the ledge at the foot of Nicollet Island, and this could be done only at low water and before the dam was built. The current was swift and horses required sharp shoes to

prevent their slipping on the rocks. At Boom Island the current was less rapid, and here crossings were made in canoes. One old Indian woman, of Cloud Man's band, who, however, lived near the Government Mill and was noted for her skill in catching fish, ferried many persons across the river at this point in her log canoe.

In 1847 Mr. Steele established the first ferry. It ran only between Nicollet Island and the west bank. Teams wishing to cross from the east side had to follow the ledge of the cataract to the foot of Nicollet Island, and thence up the Island to the ferry landing. The ferry was a flatboat attached to a rope stretched across the stream and fastened to large posts at either end. The boat was constructed at Fort Snelling of lumber brought from the St. Croix. The ferry was of great convenience in crossing the river between Fort Snelling and St. Anthony, and as time passed became indispensable.

R. P. Russell, as Steele's agent, took charge of the ferry, whose track across the river was substantially where afterward was the route of the suspension bridge, and a little hut was built for the ferryman on the island. The first ferryman was a voyageur from the Fort named Dubois. (some Minneapolis histories call him "Dubey.") Edgar Folsom, a brother of Simeon P., came late in the fall of 1847, and the next summer took charge of the ferry and with the help of an employe ran it one season. He met with so many mishaps that he was quite disgusted with the business. On one occasion the boat rope threw him twenty feet into an ice-pack, and he nearly lost his life.

At another time (and this story is vouched for as true) Miss Sallie E. Bean, the daughter of Reuben Bean, who lived at the old mill, on the west side, was out in her canoe above the falls. She was raised on the Illinois river and knew how to manage a canoe, but this time she lost her paddle and her little craft floated against the ferry rope. In an instant she was struggling for her life in the deep water. However she contrived to clutch the rope to which she clung until Folsom paddled out in another canoe and rescued her.

#### ESCAPES DEATH AND MATRIMONY.

When he had borne her safely ashore, Folsom nervily said to the girl that he thought she ought to marry him as a reward for having saved her life. "But for me you would have drowned," he said; "for you could hardly have saved yourself." Folsom was quite plain featured, and gazing at him a moment the satiric damsel, with affected alarm, exclaimed: "O, put me back on the rope!"

The incident became known and Folsom soon resigned. He was succeeded by Captain John Tapper, of noble memory, (and who died recently), and who operated it until the bridge was built, in which work he assisted, and then he was given charge of the bridge and collected tolls on it for several years.

In her usually correct narration of early incidents in her book "Floral Homes," (p. 203) Miss Harriet

E. Bishop says that Miss Bean's father rescued her. Editor Goodhue, of the Minnesota Pioneer, got the particulars, from first hands. He was a member of Judge Meeker's grand jury which convened at the Government Mill in the summer of 1849 and took dinner at the hospitable table of Reuben Bean, in the little hut adjoining the Mill. From the family he obtained the details of the incident and thus related them in the next issue (August 16, 1849,) of the Pioneer:

#### *A Fortunate Rescue.*

"A few days since Miss S. E. Bean, a young lady residing on the west side of the Falls, experienced a scene of romantic peril. She left home for the school which she attends on the east side of the river. When she arrived at the ferry, the young man usually in attendance was absent; she, therefore, took the canoe and proceeded alone. When about two-thirds of the way across the stream, a flaw of wind somehow carried away her paddle, leaving her helpless. A short distance below the ferry the current, which is everywhere rapid, begins to accelerate in its descent towards the Falls, which are only a few rods below. Had it not been for the ferry rope, which is stretched from shore to shore, Miss Bean must inevitably been carried to a swift destruction; for the boat, after descending a short distance, was seized up by the rope and received such a jerk and lifting up that the young lady was thrown into the dangerous water. In an instant, however, she seized the rope and saved herself from either sinking or being swept over the Falls. She nerved her strength to the occasion, and even worked her way along the rope for some five rods. When her strength was almost exhausted, Mr. Edgar Folsom, the ferryman, arrived with a boat and saved her."

#### THE BOOM OF 1849.

St. Anthony grew very steadily, even during the winter of 1849, and in the spring advanced rapidly. Stanchfield says that before Gov. Ramsey, the new Territorial Governor, proclaimed the organization of Minnesota Territory, which was June 1, 1849, "a busy town had grown up called St. Anthony, built mostly by New England immigrants and presenting the appearance of a thriving New England village." Steele's mill ran day and night in order to supply the demands for lumber for houses, which were going up all over the place. They were built chiefly of green pine lumber; there was no time to wait for it to become seasoned. When dry lumber had to be used it was hauled across from Stillwater. Carpenters and other skilled workmen, as well as common laborers, were scarce, for Steele's mill company employed all that could possibly be used on the mill improvements.

When river navigation opened in 1849 immigrants came in what for the time was considered great numbers. They came to St. Paul by steamboat, and then in vehicles to St. Anthony, for at that date St. Paul was the head of navigation. Both St. Paul and St.

Anthony doubled their improvements and population in 1849. At St. Anthony among the new improvements was a store in a fairly sized building erected by Daniel Stanchfield, who put in a general stock of merchandise and did a thriving business. Anson Northrup commenced the erection of the St. Charles Hotel and finished it the following year; in 1848 he had built the American House, (first called the Rice House) at St. Paul, and it was opened in June, 1849.

#### MINNESOTA'S GOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY IS SET UP.

As has been stated the last official act of President James K. Polk, on the night of March 3, 1849, was the signing of the bill creating Minnesota Territory. Polk was a Democrat, but his administration did not last long enough to allow him to appoint members of his party as officers of the new Territory. The incoming Whig President, Gen. Zachary Taylor, attended to the selection of the officials, with the result that they were all Whigs. He appointed Alexander Ramsey, an ex-member of Congress from Pennsylvania, to the position of Territorial Governor; Chas. K. Smith, of Ohio, Secretary; Henry L. Moss, of Stillwater, District Attorney; Col. Alexander M. Mitchell, of Ohio, Marshal; Aaron Goodrich, of Tennessee, Chief Justice of the Territorial Court, and David Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and Bradley B. Meeker, of Kentucky, Associate Justices. The Territory was divided into three districts, and each Judge presided over a district. In cases of appeal all three of the Judges sat en banc; but in every such case the Judge whose decision had been appealed from took no part in the final decision.

All of the appointees reached the scene of their duties in proper course. The Governor and his wife arrived at St. Paul, May 27, but suitable quarters could not be found for them in the village which, according to Editor Goodhue, (quoted in Williams' History, p. 208) had but 30 buildings in April, although Seymour says (p. 99 of his sketches) that in June he counted 142. Governor and Mrs. Ramsey, by cordial invitation, were for some weeks the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sibley in the historic old Sibley house (still preserved by the Daughters of the American Revolution) at Mendota. The first Governor's mansion was a small frame cottage on West Third Street, St. Paul, (which afterward became the noted hotel called the New England House) and was first occupied June 25, 1849.\*

June 1 Gov. Ramsey and the Judicial officers prepared and published the celebrated "First of June Proclamation," which announced that Territorial officers had been appointed and had assumed their duties, and also declared: "Said Territorial Government is declared to be organized and established, and

all persons are enjoined to obey, conform to, and respect the laws thereof accordingly." June 11, the Governor divided the Territory into three judicial districts. St. Anthony was in the Second District. Associate Justice Meeker was appointed the Judge and ordered to hold court "at the Falls of St. Anthony" on the third Monday in August and February following. The boundaries of the district by political divisions could not be given, because there were no such divisions then.

#### THE FIRST BOUNDARIES OF MINNESOTA.

When Minnesota was made a Territory the boundaries were more comprehensive than at present. The Territory lay between the St. Croix River on the east and the Missouri on the west, and between the Canadian boundary on the north and the Iowa line on the south, including, however, a great part of what is now South Dakota down to the Missouri River and eastward to Sioux City. The southern boundary was as at present except that from the northwest corner of Iowa the line extended "southerly along the western boundary of said State to the point where said boundary strikes the Missouri River."

The western boundary ran from Sioux City up the middle of the Missouri to the mouth of the northern White Earth River (about 60 miles east of Fort Buford, or the western line of North Dakota), and thence up that river to the British boundary. The northern and eastern lines were as at present. The area of the entire Territory was about 150,000 square miles, or 96,000,000 acres in extent; but of this vast area less than a million acres were open to white settlement.

#### THE FIRST CENSUS.

Pursuant to a provision in the Organic Act, the Governor ordered John Morgan, then sheriff of St. Croix County, to take an accurate enumeration of all the inhabitants within the Territory June 11, full-blood Indians excepted. The census was to include mixed-blood people who were living "in civilization," and to exclude those living in barbarism. The sheriff and his deputies worked hard, and some of them traveled far, in the prosecution of their duties, but doubtless their work was quite inaccurate. Animated themselves and stimulated and encouraged by everybody to boom the Territory, their count by no means understated the population.

The returns showed a population in the entire Territory of 3,058 males and 1,706 females a total of 4,764. Unfortunately St. Anthony was counted with Little Canada, the French settlement north of St. Paul. The aggregate population of St. Anthony and Little Canada was 352 males and 219 females, or 571 in all.

The census gave St. Paul a white and mixed blood population of 840; Stillwater, 609; Pembina, 637. Crow Wing, both sides of the river, 214; Wabashaw and Root River, 114; Fort Snelling, 38; Mendota, 122; soldiers, women, and children in Forts Snelling and Ripley, 317, etc., etc.

\* St. Paul secured the Territorial Capital only by the efforts of Delegate Sibley. He prepared and introduced the organic act in which St. Paul was designated as the seat of government; but Senator Douglas, who had charge of the bill in Congress, struck out St. Paul, and inserted Mendota. He had visited the Territory and thought Pilot Knob would be a fine site for a State House. It was with difficulty that Sibley induced him to consent to the change to St. Paul.

As stated, St. Anthony and Little Canada, being in one election district, were counted together. In taking the census only the names of the heads of households were recorded; the number of inmates of each household was given numerically, by sexes, thus: "Calvin A. Tuttle, 4 males, 2 females; total 6."

The following is from the Journals of the Territorial Council and House for 1849—the Council Journal printed by McLean & Owens and the House Journal by J. M. Goodhue, bound in one volume—and is believed to be a list of the families and heads of households in each in the St. Anthony sub-district of the Third Council District, on June 11, 1849, when the first census was taken:

Heads of Households.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Calvin A. Tuttle .....	4	2	6
E. P. Lewis .....	4	2	6
C. A. Loomis .....	5	3	8
Benj. La Fou .....	2	2	4
Edmond Brisette .....	3	3	6
Charles Mousseau .....	7	4	11
John Reynolds .....	7	3	10
Ard Godfrey .....	43	7	50
Wm. Marat .....	3	3	6
Wm. D. Getchell .....	5	4	9
S. Huse .....	7	5	12
R. Furnell .....	10	5	15
Daniel Stanchfield .....	4	0	4
John Stanchfield .....	2	0	2
G. M. Lowe .....	4	1	5
A. E. C. ....	7	3	10
— Rondo, (?) .....	5	3	8
Joseph Reasche .....	6	5	11
Peter Bottineau .....	17	5	22
Michel Reasche .....	1	2	3
John Banfil .....	7	2	9
Wm. Line .....	3	1	4
Wm. Freeborn .....	5	3	8
Alex. Paul .....	4	3	7

Heads of Households.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Louis Auge .....	4	6	10
Saml. J. Findlay .....	4	3	7
	<u>173</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>253</u>

Thus there were 26 households with an average of nearly 10 to the household.

Of the foregoing it is known that several of the heads of households lived beyond the confines of St. Anthony. Charles Mousseau lived on the shore of Lake Harriet on the west side of the river, on the claim which had been occupied by the missionary brothers, Gideon H. and Saml. W. Pond, nearly 15 years before. "Rondo," if it was Joseph Rondo that was meant, lived east of the village, as did William Marat, (or Marette.) Louis Auge (pronounced O-zhay) and Saml. J. Findlay also lived on the west side, well down toward Fort Snelling. Benj. La Fou's residence may be considered doubtful. His name appears twice in the list of householders of the combined precincts, and he lived out Little Canada way. He and his household were counted twice.

Circumstantial evidence indicates that the entire census of the Territory was "padded" largely and even shamefully. St. Anthony was not an exception. It is difficult to believe that the little log cabins of the village accommodated an average of 10 persons to the cabin. Ard Godfrey is given 43 males, mill-hands or lumbermen; it is said he had only 25.

#### FIRST POSTOFFICE AT ST. ANTHONY.

In 1848 the population of the village of St. Anthony had increased until a postoffice was demanded and made necessary. A petition to the National Postoffice Department was favorably considered and the office established. Upon the recommendation of Frank Steele, and nearly every citizen of the village, Ard Godfrey, Steele's millwright, was appointed postmaster, and he held the position until in 1850.

## CHAPTER IX.

### PRIMITIVE SCENES AND CONDITIONS.

ST. ANTHONY IN ITS FIRST DAYS AS DESCRIBED BY WRITERS AND ACTUAL RESIDENTS—E. S. SEYMOUR, THE NOTED NORTHWESTERN TRAVELER AND DESCRIPTIVE WRITER, PRESENTS WORD PAINTINGS OF THE LITTLE FRONTIER VILLAGE IN 1849—EDITOR GOODHUE, OF THE FIRST MINNESOTA NEWSPAPER, MAKES THE FIRST PRINTED MENTION OF THE TOWN—ONE OF THE FIRST LADY RESIDENTS GIVES REMINISCENCES OF PIONEER DAYS AND DOINGS.

Very early in its career, when there were but a few log cabins on the site, descriptive writers visited St. Anthony and its noted Falls and made them known to the outside world.

#### SEYMOUR DESCRIBES ST. ANTHONY IN 1849.

In the summer of 1849 Mr. E. Sanford Seymour, of Galena, an accomplished writer, (died in 1852) visited Minnesota and spent several weeks in the vicinity of St. Paul and St. Anthony. In his volume of "Sketches of Minnesota," printed in 1850, he describes (on page 120 et seq.) the situation at St. Anthony in the summer of 1849:

"\* \* \* We spent the forenoon in examining the curiosities about the Falls. The river at this point is 627 yards in width, and is divided into two unequal channels by Cataract Island, which extends several rods above and below the Falls, and is about 100 yards wide. This is an elevated, rocky island, covered with trees and shrubbery. At the upper end of this island a dam is thrown across the eastern channel, so that a larger portion of the river flows through the western channel, which is about 310 yards wide. There the rapids commence many rods above the perpendicular fall, the water foaming and boiling with great violence whenever it meets a rock or other obstruction. Reaching the verge of the cataract, it precipitates itself perpendicularly about 16 feet. \* \* \*

"The upper rock over which the water flows and falls is limestone, several feet in thickness. It rests upon a crumbling sandstone, whose particles are so slightly cemented together that it is with difficulty a solid specimen can be obtained. The water enters the extensive rents which cross the strata above the Falls, gradually washes out the particles of sand on which the limestone ledge rests, causes these particles to loosen and sink, and then huge blocks are detached and precipitated into the rapids beneath. This sandstone is more easily washed away than the shale under Niagara Falls.

"These Falls were named by Father Hennepin for his patron saint, Saint Anthony of Padua. They are appropriately called by the Chippewas 'Kah-Kah-be-Kah' or seveder rock, and the Sioux call them, 'Hkah-hkah,' from 'e-kah-kah,' to laugh."

Here as well as elsewhere it may be said that the Sioux did not name the Falls from their name for

the verb to laugh; they named them from their phrase for waterfalls, or water that falls and then takes a curling or whirling motion. In very many instances a Sioux noun in the plural is described by a double adjective of description. *Pah-shah* means red head; but the Sioux for red heads, or more than one head, is *pah shah-shah*. The Sioux word for curl is *hkah*, which is difficult of pronunciation because of the hawking sound involved. The Sioux for water that falls and curls is *Minne hkah*—that is water considered in the singular number. Water composing a falls or cataract is considered in the plural, and the phrase for a cataract, a rapids, or a waterfall is *Minne hkah-hkah*.

The Sioux called the Falls of St. Anthony, "*Minne hkah-hkah*," meaning, "where the curling and whirling waters fall." The old Sioux now in the State still call them, and even Minneapolis, by the old name. They called and still call, the Chippewas, "*Hkah-hkah Tonwan*," or the Falls People, "*Hkah-hkah*," meaning waterfalls, or rapids, and "*Tonwan*" meaning people or village. When they first knew the Chippewas the latter lived at the Falls, or Rapids, of Sault Ste. Marie, or St. Mary's Falls, and the name given them then was always used.

The beautiful and now celebrated little waterfall called *Minnehaha*—interpreted by those who don't know the Sioux language as meaning "laughing water,"—was of course known to the old Sioux, but they had no distinctive name for it, simply calling it, "*minne-hkah ehe-stina*," or the little waterfall—*ehe-stina* (accent on first syllable) means little. The Sioux word for laugh, as a verb, is *e-khah*, accent on first syllable. Laughing water in Sioux is *Minne-e-khah*. St. Anthony Falls is the true "*Minne-hkah-hkah*"—or "*Minnehaha*." (See Riggs's or Williamson's Dictionaries of the Sioux Language.)

Further describing conditions at St. Anthony, Mr. Seymour wrote:

"There are various opinions with regard to the practicability of improving the river for steamboat navigation to within a short distance of the Falls. St. Anthony City, on the east side of the river, about a mile below the Falls, and below the worst rapids, has been laid out with a view probably of its ultimately being the head of navigation; but the more general opinion seems to be that the improvement of the river to that point will be attended with too much expense.

to be attempted before the country above shall have become quite populous. \* \* \*

"A dam is thrown across the eastern channel from the main land to the upper end of the island, a distance of about 400 feet, and extending thence up stream about 350 feet to another island above, thus forming the two sides of a right-angled triangle, and affording, in the present stage of low water, an excellent promenade. The foundation on which the dam is constructed is a smooth limestone rock, presenting at its surface a level plane or floor, to which the timber is attached by bolts, and the structure thus formed seems capable of resisting the utmost violence of the waters. This horizontal plane of limestone rock occupies the bed of the channel from the dam to the perpendicular fall, some forty rods below, and affords an excellent foundation for the erection of mills. The dam is so constructed as to admit of 18 flumes, extending at regular intervals along its course and capable of propelling 18 saws or other machinery. Two saws are now in operation and cutting at the lowest estimate, 13,000 feet of lumber daily. The head obtained at the lowest stage of water is eight feet.

"Mr. Steele, the principal proprietor, informed me that he made a claim here in 1837. The improvement of the water power was commenced in the autumn of 1847, and the saws commenced running in the autumn of 1848. The land, including the town-site and the water power, was entered at the U. S. Land Office last summer (1848) by Mr. Steele, at \$1.25 per acre, under his claim or pre-emption. The expense of the improvements are estimated by him at \$35,000. Mr. A. W. Taylor, of Boston, who is here to-day, has recently purchased one of the water powers for about \$20,000.

"The mill has not been able to supply the demand for lumber, which is taken as fast as it can be sawed at \$12 per thousand feet for clear stuff and \$10 for common. The logs were obtained this season on Run and Crow Wing Rivers, which are tributaries of the Mississippi. Pine timber is said to abound on the upper tributaries of the latter river in inexhaustible quantities.

"Two long and narrow islands extending from the western end of the dam nearly a mile up the river form a secure harbor or mill-pond for an immense number of logs. Another dam might be constructed below the other, across the eastern channel, where there is a perpendicular fall of 12 feet or more.

"The land on the opposite side of the river is included in the military reservation of Fort Snelling; a house and mills were erected here for the use of the garrison nearly thirty years ago. They were formerly protected by a sergeant's guard, [five men] but have not been occupied recently. It is currently reported here that Hon. Robert Smith, of Illinois, has leased this property of the General Government for a term of years, and that he intends to put the mills in operation."

There are indications that when Mr. Seymour was here in 1849 he was writing a series of letters descriptive of the Minnesota country, probably to an Eastern journal, and that a compilation of these

sketches made up his "Sketches of Minnesota," a most admirable publication in every way. The expressions "to-day," "this morning," and the like, are common in the author's descriptions; apparently he neglected to omit them when he transferred his sketches to book form. Of St. Anthony in June, 1849, he writes:

"Saint Anthony, which is laid out on the east bank of the Mississippi, directly opposite the cataract, is a beautiful town-site. A handsome elevated prairie, with a gentle inclination toward the river bank, and of sufficient width for several parallel streets, extends indefinitely up and down the river. In the rear of this another bench of table land swells up some 30 feet high, forming a beautiful and elevated plateau. A year ago there was only one [?] house here; now there are about a dozen new framed buildings, including a store [Marshall's] and a hotel, [Northrup's] nearly completed. During the summer it is expected that a large number of houses will be erected. Lots are sold by the proprietor [Frank Steele] with a clause in the deed prohibiting the retail of ardent spirits on the premises [for two years].

"Saint Anthony is eight miles from St. Paul and about the same distance from Mendota. It will probably be connected with the former place at no very distant day by a railroad; its manufacturing facilities will soon render such an improvement indispensable.

"Taking into consideration the amount of fall, the volume of water, the facility with which the water power may be appropriated, and the beautiful country by which it is surrounded, its proximity to the head of 20,000 miles of steamboat navigation in the Mississippi valley, and lastly its location in a healthy climate, there is not perhaps a superior water-power site in the United States than that of St. Anthony. *That it will eventually become a great manufacturing town there is no doubt.* Water-power in Minnesota is abundant, but this at St. Anthony is so extensive and so favorably situated, that it will invite a concentration of mechanical talent and of population whereby the necessary facilities for profitable manufacturing will be abundantly afforded. It is not, indeed, expected that a Lowell, of mushroom growth, will spring up here in a day; such a state of things, if practicable, is not desirable. But let the town only keep pace with the country and a *city will spring up* in these 'polar regions,' (as some people choose to call this country) sooner than is anticipated."

Mr. Seymour's predictions regarding the future of St. Anthony were the first of the kind made and published by a visitor. He lived to see them abundantly fulfilled. His description of the country too was remarkably accurate, as well as interestingly portrayed.

#### HE SEES CHIEF HOLE IN THE DAY.

While Mr. Seymour was at St. Anthony three Chippewa chiefs from Crow Wing River were there and he saw them and interviewed them. They came down to collect from Daniel Stanchfield the 50 cents per pine tree which he, as the agent of Mr. Steele, had

promised to pay them when the year before they were logging on the Crow Wing. Mr. Seymour writes:

"Three chiefs of the Chippewa tribe are here today from Crow Wing River. They have had some difficulty with a person (Stanchfield) who has been engaged during the past winter in cutting pine logs on their land for which a stipulated sum was to be paid. They detained the logs and have come down to arrange the matter. One of them (Hole in the Day) was dressed in a fine broadcloth frock coat, red leggings and moccasins, a fine shirt, a fashionable fur hat, with a narrow brim and surmounted by a large and beautiful military plume. About 50 silver trinkets were suspended from each ear. He held in his hand a pipe made of red pipestone, which had a wooden stem about four feet long."

#### SEYMOUR SEES MORE.

In the latter part of June (1849) Mr. Seymour and a companion set out in a spring-wagon from St. Paul for Sauk Rapids and other points on the upper Mississippi. At that date Willoughby & Powers ran a three-seated open spring-wagon on daily trips between St. Paul and St. Anthony—Seymour calls it an "open stage"—and there was no public conveyance farther northward; but freight wagons, in considerable numbers, were always on the road between St. Paul and Fort Gaines, (afterward called Fort Ripley) on the east side of the river, six miles below the mouth of Crow Wing.

St. Anthony had no hotels or "taverns" then. Unless a traveler met with a hospitable settler willing to share his crowded quarters, he had to "camp out." In all cases where a settler furnished entertainment he made no charge for it, although there was great complaint then at the high cost of living; for corn was \$1 per bushel, oats 50 cents, flour \$11 a barrel, butter 37½ cents a pound, eggs 25 cents a dozen, but pork was only \$6 a hundred and venison and other "wild meat" were very cheap.

Passing by St. Anthony, on the road up the eastern bank of the river about three miles, Seymour says he saw a few houses and cultivated farms. Leaving the river he struck out northeast over Cold Spring Prairie for John Banfil's house, or "tavern" which was eight miles from St. Anthony, on Rice Creek, near its junction with the Mississippi, and became the site of Fridley. Banfil had a big house, for the times, and a large framed barn, but every night his house was filled with travelers and his barn, although it had stalls for 40 horses, was overflowing. He told Seymour that often 20 horses and mules had to stand out of doors all night because there was no room for them. These teams belonged to freight wagons which were engaged in hauling goods and supplies to the upper country, and their drivers were, for the most part, the people that crowded the house.

Between Banfil's and Sauk Rapids all of the few houses were "stopping places" where the traveler might find food and shelter. At Antoine Robert's Run River Ferry there was a log cabin occupied by Robert himself and Wm. Dahl, both bachelors. This

cabin was a tavern, too. Here is the site of Anoka, and it is said that Robert's cabin was the first house in the place. The tavern had no beds, and guests slept on the floor, using their own blankets.

Cold Spring Prairie, before mentioned, was named from a remarkable spring of water in the Mississippi, at the Prairie's eastern border. It boiled up, from a considerable depth, within a foot or so from the water's edge, and with such force that it threw up gravel and pebbles. It made a roaring, bubbling noise clearly audible 200 feet away. The spring was ten feet in diameter, and its water, where not mingled with that of the Mississippi, was ice-cold. Seymour caught a handful of pebbles as they were thrown up by the spring.

Seymour went on up to Sauk Rapids, stopped at Gilman's famous old frontier hotel, which was crowded with guests, and returned to Simon P. Folsom's hotel, on Elk River. Folsom had been at St. Anthony for some time and made the preliminary survey of the place, but his survey was afterward supplanted by Marshall's. Subsequently he was a surveyor and prominent citizen of St. Paul.

#### FIRST NEWSPAPER IN MINNESOTA.

The first newspaper in Minnesota was called the *Minnesota Pioneer*, and the first number was issued at St. Paul, April 28, 1849. Under all the circumstances the paper was a very creditable publication and did very much indeed to advertise Minnesota Territory; twice as many copies of every issue were mailed to persons in other States as were sent to local subscribers.

Its editor and proprietor, James Madison Goodhue (for whom the county was named) was a scholar, a lawyer, and an accomplished writer, and in every number of his paper he set forth in attractive language the advantages presented by Minnesota to home-seekers and investors. He wrote without dictation from any one and had no master or boss. He had no mercy on bad men and their schemes and denounced them vigorously, and if he believed a man to be a thief or a scoundrel of any sort, he did not hesitate to say so—and he very often felt impelled to say so! He always had something good to say of Minnesota—not something foolishly extravagant and over laudatory, but something that was plausible and convincing and rang true. Hence what he said about the country was believed, and as a publicity agent he and his paper did a great deal of good for the Territory at a very small expense.

Goodhue's "*Minnesota Pioneer*" did much for St. Anthony at an early day. As soon as there was anything to be said about the village, the paper said it. The first Fourth of July celebration in the Territory was in 1849, and held at St. Paul. All outlying settlements participated. There was a procession, orations, etc., and at night a "grand ball" at the American House. The *Pioneer* noted that St. Anthony contributed to the celebration. Franklin Steele was marshal of the day and W. R. Marshall one of the managers of the ball.

GOODHUE'S MINNESOTA PIONEER BOOSTS ST. ANTHONY.

In its issue of August 9, 1849, the Pioneer contained a two-column article descriptive of St. Anthony, the Falls, and general surroundings, and this paper, which was written by Editor Goodhue himself, was certainly of advantage to the place. Describing the mills, the paper said:

"A very large sawmill, capable of making 2,000,000 ft. of lumber per annum, has been erected, and another mill of the most substantial and thorough description is in process of erection. It is the plan of the proprietors to erect mills enough to employ 18 or 20 saws, besides using all the water necessary for other machinery. For the present, lumber will be the leading interest of the place. The saws went into operation last autumn, and have had no rest since, night or day, except Sundays, and yet the demand for lumber at the Falls and at St. Paul has not nearly been supplied. But, however many mills may be built, there will not be a sufficient supply of lumber for years to keep pace with the growth of Minnesota and our wants for building and fencing material."

Of the pine woods to the north and the consequent supply of material for the mills to work upon, the article was sure that:—

"There is no ground for apprehending a want of mill logs; for between the Falls of St. Anthony and the Pokagamon Falls [now near Grand Rapids and spelled Pokegama] which are said to be [but incorrectly so] practically another St. Anthony, 400 miles north—is a vast body of pine timber, perhaps the most extensive in the world, and into which the axe has as yet made no inroads. This region of pines is watered by the Crow Wing River, the Rabbit, and the Pine Rivers, and many other streams, and embosoms in its sombre shades of evergreen trees Winniepie Lake, Cass Lake, Leech Lake, Pokagamon Lake, and many other fine sheets of water. The pine region is also interspersed with many tracts of fine, rich lands which are destined to be cultivated and inhabited."

John Rollins's steamboat had not then been built, but the Mississippi above the Falls was being navigated, for the writer said:

"From the Falls of St. Anthony to Sauk Rapids the Fur Company has already opened navigation. Boats have been constructed this season, under the direction of Mr. Henry M. Rice, for towing. A tow-path has been prepared, and a boat towed by two horses has made several trips, loaded each trip with 100 barrels of flour. Mr. Rice thinks the steamboat Senator could run the same trip, even as far as Pokagamon Falls; the only obstruction is a few boulders at Sauk Rapids, which could easily be removed in low water. If the experiment, which is about to be made, of running boats above the St. Peter's to the foot of the Falls shall succeed, there will then be only a mile or two of interruption to navigation [at St. Anthony] between St. Louis and Pokagamon Falls."

The editor was favorably impressed with the appearance of the place, declaring that:—

"The beauty of scenery at St. Anthony cannot be

exaggerated. We are particularly delighted with that bench of table land back of Water Street, some 30 feet high, running parallel with the river and from which one overlooks the Island and the Falls. Along this bench a row of houses has sprung into existence since our last visit. A healthier spot than St. Anthony cannot be found. Most of its inhabitants are from the lumber regions of Maine and are people of industry, energy, and enterprise. Those who are loafers and tipplers will find no encouragement at St. Anthony. Every person there works for a living. There is not a grog shop in town."

Sketching the place historically—and becoming thereby its first historian—Mr. Goodhue wrote:

"The water power here was first claimed by Mr. Franklin Steele twelve years ago [or in 1837.] Mr. Steele is the sutler at Fort Snelling, a most worthy officer, and a man who has done more than a little for Minnesota. He built the first [?] mills on the St. Croix and here. He is emphatically a pioneer. Laboring under disadvantages which no other man can imagine, in obtaining labor, tools, and materials for the work, he succeeded in time in building the dam and getting things in motion. He has expended at these Falls over \$50,000.

"A few months since Cushing & Company, of Massachusetts, having failed to comply with the conditions of their purchase of a part of this property from Mr. Steele, he sold one-half of the water power to Mr. A. W. Taylor, of Boston, a gentleman who seems to have had a keen perception of the capabilities of the place. Mr. Godfrey, [meaning Ard Godfrey] who is also one of the mill proprietors, is the operating agent of the mills. Under his thorough and efficient management, the business of the concern now seems to be abundantly profitable, with high promise of still greater and better things.

"Of St. Anthony we are constrained to say, in all sincerity, that a place more inviting to the invalid, the laborer, or the capitalist cannot be found in the East or the West, the North or the South. Nor can a more beautiful town site be found anywhere than St. Anthony, commencing at Mr. Cheever's landing—the head of navigation for the river below the Falls—and extending to the head of the Island, [Nicollet] where navigation above the Falls commences.

"Among the gentlemen interested in St. Anthony, besides those that reside here, we will mention the name of Franklin Steele, Hon. Mr. Sibley, Mr. Rice, Mr. Gilbert, Capt. Paul R. George, and several others whose names do not now occur to us. All of these men will be the last in the world to let St. Anthony stand still for want of capital, energy, and enterprise and fail to develop those mighty resources which the Creator has placed here so lavishly.

"\* \* \* To say nothing of the payment of Indian annuities at Fort Snelling and the demand for the productions of the lumber trade and industry, it is plain that other extensive mills and manufacturing must soon be built at St. Anthony; and these will employ multitudes of hands in the manufacture of all articles not of a light character that are most needed in this region, and thus build up a trade of exchanges between the town and the country."



As to the qualities of the surrounding country as an agricultural district he declared that:

"There is certainly no spot in our country where farming is likely to be so well rewarded as here. Farmers, especially of New England, if they could but once see our lands, would never think of settling on the bilious bottoms and the enervating prairies in the country south of us. The soils there may be a little more fertile, but the country is malarious and unhealthy, and what is fertility, what is wealth, without vigorous health and activity of body and mind? The considerations that will weigh more in future with the immigrants than heretofore will be our clear bracing air, an invigorating winter to give elasticity to the system, pure and balmy summers with no malaria and only health in their breezes, and water as pure and wholesome as the dews of heaven gushing from hill and valley."

And this much by way of prophecy:

"When we consider how soon the upper Mississippi will be placed in direct communication with the Atlantic by a railroad extending eastward from Galena, and by steamboat through the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers and the Great Lakes—a work already well in progress—it is not too much to predict for this young Territory and for the manufacturing interests of St. Anthony a rapidity of growth unparalleled even in the annals of Western progress."

#### A PIONEER LADY'S REMINISCENCES.

In the spring of 1848 Sherburn Huse,\* who had formerly resided at Machias, Maine, located with his family in St. Anthony, at what is now Eighth Avenue Southeast and Main Street. He had a wife and six children, and his family made quite an addition to the little community. Mr. Huse lived but two years, but some of his children have resided in Minneapolis for more than three-score years. His daughter, Amanda M. Huse, married Lucius N. Parker and lived at St. Anthony Falls until her death, October 18, 1913. Not long before her death Mrs. Parker dictated an article detailing her reminiscences of her earliest days in Minneapolis and this article was printed in the Minneapolis Journal of October 19, 1913, the day after her death.

The article itself is interesting and valuable history. Mrs. Parker was a lady of strong mental qualities. Her memories of early days were so ample and so accurate as to be well-nigh phenomenal. Her statements accord with established and undisputed historical facts, and she presents much that is new and original. Her article is well worth preserving in this history and is here given:

"My father was in poor health when we lived in the State of Maine, [so states Mrs. Parker in her article] and, believing that the much praised climate of Wisconsin Territory would be of benefit to him, it was decided during the winter of 1845-46 that in the following spring our family should undertake the journey. So, late in March, 1846, we left Machias, Me., by boat for Boston. Our party consisted of

our family only and included my father, Sherburn Huse; my mother, Hester Huse; my two brothers, Sanford and George S. Huse; my three sisters, Elvira (who was afterwards Mrs. Calvin C. Church, and later Mrs. John H. Noble); Jane, Evaline, and myself. We went from Boston to Albany partly by train and partly by team. At Albany we took a canal boat to Buffalo. At Buffalo we embarked on another boat for Milwaukee, and from the latter place we went to Madison, Wis., by team. It was central Wisconsin that we had in view when we left Maine, and, arriving at Madison, my father built a small frame house and we remained there until October, 1847. The attractions of the Dalles of St. Croix were even at that early date not unknown, and in the fall of 1847 we engaged a team and started for them. We made the journey by team from Madison to La Crosse, Wis., where we took the steamer Menomonie, which was in charge of Captain Orrin Smith, with its destination Stillwater, then in Wisconsin. On the steamer my parents met a Mr. Orange Walker, who was a miller in the little settlement of Marine, near Osceola, and near Stillwater. The result of many chats on the steamer caused my parents to change their destination to Stillwater, where we arrived in October, 1847.

"We were still in an unsettled condition in Stillwater when my father, who was an able millwright, received a letter from Franklin Steele, at St. Anthony, offering him interesting inducements to come to St. Anthony and assist him in the building of a saw-mill. Among the other inducements that Mr. Steele held out if he would come to St. Anthony was, that in addition to his wages, he would give my father a lot of ground in the vicinity of the proposed mill site, on which to build himself a home and that the first lumber that the proposed mill should saw when completed would go for that purpose.

"Mr. Steele's propositions being accepted, we left Stillwater for St. Anthony in May, 1848, and installed ourselves in a log cabin, located at what is now about Eighth Avenue Southeast and Main Street. This cabin had been built by French traders, and the locality for years after we moved there was known as Huse's Creek, as a small stream of water flowed near the door and blew away in a pretty spray over the bank of the Mississippi not far from our new home. My father at once took charge of the construction of the new mill, together with Caleb Dorr, Ard Godfrey, a Mr. Rogers, and my two brothers. While this mill was being built on the river bank at a point what now would be First Avenue Southeast, Caleb Dorr, my brother Sanford, who was then about 20 years old, and six others went up the Mississippi as far as Rum River, near where Anoka now stands, and cut down with axes enough trees during June to supply the new mill with lumber for a short time.

"As per the terms of the contract with Mr. Steele, the very first lumber sawed in this mill was turned over to my father, who, with my two brothers, carried it on their backs to what is now Second Avenue Southeast and Second Street, where they immediately began the erection of a six-room frame house. It was this corner lot, the northeast corner, that my father

\* The family name was originally spelled Hughes.

had selected, as per contract with Mr. Steele, on which to build his home. Beyond all peradventure this was the first frame house built and occupied in the town of St. Anthony. We moved into this house in October, 1848, while the upper part of it was yet unfinished. Ard Godfrey—who was building a house along somewhat similar lines that my father was building his, except with two additional rooms—finished his house shortly after ours was finished and moved into it in November, one month after we had become settled in ours. My father died in this house in 1850, and the house was damaged by fire upon two occasions, but was repaired along almost similar lines of the original, as my mother would permit of little modernizing.

"The social center of the settlement St. Anthony during the winter of 1848-49 was a two-story log house that had been erected by the owners of the new mill and directly across the street from it. This house had been erected for the purpose of boarding those who were employed in the mill, nearly twenty persons. The landlord during this winter was Calvin C. Church, who afterwards married my sister Hester. He was the Ward McAllister of the day and the principal mover in most social functions. There were a great many more Indians in and about St. Anthony during that winter than there were whites. They were always roaming and shifting about through the entire locality, and many of them were drawn there from many miles through curiosity to see the new mill and its wonders.

"It was almost a daily occurrence to find Indians in my mother's best parlor. They would walk in and through the little house boldly and stoically, usually seating themselves on the floor, and the members of the family would have to walk around them. Often they brought cranberries or other fruit to sell or trade. As I look back at them from this year, 1913, they were an audacious and useless lot, but at that time their visits were received as a matter of course and little attention was paid to them. One incident, however, that occurred on July 4, 1848, in my acquaintance with the 'noble red men,' was of more than passing moment.

"During the summer of 1848 there were only four marriageable white young women in St. Anthony. These were Miss Marion Patch (afterwards Mrs. R. P. Russell), Cora Patch, her sister, who afterward married Joseph Marshall, a brother of former Governor William R. Marshall; my sister, Jane Huse, who afterward married Charles Kingsley, and myself. As there were also only about ten or fifteen young unmarried women in St. Paul, the total supply in both towns of young women for dance and other social functions was somewhat limited. Therefore, when a dance of any pretensions was announced to take place in St. Paul, it was necessary to call upon the reserve force of young women in Minneapolis to fill out the 'sets.' When a dance took place in St. Anthony the four young women of that settlement were augmented by the buds and blossoms from St. Paul. Without this co-operation, a successful, well-rounded social

function—we called them 'parties' then—was impossible.

"On the evening of the Fourth of July in question, a dance had been announced to take place at Bass's hotel, in St. Paul. It was a small frame building on the same site at the corner of Third and Jackson streets, where the Merchants hotel now stands. Those who had the arrangements of the proposed dance in charge sent a Mr. Bissell as their emissary to collect the marriageable female contingent of St. Anthony. He arrived in an open Concord wagon, drawn by two horses. His disappointment was keen when Luther Patch, the father of the Patch sisters, would not let his daughters go. After many paternal instructions as to what constituted the proper conduct for young ladies who hoped for future social favors, my sister, Jane, and I climbed into the rear seat of the comfortable Concord and we started.

"At that time the government was transferring the Winnebago Indians from a reservation in Wisconsin to one above St. Anthony some distance. There were Indians everywhere, making the trip by slow stages. Thousands of them were camped on what is at present the campus of the State University, then known as Cheevertown.

"When we arrived at a point where a state reform school afterwards was built, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, we were stopped by a drunken Indian, who took hold of the bridle of one of the horses. He demanded whisky. He, and a sober companion had been to St. Paul, and, as was always the custom with all Indians, if one had gotten intoxicated, the other had remained sober to guard his associate. Mr. Bissell struck the Indian who had interrupted our journey over the head with the butt of his whip, and forced him to release his hold on the bridle. When the sober Indian saw this he started for us, aiming an 18-inch revolver at our driver. The horses by this time were on the dead run, but the fleet-footed Indian was not to be shaken off so easily and he kept abreast of our buggy for more than a mile. Either caution or gallantry prevented him from aiming his ugly-looking weapon at either of us girls. This race against death was highly exciting, and when the half-crazed redman showed signs of exhaustion, and discovered that he could no longer keep abreast of our buggy, he fired at our driver, the shot knocking Mr. Bissell's hat into the road. After stopping at the first store in St. Paul so that Mr. Bissell could purchase new headgear, we continued on our way to the dance and we did not permit the incident of the ride to mar in any way the festivities of Bass's hotel. Among those present at that dance were: A. L. Larpenteur and wife, Benjamin Irvine, Miss Presley, Miss Amanda Irvine, and others, some thirty in all.

"The Indian's greeting, however, left its impression, for on our return home the next day, we did not return by the 'old river road,' through the avenues of teepees and lanes of the men of the forest, but more cautiously journeyed away around back of what is now Lake Como.

"It was one day in June, 1849, when Simeon Folsom, who, with his young wife, occupied a little log

house near a Mr. Denoyer's, on what was afterwards called 'the old St. Anthony road,' now University Avenue, sent a team to St. Anthony for me and Miss Margaret Farnham, who afterwards became Mrs. Frank Hildreth, to come to his house, as his wife had just died. When we arrived there the only other person at the house was Mrs. Patch, Mrs. R. P. Russell's mother. Miss Farnham and I rendered such comfort to the bereaved pioneer as was within our power, and as Mr. Folsom was worn out from his long watching and anxious care of his sick wife, it remained the duty of us two girls to 'sit up with the corpse.' It was considerably after midnight that we had fallen asleep, but were suddenly awakened by the sound of a terrific turmoil just outside of the door, caused by the dogs having been attacked by a pack of wolves. The combat became so fierce that the wolves had the dogs retreating and, finally, in their fear and confusion, the whole pack, dogs and all, burst through the door and continued the war at our feet.

"The howling and yelping of the desperate brutes had in the meantime aroused Mr. Folsom, and, as Miss Farnham and I made a dash for one door, Mr. Folsom opened another door and discharged his shotgun in the face of the pack. This caused confusion and fear among the wolves and gave the dogs renewed courage and the whole lot of them went racing across the prairie. The outer door was then securely bolted and barred, but the uncertainties of the situation prevented us from getting further sleep during the rest of the night.

"Had a city directory been compiled in May, 1848, of St. Anthony, the total list of females in the settlement would have read as follows: Mrs. Luther Patch, Miss Marion Patch, Miss Jane Huse, Mrs. Calvin Tuttle, Miss Cora Patch, Miss Amanda M. Huse, Mrs. Elvira Huse, Miss Evaline Huse, and not more than fifty males.

"My other sister, Hester (Mrs. John H. Noble) had married and remained in Stillwater.

"My father, Sherburn Huse, died at St. Anthony, Jan. 5, 1850, and as there was no such thing as a hearse in the settlement at that time, the very plain coffin was placed in a small, very ordinary express wagon, drawn by one horse. Dr. Foster, who was then a boy of about 12 years, drove the express wagon. My father was the first American buried in the old Maple Hill Cemetery.

"The Fourth of July ceremonies in St. Anthony took place where the exposition building now stands. The orator of the day—I have forgotten his name—was an imported one. He talked from an especially erected platform that was about three feet high. This platform was encircled by a single row of seats which was quite sufficient to accommodate all the white inhabitants of the locality. Quite a scattering of Indians stood around the outside of this circle. Such a thing as 'fireworks' were quite an unknown quantity, but what the celebration lacked in pyrotechnics it made up in enthusiasm. The real celebration that year was to be in the form of a dance at Bass's hotel, St. Paul. I left St. Anthony for this dance early in the afternoon and it was on this trip that I had one of my experiences with some ugly Indians which I

have related elsewhere. The Fourth of July celebration in 1849 was slightly more elaborate and the reported orator of the day came over from St. Paul.

"Miss Lucy Russell, now the wife of William L. Colbrath, was the first female white child born in St. Anthony, and my son, George B. Parker, was the first male white child born in the settlement. My other children still living are Mrs. Augustine Thompson, 56 Eleventh street North, Minneapolis; Frank B. Parker, of Tacoma, Wash., and Charles A. Parker, of New York City.

"There being no regularly ordained minister in St. Anthony at the time, I was married to Lucius N. Parker in my father's house, Sept. 16, 1849, by Rev. Mr. Hoyt of St. Paul. This house, as I have said before, was at what is now Second avenue Southeast and Second street. Just across the way was the Godfrey home.

"As was the custom of the country at the time, my husband and I were given a rude serenade called a charivari (or 'shivaree') by some of the young men and boys of the village. The ceremony proved to be very ill-timed. Within a short time of the hour that I was married, Mrs. Godfrey's daughter, Hattie, was born. Some eight or ten of the young men of the settlement had gathered under the shadows of the Godfrey house well supplied with tin cans, a whistle or two and gloried in the possession of one long tin horn.

"Almost simultaneously with the birth of Mrs. Godfrey's pretty little daughter, the charivari broke forth in all of its pandemonium, and the young mother became very much frightened, believing that the Indians had broken out on the warpath. Caleb Dorr, who boarded with Mr. Godfrey, was summoned post-haste to summon St. Anthony's only physician, Dr. Kingsley. Mr. Dorr's sudden dash out of the Godfrey house into the night scattered the charivari revelers in all directions, as they thought that the hurrying messenger was some champion of ours who had gone to summon others, and that vengeance was upon them.

"We, my husband and I, were a little premature in trying to establish our first pre-emption at what is now Second Avenue South and Third street, so we finally pre-empted 160 acres on the shores of Lake Harriet, adjoining the present home of General Charles McC. Reeve. This land we afterwards sold to Joel Bassett.\* I reside at present at 622 East Fifteenth street, Minneapolis.

"It would require an effort more than I would care to undertake to record from 1848 on down through the years the incidents, trials and triumphs of the valiant men and women who first settled at St. Anthony and Minneapolis. That task I leave to others. To them all a laurel wreath is due. As for myself, sixty-five years near the Falls of St. Anthony bring mists over pictures that were once vivid and declining age causes the eyes to turn toward a rainbow of another promise."

\* It seems that the Parker claim of 160 acres was on the south shore of Lake Harriet, now known as Linden Hills, while Calvin C. Church, the first husband of Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Parker's sister, pre-empted where the National Hotel now stands, at Second Avenue South and Washington Avenue.

## CHAPTER X.

### IN THE MORNING OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

THE FIRST COURT CONVENES IN THE HOUSE OF THE GOVERNMENT MILLER—FIRST ELECTIONS—SPIRITED CANVASS IN 1848 BETWEEN HENRY H. SIBLEY AND HENRY M. RICE, THE CAPTAINS OF THE FUR INDUSTRY, AND WHO CONTEST FOR THE POSITION OF DELEGATE IN CONGRESS FROM "WISCONSIN TERRITORY," AND SIBLEY WINS—ST. ANTHONY THEN IN WISCONSIN—FIRST ELECTIONS IN MINNESOTA TERRITORY, 1849, AND SIBLEY AGAIN ELECTED DELEGATE—THE CLOSE ELECTION OF 1850—JOHN H. STEVENS APPEARS AND BECOMES PROMINENT IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS—LIST OF VOTERS IN ST. ANTHONY IN 1849 AND 1850—THE FIRST SCHOOLS, STEAMBOATS, INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS, BUSINESS HOUSES, ETC., ETC.

#### THE FIRST COURT AT ST. ANTHONY.

In August, 1849, the few settlers at St. Anthony were reminded that they were again under the rule of law and order. A district court, with a real judge, a veritable sheriff, and a duly appointed foreman of a grand jury, assembled in their midst, was regularly opened and speedily closed. Saturday, August 25, pursuant to order and notice, Hon. Bradley B. Meeker, of Kentucky, one of the Territorial Judges of Minnesota, and the particular Judge for the district to which St. Anthony had been assigned, came up from St. Paul and convened what was called a court.

The proceedings of this tribunal were somewhat farcical. U. S. Marshal Henry L. Tilden was present. Judge Meeker appointed a crier and court was opened in due form. But there was no clerk, and therefore no records made with pen, ink, and paper and preserved. However, as there was nothing to record, no serious evil was done for the lack of a recorder. Franklin Steele was appointed foreman of a grand jury, and the name of only one other member of that body is known. There was no business for a grand jury to do anyhow,—no indictments and presentments demanded. Although it was a time when "there was no king in Israel," and "every man did that which was right in his own eyes," no offense against the law of nature, or of nations, or of the natural rights of man, had been committed.

The Minnesota Pioneer, the first newspaper in Minnesota, had been established just four months before Judge Meeker's court was held. Its editor, James M. Goodhue, attended and was the only other member of the grand jury besides Franklin Steele now certainly known. In the issue of the Pioneer of August 30, he related his experience in connection with the proceedings in the following article, never before re-printed:

"We had the pleasure of attending at the opening and final adjournment of Judge Meeker's Court at St. Anthony, and have the satisfaction of having served on the first grand jury ever impaneled in the Second Judicial District of Minnesota. Mr. Bean pro-

vided an excellent dinner last Saturday,\* embracing a very great variety of good things, for the people at Court. His Honor dismissed the jury with a very few handsome remarks. The crier adjourned the Court and the people took their departure. It was a day and an occasion which will long live in the memory of us all.

"After court adjourned the Marshal and several other gentlemen repaired to the Cavern under the Falls of St. Anthony. We made the entrance on the west side of the river under the west verge of the vast sheet of water. We found ourselves suddenly in a chamber nearly 100 feet in length and in width corresponding to the shape of an arc of a circle, the central width being about 15 or 20 feet and the elevation about 20 feet. On the back side is a wall of shelving rock leaning fearfully forward; overhead is a flat ledge over which the river pours; in front there is the grand curtain of water falling in an unbroken sheet, with a roar that might well pass for Nature's greatest bass notes. Compared with this exhibition the most superb melo-drama appears but insignificant."

The record of this so-called court is largely legendary. It has been often stated and printed that it convened in the old Government saw-mill, on the west bank; that the Judge sat on the saw-carriage and the spectators on the saw-logs and lumber; that after a little deliberation "the Sheriff," as U. S. Marshal Mitchell was thought to be, or at least was called, produced a gallon of whisky, which was soon drank, and as soon as it had fulfilled its mission, and every one felt that he could do anything but deliberate, the court adjourned "until Court in course."

Probably the nearest correct account of this court is given by the late Gen. R. W. Johnson, of St. Paul, and who was Frank Steele's brother-in-law. In a historical article published in the St. Paul Globe, Jan. 3, 1888, the General says that the court convened, not in the saw-mill, but in the little building hard by, then occupied as a residence by Reuben Bean, the

\* Court was ordered for Monday, August 27, but for some reason and somehow the date was changed to Saturday, August 25.

Government's miller; that, except opening and closing the court, no business was transacted, and that "the entire session did not last an hour."

In the first volume (p. 427) of the Atwater history, Judge Atwater records that the court was held "in the old Government building erected in 1822." By "building" is probably meant the miller's dwelling, for the writer says it was located "near the old Government mill"—not in the mill, but "near" it. This location is now the intersection of Second Street and Eighth Avenue South. Thus Atwater corroborates Gen. Johnson as to the identity of the building where the "court" was held.

But the learned and well informed jurist, by an apparent lapse of memory, makes a singular but gross mistake as to the county in which the old mill stood at the time. He says: "At the time of holding the first court, as above stated, the present site of Minneapolis was in the County of La Pointe, which extended from Lake Superior to the Minnesota River."

Now, La Pointe County did not comprise a foot of land in Southern Minnesota after 1840, in which year St. Croix County (Wisconsin) was created and assigned to Crawford for judicial purposes. But in 1847 St. Croix became independent of Crawford in judicial respects and had a court of its own at Stillwater, with Joseph R. Brown as clerk. Also, in that year St. Croix, Crawford, Chippewa, and La Pointe Counties constituted a Legislative district; and at the fall election Henry Jackson, the first merchant of St. Paul, was elected to represent it in the Legislature, and was the last Representative in that body from what is now Minnesota. The St. Anthony settlement was in St. Croix County.

In June, 1849, when Judge Meeker attempted to hold Court, Minnesota was an organized Territory, though not divided into counties. The mill where the court convened was in the Indian country. Judge Meeker's "court," therefore, was not held in any proper county! The Judge took up his residence at St. Anthony soon after his arrival in Minnesota. He acquired a considerable tract of land, a great part of which is now in the Midway district between St. Paul and Minneapolis. He was unmarried and kept bachelor's hall at Minneapolis for many years.

It is not generally known that Judge Meeker's appointment as U. S. Territorial Judge was confirmed only after a long delay and against much opposition. He was then a Whig—or at least declared he was—and a Kentuckian; but certain Kentucky Whigs of the variety known as "Old Hunkers" disliked him, and it was they who succeeded in holding up his confirmation from March, 1849, until in September, 1850. He was always very popular in Minnesota, however. The Legislature named a county for him, and he was always honored and respected here. When the Whig party was broken up, in 1853, he acted thereafter with the Democrats, as did many another former member of that old-time party, but he was never called a "turn-coat" for his action. He died at Milwaukee, in February, 1873.

#### FIRST POLITICAL CANVASSES AND CONTESTS.

The first public matter considered of essential consequence in a new American community is the election of the necessary officers and public servants to direct and manage the general welfare. The first election in which the few citizens of pioneer St. Anthony took part was held October 30, 1848, while they were yet citizens of "Wisconsin Territory," as was called the district west of the St. Croix left out by the admission of Wisconsin State. As has been stated, the Stillwater Convention chose H. H. Sibley Delegate to Congress from this district which was considered really Wisconsin Territory. It had once indisputably formed a part of that Territory and its people were not to blame that they had been cut off from the State when it was organized.

But the certificate of the Stillwater Convention was not considered all-sufficient for the admission of Sibley to the Congress; another certificate was necessary. Hon. John H. Tweedy, the Delegate from Wisconsin Territory when the State was admitted, was the proper Representative (perhaps) of the St. Croix district, claiming to be the Territory,—if there was such a Territory. Hon. John Catlin, the last Territorial Governor of Wisconsin, was very friendly to the project of organizing Minnesota. He suggested that, in order to strengthen Sibley's case, Delegate Tweedy resign, and then he, the Governor, would call a special election to choose a Delegate to fill the vacancy. Sibley, of course, would be a candidate and would be elected; then Gov. Catlin would give him a certificate of election by the people, and this and the Stillwater certificate ought to be sufficient credentials for the trader's admission. Tweedy promptly resigned. Gov. Catlin came over from Madison to Stillwater, so as to be within Wisconsin "Territory" and outside of Wisconsin State, and issued a proclamation calling the election for October 30.

There were two candidates for the position, Henry H. Sibley and Henry M. Rice. There was much astonishment when it was learned that Sibley was to have opposition, and that his opponent would be Mr. Rice. They were rival Indian traders and the heads of rival fur companies. Sibley, the chief factor of Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Co., engaged in trade with the Sioux, and Rice, the chief representative of Ewing & Co., trading with the Chippewas in their country.

While there were but about 200 voters in the "Territory"—and unnaturalized residents and half-blood Indians were allowed to vote—the contest was spirited and warm. The issues were largely personal; the question was whether Sibley or Rice was the better man and which of the two great fur companies should dominate matters in the new Territory. Both candidates were Democrats and hoped that Gen. Cass would defeat Gen. Taylor for the Presidency at the November election, in which, however, of course neither could participate, as he did not live in a State.

Charges of personal unfitness, of corruption, of illegal practices, etc., were freely made by the candidates themselves and their respective partisans!

Many letters passed and many promises were made, and some money, but not much, was spent. At first, polling places were established at Stillwater, Marine, Prescott's, Sank Rapids, Crow Wing, and Pokegama, but finally a voting district was established at Benj. Gervais's Mill, at Gervais Lake, north of St. Paul, and St. Anthony was made a part of this election district, and also given a polling place.

At the election all the qualified voters—and perhaps some that were not qualified—voted. Sibley was elected. The voting places controlled by the Chouteau Company went largely for him, and the polls controlled by the Ewing Company and Mr. Rice voted nearly or quite unanimously for that gentleman. There are no records obtainable of the election at Gervais's Mill, but Gov. Marshall wrote down his recollection that Sibley had about 50 majority, and that every adult male at Fort Snelling (except the soldiers) voted and—under Sibley's and Frank Steele's influence—for Sibley. The action of the Stillwater Convention in endorsing him was powerfully efficient in securing his election. (See Chap. 29, Vol. 2, Minn. in 3 Cents.)

FIRST POLL LIST OF ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS, FOR THE  
ELECTION OF 1848.

In May, 1856, Hon. R. P. Russell, then the Receiver of the Land Office at Minneapolis, furnished the St. Anthony Express with the annexed copy of the poll list of St. Anthony's Falls precinct at the October 30 election, 1848, for Delegate to Congress. It is to be regretted that there was not some way of recording the names of the Sibley men and the Rice partisans. All of the voters named lived at or near St. Anthony.

*"Poll List St. Anthony Precinct.*

"At an election held at the house of R. P. Russell, in the precinct of St. Anthony's Falls, township 29, in the County of St. Croix and Territory of Wisconsin, on the 30th day of October, 1848, the following persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names for the following named offices, to-wit:

"Henry H. Sibley had twelve (12) votes for Delegate to Congress.

"Henry M. Rice had thirty (30) votes for Delegate to Congress.

"Certified by us {Calvin A. Tuttle,  
                              {Roswell P. Russell,  
                              {Sherburn Huse,  
                              Judges of Election.

The names of the voters were as follows:

"Henry H. Angell,	David Gilman,
Stephen S. Angell,	Sterling Gresshorn,
John Banfield,	Aaron P. Howard,
Benj. Bidgood,	James M. Howard,
Horace Booth,	Sanford Huse,
Benj. Bowles,	Sherburn Huse,
Joseph Brown,	Eli F. Lewis,
Ira A. Burrows,	John McDermott,

John J. Carlton,	Isaac Marks,
David Chapman,	Chas. L. Mitchell,
Wm. A. Cheever,	Anthony Page,
Louis Cross,	Edward Patch,
Andrew L. Cummings,	John Rex,
Robert Cummings,	Alfred B. Robinson,
John Dall,	Roswell P. Russell,
Joel B. Daman,	Andrew Schwartz,
Caleb D. Dorr,	Dennis Sheriea,
Dixon Farmer,	Iran Sincere,
Sumner W. Farnham,	Daniel Stanchfield,
Edgar Folsom,	Calvin A. Tuttle,
Alpheus R. French,	Wm. J. Whaland."

Writing a note to W. H. Forbes, Sibley's chief clerk at Mendota, the day after the election, Wm. Dugas, (pronounced Du-gaw) a prominent Canadian Frenchman of the St. Anthony district, and a zealous Sibley man, described how the election passed off and was conducted in his precinct:

"Our election went of yesterday & considerable briefly we should have don beter but they comence buying votes quite early in the Morning, this morning two young men was at my house and say that they was threatend to be kilt in the morning for saying hooraw for Sibley the other says they offerd him a dollar to vote for Rice but he answer that they were all his friends but that he shold vote for Sibley but he says now that before he voted he got very Drunk and they some of them changed his vote and consequently got a vot out of him for Rice when he entered to vote for Sibley. My Selfe and all my friends around me have I believed save our money and not have offerd to any one pay for his vote. We thought best to pattering after the Honorable Mr. Sibley, save our money to buy, lands for our friends and our selves rather than buying votes with it, we now think that Mr. Sibley is safely elected and may God grant." (See Sibley papers, unpublished, 1840-50; Chap. 29, Vol. 2, Minn. in Three Centuries.)

ELECTIONS IN 1849.

Sibley's election in October, 1848, was as Delegate from Wisconsin Territory. He was admitted to his seat and at once introduced a bill for the creation of Minnesota Territory, and this bill he successfully pressed to passage. With the creation of Minnesota Territory the erstwhile Territory of Wisconsin became extinct and Sibley was legislated out of office.

Not long after his famous "First of June Proclamation," Gov. Ramsey, after due consideration, called an election for Delegate to Congress and for members of the Territorial Legislature. The organic act provided that the so-called Territorial Assembly should be composed of a Council, to serve two years, and a House of Representative, to serve one year. Members were to be voters and residents of their respective districts. July 7, (1849) the Governor made proclamation dividing the Territory into seven Council districts and ordering an election to be held August 1 following, to choose a Delegate to Congress and nine Councilors and 18 Representatives to constitute the First Legislative Assembly of Minnesota Territory.

Candidates were "brought out" by their friends and admirers without regard to their political sentiments and party lines were not drawn. Sibley was a candidate for Delegate and had no opposition. Out of about 700 votes cast in the Territory he received 682, and about 20 did not vote at all. Some of the contests for members of the Territorial Legislature (or Assembly) were, however, quite spirited. In St. Paul's David Lambert, a gifted and eloquent lawyer and a most accomplished gentleman was defeated for the Council by a vote of 98 to 91. His successful competitor was James Mc C. Boal (commonly called "McBoal") who came with Leavenworth's first garrison to Fort Snelling as a musician and was accustomed to beat a snare drum while his bunkmate, Joseph R. Brown, blew the fife. So elated were his partisans over his victory that they hauled him about the streets in a chariot improvised from an ox-cart and cheered loudly and wildly because their candidate, a house painter, had beaten the great lawyer by only seven votes!

In St. Anthony there was no contest. The little hamlet was united with Little Canada, the French settlement north of St. Paul, in one Council district numbered the Fifth, and both were for some years in Ramsey County. The candidates for the Assembly agreed upon and elected from this district were John Rollins, of St. Anthony, Councilor, and Wm. R. Marshall, of St. Anthony, and Wm. Dugas, of Little Canada, Representatives. The whole number of votes cast for Delegate to Congress in Ramsey County was 273; in the Territory, 682. At the time of the election the correct census of the population of the Territory was found to be exactly 5,000, or 3,253 males and 1,747 females; and of this population Ramsey County had 976 males and 564 females, a total of 1,540.

John Rollins, of St. Anthony, the Councilor elect, was born at New Sharon, Maine, March 23, 1806, and died at Minneapolis, May 7, 1883. He was located at St. Anthony in 1848, built and operated the first steamboat that ran above the Falls, and was identified with the early lumbering interest of Minneapolis in general. William Dugas was a French Canadian who came to St. Paul in 1844. He was a millwright and in 1845 erected the first St. Paul saw-mill, which was driven by the water of Phalen Creek. In 1847 he removed to a farm in the Little Canada settlement, where he resided until in 1853, when he went to the Crow River Valley, the scene of his death, many years later. Wm. R. Marshall, the other Representative, has already been mentioned.

#### THE CANVASS AND ELECTION OF 1850.

In 1850 political party lines as between Whigs, Democrats, and Free Soilers were not very strictly drawn. The issues practically were as they had been in 1848, between H. M. Rice and H. H. Sibley, the chief factors of the two rival fur companies of Ewing & Co., and Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Co. Rice was then the wealthiest man in the Territory, a distinction that gave him great influence. He was said to be

worth \$50,000, and to be out of debt, but had many debtors!

Mr. Rice had political ambitions. Sibley had defeated him for Delegate to Congress in 1848 and now, in 1850, Sibley was again a candidate for the place. Mr. Rice had caused a Democratic Convention to be called in St. Paul in October, 1849. This convention declared for the organization of the Democratic party in the Territory, and that in the future it would nominate straight Democrats for office. This was a move of Mr. Rice's to get control of the majority of the Democrats and to injure Delegate Sibley, who was certain to be a candidate for re-election. Sibley expressly stated that as Delegate he represented no political party or faction, and the convention was held to force him to avow or disavow his allegiance to the Democratic party to which he had always claimed to belong.

Sibley's friends presented him to the voters for re-election in the canvass of 1850, bringing him out, somewhat against his protest, in July. The Rice faction of the Democracy had declared for straight-out Democratic nominations, but now, in order to defeat Sibley, they brought about against him the candidacy of a Whig, Col. Alex. M. Mitchell, the Marshal of the Territory, a wounded hero of the Mexican War, and an accomplished gentleman. In the canvass that resulted the Rice Democrats and the Rice Whigs supported Mitchell; also some "old hunker" Whigs voted for him. The Sibley Democrats and the Sibley Whigs supported the "tall trader," as the Indians called him. Even Gov. Ramsey and other staunch Whigs, like Col. John H. Stevens, were for Sibley. Great efforts to win were made by each party.

The election came off September 2. For the first time officers and soldiers composing the garrisons of Forts Snelling and Ripley voted. The Fort Snelling soldiers voted in the Mendota precinct; those of Fort Ripley voted at Sauk Rapids. In both precincts they voted almost solidly for Mitchell, the candidate of the Rice faction. At Sauk Rapids the vote stood: For Mitchell, 60; for Sibley, 3. At Sauk Rapids was Mr. Rice's trading post and his employees voted to please him. In the St. Anthony precinct Sibley was popular enough and Frank Steele worked hard for him; but the Whigs were largely in the majority and voted for Col. Mitchell, a staunch Whig. The vote resulted: For Sibley, 64; for Mitchell, 110. The result in the Territory was, for Sibley, 649; for Mitchell, 559; majority for Sibley, 90. Total vote in the Territory, 1,208. Under all the circumstances, Sibley's election was a great personal triumph, although he was disappointed that he did not receive a larger majority.

At the same election local candidates were also chosen. No party nominations were made, but at St. Anthony the outspoken Sibley men endorsed him, nominated Ard Godfrey for County Commissioner, Caleb D. Dorr for Surveyor of Lumber, and Pierre Bottineau for one of the road supervisors. St. Anthony and Little Canada were still in the same Legislative district. At the election the voting at St. Anthony resulted:

For Representatives in the Legislature, two to be chosen, Edward Patch, 155; John W. North, 116; Chas. T. Stearns, 55; Louis M. Olivier, 9.

For County Commissioner, Roswell P. Russell, 165; Ard Godfrey, 130.

For Assessors, three to be chosen, I. I. Lewis, 154; Sam J. Findley, 148; S. H. Sergeant, 143; Geo. C. Nichols, 135; Albert H. Dorr, 135; Thos. P. Reed, 103.

The vote of Little Canada for Representatives was Louis M. Olivier, 42; Ed Patch, 38; John W. North, 5. For Delegate Sibley received 44 and Mitchell 8.

From Dakota County, which then extended from the Mississippi to the Missouri, Alexander Faribault, the mixed-blood trader and founder of the little city which yet bears his name, and Ben H. Randall, then clerk in Steele's sutler store at Fort Snelling, were elected Representatives in the Legislature. Mr. Randall has been called the founder of Hennepin County because he more than any one else pressed to passage in the Legislature the bill which created the county and provided for its organization. He died at Winona in October, 1913.

#### ST. ANTHONY MEN TAKE PROMINENT PARTS.

The citizens of St. Anthony made active participation in the political contest of 1850. Franklin Steele, the brother-in-law and friend of Sibley, exerted himself to the utmost in behalf of his relative. Sibley was in Washington and Steele conducted his campaign. John H. Stevens, then Steele's clerk and practically his factotum, was also his political lieutenant. Stevens was a Whig, but a Sibley Whig. Sibley had written that he cared nothing personally about being a candidate, but Steele and others wrote him that he must be. July 24 Stevens wrote him:

"Much excitement and agitation reign throughout Minnesota now, but Rice and Mitchell prospects do not present so flattering a show as they did a few weeks since. Goodhue will bring you out to-morrow in the Pioneer as an independent candidate, and we will try to put you through."

But not until August 8th did the Pioneer "bring out" Mr. Sibley "as an independent candidate" with an editorial endorsement. Thence forward it supported the tall trader by printing proceedings of public meetings strongly endorsing him and which had been held at Stillwater, Cottage Grove, St. Paul, Wellsville, and elsewhere, and by strong editorials. In one editorial Mr. Goodhue argued that it was not wrong or reprehensible for a man to be engaged in the fur trade, and that, "honesty and capacity make the man—not the employment of the man. Any attempt to exclude any man from participation in government on account of his trade and business is contrary to the genius of true democracy." No doubt Goodhue so wrote to silence the cry made by demagogues that Sibley ought not to be elected because he was the agent of the Chouteau fur company, which it was alleged had a "monopoly" of the fur trade in Minnesota. "Even at that day," says Gov. Marshall in an address made many years later, "the cry was, Anti-Monopoly!"

It was conceded that Frank Steele's exertions effected the election of Sibley. Writing to the latter in November, and discussing what he called "the schemes of the Rice-Mitchell party," John H. Stevens asserted:

"The fact is that had it not been for Mr. Steele, Mitchell would have been elected. When we all gave up, as you may say, in despair, Mr. Steele came to the rescue and took bets against odds. Together with Paul R. George and J. H. McKinney, he drove the team safe through, giving Mitchell, Rice, and their followers their just dues. In taking this course Mr. Steele has obtained the most bitterly vindictive enemies; yet we all earnestly hope he will ride roughshod over all of those who attempt to put him down."

Mr. Stevens himself wanted to be a candidate for the Legislature from the Dakota County, or Fort Snelling, district, called the Seventh Council District, and which included, by the terms of Gov. Ramsey's proclamation, the country and settlements west of the Mississippi, except the country up about Crow Wing and along the Mississippi below Little Crow's village. The voting place for the electors of Mendota, Fort Snelling, Black Dog's Village, Prairieville (or Shakopee) Oak Grove, Traverse des Sioux, and Little Crow's village was "at the lower ware-house in Mendota." The election booth for the western end of the district or for the voters at Lac qui Parle, Big Stone Lake, and the Little Rock was "at the house of Martin McLeod, at Lac qui Parle." The residence of Mr. Stevens was then at Fort Snelling, where he was Frank Steele's agent. Alexander Faribault and Ben H. Randall had been "brought out" by the Sibley men for the Legislature and had Steele's endorsement. Stevens tried but without success to induce one of them to withdraw in his favor. He was greatly dissatisfied when both refused.

Col. Mitchell and certain other of the Whig Territorial officers had united with H. M. Rice and his Democratic faction in an effort to control political interests in Minnesota, and they had succeeded in securing the favor of the Taylor administration at Washington. Gov. Ramsey had taken the side of the Sibley wing of the Democrats and there was utter lack of harmony between him and Col. Mitchell, Secretary Smith, and the other Whig Territorial officers. It was finally determined by the Governor and his friends to send John H. Stevens to Washington to induce the administration to take a proper and an unprejudiced view of the situation in Minnesota. It was believed, or at least hoped, that Stevens' representations would cause the Administration to adopt the views of Gov. Ramsey and his Whigs, and to denounce the course of Col. Mitchell and his Whigs as deceptive before the country and wrong in fact.

But Stevens at first refused to go. He got mad because he was not elected to the Legislature by the Whigs and the Sibley Democrats. In a letter to Sibley dated at St. Anthony, Jan. 6, 1851, he explained and sought to justify his course, saying:

"I wrote you, some weeks since, that a Whig from this Territory would spend the winter in Washington endeavoring to counteract the unhallowed purposes of



Col. Mitchell and his confederates, who are doing so much to injure the fair prospects of the Territory by working for their own aggrandizement. As I was the one selected by Governor Ramsey for this purpose, I deem it proper that you should be made acquainted with the reason why I have not left home, and why probably I shall not.

"When the Governor first wanted me to, it was with the understanding that I should be elected to the Legislature and go in the authority of a Whig member, as he thought it would give me more power. But Alex. Faribault would not resign, and it would have been perfectly useless to ask Ben Randall to do so. \* \* \* He is a new-comer, without the requisites necessary to make a good member; but he is a Democrat, which suited Mr. Steele, who has lost a good deal of sympathy on that account, and so he was kept and elected. So I could not go to Washington in the capacity of a member of the Territorial Legislature. Then the Governor said he would give me an appointment, for which I have waited till now—and now it is too late to go.

"Had such a thing been thought of last summer, I would have run from here, (St. Anthony) but felt satisfied that a trap was set for me which caught poor Pettijohn, after I declined to run. But by Mr. Steele's say-so Randall could have been choked off and thus saved all of the present difficulty. But we hope for better times."

Notwithstanding Mr. Stevens's expressed opinion that it was "too late to go" on the 6th, he was induced to start on the 22d for Washington to secure certain appointments in Minnesota desired by the Sibley Democrats and the anti-Mitchell Whigs. He went by sleigh on the Mississippi ice to Prairie du Chien, from thence by stage to Chicago, via Galena; from Chicago to Detroit by the Michigan Central Railroad; from Detroit, by a long stage ride through Canada, to Buffalo and Niagara, and thence by rail to Washington, via New York. This was the route and the mode of travel at that period from Minnesota to Washington in the winter season.

Arriving at the National Capital Mr. Stevens and Simeon P. Folsom, escorted by Delegate Sibley, waited upon Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, and Stevens with a batch of strongly written papers presented the case of the anti-Mitchell and Rice forces in Minnesota. Webster assured the delegation that the back of the Administration's hand was against the Mitchell men, and that the Sibley and Ramsey party would be recognized in future Territorial appointments. Accordingly Joseph W. Farber, of Washington County, was promised and received the Marshalship, in place of Col. Mitchell; Frank Steele was retained in the sutlership and as postmaster at Fort Snelling, etc. The anti-Rice faction controlled the National patronage, but the pro-Rice people had contrived to secure the appointments of the Territorial Legislature, so that the honors were fairly easy.

#### MR. STEVENS RETURNS.

Mr. Stevens returned from his Washington trip to St. Anthony on the 4th of April. En route at

New York he purchased a supply of goods for Steele's sutler store at Fort Snelling and another stock to be opened in a new store owned by him and Steele at St. Anthony. At Galena he bought for the Whigs of Minnesota an entire outfit for a printing-office, which was to be shipped to St. Paul by the first steamboat that spring.

The river was not open at Galena when Mr. Stevens was there, and he came home over Hon. Wyram Knowlton's new mail route from Prairie du Chien to St. Paul, riding in a hack, passing through a great hail storm and many other privations. The route ran on the Wisconsin side, along the river, terminating at Hudson. Waking the next morning after his arrival in St. Paul, he found to his chagrin that a steamboat from Galena had arrived the previous night. Had he waited four days at Galena, he could have come in comfort on the boat and arrived at St. Paul as soon as Judge Knowlton's two-horse wagon got in.

#### ST. ANTHONY NOTES FOR 1849.

According to Col. Stevens's list the following men, the majority of whom had families, became permanent residents of St. Anthony during the year 1849:

Amos Bean, John Bean, Reuben Bean, L. Bostwick, Chas. A. Brown, Ira Burroughs, Narcisse Beaulieu, F. X. Crapeau, Wm. P. Day, Albert Dorr, Rufus Farham, Sr., Rufus Farham, Jr., Samuel Fernald, A. J. Foster, Moses W. Getchell, Wm. W. Getchell, Isaac Gilpatrick, Francis Huot, John Packins, Dr. Ira Kingsley, Charles Kingsley, Isaac Lane, Silas Lane, Isaac Ives Lewis, Eli F. Lewis, Jos. M. Marshall, Hon. B. B. Meeker, Elijah Moulton, Dr. J. H. Murphy, James McMullen, Owen McCarty, J. Z. A. Nickerson, John W. North, L. N. Parker, Stephen Pratt, William Richardson, J. G. Spence, Chas. T. Stearns, Lewis Stone, Elmer Tyler, Wm. H. Welch, Wm. Worthingham.

And Col. Stevens says that all these citizens were "far above the average in regard to merit and enterprise," and that those who came in 1850 "were men of equal merit."

Prominent among those that came in 1850 were:

Isaac Atwater, Joel B. Bassett, Simon Bean, Warren Bristol, Baldwin Brown, Henry Chambers, Thos. Chambers, Geo. W. Chown, Chas. W. Christmas, Stephen Cobb, Joseph Dean, Stephen E. Foster, William Finch, Reuben B. Gibson, Chas. Gilpatrick, Chris. C. Garvey, Ezra Hanson, C. F. Harmon, Chandler Harmon, E. A. Harmon, Wm. Harmon, Allen Harmon, Eben How, John Hinkston, Wm. L. Larned, Joseph Le Due, G. G. Loomis, John S. Mann, Justus H. Moulton, Edward Murphy, A. C. Murphy, Chas. Mansur, Chas. Miles, Capt. B. B. Parker, Peter Poncin, Rufus S. Pratt, Col. Wm. Smith, Wm. Smiley, Simon Stevens, Wm. Stevens, Daniel Stauchfield, C. O. Waterman Stinson, G. W. Tew, R. P. Upton, Geo. T. Vail, W. W. Wales, John Wensinger, Horace Webster, Thos. Warwick, Joseph P. Wilson, A. R. Young.

"All these," says Stevens, "were citizens who would do honor to any part of the Union." They lived to justify Stevens's assertions, and with such

men as its founders no wonder St. Anthony became a great city.

#### THE FIRST SCHOOLS.

Generally when New Englanders made a settlement on the American frontier, the first thing they built after they had put up their cabins was a school house, and soon a "school-ma'am," as she was called, was installed in it and a school opened. In 1850 two school districts were organized in St. Anthony and named for the two great capitalists of the region at the time, Steele and Rice. Miss Electa Backus was the first principal school teacher in St. Anthony, and under her superintendency the schools were very successful. She first had a school in the village in the summer of 1849—of course a private school. Some Canadian French children were among the brightest and best pupils. The St. Paul Pioneer of Oct. 31, 1850, contained this paragraph, noting two schools in St. Anthony:

"Our neighbors of the lovely village of St. Anthony are determined not to be behind the world in educational progress. They are about to have established there two schools, to be taught by ladies—the one a primary school by Miss Thompson, of whom we hear an excellent report, and the other by Miss M. A. Schofield, a lady with whom we are acquainted, one of the pioneer teachers of our Territory and a lady who well deserves the character she has gained for talents and character as a teacher of the advanced studies."

Prior to this, however, there had been at least one private school. This was established some time in 1849 by a Prof. Lee, who, according to Goodhue's Pioneer of December 12, was "a gentleman of scholastic attainments and long experience." At the time, too, his school was called the "St. Anthony Academy," and the Pioneer said it was in most successful operation.

It is agreed that Miss Electa Backus taught the first private school in St. Anthony in 1849, and was also one of the first principals of a public school here. Hudson's History (p. 90) says: "Soon after the settlement of St. Anthony Miss Electa Backus taught a private school in a frame shanty on Second street, and about 1850 the first public school of the village was built near by and was taught for a time by a Mr. Lee."

But the notice in the Minnesota Pioneer of December 12, 1849, shows that Prof. Lee's "academy" was a private school, and no record can be found that he "taught for a time" in "the first public school of the village." The record is plain that the Rice and Steele Schools were the first public schools, that they were established simultaneously, late in 1850, and that Miss Thompson and Miss Schofield were the teachers, and Mr. Lee had nothing to do with them.

#### ST. ANTHONY'S INDIAN NEIGHBORS IN 1850.

In the summer of 1850, and for a year or more thereafter, St. Anthony's Indian neighbors were frequent visitors, but gave no trouble. The Lake Cal-

houn bands, as Cloud Man's and Good Road's bands were sometimes called, had removed their villages from Lakes Calhoun and Harriet. From time to time, however, certain families came back to the old scenes and pitched their tepees on the former camping ground.

In July, 1850, when Editor Goodhue went up the St. Peter's on the Anthony Wayne, he noted that Black Dog's village had been moved from the west side of the river, near the lake which still bears the chieftain's name, to the crest of the bluff on the east side. The village was now a line of huts and tepees extending along the bluff, which, though running parallel with the river, was 200 or 300 yards back from the stream. It was about three miles above Fort Snelling. Between the tepees and the river bank, growing in the warm, sandy loam and in well kept truck-patches, were thrifty crops of corn and beans, which the Indian women were industriously hoeing.

A little above Black Dog's village, and on the same side, was Cloud Man's. It was now very small and consisted of only a dozen tepees and huts. But every family had patches of corn and beans, which the women had kept well hoed and which promised abundant yields.

Nine miles by land from Fort Snelling, also on the east side, was the town of old Good Road (or Ta-chankoo-wash-tay) and this was a larger and more pretentious village then. The appearance of the steamboat caused great excitement among the red people, many of whom had never before seen a pay-tay wah-tah or "fire canoe." Here, as at the other villages, the population, men and women, boys and girls, some blanketed and well clad and others in a state of nature, came running to the river bank to see the strange but interesting sight of a huge boat, radiant and gleaming in its white paint, but puffing like a tired gigantic monster. All gazed as if entranced till the boat sounded its whistle with a terrifying scream, when everybody but the stoutest hearted warriors fled in terror and dismay back to the tepees and cabins.

The next village above was Shakopee's—where the town now is—and this was the largest of the four, in point of population. Here also was at the time Samuel Pond's mission station.

#### STEAMBOATS AT ST. ANTHONY IN 1850.

In the spring and summer of 1850 the steamboats made several excursions to St. Anthony and to points very near the Falls. Passengers were carried on each occasion and a fair sum realized by the boats. The trips were, however, mainly for the purpose of showing off or advertising; but while they advertised the boats they at the same time advertised St. Anthony, as demonstrating that the place was really the head of navigation.

May 7 the Anthony Wayne ran up from St. Paul to very near the cataract—the Pioneer said "almost to the foot of the Falls;" the Chronicle and Register said it came within 300 yards of them. The Wayne was temporarily commanded by a Captain Rogers, in

the absence of Capt. Dan Able. The Sixth U. S. Infantry Band, from Fort Snelling, was on board and there were very nearly 150 excursionists. The boat tied up just above Spirit Island, and numbers of St. Anthony people went on board as the guests of the boat. Capt. Rogers was a royal entertainer. At night he gave a ball in the boat's fine and spacious cabin, the band's orchestra furnishing the music. There was an uproarious but a glorious good time! "It is said that the Wayne broke the temperance pledge," said the Minnesota Pioneer, putting it mildly.

The hospitable captain furnished an abundance of refreshments and was so princely courteous, and so overwhelmingly entertaining generally, that his guests were enthusiastic in their appreciation and admiration. It was necessary to hold a formal meeting in the cabin to express their gratitude sufficiently. Hon. John Rollins was chairman and the mellifluous-voiced Wm. R. Marshall was secretary. The staid and impressive John W. North, usually so self-contained, was chairman of the committee that reported a series of resolutions exuberantly grateful to Capt. Rogers for his "enterprise in demonstrating with his boat, the Anthony Wayne, the practicability and ease with which steamboat navigation may be continued to the Falls." They also declared that he had with his boat "performed the first steamboat trip to this place," and by that feat had "earned an immortality which is justly due to those that lead the way in all useful achievements." In gratitude for his exploit the resolutions went on to say that, "in the future advancement of our now infant city his name will be ever associated with the greatest of our benefactors."

Unfortunately John North and his associates—Ellis Whitall, Ard Godfrey, Joe Marshall, and Ed. Patch—were so overcome by the gallant navigator's hospitality that they forgot to learn his Christian name, and it is lost. So then it cannot properly be associated with the greatest benefactors, but must go down to history and posterity as simply "Captain" Rogers. As a substantial reward for what he had done, however, Mr. North, on behalf of the citizens of St. Anthony, presented him with a purse of \$200, which must have helped in defraying the extraordinary expenses of the excursion. No matter what happened on the boat this trip—it was the first steamboat venture up within the spray of the Falls.

#### STEAMBOATS ALSO ASCEND THE MINNESOTA.

The Pioneer of July 4, 1850 announced that on Friday, June 28, "The enterprising steamboat, the Anthony Wayne, enrolled her name in the historic annals of our Territory," because with a boatload of passengers it had ascended the St. Peter's as far as the Little Rapids, near Carver. There were on board over 100 ladies and gentlemen of St. Paul, Fort Snelling, and other local points, and 70 ladies and gentlemen from St. Louis. Wm. R. Marshall was a prominent representative from St. Anthony. It was claimed that this was the first time a steamboat had ascended the Minnesota above Shakopee's village. Editor Goodhue was one of the passengers and wrote

a lively description of the trip. One paragraph reads:

"If we had been supplied with wood, the general disposition was to run up the stream as long as we could find water; but as we ran out of wood, liquors, [!] and provisions, and as the sun was about to dip his blazing bulk into the blue Pacific, the Wayne reluctantly turned her bow down stream, retracing the winding channel of the river at a flying pace, and reaching St. Paul at midnight. Dancing was almost continuously indulged in to the music of the Sixth Regiment Band, from Fort Snelling."

On the 18th of July the Anthony Wayne made another trip up the St. Peter's, going this time as far as the mouth of the Blue Earth, and being absent from St. Paul three days. The Nonnie had previously ascended to the Little Rapids. The Yankee and the Dr. Franklin No. 2 also made Minnesota River ascensions this season. July 22, the steamer Yankee, Capt. M. K. Harris, Master, went up the St. Peter's to above the mouth of the Cottonwood, the site of New Uln.

The Anthony Wayne, as has been stated, had, in May, commanded by Capt. Rogers, obtained the distinction of making the first voyage directly to St. Anthony Falls. The Minnesota Pioneer, referring to the Wayne and its exploit of May 7, said this was "the first boat to throw a bow-line ashore under the foaming falls of Saint Anthony, amid the very roar and spray of the cataract." It repeated the feat June 27, 1850, the day previous to its first St. Peter's trip. A number of excursionists from St. Paul, with a party from St. Louis, were on board. Editor Goodhue was on the boat. Commenting upon the excursion he wrote:

"The Wayne started about noon from Fort Snelling for the Falls. The river is very rapid and far narrower than below, with many islands. The scenery is quite novel and the river of a character wholly different from what it is at any point below the Fort. The current is at least eight miles an hour; and, as the powerful engines of the Wayne can drive the boat against an ordinary current but ten miles an hour, she could move only at the rate of two miles an hour up stream, though making all the steam she could possibly get up. We are convinced, however, that a boiler like that of the Gov. Ramsey (which now runs above the Falls) would make steam fast enough to contend even with this current of the Mississippi, which actually runs like a mill-tail from the Falls to Fort Snelling. \* \* \* At about the middle of the afternoon the Wayne reached the landing she made in the spring, which is in plain view of the Falls and convenient to the village of St. Anthony. A large concourse of our truly enterprising neighbors of St. Anthony welcomed us on shore. A little after dark the Wayne cast off her lines and swift as an arrow she dropped down the river to the Fort and thence to St. Paul by bedtime."

Capt. Russell Blakeley, the prominent pioneer steamboat man of the upper Mississippi, in his article entitled, "Advent of Commerce in Minnesota," says: "The Dr. Franklin No. 2, Capt. Smith Harris; the Anthony Wayne, Capt. Dan Able, and the Lamartine,

went up to near the Falls of St. Anthony in the summer of 1850." (See Vol. 8, Minn. Hist. Socy. Coll., P. 388).

#### THE FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN THE TOWN.

The first celebration of Independence Day in Minnesota was held at St. Paul in 1849; the second was held at St. Anthony in 1850. The latter was arranged at a meeting of the citizens held June 14, when was appointed a committee of arrangements which was composed of Ard Godfrey, I. Carlton, J. D. Crittenden, E. G. Whitall, Edw. Patch, Sumner Farnham, R. Cummings, Daniel Stanchfield, and Wm. R. Marshall. This committee selected Gov. Ramsey for president of the day, Col. Mitchell for chief marshal, W. H. Welch for orator of the day, John W. North for reader of the Declaration of Independence, and Revs. W. C. Brown, of St. Anthony, and E. D. Neill, of St. Paul for chaplains.

At 10 o'clock on the "glorious Fourth" the exercises of the day began by the moving of the procession from Anson Northrup's St. Charles House. The Sixth Regiment Band from Fort Snelling headed the column; then in order came the president and sundry vice-presidents, the orator and the reader, the chaplains and the invited guests. These were followed by the benevolent societies and the citizens generally. Perhaps 75 persons attended from St. Paul and there were half a dozen wagon loads from Stillwater and intervening localities.

The march was to the eastern border of town to what was called Cheever's Grove, (below where now runs University Avenue) and here a speaker's platform and seats for the crowd had been provided. The program was carried out successfully. Judge Welch's oration was characterized by Editor Goodhue, who was present, as "replete with original thought and powerful illustration." At its conclusion the procession marched back to the St. Charles Hotel and had a fine dinner which the committee had provided. After dinner many of the company went aboard Capt. John Rollins's steamboat, the Gov. Ramsey, and made an excursion a few miles up the river above the Falls. At night there was a "grand ball" at the St. Charles. There was a general participation in the exercises and it was declared that the occasion presented "by far the most brilliant assemblage of the kind ever assembled at St. Anthony."

#### HIGH WATERS IN 1850.

The summer of 1850 was long noted as a season of high water in Minnesota. The Mississippi, the St. Peter's, and all other streams were at flood tide for weeks. This was why steamboat navigation on the St. Peter's and to St. Anthony, and even above the Falls, was rendered easy. In the last week of July the Dr. Franklin No. 2 made a trip from St. Paul to St. Anthony, taking up scores of tourist passengers from down the Mississippi that wished to see the celebrated Falls. The "Doctor" had powerful engines and made the trip in less than two hours.

#### PIONEER ADVERTISING.

Certain of the pioneer business houses in St. Anthony in 1850 believed in advertising. There was no newspaper then in their home village, and they used the journals nearest thereto. Goodhue's Minnesota Pioneer, at St. Paul, was the favorite medium. It had many subscribers at St. Anthony and the tributary country. Its issue of May 20 and of subsequent weeks contained the advertisement of the family grocery house of Slosson & Douglass. The advertisement was about two inches in length, with a single-line heading in small black type and without other display, and read:

"FAMILY GROCERIES AT ST. ANTHONY.—Slosson & Douglass have opened a store of family groceries, nearly opposite the new hotel, at the upper end of the village. They will keep a supply of the best family groceries that can be found, including all leading articles usually kept in the trade. Also, a great variety of articles of luxury for the table, as pine-apple cheese, vermicelli, pickled salmon, oysters in cans, sardines, pickles, and dried peaches. Also, the best kinds of ale, porter, wines, and spirits at retail. Also various kinds of nuts, cigars of all qualities, and spices such as cloves, nutmegs, and mace. Also prunes, dates, raisins, figs, Zante currants, citrons, and other dried fruits, and preserves. Also green apples in proper season. Also champagne and champagne cider. Also, beans, fish, mackerel, chocolate, lemons, and oranges. All for sale cheap for cash at a very small profit."

This firm had another "family grocery" store at St. Paul, and another at Stillwater. At that day there was no prohibitory law and liquors were considered "family groceries," and openly kept and sold in such stores. It was not deemed disgraceful to either sell them or buy them, or even drink them in moderation. It was, however, deemed highly improper, and indeed disgraceful, to get drunk and "raise a rookus." It was common to give a "dram" of corn whisky to every purchaser of 50 cents worth of groceries, or half a pint for every dollar's worth. The price of two-year old corn whisky then, unadulterated and untaxed, was 18 cents a gallon at wholesale and 25 cents at retail; a pint cost five cents. It is but the truth to say that there was very little actual drunkenness in St. Anthony, but St. Paul had a most unhappy reputation in this respect. In his previously noted letter to Sibley of January 6, 1851, explaining why he had not already gone to Washington, John H. Stevens declared:

"St. Anthony is the saint, the Patron Saint of the Territory, and ere five years we will number 10,000 instead of 1,000 souls, our present population. St. Paul, with its gamblers, drinking shops, and drunkards, and her anti-industry combined, will sink, notwithstanding the fact that her four schools and four church steeples lift up their heads towards the sky."

#### THE FIRST BREWERY IN MINNESOTA.

In the Minnesota Democrat (printed at St. Paul) of December 17, 1850, appeared an advertisement which is herewith copied:

"MINNESOTA BREWERY, AT ST. ANTHONY FALLS—I am now ready to supply the citizens of this Territory with Ale and beer, which will be found equal—yes, superior—to what is brought from below. I am now demonstrating that malt liquors of the very best quality can be manufactured in Minnesota. Try my Ale and Beer and you will be convinced of the fact.

"JOHN ORTH."

#### TAYLOR'S MILLS.

The Minnesota Pioneer of November 14, 1850, had this reference to the operations of Arnold Taylor, Mr. Steele's partner, soon after he had acquired his interest:

"That enterprising gentleman, A. W. Taylor, Esq., one of the proprietors of St. Anthony, has entered into a contract with a Mr. Libbey, for the erection of seven superb saw-mills which will be large enough to occupy all of his flumes below the dam, for the total sum, including repairs of the dam, of \$15,000. The frames are to be erected next summer and three of the mills put in operation by September next, and the seven mills are all to be in complete operation in one year from next April."

#### OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS IN 1850.

"GRINDING—The undersigned is now in readiness for grinding Corn, Rye, Oats, Peas, Buckwheat, and whatever else requires grinding, including Salt, at the grist mill on the *west* side of the Mississippi River at St. Anthony, for lawful rates of toll. When desired, grists will be received at the subscriber's, on the east

side of the river, and be returned ground at the same place.—CALVIN A. TUTTLE. (Pioneer, June 13.)"

Mr. Tuttle was then operating the old Government grist mill, which Hon. Robert Smith had leased from Fort Snelling authorities. Feb. 27 previously the Pioneer said, that the mill was in "a dilapidated condition, in charge of Mr. Bean, who is living there as a tenant of Hon. Robert Smith."

"STEAMER GOVERNOR RAMSEY—The Light Draught Steamer Governor Ramsey will hereafter ply regularly between Saint Anthony and Sauk Rapids, leaving St. Anthony every Monday and Thursday at 10 o'clock P. M. and Sauk Rapids every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board.—JOHN ROLLINS, Master. (Pioneer, June 27)."

The Ramsey was 108 feet keel, 120 feet deck, 25 feet beam, and drew 12 inches light. In its construction J. S. Meley, of Waterville, Maine, was the master builder.

"THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL—At Saint Anthony. This large hotel, one of the most spacious in the Northwest, is at length completed and furnished and is now open for the public. At the bar, in the parlor, in sleeping arrangements, at the table, and in every department of the establishment the proprietors will spare no pains and no expense to suit the wishes and convenience of travellers; and it will not be for want of a desire to please if they do not make the house agreeable to families and others during their stay with them who are visiting the romantic scenery of the Falls in pursuit of health or of pleasure. (Pioneer, October 17.)"

## CHAPTER XI.

### WHEN THE FOUNDATIONS WERE LAID.

THE AFFAIRS OF STEELE AND TAYLOR—ST. ANTHONY IN 1850 AND 1851—THE VILLAGE AS DESCRIBED BY PIONEER WRITERS—THE FIRST NEWSPAPER—FIRST SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.—PIONEER ENTERTAINMENTS—ST. ANTHONY MIGHT HAVE BECOME THE CAPITAL OF MINNESOTA—THE MOMENTOUS INDIAN TREATIES OF 1851.

STEELE AND TAYLOR DISAGREE AND THEN DISSOLVE.

Very soon after Steele and Taylor entered into co-partnership as owners of a great part of St. Anthony and the mill-site at the Falls, serious disagreements arose between them. Each accused the other of designing and attempting to secure entire control of the property interests jointly owned. Taylor was in Boston the greater part of the time, but he was kept informed of the rapid advance of property in St. Anthony, and wished he had secured more of Steele's claim. Steele accused him of plotting to obtain (by the advantage of the large sum of money he controlled) possession of all the interests of Steele & Taylor at the Falls. Taylor retorted that it was Steele who was trying to possess these interests.

Then the two partners could not agree about certain details involved in the disposition of their property. Steele wanted to sell lots at reasonable prices and on liberal terms, and to donate sites for churches, school houses, and other public buildings. Taylor wanted to obtain the best price possible for every lot sold, and was satisfied with one-fourth down, interest on deferred payments to be twelve per cent! This was a common rate at the time for money due on property sales; the rates for borrowed money were much higher.

One history says that Mr. Taylor withdrew from the firm of Steele & Taylor "in a little while," or "in the spring of 1850." The truth is that the partnership existed until in January, 1852. In the fall of 1850 Taylor was endeavoring to sell the water power of the Falls on his own account and had the following advertisement in the Minnesota Pioneer of October 17:

"FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.—UNRIVALED WATER POWER.—The undersigned will sell or lease upon the most liberal terms water-powers for mills, factories, or any other purpose at the Falls of St. Anthony. A more favorable opportunity for obtaining unequalled hydraulic power was never before presented.

"A. W. TAYLOR.

"St. Anthony, October 17, 1850."

In February previously the Pioneer had noted that Mr. Taylor (giving his initials incorrectly as "D. L.") had recently "made sale of a large portion of his interest." Mr. Steele somehow assented to these sales,

and possibly participated in them. Mr. Taylor continued to hold his interests in the partnership, and though their relations were intimate the partners were not friendly. Steele was in debt, and it is said that Taylor sought to press him out of their business by buying the claims against him, and demanding their payment. Steele was rather heavily indebted to Philadelphia jobbers and sent Stevens to them to effect settlements. Writing to Sibley from Lovejoy's Hotel, New York, in March, 1851, Stevens says: "You can little imagine how glad I feel that Steele is out of the clutches of his Philadelphia creditors."

In October, 1851, Mr. Taylor, accompanied by his attorney and agent, a Mr. Bundy, came to St. Anthony to look after his interests. At once he began the erection of the large story-and-a-half building (before mentioned) intended as a store and office building, and which stood on Main Street. It was on one of the Steele & Taylor lots, although it does not seem that Steele consented that Taylor should build it as his own individual property. Also a short time after his arrival Taylor made preparations to build a mill on his own account at the *western* end of the dam.

About the 1st of December he brought an action against Steele to recover damages from him and at the same time he asked for an attachment against the latter's interest in Hennepin and Nicollet Islands and in other property. The case was heard by Territorial Chief Justice Jerome Fuller at his chambers in St. Paul and decided by him in December. In his published opinion, which appeared in the *Minnesotian* of December 13, Judge Fuller related that the action was brought to recover damages for a breach of the covenants of seisin and warranty contained in a deed from Steele to Taylor purporting to convey, along with other lands, one undivided half of Hennepin Island. The damages asked were alleged to be \$10,000, to which sum the costs of suit were to be added. The plaintiff, Taylor, alleged in his petition that he was justly entitled to the sum named from Steele, the defendant, "and that he has reason to fear, and does fear, that he shall lose his said debt; wherefore he prays that an attachment may issue," etc.

Judge Fuller quashed the summons and vacated the attachment against Mr. Steele, because, he said, that under all the circumstances Taylor's claim of alleged damages was not a "debt" against Steele, but merely a claim, which must first be proved valid before a

"debt," was created, and this proof had not been made. Therefore Taylor could not "fear" that he should lose his "debt" when he had no "debt" to lose. John W. North, Lorenzo A. Babcock, and Morton S. Wilkinson were Taylor's attorneys, while R. R. Nelson and Wm. Hollinshead represented Mr. Steele.

But on the 17th of January following (or in 1852) Steele purchased all of Taylor's interests in St. Anthony, paying him therefor \$25,000, and Taylor was allowed to keep the proceeds of certain sales that he had made, giving a bond to convey other proceeds and property to Steele. Somehow there was great satisfaction in St. Anthony that Steele was now the chief proprietor of the village, and Godfrey still retaining his modest interest. On the 23d the people gave Steele a banquet at the St. Charles hotel in congratulation and celebration of his having acquired Taylor's interests. Plainly they did not like Mr. Taylor.

A year or two later Steele brought suit against Mr. Taylor to compel him to keep his specific performance to convey back certain property. Whereupon certain other parties that had contracts with Taylor for specific conveyances intervened and sought judgment against him. The issues were somewhat involved and the case was long protracted, being finally decided by the Supreme Court in January, 1856, (1st Minn. Rep.) Steele obtained judgment, but the intervenors lost on technical points.

#### PREDICTING THE TOWN ON THE WEST SIDE.

It had long been well understood that when the Indian title to the lands on the west side of the Mississippi should be extinguished by purchase, they would be speedily occupied by the whites. The site opposite the Falls would be laid out into a town, mills built along the shore, etc. The St. Anthony people had proposed that when the new town came it should be called South St. Anthony. In the winter of 1850 the talk was that permission to lay out the town would be given soon and that the surveying would be done in the spring. The Pioneer of February 27 announced that—

"There is a probability that a town on the west shore of the Falls of St. Anthony will be laid out and vigorously commenced the ensuing season. We propose that it be called All-Saints, so as to head off the whole calendar of Saints."

The editor's suggestion was not meant to be irreverent, but was simply questionable sarcasm and humor. There were already in this region a number of geographical features, such as rivers, lakes, waterfalls, towns, etc., bearing the names of saints, and the waggish editor pretended that he feared some saint would not be remembered in the bestowal of names and thus fail to have proper honor done him; so he proposed that the new city be named for all the saints in the calendar that not one might be slighted. The jest was in bad taste in every respect, and actually injured Goodhue and his paper. The projectors of the new town thought it a slur upon their enterprise and resented it. A little later the editor offended St. Anthony by saying in his paper:

"There was a notable fire in St. Anthony last Tuesday. It was indeed an important conflagration. The flames swept across vast open spaces whereon it is expected that some day mammoth costly structures will stand, and if they had only been there the other day enormous would have been the loss to the 'metropolis of the Northwest.'"

The Legislature of that season chose a public printer for the Territory. Stevens wrote Sibley that John North and Ed Patch, the Representatives from St. Anthony, both voted against Goodhue for the position, "because of his slurs against this town."

#### NEWSPAPER NOTES AND COMMENTS ON ST. ANTHONY IN 1849-50.

Maj. Nathaniel McLean, best known historically as the old-time Indian agent at Fort Snelling, but in 1849 senior editor of the Minnesota Chronicle & Register, of St. Paul, visited St. Anthony in the fall of the year named. In his paper of September 15 he said that "the half had not been told" concerning the wonderful progress made by the pioneer village at the Falls. Of the milling interests of the place the Major wrote:

"There is a grist mill, built of stone, on the west side formerly used for grinding corn for the Indians. Mr. Steele has a saw-mill now running two saws, and preparing to run two more in the same building. A number of acres of the mill-pond are covered with pine logs, which have been floated down from above."

Under the heading, "The Falls of St. Anthony," Goodhue's Minnesota Pioneer of January 23, 1850, gave a pleasing and spirited description of the little town and its interests at that date. Goodhue himself wrote the article, as is evidenced by its glowing and at times extravagant statements. He declared that its record of growth had never been equaled; or, as he put it—

"This place emphatically stands unprecedented in the record of its march of improvement. Less than ten months ago, after it was founded, the first house was built upon the lot given to the first settler; now there are nearly 100 buildings and 600 inhabitants. The saw-mill has four saws, with a dam capable of running 18; also a first-rate lath machine combined with a shingle machine. An agricultural society has been formed and premiums offered for the best grain products grown in the country."

"There are five stores in the place and one grocery. A fine steamboat is now building to take hundreds of delighted visitors next summer up the romantic Mississippi above the Falls, and will be ready to commence her trips to the Sauk Rapids in May."

"A large and commodious hotel has been erected on a pleasant eminence above the Falls, and will be completed soon after the opening of navigation the coming spring. It will have two piazzas, 72 feet in length, fronting the river, and from the upper one visitors can have a magnificent view of the angry waters as they hurry over the precipice. The hotel is not more than ten minutes walk from the steamboat wharf, which is now building. It will be kept by

a gentleman that understands the art of making his guests feel perfectly at home. He was one of the first settlers of Minnesota and will be the proprietor of the first hotel in St. Anthony.

"Two schools have been recently opened where all branches of education may be pursued, including the ornamental. The school house which is on the bluff of a beautiful prairie overlooking the Falls, is neat and spacious. One of these schools is taught by a lady [Miss Backus] and the other by a gentleman [Prof. Lee].

"A charter for a literary association was obtained from the last Legislature. A small but choice selection of books has been purchased and preserved in a fine large book-case. Weekly lectures are given before this association by gentlemen of the first talents. An excellent singing school has just commenced and is taught in the latest style and most approved plan.

"A great variety of newspapers and other publications are taken, for the people are a reading and thinking people. They are also a church-going people and every Sabbath the school room is filled with an attentive audience, listening to a Baptist or Methodist or Presbyterian clergyman."

In its issue of May 4, 1850, the *Minnesota Chronicle & Register* described how busy the St. Anthony mills were then, saying:

"The mills at St. Anthony run now night and day. Four saws are in operation, turning out 30,000 feet of lumber every 24 hours. In addition, some 10,000 laths and 6,000 shingles are made daily. The larger part of the immense stock of logs got out during the winter has been driven down and secured and the Mill Company are now prepared to fill bills as fast as ordered.

"An absurd rumor has been current, to a certain extent, that in the sale of lumber by the Company preference is given to the citizens of St. Anthony, and that a resident of that place could buy lumber on a year's credit, when a citizen of St. Paul could not make a purchase for cash. In sheer justice to the Company we give this report a flat contradiction. This story refutes itself, and would not receive notice had it not been industriously propagated in certain quarters."

A prominent and quite effective booster for St. Anthony in its first years was L. M. Ford. He was interested in the place and had some lots for sale, but he was largely unselfish. He wrote many articles for the Minnesota newspapers laudatory of St. Anthony and the country, and at his own expense sent scores of papers containing his articles all over the Eastern country. These printed articles, supplemented by hundreds of private letters, were responsible for much of the immigration which came to the country in early days. In an article written by Mr. Ford about St. Anthony, and which appeared in the *Minnesota Pioneer* of February 27, 1851, he said:

"\* \* \* The extent and beauty of the town site attract particular attention, and newly-made houses are scattered along its river side, above and below the Falls.

"But on the west side there is a much better site and more extensive. This land, however, is not yet

subject to entry, but being such an admirable situation hundreds are looking over it with eager eyes. Many have already gone across the river and made their "claims" even at the risk of having their temporary lodges torn down by a company of Uncle Sam's boys from Fort Snelling. There will be a grand rush for 'the other side' as soon as the land is brought into market. Another town will then and there spring up, as the result of Yankee enterprise and competition.

"Saint Anthony has been mostly built up during the present season. It has received a great immigration and especially from Maine; the lower town is mostly settled by people from Maine, but the upper town is composed more of all sorts, like St. Paul. There is a marked difference between the two parts of St. Anthony. The lower part, or the Maine settlement, has no drinking establishments, while it has the extensive saw-mills which supply St. Paul and the surrounding country with lumber; it also has the largest stores, besides a noble school house and a church nearly complete. The upper town can boast of a splendid hotel, one of the best in Minnesota, and several groceries—but not of the other things found in the lower town!

"\* \* \* In respect to churches Saint Anthony is about one year behind St. Paul. The Baptist denomination has a house nearly ready for meeting in, while the various other denominations are preparing to build. Within a year from this time we may expect to see as many meeting houses in this place as there are now at St. Paul. It is supposed by some that the town now contains 1,000 inhabitants; when the national census of 1850 was taken, last summer, it had about 700."

In an editorial article in the *St. Anthony Express* of December 20, 1851, Editor Isaac Atwater said that it would not be an exaggeration to state that 75 buildings had been erected in the village during the previous year, and that 75 more were either under way or in mature contemplation. Arnold W. Taylor's building on Main Street (occupied as a general store in January following) was characterized as, "a large building, an ornament to the village, and an indication of the enterprise of the population." It was a large building for the time; Atwater solemnly declared that it was "one story and a half high." J. P. Wilson, of St. Anthony, and Dr. Maloney, of Illinois, were having a store building erected on the corner of Main and Rollins Streets, filling a gap which had hitherto interfered with the regularity of the streets at that point. A number of other houses were being built in the upper portion of the village.

Frank Steele had a number of workmen engaged in preparing the woodwork for a "hotel of the largest size," which was to be completed in the spring of 1852. John G. Lennon was preparing to build a residence which was to be "equal in proportions to any which has heretofore been built in St. Anthony." These established and contemplated improvements and enterprises were as important in the development of St. Anthony in 1851, as have been the sky-scraping



office buildings and the vast factories evolved in Minneapolis in later periods.

At the time of writing the foregoing exultant notes of the progress his village had made and was making, Editor Atwater took occasion to say that, due to the season, when the trees were bare and the skies clear, an ample and unobstructed view of the village and of the surrounding country were abundantly afforded. From the crest of Rose Hill, two miles east of the village, there could be seen, curling in the wintry air, smoke from the chimneys of St. Paul, Little Canada, Mendota, Fort Snelling, and the little hamlet then called Groveland.

A more extended prospect was offered from a big lone oak which stood, like a great plume, on the crest of a high hill in the village cemetery grounds, which were then a mile or more east and south of the College grounds. From the base of this tree the valley of the St. Peter's could be traced from Mendota up the river, for 28 miles, to Shakopee's village. And the Mississippi was visible from far above the Falls to the bend just below the mouth of what was then called Brown's Creek, or the Little Falls Creek, now called Minnehaha. Then the lines of the neat white cottages in St. Anthony were plainly visible from the same base, the whole making a delightfully impressive scene.

#### GOODHUE FORECASTS THE FUTURE.

It can hardly be too often and too emphatically asserted that Editor Goodhue, of the *Minnesota Pioneer*, was a most servicable friend to St. Anthony. It has already been shown how he tried to "boost" the town and promote its interests by the frequent insertion in the *Pioneer* of well written articles in their favor which were widely read. He was an able man and recognized the manifest destiny of a properly founded city at the site of the great water-power, on a mighty river, and in the midst of a vast, resourceful country. In fact while he claimed that his own town was then greater, in all respects but one, than St. Anthony, he conceded that St. Anthony might one day become the greater. In the *Pioneer* of December 26, 1850, he wrote:

"We do not say that St. Paul will always be the most important town in Minnesota; and we do not say that St. Anthony will *not* be."

The truth is that Mr. Goodhue was "a fellow of infinite jest." He would stop in the midst of engrossing labor to listen to a funny story, and he would imperil not only his private business but his personal safety rather than forego the exquisite pleasure of writing and printing something in his paper which he thought was humorous.

The people about the Falls protested against Mr. Goodhue's suggestion that the new town should be called "All Saints," and then he resented the protest. He saw that he had been inconsiderate, but he pretended that he was deliberate. He said that "All Saints" would be a splendid name for a city—there was no other in all the world so named. John H. Stevens (*Minn. and People*, p. 128) says:

"Goodhue had no patience when any other name than 'All Saints' was talked of. His letters to me were always so addressed. In September, 1851, I received a letter from him containing the following: 'I, with my wife and sister, three children, and a servant girl, propose to dine with you to-morrow, Tuesday, at All Saints.' Miss Mary A. Schofield, the pioneer teacher, also favored the name. 'All Saints, Minnesota Terry.'"

It was not, however until in 1851, when the new town on the west side was talked of, that Goodhue proposed the name All Saints. He also contemplated that this name should be given to the combined towns; for he concluded that they would soon be combined as one municipality, the situation and all other conditions demanding such a combination. As has been stated, the shrewd editor foresaw, with reasonable clearness, the destiny of the place. In his "New Year's Address" published in the *Pioneer* Jan. 2, 1850, when the paper was but nine months old, he "dipped into the future," and thus prophesied:

"Propelled by our great river, you shall see  
A thousand factories at St. Anthony."

#### FIRST NEWSPAPER IN ST. ANTHONY.

Very early in their history the citizens of St. Anthony sought to have a village newspaper. Everybody wanted one. The politicians wanted it that they might if possible control it in their own interests; the business men wanted it as an advertising medium; the citizens wanted it so that the town could boast of such an institution, etc. January 6, 1851, John H. Stevens wrote to Sibley, then at Washington as Territorial Delegate:

"A press at St. Anthony now would be a money-making business. You see Rice bought up the *Chronicle & Register*; he already owned the *Democrat*, and both of these are his organs. The two filthy sheets are gulling the public with their pretensions of independence; but the cloven foot sticks out so plain that a blind man can see Rice—Rice—Rice—sticking out all around, and every column shows it.

"Goodhue, of the *Pioneer*, works for money; dollars are his asylum; [sic] he dreams of them at night and is ready to work by day, provided he can get well paid for the work. Had he not gone in for St. Paul so much, he would have got the public printing; he may get it yet, but it is to be doubted. \* \* \* John Rollins and Edward Patch would have gone for Goodhue had it not been for his remarks about St. Anthony. We must have a paper of our own.

"\* \* \* Now, if you know of any one or two young men who want to embark in a profitable business, and have talent, just send them on to St. Anthony with a press. I will have a house ready for them to move in. They can make money from the start. Good managers cannot help but do well. \* \* \* We hope to hear of the reduction of the Fort Snelling Reserve soon; you little know the excitement here about it; what a help to the growth of the Territory it would be!"

If Col. Stevens's free and spirited criticisms of the

newspapers of the Territory were true, certainly another, and of a different sort, was needed. There were two Democratic and one Whig paper at St. Paul, and another Whig paper was demanded somewhere in the Territory.

Among the first settlers in St. Anthony was Elmer Tyler, who came from Chicago in 1850 and opened a small tailor shop on Main street, opposite the Falls. He bought a number of town lots and other real estate near the village, and in disposing of certain of his holdings made handsome profits. He was an ardent Whig in politics and prone to street and bar-room discussions. In some respects he was eccentric, but on the whole a man of information and a certain sort of talent. He often said that there ought to be a Whig paper in St. Anthony, and as he had made some money in his real estate speculations, he said he was willing to invest in one. He had no experience as a publisher and but little ability as a writer, but he put these disadvantages aside, in his enthusiasm to accomplish his desires.

In his history Judge Atwater says that Mr. Tyler proposed to establish a Whig paper at the Falls, if the then young and promising lawyer, Atwater, would edit it, and the proposition was accepted. Tyler went to Chicago and purchased the necessary outfit, including a hand press, for a seven-column folio paper. How this material was transported from Chicago to the Mississippi cannot now be stated; there was then no railroad between the city and the river.

The first number of the paper was issued May 31, 1851. It was called the *St. Anthony Express*. Its place of publication was given as "St. Anthony Falls, Min." In those days every pretentious paper had its motto. That of the *Express*, was conspicuous under the title on the first page and at the head of the editorial columns and read, "Principles, Not Men." Judge Atwater writes that for the first year the paper was published in a log house on Main Street, under the bluff, and near First Avenue Southeast; the cabin had been used as a boarding house for the men that built the first mill dam, and was called by them the "mess house."

The proprietor of the paper—at least the ostensible and declared owner—was the Mr. Elmer Tyler, before mentioned, and the first announced publisher was H. Woodbury. The latter was a practical printer and Mr. Tyler brought him from Chicago to take charge of the mechanical work on the new paper. His brother, J. P. Woodbury, also a printer, came with him, and the two, as it seems, did all the work of setting the type and "working off" the paper. The *Express* was well and neatly and tastefully printed, and presented an attractive appearance, although the type was very plain and the printing was done upon a hand-press of the fashion used by Ben. Franklin.

It is not very likely that Mr. Tyler was the real owner of the *Express*; he was probably a stockholder, but as the proprietor was perhaps only a figurehead. He was an ardent Whig and the *Express* was a Whig paper politically. The real owner or the principal backer and promoter was doubtless Franklin Steele, who in the interests of his business did not want a

paper at St. Anthony that would in any way, or at any time, oppose them. Though Tyler was so loud-mouthed a Whig, he could not really afford to indulge in the luxury of newspaper ownership at the then little frontier village, with all the risk and vicissitudes which such ownership implied. Though Steele was a staunch Democrat in politics, it would be to him money well invested if he should purchase the controlling interest in a Whig paper, not to shape its political course, but to influence its local comments and criticisms. The Democratic papers of the Territory were friendly to him, as was the *Minnesotian*, the Whig paper at St. Paul, and then the only journal of that politics in the Territory. If he could control the *Express*, all the papers in the Territory would be his friends.

Judge Atwater, in his history, says that he was the editor of the *Express* from its first number until it was discontinued, in 1859, and that Mr. Tyler was the editor and publisher until "the end of the year," meaning the first year. The early numbers of the paper, however, do not thus show. From the first issue of the *Express*, May 31, until August 2 it bore the names in bold black type of "E. Tyler, Proprietor," and "H. Woodbury, Publisher." Tyler evidently did not continue with the paper longer than three months—and not until "the end of the year." August 2, 1851, the paper came out bearing the names of "Woodbury & Hollister, Publishers and Proprietors." A gifted young man named Shelton Hollister, of Pennsylvania, seemed to have succeeded Mr. Tyler, whose name, as in any way connected with the paper, never appeared in it again. But, two months later, or October 1, the paper came out bearing the names of "H. & J. P. Woodbury, Editors and Proprietors," and was so issued until the latter part of May, 1852. During its first year the name of Isaac Atwater never appeared as editor of the paper, or as in any manner connected with it. It is a fact, however, that he was its chief editorial writer, but it is not probable that he selected and prepared the entire "copy." The Woodbury Brothers made great display of the fact that they were the "editors."

The *Express* was a Whig paper. Judge Atwater was a Whig of the conservative type, and the paper's editorials showed plainly where he stood. During the first years of the paper there were in the United States but two political parties worth considering, the Whig and the Democratic; the Free Soil party did not have 160,000 members. The cardinal principles of the Whig party were a protective tariff, an extended system of internal improvements to be established and conducted by the General Government, and that the Federal and State governments of our country "are parts of one system." There were in the party States' rights and Federalist members, and particularly there were pro-slavery and anti-slavery men, the former residing largely in the South and the latter living almost wholly in the North. The party was always conservative, did not believe in radicalism, opposed war, or anything likely to cause great public excitement or distress, and accepted situations very readily. Thus it accepted slavery and the

laws protecting it, whereat many of its members were offended, and contributed largely to the 156,000 Presidential votes cast in 1852 for Hale and Julian, the candidates of the Free Soilers or, as they called themselves, the "Free Democratic Party," the forerunner of the Republican Party. The truth is that 60 and 70 years ago a large majority of the anti-slavery men of the North were Democrats, or affiliated with the Democratic party. When the Republican party was organized, in 1854-55, nearly all of the Free Soil Democrats joined it, and then, after slavery was abolished, some of them went back to the Democratic party.

When the Whig party broke up, in 1855, Judge Atwater, Judge Meeker, and many other Whigs throughout the country went into the Democratic party and thereafter acted with it. Atwater was, however, at all times and under all circumstances a patriot and a true American. He was a lover of and devoted to his country all the days of his life. In 1850-51, about the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and when the question of slavery extension was to the fore, the Southern "fire-eaters," as they were termed, were blustering and blaspheming and declaring for secession and a dissolution of the Union. In the St. Anthony Express of July 12, 1851, Atwater, as its editor, wrote:

"It does seem to us that all who clamor for disunion, whether they live North or South, and all fire-eaters, wherever found, deserve to be sent over the Falls here, and the prescription repeated until they become cool. But, seriously speaking, is not this eternal clamor about the dissolution of the Union insufferable? And shall not Minnesota be characterized by her devotion to the Union? Shall not any man who advocates disunion be branded as worse than a traitor?"

The subsequent history of the St. Anthony Express may be briefly given. May 28, 1852, George D. Bowman an old newspaper man of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, assumed control of the paper as proprietor, publisher, and editor. August 5, 1855, Judge Atwater took full charge and made it staunchly Democratic in politics. In March, 1859, D. S. B. Johnston, now the well known capitalist and philanthropist of St. Paul, became Atwater's editorial associate. Johnston was at the time principal of a select school in St. Anthony. In August, 1857, Chas. H. Sloan purchased a one-third interest in the paper from Judge Atwater and became its publisher; Atwater remained as editor although that year he was elected one of the Judges of the first State Supreme Court. In 1859 Johnston bought a one-third interest in the paper and became an equal partner with Sloan and Atwater. (Statement of Sloan to Compiler, in 1913.)

Sometime later Mr. Johnston became the editor and Sloan the publisher. In the fall of 1860 Sloan retired and in May, 1861, Mr. Johnston discontinued the paper. The press and other material were sold to Hon. John L. McDonald, of Shakopee, and used to establish and print the Shakopee Argus. (See Minn. Hist. Coll. Vol. X, part 1, p. 260.)

#### PROHIBITION IN 1851.

Many of the first settlers at St. Anthony were from the State of Maine, where for some time a stringent prohibitory liquor law—commonly called the "Maine law"—had been in effect. A majority of the Mainecites in St. Anthony were prohibitionists and brought their peculiar notions with them to the Northwest. There was a great deal of promiscuous drinking in the little frontier village, where even the family grocery stores sold liquor for five cents a pint, and the "tee-totalers," as they were often termed, were duly horrified. They called themselves "temperance men" then, for the term prohibitionist was not in vogue. A lodge of the Sons of Temperance, called Cataract Division No. 2, was organized at St. Anthony, in May, 1850; C. C. Jenks was the "W. P."

September 15, 1851, the first public "temperance" meeting in St. Anthony was held. An organization, with Washington Getchell as president, was effected and a Territorial Convention of the "friends of temperance" was advocated. On New Year's Day, 1852, in the Presbyterian Church building at St. Paul, the Territorial Convention was held. Several of the most prominent men of the Territory, including Joseph R. Brown, E. D. Neill, Joseph A. Wheelock, John W. North, C. G. Ames, and Dr. J. H. Murphy, attended and spoke for a "Maine law." In February, 1852, the Express boasted: "There is not a gambling shop, a drinking saloon, a whisky grocery store, or a grog shop in this town."

#### ST. ANTHONY BECOMES A LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

From the first settlement St. Anthony had been united with the hamlet of Little Canada as a legislative district of Ramsey County; but the Territorial Legislature of 1851 made the village an independent political division, designating it as the Third Council District. The district was to be entitled to one member of the Territorial Council and two members of the House of Representatives. The district was still in Ramsey County.

#### THE FIRST BRIDGE.

In the latter part of July, 1851, the first Mississippi bridge was completed at St. Anthony under the ownership of Frank Steele. It extended only between the eastern shore and Nicollet Island, and not entirely across the river. The gap was filled by a good ferry-boat. According to the Express the bridge was a very firm and substantial one, constructed of large and heavy timbers and raised to a level with the bank on each side. The paper said the bridge was a favorite resort for travelers and others, as it afforded a fine view of the Island and of the Rapids below. In September Edward Murphy, under W. A. Cheever's charter, began operating the ferry below the Falls.

#### MARKETS IN 1851.

In September the Express gave the retail prices of groceries and provisions in St. Anthony. Flour was \$5 and \$5.50 per barrel; cranberries, \$1. Oats, 25 c.

40 cents per bushel; corn, 50 cents; cornmeal, 75 cents; potatoes, 60 cents. Coffee, 14 and 17 cents a pound; teas from 50 cents to \$1; brown sugar, 9 and 11 cents; crushed or white sugar, 15 cents; lard, 12 cents; butter "from below" 15 cents; fresh churned butter, 20 cents; cheese, 10 and 15 cents; hams, 11 and 15 cents; fresh beef and mutton, 8 and 10 cents; pork and bacon, 10 and 12 cents; venison, 5 and 10 cents; fresh fish, 3 and 5 cents. Common New Orleans molasses, 50 and 65 cents a gallon; N. O. golden syrup, 85 cents; whisky 25 and 35 cents; Eggs, 20 cents a dozen and very scarce. Prairie chickens, 50 cents a pair, or \$2.50 a dozen.

#### FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In August, 1851, the first Catholic Church building in St. Anthony was completed. It stood in "upper town," where now is the corner of Ninth Avenue North and Maine Street, East Division. The Express of August 9 described it as a "large and capacious building," although a few years later it became necessary to erect the present fine stone structure. The church was called St. Anthony of Padua, in honor of Father Hennepin's patron saint, and this name it still bears. The building was a frame and commenced in 1850, or possibly, as Stevens says, (p. 108) in 1849.

The builder of the church was the Rev. Father Augustin Ravoux, of blessed and revered memory. He had come to Minnesota from France in 1841, and had served as pastor of St. Peter's Church at Mendota, St. Paul's at St. Paul, and as a missionary among the Indians. When his superior, Father Galtier, (the founder of St. Paul) left the country, in 1844, Father Ravoux succeeded him. He secured the site of the church in St. Anthony in 1849. Previous to the building of their local church the Catholics of St. Anthony attended services at St. Paul and Mendota, where the priests lived.

Father Ravoux was an engaging and admirable character. He was zealous and unwearyed in his church work, but he was retiring, over-modest, and shrank from notoriety or publicity. At the request of friends, and by instructions from his superiors, he wrote his reminiscences of his early church work in Minnesota and they were published in book form. The book was disappointing. It makes very little mention of the many good works Father Ravoux actually performed. He makes no mention whatever of his building St. Anthony of Padua, although it is known that he superintended the work of construction in person, coming from Mendota, via the river, to the foot of the rapids in a canoe, which he usually paddled himself. He was engaged for more than a year in the work, but, not desiring to parade his deeds, he does not refer to it.

Father Ravoux conducted the first services in St. Anthony of Padua church, but in December, 1851, Rev. Father Ledon, another French priest, came and assumed charge as the first regular pastor. He served until in 1855, according to Atwater's History, when he was succeeded by his former college mate and friend, Rev. Father Favolle, who had been serving at the little hamlet of Little Canada for some time.

Stevens says (p. 108) that Father Ravoux began the erection of the church building in 1849, and that Father Ledon came in 1851 and was the first resident priest, although previous to his coming Fathers Ravoux and Lucian Galtier "held services in private houses." This cannot be true as to Father Galtier, for he left Minnesota for good in May, 1844, when there was but one house on the site of St. Anthony.

#### FIRST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Members of the Episcopal Church were not very numerous in St. Anthony in early days, but they were faithful and zealous. Frank Steele and R. P. Russell gave them a site for a church building on what is now Second Street, between First and Second Avenues North. Here the corner stone of a church building was laid October 30, 1850, by Rev. Timothy Wilcoxson, assisted by Rev. Ezekiel G. Gear, the latter then, and for many years prior thereto, the post chaplain at Fort Snelling. At the time there were not more than half a dozen Episcopalians in Minneapolis, but it is said that "many others were interested" in the building of the church. The building was not completed until in the spring of 1852, and the first sermon therein was delivered by Father Gear April 15. The church organization and the building were each called Holy Trinity Church.

Rev. Dr. James L. Breck, who was present at its dedication and had assisted in its construction, says the Holy Trinity Church was the "first house of worship erected in this growing town"—St. Anthony. (See "Early Episc. Churches," etc. Part 1, Vol. 10, Minn. Hist. Socy., Col., p. 222.) But the best evidence is that Holy Trinity was not completed so as to be ready for service until in the spring of 1852, while St. Anthony of Padua, the Catholic church, was completed in August, 1851, and the first services in it were held the following December.

#### METHODISTS HAD THE FIRST ORGANIZATION.

The first religious organization formed in St. Anthony, however, and which held services peculiar to it was a "class" of the Methodists, (meaning members of the M. E. Church) which was organized by Rev. Matthew Sorin, an itinerant missionary, in July, 1849, at the house of Calvin A. Tuttle. There were about a dozen members and John Draper was the "leader." They met regularly every Sunday at the members' houses or in the little school house. At first they had no pastor, and so there was no sermon. The exercises consisted of singing, of prayers, and the "giving of testimony." But late in 1849 Rev. Enos Stevens was appointed by the Wisconsin Conference as a Missionary to St. Anthony Falls, and then monthly preaching was had in the school house. The preacher did well to speak once a month, at St. Anthony, for he had to minister to small but zealous flocks of his church at Fort Snelling, Red Rock, Cottage Grove, Point Douglas, and Bissell's Mound.

The successors of Rev. Stevens were in order Revs. C. A. Newcomb, E. W. Merrill, (who became a Congregationalist) and Eli C. Jones. The last named

came in 1852, and it was during his pastorate, (according to Atwater's History) when the first church, a frame, was erected at a cost of \$1,000.

#### THE PIONEER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

According to Atwater's History, which seems to contain information furnished by the records, the First Congregational Church of St. Anthony was organized November 16, 1851, by Revs. Charles Seecombe and Richard Hall, with 12 members. It was called the First Congregational Church of St. Anthony, and the name is still retained. The History further says that Rev. Seecombe had commenced his services in St. Anthony "a year earlier," as a home missionary, and that he was in ministerial service here for fifteen years.

Stevens says, however, (p. 108) that in July, 1850, Rev. Wm. T. Wheeler, "formerly a Congregational missionary in Africa, commenced preaching," and was succeeded in 1851 by Rev. Charles Seecombe "as pastor."

Services were held for some time in the building used as a preparatory school for the University. The first church building was commenced in 1853, at Central Avenue and Fourth Street Northeast, and services were held in the basement that year. It was completed and dedicated February 15, 1854.

#### ST. ANTHONY TRIES FOR THE COUNTY SEAT.

Up to the creation of Hennepin County, in March, 1852, the village of St. Anthony was in Ramsey County, and of this county St. Paul was the county seat. There was, as has been stated, a rivalry between the two villages which extended nearly to a form of hostility. The idea of two villages named for the blessed St. Paul and St. Anthony being engaged in hostility against each other!

In the Territorial Legislature of 1851 a desperate attempt was made to remove the county seat from St. Paul to St. Anthony. If this could be done, the prosperity and even the supremacy of the latter village might be assured. With its many admitted natural advantages the little town might go from county seat to capital city and from capital city to greatness and grandeur.

The movement originated in the House of Representatives. An amendment, No. 15, to Council File No. 1, consolidating the statutes, provided for the removal of the county seat. This amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 7 to 6; but when it came up for final action on its incorporation into the general bill, the vote of the House was 9 to 7 against such incorporation. The St. Paulites had rallied all their forces into action and won by 2 votes. The amendment was expected to pass the Council by 5 to 4, and if it had passed the House, would doubtless have become a law.

Those voting for the amendment were David Gilman of Sank Rapids, North and Patch of St. Anthony, Olmstead of Watab, Trask and Ames of Stillwater, and Warren of Gull Lake. Those voting

against were Brunson, Ramsey, (the Governor's brother - Rice, and Tilden of St. Paul; Randall and Faribault of Mendota, Sloan of Little Rock, and Taylor of Washington County. The result was regarded as a practical defeat for Henry M. Rice's friends, although his brother, Edmund, voted against the amendment. The seven that voted for it were Rice's henchmen.

#### WHY AND HOW THE PROPOSITION FAILED.

Now, Ben. H. Randall (died at Winona, Oct. 1, 1913,) and Alexander Faribault, of Mendota, were elected to represent Dakota County. They were strong friends of Sibley and not very favorable to Rice. There were objections made by the Rice element to their being given seats in the Legislature, ostensibly because it was claimed that their election was not in due and legal form. A committee reported that the two members elect were entitled to their seats, and on the vote to adopt this report both North and Patch, of St. Anthony, as well as three others—Ed. Rice, Sloan, and Warren—voted no, or to keep out Randall and Faribault.

And so, when the vote came to remove the county seat from St. Paul to the town where both John W. North and Ed. Patch lived and had their interests, both Randall and Faribault voted "no," and defeated the measure! Had they voted for it, St. Anthony would have become the county seat, in all probability, the vote standing 9 to 7 in its favor. And had North, Patch, and the others voted to keep the two Dakota county members in their seats, they probably would have voted in the interest of St. Anthony.

It really seemed that St. Anthony suffered for the devotion of some of its principal citizens to the interests of Henry M. Rice. Writing in the St. Anthony Express of September 27, following, Editor Atwater said:

" \* \* \* The interests of the west side of the river are identified with our own, and the votes of that side would have been with us in the last Legislature had not a most unprovoked Rice onslaught been made on the Representatives from that side. Our Rice Representatives (North and Patch) were made the tools and the active instruments of this attack. Consequently we lost the vote of the west side for the capital, the penitentiary, and the county seat. Had our Representatives not taken this suicidal course, the county seat would this day be located in St. Anthony."

#### DIVERSIONS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The winter of 1849-50 was a long and lonely one for the settlers at St. Anthony. Not much work could be performed, mails were uncertain and infrequent, for Frink & Walker's stage line, or sleigh line, was hard to keep open and clear of snowdrifts all the way from Galena to St. Paul. There were no libraries or places of amusement, and even church services were rare. But where there are 200 or 300 Americans in one settlement they will not suffer much from loneliness.

The New Englanders and other Americans arranged for a series of lectures to be given during the winter, at least one a month. The lecture force was composed of local talent. Lieut. Richard W. Johnson, afterward a distinguished major general of the Union army, but then not long from West Point and an officer of the garrison at Fort Snelling; Rev. E. G. Gear, chaplain of Fort Snelling; Wm. R. Marshall, who had laid out the town; Prof. Lee, of the "academy;" Rev. C. G. Ames, and others were the lecturers, and their efforts gave general satisfaction. Marshall's lecture was first, December 15; subject, "Our Territory;" Lieut. Johnson lectured in January on "Education."

The French-Canadians and other fun-loving citizens, in and about the village, especially the young people, had a good time from first to last. They had skating parties, sleighing parties, fishing excursions to the near-by lakes, where they took the fish through holes in the ice; the young men made many hunting trips, and nearly every incident or event of the kind was concluded with a dance. Two or three of these dancing parties were often held in a week. Commonly these were private affairs, held in dwellings, where there was room for but one cotillion "set" of eight persons at a time. Violins supplied the music and the fiddlers were compensated by collections taken up during the evening. Occasionally there was "a ball" to which tickets were sold for sometimes as much as \$2 apiece, although commonly a dollar was the price. This included supper and a great good time.

At the ordinary dances or cotillion parties, the fiddlers were local talent, too, either from the village or from the Frenchmen at Little Canada. But on the occasion of a "ball" the orchestra was often imported. Then would come Bill Taylor, a negro barber of St. Paul, a noted player of dance music, and Lem Fowler, with his "French horn," also from St. Paul; and sometimes there would be somebody from the Fort Snelling Military, and then three fiddles and a "French horn" would be going and rare was the enjoyment and glorious the fun. Modern balls furnish nothing approximating the real enjoyment and delight of the old pioneer dancing parties. No wonder that the young men were determined, as they sang, that they would, to—

"Dance all night till broad daylight,  
And go home with the gals in the morning."

A large proportion of the participants in these innocent and exhilarating pastimes were French-Canadians; but the Americans fairly rivaled them in numbers and interest. Stevens says that none joined in these dances with more zest than the mixed-bloods of the time. The social equality of those in whose veins the Indian and the Caucasian blood were blended was generally recognized. For they were the offspring of white men and Indian women, who had been joined in Christian marriage, and were for the most part professed Christians themselves and lived reputably before the world. Stevens says that many mixed-blood girls were graceful and beautiful

dancers, as they were graceful and beautiful in other ways, and they were much sought as partners by the young men.

#### THE SIOUX TREATIES OF 1851.

No other events or incidents have been of more importance in their influence upon the character and destiny of Minnesota than the negotiations with the Sioux Indians of that Territory in the summer of 1851. These events are commonly known as the Treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota. The latter marked the beginning of a great and important epoch in the career of Minneapolis. For as a result of the Treaty of Mendota a vast region of country, large enough and naturally rich enough for a kingdom, was released from the rule of barbarism and opened to settlement and civilization; and a leading feature of this result was the acquisition of territory whereon in time the main portion of the city of Minneapolis was built, and whereon it now stands.

Prior to these treaties only land in Minnesota east of the Mississippi was open to white settlement and occupation; the vast fertile expanse west of the river was Sioux Indian land and forbidden ground to the whites, and the greater part of the northern portion of the State belonged to the Chippewas. The boundary lines between the lands ceded to the whites and those retained by the Indians constituted impassable barriers against which the eager waves of immigration were beating in vain. In 1851 the greatest and most formidable of these walls was removed.

In June, 1849, Territorial Governor Ramsey and John Chambers, a former Governor of Iowa, were authorized as commissioners to make a treaty with the Sioux for the land west of the Mississippi. The Commissioners met at Fort Snelling in the fall; but the Sioux were absent from their villages gathering wild rice and hunting for their winter supply of meat, and sent word that they were too busy to make a treaty. The truth is that they were not ready to dispose of their lands at that time. They heard the great clamor among the whites that their lands should be acquired and they believed that if they postponed the sale they would get better terms. So at this time they remained in their homes and the Commissioners returned to theirs. The clamor to have the land opened to white settlement was renewed with increased volume and force. The year 1850 came and passed without a treaty and a mighty demand came from Minnesota and the Northwest that negotiations for the lands be opened at once.

The need of some action became imperative. It required vigilant effort on the part of the military and the Indian agents to prevent bold and enterprising home-seekers from crossing the river and claiming and settling upon sites surpassingly beautiful and inviting, thus trespassing and encroaching upon Indian rights. Think of white men standing at bay for years upon the east bank of the river at St. Anthony Falls and gazing upon the country to the westward, so fair to view and so full of possibilities.

with only a few paddle strokes between them and its glories!

At last, in the spring of 1851, President Fillmore directed that the treaty with the Sioux be made. He appointed as Commissioners Gov. Ramsey, who was ex-officio Indian Commissioner for Minnesota, and Luke Lea, the National Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Particular instructions were given them, so that they were entitled to no especial credit for the terms and conditions they made, since their duties were almost purely ministerial.

The Commissioners decided to make two treaties; that with the two upper Sioux bands, the Sissetons and Wahpetons, was to be made at Traverse des Sioux, and that with the two lower bands, the Medawakantons and Wahpakootas, would be at Mendota. There was much interest manifested, and many prominent men of the Territory attended. Mr. Goodhue, of the Pioneer, reported the proceedings of the Traverse des Sioux treaty and printed them in his paper.

The Traverse des Sioux treaty was held under a brush arbor constructed especially for the purpose by Alexis Bailly, a Mendota justice of the peace and at one time a prominent trader. The treaty document was not finally signed until July 23. On the part of the Indians it was signed by numerous "head men," and by Chiefs Running Walker, the Orphan, Limping Devil, Sleepy Eye, Lengthens His Head-Dress, Walking Spirit, Red Iron, and Rattling Moccasin.

Six days after the signing of the Traverse des Sioux treaty, or July 29, 1851, the treaty of Mendota was begun. It was held also under a brush arbor erected by Alexis Bailly on the elevated plain on the north side of Pilot Knob. On the 5th of August it was finally signed by the U. S. Commissioners, Lea and Ramsey, and by the following chiefs: Wabasha, head chief of the Medawakantons, and Sub-Chiefs Little Crow, Wacouta, (the shooter) Cloud Man, Gray Iron, Shakopee, (or Six) and Good Road. There was only one band of Wahpakootas and Chief Red Legs signed for it.

The territory ceded by the Indians comprised about 23,750,000 acres, of which more than 19,000,000 acres were in Minnesota, nearly 3,000,000 acres in Iowa, and more than 1,750,000 acres in what is now South Dakota. To quote the treaty, the Indians sold—

"All their lands in the State of Iowa, and also all their lands in the Territory of Minnesota east of a line beginning at the confluence of the Buffalo River with the Red River of the North, [12 miles north of Moorhead] thence south, along the Red River, to the Sioux Wood River; thence along that river to Lake Traverse; thence south along the western shore of Lake Traverse to its southern extremity; thence in a direct line to the juncture of Lake Kampeska with the Sioux River [Chan-kah-suah-dahia Watpa, or Splintery Wood River]; thence along the western bank of said [Splintery Wood, or] Sioux River to the boundary line of Iowa."

The price which it was agreed should be paid to

the Indians for their lands was 12½ cents an acre. The two upper bands were to receive \$1,665,000 in cash and supplies and be allowed a reservation twenty miles wide—ten miles on either side of the Minnesota—from the western boundary down to the mouth of the Yellow Medicine and Hawk Creek. Of this sum \$305,000 was to be expended for their benefit the first year, and five per cent interest on the balance of \$1,360,000, or \$68,000, was to be paid in cash and supplies annually for fifty years, commencing July 1, 1852. Of each annuity \$40,000 was to be in cash, \$12,000 for "civilization," \$10,000 for goods and provisions, and \$6,000 for education.

The two lower bands were to receive \$1,410,000, of which sum \$30,000 was to be paid as soon as the U. S. Senate ratified the treaty, \$25,000 was to be paid for them in settling their debts with the traders, removing them to their new reservation on the upper Minnesota, and for schools, mills, opening farms, etc., and five per cent of \$1,160,000, a trust fund reserved by the Government, which interest amounted to \$58,000, was to be paid annually for 50 years after July 1, 1852. The sum of \$28,000 was to be expended for them annually for "civilization," education, goods, etc. The lower bands were also allowed a reservation, ten miles wide on either side of the Minnesota and extending down that river from the mouth of the Yellow Medicine to Little Rock Creek, four miles east of Fort Ridgely and 14 miles west of New Ulm. The back annuities due under the treaty of 1837 were to be paid in annual installments and \$150,000 in cash was to be divided among the mixed bloods of the two bands in lieu of the lands they had failed to claim under the Prairie du Chien treaty of 1830. Of the cash paid the sum of \$100,000 was to be deducted and paid to certain traders for "just debts" due them from the Indians for goods and supplies had and delivered in former years.

The U. S. Senate amended the treaties by striking out the provisions for reservations, for which ten cents an acre was to be paid, and other reservations in what is now the Dakotas were to be selected and the Indians removed thereto; also the item of \$150,000 in cash for the half breeds was stricken out. The amended treaty came back to Minnesota and in September, 1852, was signed by some of the chiefs and head men of the Indians. President Fillmore proclaimed it, and it went into full legal effect, February 24, 1853; it had been in practical effect, so far as white settlers were interested, for many months before!

After paying \$18,000 to the Indians, as a part of the purchase price of their reservations, at ten cents an acre, the Government, by President Pierce and an appropriation bill, refused to select new reservations for the Indians and allowed them to keep those given them by the treaties of 1851. They were finally confirmed in these reservations in July, 1854.

The point most prominent in connection with the matters under consideration, is that by the Treaty of Mendota, in 1851, the site of Minneapolis was purchased from the Indians for 12½ cents an acre.

## A NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY OPENS FOR MINNESOTA.

Great was the general rejoicing throughout Minnesota over the fact that by the Indian treaties the country west of the Mississippi had been opened to white settlement. Even in St. Anthony the property owners were glad, although it was fairly certain that a competitive town would soon arise just across the river from them. The main reason was that all of them had a "claim" of some sort already selected

in the new land of promise! The fact that the treaties had been made was the consummation of desires, hopes, and expectations which had long been devoutly held by everybody. In May, 1850, John H. Stevens had written to Sibley:

"Immigration pours in, but we fear with little money. We want a treaty with the Indians for their lands west of the Mississippi. Our Territory will have bad repute unless we open the west side of the river."



## CHAPTER XII.

### THE CITY AND COUNTY ARE ESTABLISHED.

EFFECT OF THE INDIAN TREATIES OF 1851—THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER OPENED TO WHITE SETTLEMENT—SETTLERS FLOCK TO THE NEW HOME SITES—THE FIRST PERMANENT OCCUPANTS OF THE CITY'S WESTERN DIVISION—A NEW CITY IS FOUNDED AND A NEW COUNTY CREATED.

#### THE EPOCH OF MOST IMPORTANCE.

The incidents connected with the Indian treaties of 1851 constituted the most important epoch in the history of Minneapolis. For following hard upon the treaties a town was laid out on the west bank of the river, and this town was named Minneapolis. At first it was a rival of St. Anthony, the town on the east bank, but eventually it absorbed and benevolently assimilated its rival and extended its corporate limits far to the north and west of the original boundaries of St. Anthony.

It would seem that St. Anthony might have prevented the laying out of the new town with the new name. It was then a bright and promising village. In two years the rude log cabins of the first settlers had been replaced by commodious frame buildings, white painted and attractive. There were good saw-mills, a very excellent hotel, a fairly good corn-grinding mill, two schools, church organizations, and a strong array of stores and shops. John G. Lennon's big general store was quite a creditable institution and carried the largest advertisement in the St. Anthony Express, a whole column in length.

The little town had doctors, lawyers, scholars, and politicians, and brainy men of all avocations, and Franklin Steele was largely interested in the place. Had the people seen fit they could have had the Legislature (which met a few months after the treaty was signed at Mendota) create a new county embracing the territory on both sides of the river at the Falls and designating St. Anthony as the county seat. Then the corporate lines could have been extended and the town on the west side of the river might have been "West St. Anthony," for all time!

#### "SOONERS" INVADE THE WEST SIDE.

It must be borne in mind that while the west side was properly considered Indian country, it was literally a part of the Fort Snelling military reserve, which had been purchased from the Indians by Lieutenant Pike when he visited the country, in 1805-06. Settlers were not allowed to go upon it except by special permits from the military authorities; but, under all the circumstances, and when the manifest destiny of the greater part of the reservation was realized, these permits or licenses were not hard to obtain. The idea was to obtain, preliminary to permanent occupation,

good claims on the new site, and even the army officers and soldiers were disposed to secure this sort of holdings.

Hardly was the ink of the signatures to the treaty of Mendota dry on the paper when certain bold, adventurous spirits, indifferent to legal restrictions, were upon the west side of the river selecting, staking out, and even building upon their claims. Opposite St. Anthony, between the Falls and Fort Snelling, on the military reservation were a score of these "sooners." They expected that Congress would soon reduce the limits of the reservation, that their claims would be outside of the new limits, and that the ratification of the treaties would give them titles secure against all assaults.

Between the Falls and Fort Snelling several claims were made and houses, or rather shanties, built on them. The "sooners" in these cases made claim to large blocks of the land for possible advantage when the new town should be laid out. A majority of them were St. Anthony men anyhow, and had these claims as anchors to windward in case adverse gales of fortune should blow violently upon their little home village.

By the 1st of January, 1852, quite a number of claims had been made on the Fort Snelling reserve, long before the Senate had ratified the Indian treaties or the reserve itself had been reduced so as to allow of such settlements. Lieut. Col. Francis Lee, of the 6th U. S. Infantry, commanding at Fort Snelling, wrote to Washington for instructions. He was directed to at once evict and expel the intruders, destroy their habitations and improvements, and sternly forbid a repetition of the trespass, under a threat of condign and severe punishment. The St. Anthony Express of February 21, 1852, gave the sequel:

"The cabins erected on the Reserve, we notice, have all been razed to the ground, except those whose owners had obtained permits. Had not meetings been called and so much opposition manifested on the part of a few to permits from officers, we think that nobody would have been disturbed, even those without permits. We have some dogs in the manger which, not being able to enjoy themselves, are determined that no one else shall. Congress will probably act on the matter soon and stop all contention."

Some of the lumber and timbers of the buildings destroyed by the soldiers under the orders of Col. Lee were thrown into the Mississippi. The material

of the claim house of Daniel Stanchfield was thus disposed of. The soldiers did all the work of ejection and dismantling, but were not willing instruments of the law in this case.

Also in February, about the time the claim houses were being destroyed, Philander Prescott, agent of the Indian Department at Fort Snelling, was sent out through the country west of the Falls to warn off certain parties that were cutting timber on the forbidden lands and hauling it to the mills. They were ordered to desist their operations at once, and not to renew them, or even to visit the lands on the west side, without special permission.

#### THE FIRST SETTLER ON THE MINNEAPOLIS SIDE.

Mr. Bean and the other millers in charge of the old Government Mill on the west side of the river cannot properly be considered the first permanent settlers of Minneapolis proper. They were not "settlers" at all in the true meaning of the term; they were merely denizens or tenants at will—that is, at the will of the landlord, who then was Uncle Sam; he could remove them whenever he wanted to, or they could remove themselves at their own pleasure.

By and by the Mill came to have a renter and subtenants. A dozen or more years previously Secretary of War Pointsett had decided that the Mill was Government property, but located on Indian land, and only to be used in aid of the military, and hence was not subject to purchase, to occupation, or to control by citizens. In May, 1849, Hon. Robert Smith, a member of Congress from the Alton, Illinois, district, obtained Governmental lease and license to occupy the old Mill by himself or by his tenant. The Sibley papers show that Henry M. Rice was an unrecorded partner of Smith's in this lease, and that at Rice's instance a strong but ineffectual effort was made to get Sibley to become a third partner. The present writer cannot state with certainty who all of Smith and Rice's tenants were, if they exceeded three, namely, Bean, Dyer, and Tuttle, but only one of them (Tuttle) was properly speaking a settler or citizen of Minneapolis.

But there was one settler on the original site of Minneapolis who came before the Indian title was extinguished, and who came to stay, and stayed. This was John Harrington Stevens, born in Canada, of American parentage, in 1820, who had served as captain and quartermaster in the Mexican War, who came to Minnesota early in 1849, and whose name has become a household word in Minneapolis. In May, 1849, Mr. Stevens entered the employ of Franklin Steele, as a clerk; but in a short time he became Steele's business agent, his factotum, his major domo, his confidante, and altogether his close intimate.

#### STEVENS ACTS FOR HIMSELF AND FOR FRANK STEELE.

Now, when Rice and Smith had secured a lease of the Government Mill, Mr. Steele thought their claim a menace to his mill interests. Of course he intended from the first to secure land on the *west* bank confronting the Falls, as he had secured a good broad

foothold on the *east* bank. He determined to head off any further approach of Rice and Smith toward the west end of the Falls, planning to secure that site for himself. The land was not then subject to entry, but in time it would be. It was, however, subject to occupation, as Rice and Smith had demonstrated in leasing the old Mill.

"Who does by another does by himself," is an old maxim of law and equity. If Steele could put his confidential agent, Stevens, on a tract of land immediately above the old Mill, the occupation would raise a barrier to an approach toward the land directly at the Falls which Rice and Smith could not cross. In a little time Stevens was properly placed, and in his book he tells us how:

"June 10, 1849, Mr. Steele asked me to accompany him on a little trip from Fort Snelling to St. Anthony Falls. I was then his chief book-keeper in his counting room at the Fort. On our way up Mr. Steele said that in a year or two the Fort Snelling reservation would be reduced in size; that many valuable claims could be secured on the lands which would be left out by the reduction by securing permission from the Secretary of War to immediately go upon them; that he wanted me to at once secure the claim immediately above the Government Mill, then controlled by Hon. Robert Smith, and he thought there would not be much difficulty in securing the desired permission from the Secretary of War, then Hon. Wm. L. Marcy."

The Secretary had been very determined that there should be no occupation of the reserve by would-be settlers, but a way was found to whip him around the stump. Steele found it. The Secretary accorded the permission, upon the request of Steele, Sibley, and Lieut.-Col. Gustavus Loomis, the old Puritan commander of Fort Snelling and superintendent of the reserve. To justify the license a landable subterfuge was resorted to. Stevens was to be allowed to live on the west bank of the river on condition that he construct and maintain a ferry across the river from his habitation to St. Anthony; and he was to transport on his ferry, free of all charge whatsoever, all officers and soldiers of the army and all other agents of the Government, including teamsters with their teams, wagons, and their loads, etc. At that date the road from Fort Snelling to Fort Gaines (Fort Ripley) was that from St. Paul to the upper fort, which ran on the east side of the river, via St. Anthony, etc.

It was really a convenience to the authorities and garrisons of the two posts to have a ferry at St. Anthony, in order to facilitate communication between them. Stevens had to give a bond of \$500, secured by Steele, that he would faithfully comply with the conditions of his license. There was but little work for him to do to pay for his privilege at first, for the military representatives seldom wished to cross, but when passage was wanted it was "wanted bad."

The assertion that Stevens desired the claim in order to operate a ferry was an innocent fiction, designed to elude Secretary Marcy's order from its firm position in front of the stump to a place behind it. At first Stevens virtually held the claim in trust for Frank Steele, so that Rice and Smith and anybody

else but Steele might not secure the mill-sites at the west end of the Falls. It was known that in a few years the west side would be open to settlement and that Stevens could then perfect the title in fee, when the mill-sites would be under the control of the Steele interests.

Stevens had been only a month in the Territory when he received permission to settle on the west bank of the river and construct a home there. He was a clerk for Steele at Fort Snelling at the time, and was unmarried; but, acting for his employer, for whom he had conceived a great liking, he readily consented to have his home, and claim it as such, in a not very inviting situation. He at once began operations on his claim, although he was rather busy with his duties as clerk for Steele at Fort Snelling and about other business for him at St. Anthony. He tells us that, "on the bank of the river, just above the rapids, I commenced building my humble house, to which when finished, I brought my wife, as a bride, and in it my first children were born, the eldest being the first-born white child in Minneapolis proper."

#### STEVENS AND HIS YOUNG WIFE COMPLETE AND OCCUPY THEIR HOME.

Stevens did not complete his house for more than a year; it was finished and first occupied August 6, 1850. It was a frame building, of lumber sawed by Steele's mill, and probably furnished by him, was a story and a half in height, with a wing of one story. The structure stood on the west bank, quite near the water and only twenty feet above it, on a bench or terrace of land which was several feet below the general level of the land farther back from the river; from 200 yards to the rear of the house only its roof and attic could be seen.

At Rockford, Illinois, May 10, 1850, Stevens had married Miss Frances H. Miller. Immediately after the wedding the couple started for St. Anthony Falls, and May 16 arrived at St. Paul and Fort Snelling. They intended residing temporarily in the Fort, where Mr. Stevens's work was, but a few days after his return he was sent to Iowa to assist the soldiers in removing the Sac and Fox Indians from their former lands in that State, and during his absence Mrs. Stevens was the guest of Mrs. Jacob W. Bass, the landlady of the little log hotel at St. Paul. As her husband was returning, Mrs. Stevens met him at Muscatine, Iowa, and from thence they returned by steamboat to Minnesota, and, as has been stated, moved into their new house at the Falls on the 6th of August. The Stevens family was the second white household to reside at the west end of the Falls; Mr. Bean's, that occupied the old Government Mill buildings, was the first.

#### THE FIRST DAIRY HERD AT MINNEAPOLIS.

At Muscatine Mr. Stevens bought a small herd of five milch cows at \$7 per head; and they were good cows at that. He brought them to Fort Snelling for \$4 apiece, and thus they cost him \$11 each "laid

down" at the Falls. This was the first dairy herd to graze on what afterward became the site of Minneapolis proper. Previously, however, several families in St. Anthony each had a cow, and there was plenty of live stock, including good grade bulls, down St. Paul way. Stevens claims: "This was undoubtedly the first herd of cows ever introduced on the west bank of the Falls, aside from those used by the troops at Fort Snelling."

Stevens had determined to operate a small farm on his claim. His situation was not altogether what he desired, but he made the best of it. The only means of communication with St. Anthony was in a small skiff propelled by two pairs of oars, and the water route was above the Falls, and above Nicollet Island, where the current was so strong that it was fortunate when a landing was made at any considerable distance above the terrible rapids. Captain John Tapper was the ferryman and chief oarsman, but his strong arms had to be re-enforced by those of another brawny boatman in order to carry the laden boat safely athwart the strong current. The Captain made his home a great part of the time at the Stevens house. In the warm seasons the mosquitoes came in great ravenous clouds and made life a burden for the household; bars and screens afforded but little protection against them. Luckily, owing to the pure and salubrious climate, there was no poison in their stings, no malarial germs or typhus bacilli which they could transfer to the human system.

#### FIRST STEPS TOWARD CULTIVATING THE SOIL.

Immediately upon occupying his new house Mr. Stevens set about preparing the adjoining land on the flat near him for cultivation. It was covered largely with jungles of black jack-oak trees and saplings, thickly stuck with scraggy and bristling limbs and branches, and John Tapper was given charge of the work of clearing these impediments off the land and getting it ready for the plow. The land bordered on the river, running back 80 rods from the bank, and extending about half way up to Bassett's Creek."

Tapper hired a bunch of expert axmen and they soon cleared the land. The trees were cut down, the brush piled, the stumps and main roots grubbed up, and after saving a lot of firewood and fence-poles, the tree-trunks, brush, and grubs were piled together and burned. Next spring, when plowing began, the plow moved easily through the rich, mellow soil, as easily penetrated as an ash-heap. The work of clearing the land and preparing it for the plow had been troublesome and expensive; but it had to be done. Stevens had plenty of prairie land which had no timber upon it and required no clearing. But it had something more formidable to the plow and the plowman. It had a tough, thick sod which could not be cut and broken and turned under by any plow then in vogue. At that date the plows commonly in use had wooden frames and cast-iron points and mold-boards. The iron was usually inferior, brittle, and easily snapped and shattered by a strong root or stubborn piece of sod.

This was one reason why the prairie lands were not first cultivated instead of the timber lands. The sod was from four to six inches thick and composed of roots and fibers cemented with well packed earth. The ordinary plows would not turn it or even cut it. The Indian women had to cut it with hoes, and even axes, before they could plant their gardens and corn-fields. When the timber tracts were cleared and grubbed of their stumps and roots, the loose, loamy soil was half plowed; it was easy to finish the remainder with any sort of a plow.

In time, wrought-iron and steel-pointed plow-points superseded the cast iron; and then, when the prairie lands had been pastured and big weeds kept down for a few years, the roots in the sod rotted and the soil was easily broken. Occasionally in the early settlement of the country the local blacksmiths hammered out wrought-iron, steel-pointed plow-shares which were fastened to large strong frames, forming a huge machine which, when drawn by two or three yoke of oxen, would cut and turn prairie sod quite readily, making great wide furrows, and laying and folding back the sod very regularly. The up-turned sod had to lie under the sun and rains for a year or more before its roots rotted so that it could be easily pulverized by cross-plowing and rendered into seed-beds.

Colonel Stevens tells us that the crops produced on his land were very heavy and excellent in every way. They were a great advertisement for Minnesota and its soil. There were hosts of visitors from other States to Fort Snelling and the much noted St. Anthony Falls, and every visitor saw Stevens's fine corn-fields, his fruitful gardens, and his fat cattle, and went back home telling every one he saw that Minnesota was well adapted to white occupation and destined to become a magnificent commonwealth. Stevens says: "The yields that were produced on this land in after years were so heavy that it encouraged immigrants who saw the fields to settle in the Territory."

#### CHARLES MOUSSEAU PRECEDES STEVENS.

But while Colonel Stevens was fairly the first permanent white settler on the original site of Minneapolis west of the river, he was not the first on the present site. Some three years before his settlement, Charles Mousseau came to the site of the old mission of the Pond brothers, on the southeast shore of Lake Calhoun, and took up his residence as a permanent inhabitant. He also laid claim to 160 acres of the land on which his house stood, saying that he would perfect title to it as soon as the Indian claim was extinguished and the Snelling reserve opened to white settlement, and meanwhile all designing persons were requested to notice that he had claims which must be respected! It is believed that at first Mousseau lived in the old Pond mission house, and a portion of his claim is now included in Lakeview Cemetery. Near his house at one time was the cabin of old Chief Cloud Man (Makh-pe-ah We-chash-tay), the good old chief of the Lake Calhoun band of Sioux.

Charles Mousseau was born in Canada, in 1807.

His ancestry, of course, was French. In 1827 he came to Mendota and entered the employ of the Fur Company as a voyageur. In February, 1836, he married at Fort Snelling, Fanny Perry, the daughter of Abram Perry (or Perret), the old French-Swiss watchmaker. The marriage ceremony was performed by Indian Agent Taliaferro, and in 1839 confirmed by Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, while on his first visit to Minnesota. In the latter year Mousseau became the first white settler on the crest of what is now Dayton's Bluff, in St. Paul. In 1848 he sold his St. Paul claim to Eben Weld and having obtained permission of the military authorities, removed to the claim at Lake Calhoun. He lived in Minneapolis the rest of his life, and out of twelve children born to him he raised nine to maturity; some of his descendants are yet in Minneapolis. In February, 1852, he gained some local notoriety by killing a 700-pound black bear after a bloody and exciting fight with the monster near the shore of Lake Calhoun. His little daughter, Sophia, whose death was chronicled by the St. Anthony Express in July, 1850, was probably the first white person to die within the present limits of Minneapolis west of the river.

#### OTHER PIONEER RESIDENTS ON THE WEST SIDE.

When Stevens moved into his new house at the Falls he was alone in his glory, as the only white settler on what became the original site of the city. This was in August, 1850. A year previously, when Robert Smith and Henry M. Rice leased the old Government Mill, they placed a bachelor named Ambrose Dyer, of Oneida County, New York, in charge of the building, and he occupied it for some months as a bachelor's hall, and then, disappointed and dissatisfied, he went elsewhere. The Stevens household and home were practically without near neighbors until April 25, 1851, when Calvin A. Tuttle crossed his family over from St. Anthony and occupied the Mill buildings. Thus the number of families in Minneapolis proper had increased 100 per cent in less than a year—from one to two!

According to Hudson's History, John P. Miller, in August, 1851, secured the second claim at the Falls, also under a permit from the Secretary of War. On this claim, which was 160 acres in extent, Miller built a good house and made other permanent improvements. Not long after Stevens made his claim Rev. Ezekiel G. Gear, the post chaplain at Fort Snelling, laid claim to a tract of land on the eastern shore of Lake Calhoun, near Mousseau's. Permission to file this claim was given by the military, but it does not appear that any improvements were made upon it for some time. As to other pioneer claims, Hudson (p. 34) says:

"Dr. Ezekiah Fletcher, John Jackins, Isaac Brown, Warren Bristol, Allen Harmon and Dr. Alfred E. Ames made claims during 1851, and were soon followed by Edward Murphy, Anson Northrup, Charles Hoag, Martin Layman, John G. Lennon, Benj. B. Parker, Sweet W. Case, Edgar Folsom, Hiram Van Nest, Robert Blaisdell, and others, all of whom

secured permits from the military authorities. Prominent claim-holders just outside the military reservation were Joel B. Bassett, Wm. Byrnes, Chas. W. Christmas, Waterman Stinson, Stephen Pratt, and Rufus Pratt, all of whom took up and in what is now North Minneapolis."

Nearly all of these were citizens of St. Anthony. They crossed the river and made claims on the west side, as anchors to windward. Everybody was saying that there would soon be a town on the west side, and if this should be at the expense of St. Anthony it was well to have a means of covering and balancing any loss that might thereby be sustained. It was well enough to own property in both towns.

Dr. Fletcher's claim was considered "far back in the country." He built a small house on a site now on Portland Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. In two years he sold to John L. Tenny, who, in 1854, sold to Daniel Elliott; subsequently the tract became J. S. and Wyman Elliott's Addition. The Doctor sold his claim for \$1,200, which was considered a good price. He resided in Minneapolis for some years, was elected to the Legislature of 1854, and appointed Register of the U. S. Land Office in 1863. He died in California several years ago, still owning Minneapolis realty.

After Dr. Fletcher the next claimant was John Jenkins, a Maineite, who had, before coming to St. Anthony, been a lumberman over on the St. Croix. His claim was immediately in the rear of Stevens's, and his house stood where afterwards the Syndicate Block was built; he did not finally pre-empt his land until 1855, but in the meanwhile nobody attempted to "jump" his claim.

Isaac Brown, another Maineite, bought a part of Jackins's claim and built a big house on the site of Sixth Street and Third Avenue South. In October, 1852, he was elected the first sheriff of Hennepin County. He and Jackins surveyed their land into blocks and lots in 1855. Jackins became a Minneapolis merchant, but finally removed to California.

Warren Bristol came over late in 1851, took a claim of 160 acres adjoining Dr. Fletcher's claim on the west, built a house on it the following winter, and became the first lawyer on the west side. The site of his house was subsequently that of the high school, on Fourth Avenue South, between Grant and Eleventh Streets. But the first lawyer did not remain long in primitive Minneapolis, though he was the first district attorney for Hennepin County. Official honors had no special charms for him, and before his land came fairly into market he had the imperfect judgment and incorrect taste to exchange it for St. Paul realty. Subsequently he settled at Red Wing and was Representative and Senator from Goodhue County. President Grant commissioned him a Judge of the New Mexico Territorial Supreme Court and he held the position for several years. So much for the first lawyer to reside in Minneapolis.

Late in the fall of 1851 Allen Harmon came over from St. Anthony. Stevens considered him "a man of great worth" and says, "we were pleased to have him for a neighbor." His claim was some distance

back from the river and he resided upon it until his death, in about 1884. The First Baptist Church, building, the Athenaeum Library, and other prominent buildings were subsequently erected on the old Harmon claim.

Dr. Alfred E. Ames, from Roseoe, Illinois, made claim to the land on which were afterwards built the courthouse and jail. The claim was made by permission of Capt. A. D. Nelson, then in command at Fort Snelling, in October, 1851, but the doctor was then in practice with Dr. Murphy at St. Anthony and did not occupy it until in the spring of 1852. The Harmon and Ames claims were the last made in 1851.

#### FIRST ORGANIZATION OF HENNEPIN COUNTY.

In the latter part of 1851 the project of organizing a new county on the west side of the river, to include the western shore at the Falls, was agitated by the settlers of the region. The leaders of the movement were mainly interested in having the county seat of the new county at the new settlement springing up at the Falls. Since 1849 the district across the river from St. Anthony was a part of Dahkotoh County, with the county seat at Mendota. The destiny of the country was fast being accomplished and a great change in the political organization was necessary.

Nobody was opposed to the change and there was practically nothing in the way. The Indian treaties had been made and were awaiting confirmation, which was certain to come. Immigration was pouring in and claims were being rapidly made in advance of the Government's surveys of the land and the opening of land offices. The west side needed a county government of its own, and the need would be rapidly intensified. A tentative effort was made in the Legislature of 1851 to create the new political division, but it was found to be premature. Conditions were, however, belittling in the winter of 1852.

As has been stated, the members of the Legislature from the district (Dahkotoh County) embracing Mendota, Fort Snelling, and the west side of the Falls—and which extended westward to the Missouri River—were Martin McLeod, of Lac qui Parle, in the Council and Alexander Faribault, of Mendota, and Benj. H. Randall, of Fort Snelling, in the House of Representatives. Faribault lived then at Mendota and was opposed to the new county; but Randall, of Fort Snelling, favored it. It was believed that Faribault's opposition would prevent favorable action in 1851, and so the matter was postponed to the Legislature of 1852, of which it was thought best that he should not be a member.

According to Stevens and other authorities, as the election for members of the Legislature of 1852 (and other officers) approached, it was determined by those interested in the new county that no candidates but those favoring it should be presented. Martin McLeod was selected without opposition to succeed himself in the Council. B. H. Randall and James McLelland Boal (commonly called McBoal) were selected as candidates to be voted for as members of the House; both then lived at Fort Snelling.

Stevens and others tried hard to have Eli Pettijohn selected as a candidate for representative in place of Boal. But Boal had a host of friends at Snelling and Mendota and they outnumbered those of Pettijohn, up at the Falls, and so the Fort Snelling man was made the candidate. As already stated, Boal came to Minnesota in 1819 with the first detachment of Leavenworth's command that built Fort Snelling. When his time expired he remained in the country. He was by occupation a house and sign painter, and a very good one. Governor Ramsey appointed him adjutant general of the territory, a position then without duties or salary. Later he settled in St. Paul, and had a street named for him, though it is called "McBoal."

As the time for the convening of the Legislature approached it was apparent that a majority of the settlers in the eastern part of Dakotah County were opposed to the boundaries proposed for the new county. The proposed limits comprised the country north of the St. Peter's, or Minnesota, and extending from the Mississippi westward to the Little Rapids, now Carver. The western boundary line was to run from the Minnesota at Little Rapids north by west to the forks of Crow River, where what is now the northwestern corner of Hennepin, and then the line was to run down the Crow to the Mississippi, and thence down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Minnesota as at present.

The opponents of these boundaries wanted them to commence at a point on the Mississippi at Oliver's Grove (now Hastings) and follow up the main channel of the river to the mouth of Coon Creek, ten miles northwest of St. Anthony Falls; thence west to a point due north of Oak Grove; thence south, crossing the Minnesota at that Grove, and continuing south to the parallel running east and west through Oliver's Grove, and thence east to the Grove and the beginning. These boundaries would almost necessarily leave the county seat at Mendota, which would please Alexander Faribault, but would not satisfy Steele, Stevens, Randall, and the other projectors of the new county, who wanted its capital at the Falls. Their county, while not as large as the one proposed by the objectors, was perhaps better, containing an immense water power, ample prairies, woodlands, oak openings, and broad meadow lands, besides as fine lakes as could be found anywhere.

The opposition to the new county continued to grow as the time for the convening of the Legislature drew near. The new county, with the proposed boundaries of the Fort Snelling faction, must be created soon or it would never be. The Legislature began business actively January 14 (1852), but it was not until February 27 when Martin McLeod introduced the bill in the Territorial Council, "to establish the County of Hennepin." The bill had been originally drawn by John H. Stevens and others and provided that the new county should be called "Snelling," for the well known fort and for Col. Josiah Snelling, the man that built it. But before its introduction the name was very properly and wisely changed to honor the pioneer priest, Rev. Father Louis Hennepin, the first

white man that saw any part of its soil and named its chief natural feature. The bill was known in the Legislature as "Council File No. 17."

There was some opposition to the new county in the Council and strenuous objection was offered in the House of Representatives. The bill passed the Council, however, on the 4th of March, and was hurried over to the House. Hon. Benj. H. Randall was given charge of it in that body, and had to work for it. That night he secured a majority of the House members that agreed to vote for its passage the following day, which was the last working day of the session. The St. Paul delegation and some other members were opposed to it, but made no very hard fight. A rather strong lobby in its favor did good work.

On the morning of March 5, the bill was presented to the House and had its first reading. Then, on Mr. Randall's motion, the rule was suspended and the bill was read the second time. The bill was intended to provide that the first county officers should enter upon their duties within "ten days" after their election, but by an oversight the word "days" had been left out. Randall moved that this word should be inserted in the proper place. Wm. P. Murray, a St. Paul member, moved to insert "years," instead of "days," so that the new officers might not take their positions until ten *years* after their election! Murray's motion may have been facetious—it was certainly ridiculous—but it had to be voted upon, and was overwhelmingly defeated. Randall then moved that the rule be suspended and the bill given its third reading and put upon its final passage forthwith. This was ordered, but only by a majority of two. On the final vote the bill passed but by a very slender majority (three)—not as deep as a well or as wide as a barn door, but it sufficed. Governor Ramsey signed it the following day.

The organization act was not a very finished and complete statute, but it stood. Almost at the outset it provided that the county should remain "unorganized" until the U. S. Senate should ratify the Indian Treaty of Mendota, which had been made the previous year, but whose ratification was still hanging fire in Congress. The new county was to be attached to Ramsey County for judicial purposes, "until further provided for," and to remain "in conjunction with Dakotah County," so far as related to the election of members of the Territorial Legislature, until the next re-apportionment.

Not until after the Treaty of Mendota was ratified were the people of the new county to elect their county officers; the returns of the election at which they were chosen were to be made to the register of deeds of Ramsey County, who was to issue certificates of election, etc. A great deal depended upon the treaty ratification. Other statutes based upon anticipation have been declared void.

A very important provision of the act was that the first Board of County Commissioners should have authority to establish the county seat of the new county, but said establishment was to be temporary, or "until the same is permanently established by the

Legislature or by the authorized votes of the qualified voters of said county."

As has been stated, the Senate ratified the Mendota treaty June 23, 1852, three months after the county organization act, but made such important amendments, which the Indians had to agree to, that the treaty was not finally proclaimed and made of effect until February 4, 1853. But the Hennepin County organization did not await the latter ratification.

#### ORGANIZATION AND FIRST ELECTION.

Information that the Senate had ratified the Mendota treaty, after adding amendments, reached Fort Snelling about July 1. After consultation it was determined to proceed with the organization of the new county without waiting for the final ratification of the amendments by the Indians. The regular Territorial election to choose members of the Legislature was to be held October 12. On the previous Saturday the settlers of the new county met at Fort Snelling and nominated a full ticket for county officers as follows:

For representatives, Benj. H. Randall, of Fort Snelling, and Dr. Alfred E. Ames, of "All Saints," as the settlement on the west side was then often called; county commissioners, John Jackins and Alex. Moore, of "All Saints," and Joseph Dean, of Oak Grove; sheriff, Isaac Brown; judge of probate, Joel B. Bassett; register of deeds and clerk of county commissioners, John H. Stevens; coroner, David Gorham; surveyor, Chas. W. Christinas; assessors, Edwin Hedderly, Wm. Chambers, and Eli Pettijohn; treasurer, John T. Mann; justices, Eli Pettijohn and Edwin Hedderly. All the candidates were of "All Saints," except Eli Pettijohn, who was then of Fort Snelling.

At the election each of the above named candidates received seventy-one votes and not a vote was cast against any of them; Stevens says this was the only election ever held in Hennepin County where the candidates were unanimously elected. Only 71 voters in the entire county, and even then it was claimed that there was a full turn-out and that some votes were cast that were of very doubtful legality! The Ramsey County Commissioners, under whose authority the election was held, prescribed but one voting place, which was at the house of John H. Stevens. At that time there was nothing but a mission station at Oak Grove, and the Stevens house, at the Falls, was the nucleus of the densest settlement.

When the election returns were made to the Ramsey County Commissioners, that body directed Morton S. Wilkinson, who was then their clerk, (afterwards U. S. Senator) to issue the proper certificates and direct the newly-elected commissioners to meet on the 21st and complete the organization of Hennepin County, by approving the official bonds of the officers, etc., and especially by selecting the county seat. The meeting was duly held at the Stevens house and all of the officers were soon fitted out and equipped for their duties.

#### LOCATING AND NAMING THE COUNTY SEAT.

Almost the first business of the county board was the selection of a county seat for the new county. It was a foregone conclusion where it should be. Commissioner Jackins moved that its site should be "on the west side of the Falls of St. Anthony," and all three of the commissioners so voted, as was expected.

Then the question of the name of the new county's capital was considered. "All Saints" was at once discarded; so was "Hennepin City," which Atwater and the St. Anthony Express had argued for. Chairman Alexander Moore suggested Albion, an ancient name of England. Commissioner Dean said the place was destined to be a great manufacturing site and he proposed Lowell, for the city of factories in Massachusetts. Finally the name of Albion was agreed upon, and the clerk was instructed to use upon all official letters the name Albion as the county seat of Hennepin County.

But after the commissioners had adjourned and announced the name, the people clamored that they did not like it. They had not liked the name All Saints, which had attached to their settlement, but they preferred it to Albion. The latter was without significance and meaningless and had no sort of relevancy to the situation. Surprised and striving to please their constituents, the commissioners tentatively suggested "Winona," a perfect Sioux name and the one given by every family of that nation to its first born child, if a girl. (If a boy, the name would be Chas-kay.) Yet the name Winona was not received with enthusiasm.

Meanwhile the county's stationery, letter-heads, blanks, etc., had been received with "Albion" printed thereon as the county seat. Certain parties wanted the name to be Brooklyn, and half a dozen or more friends and admirers of a certain lady of the place urged that it be called "Addiesville." A few still favored All Saints. At last Charles Hoag thought out the solution of the problem, after he had retired to bed and when deep sleep had fallen upon most of his neighbors.

On the morning of November 5, Mr. Hoag, then of the new town, but formerly living in St. Anthony, went into the office of the St. Anthony Express and tendered the editor, then Geo. D. Bowman, a short communication having for its subject a suitable name for the new Hennepin county seat. It was publication day and the forms were about closed. But Editor Bowman, hastily reading the manuscript, exclaimed: "That's good, Charlie; that's the best name yet; we'll print it, even if we leave out something else." And this was done; the communication was hastily put in type and placed in the room of another article, without proof-reading, so that two or three typographical errors appeared when it was printed. It was not signed by Hoag's real name but by "Minnehapolis," his non de plume, which he had assumed for the occasion. Alluding to his proposition particularly, he explained in this paragraph:

"The name I propose, Minnehapolis, is derived

from Minnehaha, falling water, with the Greek affix, polis, a city—thus meaning 'Falling Water City' or 'City of the Falls.' You perceive I spell it with an h which is to be silent in the pronunciation. This name has been very favorably received by many of the inhabitants to whom it has been proposed. \* \* \* Until some other name is decided upon, we intend to call ourselves, *Minnehapolis.*"

There was not time to comment upon Hoag's selection but in the next issue of the Express, which was November 12, Mr. Bowman said editorially:

"\* \* \* The name is an excellent one and deserves much favor by our citizens. The h being silent, as our correspondent recommends, and as custom would soon make it, makes it practical and euphonious. The nice adjustment of the Indian 'minne' with the Greek 'polis' becomes a beautiful compound, and finally it is, as all names should be when it is possible, admirably descriptive of the locality. By all means, we would say, adopt this beautiful and exceedingly

appropriate title, and do not longer suffer abroad from connections with the meaningless and outlandish name of 'All Saints.'"

Stevens tells us that Hoag's proposed name for the new town met with great favor at home and abroad. An impromptu meeting of citizens at his house the first week in December declared for it, and in a few days, at their regular monthly session, the county commissioners substituted the name Minneapolis for Albion. As the h in the original name proposed was to be silent, the commissioners concluded that it might as well be absent, and so they sensibly struck it out, leaving the Indian part of the name Minneah, as the Sioux would pronounce it. The full name should be pronounced Minneah-polis, and not Minneapolis, as is common, because "ah" is a contraction of "hkah," meaning a waterfall.

As has been said in discussing the meaning of the word Minnehaha, the name Minneapolis literally means, the Waterfall City—"minne'a," the Sioux for waterfall, and "polis," Greek for city.



## CHAPTER XIII.

### LAYING THE CITY'S FOUNDATIONS.

REDUCING THE FORT SNELLING RESERVE—CHANGING THE NAME OF THE ST. PETER'S TO MINNESOTA—SETTLERS ON THE TOWN SITE IN 1851 AND 1852—FIRST CLAIMS ON THE INDIAN LANDS—MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS AND CLAIMANTS—FIRST FAMILIES NEAR LAKES HARRIET AND CALHOUN—FIRST CLAIMS IN NORTH MINNEAPOLIS—EARLY SETTLERS IN SOUTH TOWN—ADDITIONAL PIONEERS OF 1851 AND 1852—FINAL RECORDS OF SOME FIRST CITIZENS—BEGINNINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

#### REDUCING THE FORT SNELLING RESERVATION.

An important incident in the early history of Minneapolis was the large reduction of the Fort Snelling Military Reservation, comprising a great part of its northern portion and extending from Brown's Creek (Minnehaha) northward to the Falls and the Mississippi. The east line was the Mississippi and the west a line running due south from the Mississippi, near the Falls, via the eastern end of Mother Lake, to the St. Peter's.

Of course the reduction made a vast extent of most desirable country open to white settlement, without any special permits or subterfuges. A man could make his claim near the old Government Mill, or anywhere else on the new land, without fear of arrest, eviction, or trouble of any sort—provided, that he did not infringe or trespass upon another man's claim; if he did such an unjust thing, the Claim Association would at once be violently upon him and great would be his regret, as is explained on a subsequent page.

By an act of Congress approved August 26, 1852, (See U. S. Stats. at Lge., 1851-55, Laws of 1852, Chap. 95,) the reserve was contracted so as to have the following general boundary line:

Extending from the middle of the Mississippi below Pike's Island up to Brown's Creek [Minnehaha] including all islands in the Mississippi; then up Brown's Creek to Rice Lake; then through the middle of Rice Lake to the outlet of Lake Amelia; thence through the middle of Lake Amelia to the outlet of Mother Lake; thence to the outlet of Duck Lake and the southern extremity of that lake; thence due south to the St. Peter's River, and thence down that river to the beginning. A quarter section at each end of the ferry at the mouth of the St. Peter's was also reserved, and 320 acres whereon Mendota stands was reserved from sale for one year, with the provision that the land might be entered as a town site.

Let it be emphasized that the tract opened to white settlement and occupation included all the country within these boundaries: On the east and north, the Mississippi; on the west, a line running due south from the Mississippi, via the eastern end of Mother Lake and the outlet of Duck Lake—the latter hanging southward, like a pendant, to Mother Lake—and

thence, from the southern end of the pendant, due south to the Minnesota. Plenty of land for the site of a great city—but hardly too much for the one that was built upon it!

Congress was induced to cut down the unnecessarily large Reserve almost altogether by the efforts of Sibley, the then Territorial Delegate. He prepared and introduced the bill and his efforts caused it to pass. Of course Franklin Steele and Henry M. Rice helped, but Sibley was in a position to do far more effective work and he did it. Many members of Congress protested that they believed the reduction was wanted in the interest of speculators; but when assured that the only speculators would be actual settlers, who sought homes in or near the site of a future great city, which they desired to help build, this objection was removed. Press and people accorded the credit to Sibley for opening so much of the Reserve, which they had worked for so long and so hard.

#### THE ST. PETER'S BECOMES THE MINNESOTA RIVER.

For some time a dislike for the name of the St. Peter's River was manifested by many people. The chief objection was that the name had no proper significance. True, by this time a great many persons living elsewhere knew Minnesota as "the St. Peter's country," and indeed the entire region surrounding Fort Snelling was often called simply "St. Peter's." The newspapers down the river were accustomed to say: "Everything is quiet up at St. Peters from last accounts." Letters were carried in the mails addressed to "St. Peters, Iowa Territory," and this was the name of the first postoffice at Snelling. The name had a most distinguished derivation, since it was meant to honor the blessed St. Peter, the great Apostolic prince and leader; but it was believed that the river should have a more befitting, even if a less sacred, appellation.

The Territorial Legislature of 1852 took action for the change. It is impossible to tell now who led the movement for it, but on the 6th of March the Governor approved a memorial which was addressed to President Fillmore and which read:

*"The members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota Respectfully Represent:—*

*"That the river from which our Territory derives*

its name was, by the early French voyageurs, called St. Peters, in honor of a Mons. St. Pierre, an officer in the service of the French Government during the seventeenth century; that there is no possibility that the said St. Pierre was ever connected with the first discoveries made in this region of country, or that he was ever even on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, and was therefore in no wise entitled to the honor of perpetuating his name by fastening it upon one of the principal tributaries of the great national highway of the West.

That 'Minnesota' is the true name of this stream, as given to it, in ages past, by the strong and powerful tribe of aborigines, the Dakotas, who dwelt upon its banks; and that, not only to assimilate the name of the river with that of the Territory and future State of Minnesota, but to follow the dictates of what we conceive to be a correct taste, and to show a proper regard for the memory of the great nation whose homes and country our people are now destined soon to possess,—for these reasons we desire that the river shall be so designated.

Therefore the constituency we represent wish that the name of St. Peters be entirely dispensed with, and that of 'Minnesota' universally substituted. This change has been adopted in all the acts and proceedings of the several Legislative Assemblies of this Territory where it has been necessary to allude to the name; and if a like course were followed by the officers of the National Government in all their reports, correspondence, and official intercourse, geographers would immediately adopt it, the people at large throughout the country would soon become familiar with the change, and the inappropriate title of St. Peter's would be forgotten.

"We therefore most respectfully request that you will be pleased to give directions to the officers of the different departments of the Government, civil and military, to carry out the change herein alluded to. All of which is respectfully submitted."

The memorialists did not seem to be aware that geographical names are not changed by the directions of the President to the different departments and subordinates of the Government. Congressional legislation is necessary for the purpose. Delegate Sibley took up the matter in Congress and on the 19th of June, President Fillmore approved a joint resolution of Congress reading:

"That from and after the passage of this act the river in the Territory of Minnesota heretofore known as the Saint Peter's shall be known and designated on the public records as the Minnesota River."

The author of the memorial was mistaken in his historical references. There was no "Mons. St. Pierre" suited to his description that early records, histories, and encyclopedias think worthy of mention. Those few Frenchmen of the name worthy of having rivers named for them lived too long before or too long after 1689, when Nicholas Perrot mentioned the River St. Peter in his proclamation taking possession of the country for his sovereign, the King of France. It seems as certain as anything not positively unscep-

tible of proof can be, that the river was named for the Great Apostle.

The Sioux name of the river is Watpa (river) Minne (water) sota, (doubtful) meaning the river of some kind of impure or imperfect water. The word sota is of uncertain meaning. It is not shown as an independent word in the present Sioux vocabulary. It is probably a corruption of "Sho-shay" or muddy, though it may be from "sho-shay" and "hko-ta" combined, the latter meaning gray; and so sota may mean muddy water of a grayish color. Various English definitions of "sota" have been printed as "bleary," and "cloudy" and "sky-tinted," and "whitish"; but "sota" means neither of these words; the Indian words for the English adjectives named are entirely dissimilar to "sota."

#### MINNEAPOLIS IN 1852.

Notwithstanding the fact that not until in 1854 was Minneapolis regularly laid out into blocks and lots, with streets and alleys, yet the new town was settled upon very rapidly almost immediately after the making of the Indian treaties and long before their ratification.

Edward Murphy moved upon his claim (which he had taken in 1850), down the river from John P. Miller and Stevens, in May, 1852. This was an important settlement. He improved a great part of his land, and an especial feature of this improvement was the preparation of a field designed for a nursery and fruit farm. In due time the field was so established and trees set out and seeds planted. Thereby Mr. Murphy became the pioneer nurseryman of Minnesota; others had set out apple trees before him, but he planted the first nursery stock. He did not plan wisely. His stock was not acclimated; it had been obtained in the lower and warmer latitude of Southern Illinois and could not stand Minnesota winter conditions. In a few years the enterprising pioneer abandoned his attempts at apple raising and to operate a nursery. Nearly all of his trees had perished and he lost all the cash he had invested. His experience was that of many another pioneer would-be fruit grower of Minnesota.

Anson Northrup lived on his little claim, up the river, above the Old Mill claim, from June, 1852, continuously until he pre-empted it, in 1853. The claim was only a few acres in extent; subsequently it was the site of the depot and yards of the "Milwaukee" Railroad; or Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Northrup built on his claim a large house in which the first sessions of the U. S. Courts and of Hennepin Lodge of Free Masons were held. He also put up a smaller building, in which was held the first public school in original Minneapolis (Miss Mary E. Miller, teacher), commencing December, 1852, and where also, in June, 1853, Rev. J. C. Whitney was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church organization.

In May, 1852, Philip Bassett, a brother of Joel B. Bassett, claimed what became the part of the city known as Hoag's Addition to Minneapolis. A few

weeks later, however, he sold his claim to his old New Hampshire school-fellow, Charles Hoag, the man that gave Minneapolis its name. Previously Joel B. Bassett had taken up a quarter section above the creek that still bears his name and immediately upon the west bank of the river. He settled upon this tract in May, 1852, and conducted it as a farm for several years, when it became city property.

As to Phil Bassett's claim which became Hoag's Addition, it may be said that it was 160 acres in extent. Really it may be called Hoag's claim, for Phil Bassett had it only about three weeks when he conveyed it to Charley Hoag and went to California. Hoag had been a school teacher in Pennsylvania, but in youth he had been a farmer's boy. Upon the land acquired from Bassett he opened a farm which included the site of the West Hotel and what is now termed the heart of the business center of the city.

#### FIRST CLAIMS ON THE INDIAN LANDS.

Col. Emanuel Case had come from Michigan and opened a store in St. Anthony in the spring of 1851, with his son, Sweet W. Case, as a partner. Not long afterward he came to the west side of the river and surveyed and filed on a claim of 160 acres immediately north of Bassett's. Peter Poncin, an Indian trader, had previously built a small trading house on the same claim and sold goods to the Lake Calhoun Indians until they removed. He and Colonel Case had a controversy over the ownership of the land which the Government authorities decided belonged to Colonel Case. Poncin was an early merchant but had a bad personal reputation. In March, 1852, Colonel Case's son, James Gale Case, aged 20, slipped through a watering hole near the west bank of the river and was drowned. In his "Minnesota and Its People" (p. 140) Colonel Stevens says this was the second death in Minneapolis, but in his Lyceum address published in the Northwestern Democrat of January 27, 1855, he says the second death was the wife of Colonel Case, in 1852. Alexander Moore, another Michigander, was interested with Colonel Case in the ownership of the land, much of which was in cultivation up to 1855, when it was laid out into lots and blocks and platted as a part of Bassett, Case & Moore's Addition to the Village of Minneapolis. Both Case and Moore became merchants in Minneapolis, and both aided in the upbuilding of the town in early days. Moore finally removed to Sauk Center, but Colonel Case lived in Minneapolis until his regretted death, in the summer of 1871, Colonel Case's original farm became Lawrence & Reeve's Addition.

Joseph Menard came in 1851 and by permission of Indian Agent Lea occupied land near the Case and Moore claim. After the Treaty of Mendota he acquired full title to the tract which eventually became "Menard's Addition to Minneapolis." Mr. Menard died some years since.

Charles W. Christmas, an Ohio man, came over to Minneapolis in the fall of 1851 and took a claim near Menard which he improved in 1852. This claim

subsequently was surveyed off and platted as "Christmas's Addition to Minneapolis." Mr. Christmas was a surveyor and laid out the original town of Minneapolis in 1854. He was a prominent early citizen, the first county surveyor of Hennepin County, had Christmas Island, in Lake Minnetonka, named for him, etc. His son-in-law, Isaac L. Lewis, and his nephew, Capt. J. C. Reno, the steamboat man, became interested with him in the Addition.

The three claims of Colonel Case, Joseph Menard, and Chas. W. Christmas were the first made on the *Indian lands* in Minneapolis or in the vicinity; previous entries had been made on the Fort Snelling Reservation.

#### MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMANTS AND THEIR CLAIMS.

Waterman Stinson (original family name Stephenson) came from Maine in 1852 with his big family of boys and girls, and his aged parents and by permission of Col. Francis Lee, commandant at Fort Snelling, located on Bassett's Creek and opened a fine farm. He raised a big field of wheat and oats and his hay meadows were large and very productive. His neighbors bought every peck of grain and every pound of hay he would sell. In time his farm became "Stinson's Addition to Minneapolis." His son-in-law, a Mr. Brennan, made a claim near him but sold it to Franklin Steele.

In June, 1851, Isaac Atwater took a claim on the old Reserve of 160 acres. The next day he sold it for \$10, and congratulated himself as a get-rich-quick fellow that by sheer shrewdness had made \$10 in a day! Had he but retained ten acres of his 160, he would have become a multi-millionaire.

In 1852 John George Lennon, the great St. Anthony merchant, who had an entire column advertisement in the Express, came over and by Colonel Lee's permission settled on a tract of the Reserve which is now included in "J. G. Lennon's Out-Lots Addition."

Near the Lennon claim Capt. Benj. B. Parker secured a quarter section which became a part of his son's Addition. Colonel Case and Chandler Hutchins each secured a quarter section back of Lennon's, and in a year or so Colonel Case bought the Hutchins claim, which is now in Chicago, Lake Park and other Additions. Edgar Folsom, the old-time ferryman, obtained a quarter section in Parker's neighborhood and the claim is now a part of Newell, Carr & Baldwin's Addition. For some time Mrs. Judith Ann Sayer, a New York widow, "held down" a claim near Colonel Case's, (now Enust's Addition) but finally sold it and married Wm. Dickie, who had a claim near Lake Harriet.

#### FIRST CLAIMANTS NEAR LAKES HARRIET AND CALHOUN.

Other settlers on the shores of or near Lakes Harriet and Calhoun were John S. Mann, Eli Pettijohn, L. N. Parker, Henry Angell, and Henry Heap, with James A. Lennon and Deacon Oliver near by, Oliver's

\* The family name was originally Wynnecht, the German for Christmas.

claim is now Oliver's Addition, and Jim Lennon's is in Remington's; Charles Mousseau's claim, which included the old Pond Mission and the log cabin of Chief Cloud Man, is now Lakewood Cemetery.

Robert Blaisdell and his three sons—Robert, Jr., John T., and William—had claims in 1852 which are now respectively in the Flour City, John T. Blaisdell's, Bloomington, and Lindsey & Lingolfelter's Additions.

Rev. Dr. E. G. Gear, chaplain at Fort Snelling, made a claim in 1849 on the east shore of Lake Calhoun. There was a technical error in the proceedings and the claim was forfeited. Edmund Bresette then "jumped" it. Dr. Gear had the matter taken into Congress by Delegate Sibley and a special act was passed allowing the chaplain to repossess the land, and giving him a perfect title, upon the payment of \$1.25 per acre. A part of the claim is now in Calhoun Park. Geo. E. Huy had the claim east of Rev. Gear's. David Gorham had the claim north of Gear's, bordering on Lake of the Isles, but sold it to R. P. Russell, who made of it several Additions to the city. George Park had his claim in the now Lake of the Isles Addition, and N. E. Stoddard was his neighbor. A part of John Green's claim is in Lakeview Addition. Z. M. Brown and ——— Hill claimed the present Groveland Addition, and Dennis Peter's farm is now Sunnyside Addition.

Wm. Worthingham's claim was bought by John C. Oswald and is now called Bryn Mawr Addition. (Bryn Mawr is Welch for big hill; bryn means hill and mawr means great or big.) A little farther out Wm. Byrnes made a beautiful home, and after his return from good service in the Civil War was elected sheriff of Hennepin County, but died in office. His old homestead is now Maben, White & Le Bron's Addition. See biographical sketch of Wm. Byrnes, elsewhere.

#### FIRST CLAIMS IN NORTH MINNEAPOLIS.

In North Minneapolis the claims of Charles Farrington and Elijah Austin were in Sherburne & Beebe's Addition; F. X. Crepeau's, in Crepeau's Addition; Stephen and Rufus Pratt's in the Additions bearing their respective names. Nearly all of Oak Lake Addition is on Thomas Stinson's old claim, made in 1852. Central Park is on the original claim of Joseph S. Johnson. Asa and Timothy Fletcher, brothers, located on Merriam & Lowry's Addition and Wm. Goodwin pre-empted what is now Evergreen Addition. Warren Bristol's old claim became Jackson's, Daniels's and Whitney's, and Snyder & Company's Additions. H. H. Shepley's claim was partly in Viola Addition.

#### EARLY CLAIMS IN SOUTH TOWN.

In the more southern part of the city Andrew J. Foster and Chas. Gilpatrick's farms are Additions with the names of the original owners. "Deacon Sully's old claim is now platted as Sully & Murphy's Addition. Henry Keith's old Falls City farm, named

for the steamboat and claimed in 1852, was afterward owned by Judges Atwater and Flandrau, of the State Supreme Court and became a part of the Falls City and the Riverside Short-Line Additions. Mr. G. Murphy's claim is in Cook's Riverside and Alfred Murphy's in the Fair Ground Addition.

#### MORE MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS.

Other claims made in 1852-53, with the Additions to Minneapolis in which the lands subsequently lay were Hiram Burlingham's, in Morrison & Lovejoy's Addition; Simon Odell's, in Palmer's; E. A. Hodson's in the Southside; Captain Arthur H. Mills's and J. Draper's in Galpin's and adjoining Additions; Charles Brown's and Frank Rollins's, in Rollins's Second; John Wass's in Wass's; Amasa Craft's, in Monroe Bros.'; Hiram Van Nest's in Van Nest's; Philander Prescott's in Annie E. Steele's Out-Lots. Simon Bean's claim is Minnehaha Driving Park. Ard Godfrey's old claim and home is now the site of the Soldiers' Home, and W. G. Moffett's is Minnehaha Park.

#### STILL OTHER PIONEERS OF 1851-52.

Additional settlers in Minneapolis in 1851-52, as given by Colonel Stevens, were Capt. Sam Woods, a former commandant of Fort Snelling, and Wm. Finch, Samuel Stough, S. S. Crowell, Mark Baldwin, Wm. Hanson, J. J. Dinsmore, Willis G. Moffett, Christopher C. Garvey, H. S. Atwood, Thomas Pierce, and Titus Pettijohn. The original town plat bears A. K. Hartwell's and Calvin Church's entries, but it is not known just when they were made. Among those who were residents, but not claim-holders, on the west side in 1850 were Simon Stevens, Thomas Chambers, Henry Chambers, and Horace Webster; they made claims elsewhere. Wm. Goodnow, the carpenter that built Anson Northrup's house, was another resident but not a claim-holder. His was the first case of suicide in Minneapolis. He was a drunkard, and in the early winter of 1852, while demented from delirium tremens, he jumped into the river just above the Falls, was swept over them, and of course lost; fortunately he had no family.

Other adult men, unmarried, and who were residents but not landholders on the west side in 1852-3, were Maj. Geo. A. Camp, a nephew of Anson Northrup and who was a member of his uncle's household. Gordon Jackins and William Jackins lived with their brother John, the merchant; they were unmarried but became interested in a forty-acre tract adjoining Mrs. Sayer's claim, and William died while living on it. William H. Hubbard, a Tennessee lawyer, held a claim on the town site for a year or two but sold it before it came fairly into market and left Minnesota. He came first to St. Anthony in 1850, the year in which Atwater came. John Berry pre-empted a farm near the Lake of Isles.

#### LAST RECORDS OF SOME FIRST SETTLERS.

Of some of the earliest settlers of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, it may be said that Eli Pettijohn and

Caleb D. Dorr, each aged more than ninety years, are yet living. Anson Northrup died in St. Paul, March 27, 1894. Allen Harmon died in 1883. Edward Murphy died in Minneapolis, January 18, 1877. Peter Poncin went to the Pacific Coast and died there between 1880 and 1890. Martin Layman, on whose farm the first cemetery was platted, died in Minneapolis, July 25, 1886. Judge Isaac Atwater died in Minneapolis, December 22, 1906. John George Lennon, whose general store in St. Anthony was in 1850 the largest mercantile establishment in Minnesota, died in Minneapolis, October 13, 1886, aged seventy-one; he was an Englishman and first came to Minnesota in 1843 and to St. Anthony in 1849; in 1851 he married Mary B. McLean, a daughter of Maj. Nathaniel McLean, the old-time Indian agent at Fort Snelling. Capt. John Christmas Reno, the old Minneapolis steamboat man, died April 13, 1902. N. E. Stoddard, the scientific agriculturist that did so much to improve Dent corn, died on his farm many years ago. Ard Godfrey died in Minneapolis, October 15, 1894. Edwin Hodderly died in the city, in June, 1880. Hon. D. M. Hanson, a noted Democratic politician and in his time regarded as the ablest lawyer in Minneapolis, died while a member of the Territorial Council, March 28, 1856; his father, Wm. Hanson, died at the age of 82. Chas. W. Christmas, the surveyor, died June 17, 1884.

The foregoing list of first settlers in Minneapolis has been compiled from the best authorities, notably from Colonel Stevens' valuable volume "Recollections of Minnesota and Its People." The list is not complete, for as to other names and the circumstances connected with their settlements the authorities do not agree. In the list here presented, where there have been discrepancies in the authorities the statements of Colonel Stevens have invariably been deferred to; and the same has been done in the case of many an historical item.

#### THE BEGINNINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

It is perhaps true, as has been often alleged, that the State University was located at St. Anthony pursuant to a "gentlemen's agreement" among the St. Paul, the Stillwater, and the St. Anthony members of the Territorial Legislature of 1851. To that Legislature was given authority to locate the principal Territorial institutions. St. Paul was the temporary capital, but there was no other public institution. There was no penitentiary; Territorial prisoners were confined in the guardhouse at Fort Snelling. Only the three little towns named were to be considered, for they were the only communities worth considering. There was then no Minneapolis or Duluth or Winona or Mankato or Fergus Falls or any other village or town in Minnesota, aside from St. Paul, St. Anthony, and Stillwater.

Pursuant to the "gentlemen's agreement" St. Paul was given the capital, St. Anthony the University, and Stillwater the penitentiary. Wm. R. Marshall fought hard to have the capital located at St. Anthony, and the St. Paul and certain other members

were only too glad to give him the University to silence him.

The bill creating the University was drawn by John W. North, assisted by General Marshall, Judge Meeker, and Isaac Atwater. The members of the first Board of Regents were Franklin Steele, Isaac Atwater, Wm. R. Marshall, Bradley B. Meeker, Joseph W. Furber, Socrates Nelson, Henry M. Rice, Alexander Ramsey, H. H. Sibbey, Chas. K. Smith, N. C. D. Taylor, and Abram Van Vorhees. The first four were strong St. Anthony partisans. Steele was made president, Atwater was secretary, and John W. North, treasurer. The first meeting was held May 31, 1851.

Steele donated about four acres for the site of a "preparatory school," and this site was to be between what is now Central Avenue and First Avenue Southeast and also between Second Street and University Avenue. The title to this site was never made over to the Board. In lieu Mr. Steele offered, in January, 1854, to give the University five acres in Tuttle's Grove. Meanwhile a "preparatory school" building (costing over \$2,500, of which sum Steele had given \$500) had been erected on the original site, and Steele offered to build another, costing as much, on the proposed new site. The next year Steele offered to pay to the Board the sum of \$2,500, instead of erecting the building, and the offer was accepted. Finally, in 1862, Steele's obligation, which was held as an asset, was turned over to the St. Anthony Water Power Company in payment of debts owed by the University to the Company, and in November, 1862, the Regents quit-claimed the site of the "preparatory school" to the same Company in discharge of other University debts.

It was at the second meeting of the Board, which was held in the St. Charles Hotel, June 14, 1851, when it was decided to build the "preparatory school" building at a maximum cost of \$2,500. At the first meeting it was decided to erect the building but its cost was not limited. The money was raised by subscription among the people, and Johnson's History says that before the building was completed "a second subscription was necessary." When finished the building, a frame structure, was two stories high with a ground area of thirty by fifty feet. The walls of the basement were twelve feet in height, of which six feet was above the ground. The floor was reached by descending stone steps. For years this building, which would now be inadequate for housing the smallest ward school, was the seat of the preparatory department of the University of Minnesota, and of the University as a whole.

The building was completed about November 15, 1851, and the first school was opened on the 26th, when only two rooms were ready. The school was practically of the character of a country district school. About twenty scholars were enrolled the first week, but before the year was out there were perhaps double the number. The principal branches taught were spelling, reading, grammar, descriptive geography, and arithmetic; the charge for instruction in these studies were \$4 for a "quarter" of eleven weeks. The Board, however, advertised to teach

everything up to Latin, Greek, the higher mathematics, and astronomy, or as Goodhue expressed it in his Pioneer, "everything from a-b abs to algebra."

At first there was but one teacher, Rev. E. W. Merrill, who, of course, was called "Prof." Merrill. Before the year expired, however, he had an assistant, and in the second year, when there were eighty-five pupils, and elementary spelling as well as conic sections was being taught, he had three assistants. Unfortunately the names of these assistants have not been ascertained for use in this volume.

Rev. Merrill came to take charge of the school believing that he would be paid a good salary out of the Territorial treasury; but when he came the Board told him plainly that his compensation would be the receipts for tuition, minus the expense of running the school! For the first eleven weeks, therefore, he received probably \$300, and when he had paid the fuel bills for those cold winter weeks, his assistant's salary, and the other expenses, he did not have a very large sum left. In the spring of 1855 he concluded that

his four years of experience as the virtual head of a university was all he wanted, and he closed the school, although during the last year he had on his rolls the names of 150 students. At the close of 1913 there were 3,932.

In May, 1856, the school house passed from the control of the Board of Regents, as has been stated. Thereafter, until it was burned, in November, 1864, private schools under the name of "high schools," and even "academies," were taught in it from time to time. It is, perhaps, well to note that not a dollar was ever paid out of the Territorial treasury toward the establishment and maintenance of this preparatory school. All the money spent on it was contributed by the pioneers. They built the school house and Mr. Merrill defrayed the running expenses of the school out of the tuition fees received for teaching their children.

Whoever would learn the full history of this great institution must consult Bird Johnson's "Forty Years of the University."

## CHAPTER XIV.

### LEADING EVENTS OF THE EARLY HISTORY.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND COMMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE NATION AND STATE—POLITICS IN 1855 AND THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT MINNEAPOLIS—THE HENNEPIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY HOLDS THE FIRST AGRICULTURAL FAIR IN THE STATE—THE GOVERNOR PREVENTS THE ORGANIZATION OF ST. ANTHONY COUNTY AND IS SEVERELY DENOUNCED—ST. ANTHONY INCORPORATED AS A CITY—HENNEPIN COUNTY ABSORBS ST. ANTHONY—THE SENSATIONAL ELECTION FOR DELEGATES TO FORM THE FIRST STATE CONSTITUTION—THE FIRST GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION, IN 1857—THE FINANCIAL PANICS OF 1857 AND 1859.

#### HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It was in 1854 when Charles W. Christmas platted the claims of John H. Stevens and Frank Steele. Meanwhile, the Stevens house had been the scene of most of the notable public meetings and transactions of the city builders. There they had met and organized Hennepin County in 1851, after it had been set off from Dakota County. There they had held their claim holders' meetings, and there they had organized an agricultural society. That they organized to further the cause of agriculture is an indication of the kind of men they were, for they had already set out to prove the soil's fruitfulness and the climate's fitness to rival that of older fields of agriculture.

They organized for this purpose and that; they enjoyed such forms of entertainment as a vigorous, cultured group of people might well be expected to enjoy, in the time, and with the best that each could contribute from his own talents alone. They went on laying the foundations for a city by the splendid water power; and all this time, in a county without a designated place for its seat of government. This community was unnamed, save for the various names given it by this or that settler.

It was not until in 1854 that Minneapolis gained a place on the postal map of the United States, when a postoffice was established, with Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher as postmaster. Up to that time mail for Minneapolis was delivered at St. Anthony. The two communities were linked by common citizenship, in that there were common interests on both sides of the river. Between them plied Captain Tapper's ferry, taking toll from all except troops of the Federal Government, according to the original license granted to Colonel Stevens. The ferrying was a difficult passage at first, as Colonel Stevens's reminiscence and those of other pioneers indicate, in tales of upsets in the swift waters above the falls. Colonel Stevens's house continued to be the social center of the west sides and to mark the line of communication between the two settlements.

In 1854, so rapidly had the settlement of the plateau and of the older village progressed, men on both sides of the river banded together to secure the construction of a suspension bridge over the river.

The bridge was opened in 1855. It stood where the Steel Arch bridge now links the east and west sides, and it gave into a gateway then, just as the present bridge does now. In those days they spoke of Bridge Street; later of Bridge Square, when the twin arteries, Hennepin and Nicollet Avenues, began to take definite direction; and now it has become Gateway Park.

Forward-looking men were at work developing the nucleus of a city on the west side; and men of no lesser culture and forward-looking qualities were likewise at work in the older village of St. Anthony. In 1851 they had established what they called a preparatory department for the University of Minnesota. Indeed, in this latter establishment may be seen the true pioneering spirit, for they built this humble preparatory department apparently in the assurance that by the time students were prepared for entrance, the University proper would be there for them to enter.

In the formative conditions of those first years on both sides of the river it was natural that there should be rivalries between the settlements, and even competition for supremacy even within each of the two divisions. Thus in old St. Anthony there were, at one time, three centers which strove for commercial leadership; "Cheevertown," where the campus of the University of Minnesota now lies; the village of St. Anthony, centering in the present Central Avenue from the river up the hill; and the town of St. Anthony, up river in the neighborhood that is now Third to Fifth Avenue Northeast, and opposite the mouth of Bassett's Creek. At the last named site the steamboat landing for the traffic above the Falls was established, and for a time that was the east side center of business.

#### BECOMES A SUMMER RESORT.

As the village on the west side of the river grew, there sprang up that portion of the village which centered on Bridge Street, and another as far down river as the present Sixth to Eighth Avenues South, along Washington Avenue. On the east side, the rival communities had their hotels, the St. Charles and the Winslow; and on the west side there were the Cataract and the Nicollet.

To all these came, in the years before the Civil War, the flower of Southern society from as far down the river as New Orleans, making a summering place of the beautiful locality about the Falls and the lakes near the growing villages. This was a natural outgrowth of the steamboat traffic on the great river—and in that traffic itself there arose another element of rivalry which unified all the competitive elements of the twin villages at the Falls of St. Anthony.

#### RIVALRY BEGETS A FEUD.

This union was the first manifestation of a bitter rivalry which dwarfed all the petty differences of the several commercial communities at the falls. It was the feud between the pioneer cities of Minnesota—St. Paul and Minneapolis: a vindictive fire which has now smoldered, now broken out afresh, throughout the nearly three-quarters of a century which has passed since the founding of the towns. It was even declared that the long delay in the opening of the Military Reservation on the west side of the Falls was caused by the machinations of men at Fort Snelling and in the settlement of St. Paul. The early evidences of competition for settlers and commerce included scheming by St. Paul to prevent the river boats from passing further up-stream to the landing below St. Anthony Falls.

#### LOCAL STEAMBOATING ESTABLISHED.

It was this influence which led to the acquirement of a steamboat by residents of St. Anthony, and the organization of a river traffic company to maintain a line of steamers, of which the Falls City was to be the first, which were to ply between St. Anthony and the Mississippi below. That was in 1854, when the first merchant flour mill had been erected on the East Side, and when the need of transportation facilities, not merely for flour but for wheat, became evident. That was an important year in the history of the two villages; it saw the first bank established in St. Anthony; the first survey on the west side; the first lot given away by Colonel Stevens; the establishment of the Minneapolis postoffice; the first retail lumber yard; and the operation of the old Government flour mill commercially.

And while the river traffic below the falls was becoming an important element in the future of the two settlements, the possibilities of traffic above the falls were not neglected. The steamboat Governor Ramsey, as has been said, had been put in service as early as 1851, plying between St. Anthony and Sauk Rapids, and later other steamboats were put on; a circumstance in transportation history which shows what elements contributed to the development of Minnesota Territory in the years before railroads were built and the country opened up by settlement. The boats that carried freight and passengers up-river above the falls continued in active service most of the years until the Federal Government, in the midst of the Civil War, took them around the Falls and used them in the river navy that figured in the

military operations in the West. And one of them—the first one, the Governor Ramsey—reappeared on Lake Minnetonka and did good service there about the time the first railroad was laid to the north shore of that lake.

It was not until well into the second decade of St. Anthony's history that the railroad figured at all in the transportation problems of the city. "Transportation" in those first ten or twelve years of the city's life meant steamboat traffic in summer, or stage and wagon freighting. The historic Red River carts, relics of the first transportation efforts in the Northwest, continued to be features of the time. And through the "Big Woods" to the southwest and west there were mail routes, mostly traversed by mounted horsemen, to the frontier settlements. Ox teams were as common as horses in the farming districts, and all communication was as primitive as in any new country.

#### THE LYCEUM AND THE LIBRARY.

The Lyceum was an institution of the time; debating clubs included men, not mere youths, in their membership; intimate acquaintance with literature was perhaps a commoner attribute then than it is today; singing schools were among the forms of entertainment; and in its earliest years St. Anthony possessed a public library co-operative in form. Ten years later—in 1859—the foundation for the Minneapolis Public Library was laid, in the formation of the Athenaeum, a private library association which was to all intents and purposes public. It was to this semi-public institution that, after another ten years, an endowment was to come through Dr. Kirby Spencer's bequest, which was to yield rich aid to the library of the Twentieth Century.

#### THE PIONEER NEWSPAPERS.

The significant fact which stands out before all else in the history of the communities is that the people were of a high cultural average. Their daily tasks were performed amid conditions often full of hardship, always in surroundings wholly lacking in exterior refinement. But all held true to the traditions of their forefathers. One may see proof of cultural qualities in the circumstances surrounding the founding of the first newspaper, the St. Anthony Express, promoted by Tyler, the tailor, and established in 1851. The Express had been Whig in politics at the beginning, and Democratic later, but its brand of Democracy did not suit those who opposed the old "Silver Grays," and in 1853 the Northwestern Democrat appeared, first under Prescott & Jones and later, after it had been moved to the west side, under W. A. Hotchkiss. This second paper succumbed, too. The St. Anthony Republican was another weekly paper, published by the Rev. C. G. Ames, who was an outspoken abolitionist and a vigorous figure of the time. It was merged, in 1858, with the State News, edited by W. A. Croffutt, who in years to come gained fame equal to that of Rev. Mr. Ames in a national way, as



a thinker and writer. It was Croffutt who, with his partner, ventured the first daily newspaper at the Falls—the Daily Falls Evening News. But this was short-lived. Indeed, most newspaper enterprises of the first decade failed to succeed commercially. It was not until 1859 that a newspaper appeared which was destined to endure the financial storms of the times. And its publication served to introduce to the Northwest a man who became a great, notable figure in its history. It was in this year, during the stress of hard times following the panic of 1857, that Colonel William S. King founded the State Atlas, and the paper at once became a strenuous factor in the upbuilding of the community. It held its own for ten years, and then was merged into the Tribune, which still endures.

#### THE EARLY SCHOOLS.

The newspaper history of the young community, its achievement in establishing a library, the cultural tendencies of its citizens, were part and parcel of the same spirit which earlier had founded a school system, first on the East, later on the West, Side. In old St. Anthony the first institution to have community support was a private school, established in 1849 and with Miss Electa\* Backus as the teacher. That was in June of 1849, and the need for better accommodations was responded to in the fall, when a school building was erected and the first public school established.

The pioneers who cast their lot with the settlement of squatters and early claimants on the west side of the river set about establishing their own schools as soon as the settlers became sufficiently numerous to warrant. It was in 1852 that Anson Northrup's house, close to the present site of the new Minneapolis postoffice building, became a school house for a time. Miss Mary Miller was the teacher of the twenty-odd pupils in this, the first organized district school west of the Mississippi river in the Northwest. It is an index to the character of the people, this establishing of a school district before they had even gained title to or right to settle on the lands about the western end of the Falls of St. Anthony. As usual, Col. Stevens's house had been the scene of the organization meeting, and the first school board was composed of Col. Stevens, Dr. A. E. Ames, and Edward Murphy.

Three years later, in 1855, the questions of title and government having been cleared up in a way, the people of Minneapolis met in town meeting and determined to organize a graded school and erect a school building. The result was the erection of the Union School, on the site of the present courthouse and city hall. The building was opened and schools established in 1858, with a principal and four teachers. It was the real nucleus for the Minneapolis public school system. To its traditions and those of the Washington School, which succeeded it, scores of Min-

neapolis men and women remain loyal, and people all over the West count as their best school days the time spent under roof of the Union or the Washington School.

#### THE FIRST MINNEAPOLIS CHURCHES.

As establishment of schools was early one of the efforts of the villagers of St. Anthony and of Minneapolis, so were the natural assemblages of the adherents of one or another religious creed notable circumstances of the time. The first churches in St. Anthony have been noticed. On the West Side, the mission house of the Pond Brothers, on Lake Calhoun, was the first building which by liberal license may be considered a church. It was used only to proclaim the Gospel to the Indians, and cannot be considered as in any sense the foundation of Christian church organization in Minneapolis. The services first held in the John H. Stevens house by Presbyterians gave that denomination definite part in the church history of the West Side, culminating in organization in 1853. The Methodists had organized on the East Side in 1849; the Congregationalists formed a church there in 1851; the Episcopalians formed Holy Trinity Parish in 1852, and four years later became organized factors in religious work on the West Side. The Baptists, first established on the East Side in 1850, got together on the West Side in 1853. Other Protestant denominations came later. As for the Catholic church, the parish of St. Anthony of Padua continued for many years to embrace all of the members by the Falls.

Other schools, churches, and libraries sprang up spontaneously with the first settlement of either village; they existed in the will of every one of those first settlers in the decade and a half preceding the Civil War, and though they may not have had visible form and dimension, yet they were truly elements in the life of the villages from their very beginning. Hardship and privation, financial setback and panic, rivalry with St. Paul, intensive struggle for existence could not check their growth. Even in the bitter days of the panic of 1857 there was no cessation from promoting the institutions of the mind and of the soul as necessary elements in the life of the two young cities. The earnestness and the vigor and the cultural instinct of Eastern fathers and mothers kept their fires alight, and held the people true to the best that was in their hereditary.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The first preliminary and authoritative action taken to organize the Republican party was by a convention of Michigan anti-slavery Democrats, calling themselves "the Free Democracy of Michigan," which meeting was held at Kalamazoo, February 22, 1854, the anniversary of Washington's birthday. This convention nominated a State ticket, adopted a strong anti-slavery platform, and called itself a "convention of Free Democrats and Jeffersonian Republicans." About a week later, or February 28, a meeting held at Ripon, Wisconsin, resolved to hold another meeting

\* Atwater's History gives her Christian name as Elizabeth; but Warner & Foote's and Hudson's give it as Electa, which is correct.

and form a new party if the Kansas-Nebraska bill, then before Congress, was passed. The bill was passed, and March 20 the contemplated meeting was held and an organization, called by A. E. Bovay the Republican party, was formed; this organization did not pretend to be State-wide in character.

June 21, 1854, the "Independent Democrats" of Michigan, in convention at Kalamazoo, endorsed the State ticket nominated February 22 previously. July 6 a grand mass convention, composed of all elements of the anti-slavery sentiment in Michigan, met in a large, shady grove at Jackson, and among other things resolved, "that, in defense of Freedom, we will co-operate and be known as Republicans." The anti-slavery elements of other States followed suit: of Wisconsin at Madison, and of Vermont at Burlington, July 13; of Massachusetts at Worcester July 20, etc. Each of these organized a State party called Republican. There was no national organization until in 1856. In 1854 the new party elected a majority of the members of the lower House of Congress that chose N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, Speaker. February 22, 1856, a so-called "People's Convention"—all of whose members were Republicans—met at Pittsburg and prepared the way for the holding of the first national Republican nominating convention, which met at Philadelphia June 17 following and nominated John C. Fremont and Wm. L. Dayton for President and Vice President. (See E. V. Snodgrass's and also S. M. Allen's Histories of the Republican Party; Stanwood's History of Presidential Elections; Thompson's Political Hist. Wis., etc.)

#### THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN MINNESOTA.

Prior to 1855 all political canvasses in Minnesota Territory had been non-partisan. Democrats, Whigs, pro-slavery, and anti-slavery men, prohibitionists, and personal liberty men, were all to be found on the same ticket. Simple influences controlled; a neighbor was voted for in preference to a man living at some distance. The only factions were those of the rival fur companies headed by Rice and Sibley. Personal fitness for the place largely controlled the voter in his selection of a candidate. There were very few real pro-slavery men in the Territory, but they and the out-and-out abolitionists were about equal in numbers, and in the public esteem.

An overwhelming majority of the people were opposed to the further extension of slavery, did not want any more slave States; but at the same time they did not desire the abolition by Congress of slavery in States where it already existed. The former Democrats, still holding to their old States' rights beliefs, declared that each State should settle the question for itself. If any slaveholding State wanted to abolish the "peculiar institution," let it do so, in heaven's name, and God speed it! Congress had not the power over the subject. If Congress could abolish slavery in any State, it could establish it in another—and the latter idea was not to be entertained for a moment!

#### THE ABOLITION MEETING OF 1854.

On the 4th of July, 1854, the little flock of abolitionists in and about St. Anthony held what they called a "mass meeting" in the school house. The attendance was small, for an Independence Day celebration was being held, and the proceedings were so unimportant that not one newspaper in the Territory mentioned them. Rev. Chas. G. Ames, the Unitarian clergyman, Minnesota's Theodore Parker, was the leading spirit of the meeting. He had been a Free Will Baptist; he was now heterodox. He had been a conservative Whig; he was now an ultra abolitionist. He made a passionate and even violent speech against slavery and those that had any sort of sympathy with it. He claimed that the U. S. Constitution recognized slavery, and for that reason the great American charter "ought to be buried so deep that it can never be resurrected." He believed with Garrison that the Constitution is "a covenant with death and a league agreement with hell." John W. North and other members of the meeting made inflammatory and incendiary speeches, and no doubt they felt much better after their fires went out. In the following October a new paper called the Minnesota Republican was established at St. Anthony, with Rev. Ames as its editor. In his salutatory he announced that he was an uncompromising abolitionist, and wanted slavery abolished at once wherever it existed.

#### THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZING CONVENTION.

Pursuant to much previous advertising, the first Republican Territorial Convention in Minnesota was held in St. Anthony, Thursday and Friday, March 29 and 30, 1855, more than a year after the first Michigan convention. Wm. R. Marshall presided and James F. Bradley was secretary. It was a mass meeting, but only about fifty men attended. Editor Emerson, of the St. Paul Daily Democrat, says he counted fifty-two, but Snodgrass says they numbered 200, and not a half dozen of these lived outside of Hennepin and Ramsey Counties.

The meeting was divided into radical and conservative anti-slavery men. The leading radicals were the fiery preacher, Rev. C. G. Ames, and John W. North, W. D. Babbitt, J. F. Bradley, Geo. E. H. Day—one preacher, two lawyers, and two business men. The influential conservatives were Chairman Marshall, Geo. A. Nourse, Warren Bristol, Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher, and Rev. S. T. Creighton.

A committee consisting of North, Nourse, Babbitt, Rev. B. F. Hoyt, H. P. Pratt, Eli Pettijohn, and a Mr. Bigelow, reported resolutions denouncing slavery and the fugitive slave law, but not declaring in favor of the abolition of either. Thereupon there was a lot of speech-making and heated debates. A resolution declaring the fugitive slave law wholly unconstitutional was defeated, and one pronouncing it "unconstitutional in spirit and character, oppressive, unjust, and dangerous to domestic tranquility and deserving repeal," was passed, but by a vote of twenty-five to twenty-two. This was a compromise resolution be-

tween the two factions. So spirited had been the debates and so intense the feeling that there was danger that the convention would "break up in a row," without crystallizing the sentiment and uniting the forces for freedom. The zealot, Rev. Ames, saw this danger, and to avoid it he accepted the resolution and championed it. He failed, however, to induce very many of the impracticable and unreasoning element to follow.

The stormy convention held until midnight, and then adjourned until the next day when the final session of three hours was held. The last resolution concluded: "Appealing to heaven for the rectitude of our intentions, we this day organize the Republican Party of Minnesota."

#### THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF APRIL 3.

April 3, four days after the Republican Convention, the Democrats—or "Democratic Republicans," as they styled themselves—held a mass meeting at Chambers & Hedderly's hall, Minneapolis. There were 125 members, who were chiefly from Minneapolis and St. Anthony. Dr. A. E. Ames presided and Charles Hoag was secretary. W. A. Hotchkiss, Sweet W. Case, and F. R. E. Cornell, composing the committee on resolutions, reported on the slavery question: "That while we deprecate slavery agitation, either North or South, we do not, in any manner, sympathize with the institution, believing it to be a great moral and public evil; and that we will use all lawful means to confine it within its present limits." The resolutions, including the one quoted, were passed without dissent. D. M. Hanson and F. R. E. Cornell, two able lawyers, spoke eloquently in their favor.

The resolution on the slavery question adopted by this Democratic meeting became practically the cardinal principle of the Republican party and the chief feature of its platforms. This was why so many old Free Soil Democrats became Republicans. The following year Editor Hotchkiss and his Northwestern Democrat supported Fremont and Dayton and the Republican ticket generally, though Hotchkiss claimed that he was still a Democrat. In his editorial announcing that he would support Fremont he said:

"We are a Democrat in every sense of the word. The Republican platform is the old Democratic policy in extenso. We are a Democrat—'dyed in the wool,' as the saying is; a States' Rights Democrat are we, and not a fillibuster or ruffian. Until the Democratic ship gets back to its proper waters and original purity, we shall say hard things of it."

The first year of their political organization the Republicans would have elected their candidate, Wm. R. Marshall, as Delegate to Congress over Henry M. Rice, Democrat, had they not put a strong prohibition plank in their platform. The author of this plank and of its incorporation in the platform was Rev. Chas. G. Ames, before mentioned, and who was as zealous a prohibitionist as he was an abolitionist. The vote cast at the election, October 6, was: For Rice, 3,215; for Marshall, 2,434; for David Olmsted, independent Democrat, 1,785.

#### THE HENNEPIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In March, 1853, the Territorial Legislature incorporated the Hennepin County Agricultural Society. The prime mover and leading spirit in almost every public enterprise at that day, Col. Stevens, was the prime mover and leading spirit in the organization of this society. He believed it would be a great and valuable advertisement, not only for the town of Minneapolis and Hennepin County, but for the Territory and the pioneer farmers, and he infused his ideas into the minds of certain of his prominent fellow-citizens. The charter members of the Hennepin Society were John H. Stevens, Emanuel Case, Joel B. Bassett, Alexander Moore, Warren Bristol, Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher, Dr. A. E. Ames, Philander Prescott, Joseph Dean, and John S. Mann.

The first meeting of the Society was held in what was sometimes termed the courthouse, at St. Anthony, Sept. 7, 1853. There was a large attendance for the time. Dr. Ames presided. Addresses were delivered by John W. North, Isaac Atwater, A. G. Chatfield, Captain Dodge, and others. A committee, consisting of John H. Stevens, Isaac Atwater, J. N. Barber and R. B. Gibson, drew up and presented the constitution and by-laws, which were adopted. The officers elected for the first year were: President, Rev. J. W. Dorr; treasurer, Emanuel Case; secretary, J. H. Canney; executive committee, John H. Stevens, N. E. Stoddard, Wm. Chambers, Stephen Hall, and W. W. Getchell.

The Society decided to hold an agricultural fair at Minneapolis, October 18. Farmers were cordially invited to exhibit selections from their fields and from their flocks and herds, and the ladies were particularly requested to send specimens of their industrial work. The people of the Territory generally were invited to attend.

Stevens, Dr. Ames, and Charles Hoag were appointed to make a careful analysis of the soil of Hennepin County, and to make "a full and candid report" as to its adaptability for general agricultural purposes. Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher, R. W. Gibson, and David Bickford were appointed another committee, "to consider and report upon the best means of destroying all birds and animals that infest and destroy the agricultural productions of this county." (See St. Anthony Express, Sept. 17, 1853.)

At this meeting, pursuant to a resolution offered by N. E. Stoddard, steps were taken to form a Territorial agricultural society; and the "Minnesota Agricultural Society" was organized at St. Paul in January following, with Governor Gorman as president. Although both the Hennepin and the Minnesota Societies declared for holding fairs in the fall of 1853, none were held. But after careful consideration the circumstances seemed forbidding, and the exhibitions were postponed until the following year. (Stevens, p. 213.)

#### THE FIRST AGRICULTURAL FAIR IN MINNESOTA.

The second annual meeting of the Hennepin County Agricultural Society was held October 6, 1854. John

H. Stevens was elected president, Emanuel Case treasurer, and Joseph H. Canney secretary. After discussion the Society determined to hold a fair at Minneapolis two weeks later, on October 20. The time was short for advertising and securing exhibits and for making preparations but some of this work had already been done.

The fair was held at the time appointed. It was a complete success, with the additional distinction that it was the first agricultural and horticultural fair held in Minnesota. The site was on the Minneapolis side of the river, on what was subsequently known as Bridge Square. It was opened with somewhat imposing exercises. Fervent, high-sounding, and fairly eloquent addresses were delivered by Governor Gorman, Ex-Governor Ramsey, and Ex-Justice Bradley B. Meeker.

In his "Minnesota and Its People" (p. 242), Colonel Stevens says that the first fair "was a success in every department." The grain, roots, vegetables, live stock, poultry, dairy exhibits, the mechanical and industrial departments, fine arts, ladies' department, and the miscellaneous articles exhibited were all of such excellence that, the St. Anthony Express declared, "they would have done credit to one of the oldest and richest agricultural counties in New York." The number of exhibitors exceeded fifty, and the cash premiums, all of which were paid, amounted in the aggregate to several hundred dollars.

The exhibition was a valuable advertisement for Minnesota and especially for Minneapolis and Hennepin County. According to all reports, many strangers from the Eastern, Middle, and other States attended. They chanced to be here, "looking at the country," and the extraordinarily high character of the grain, vegetables, and stock shown at the fair impressed them so favorably with the agricultural value of the region that many of them actually became permanent residents of Minnesota and advertising agents for the country. It is well settled that one of the elements of greatest value in connection with every fair, Territorial, State, or County, ever held in Minnesota, has been connected with the publicity made in the exhibition of the products of the people.

#### THE GOVERNOR PREVENTS THE CREATION OF "ST. ANTHONY COUNTY."

It is not generally known, and no previous history states the fact, that the Legislature of 1855 passed an act creating the "County of St. Anthony" out of the western part of Ramsey County and locating the county seat at the town of St. Anthony. The bill passed both houses, but in the closing days of the session. It was not introduced as an independent bill, but as a supplement to an act amending the incorporation of the State Historical Society. The supplemental bill defined the county's boundaries, which were very ample, the northern line being far to the northward. As stated, the bill passed in the closing days of the session, the last days of February, 1855, and went over to Territorial Governor Willis A. Gorman for his approval. The Governor had become well

identified with St. Paul and opposed the dismembering of Ramsey County. He "pocketed" the bill and allowed the Legislature to adjourn (March 3) without signing it, and so it failed to become a law.

There was intense feeling at St. Anthony over Governor Gorman's action. A few days after the Legislature adjourned, or on March 6, an indignation meeting of more than 200 citizens was held in Central Hall, St. Anthony, to denounce this action. Geo. F. Brott presided and the Democratic Territorial Secretary, Charles L. Chase, was secretary. For his action in pocketing the bill the Governor was scored in the harshest terms and in violent language by speakers familiar with those terms and accomplished in the use of that form of language. Among these speakers were Hon. D. M. Hanson, Hon. Chas. Stearns, E. L. Hall, Moses W. Getchell, and President Brott. A large proportion of those participating were Democrats, but they did not spare the Democratic Governor in their speeches.

A committee, consisting of M. W. Getchell, H. T. Welles, Richard Chute, E. Dixon, Silas Ricker, Richard Fewer, and R. W. Cummings, reported a series of resolutions, the first of which and the preamble read:

"Whereas, At the last session of the Legislature of this Territory an act was passed providing for the organization of St. Anthony County, and also an act providing for the improvement of the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Minnesota to the Falls of Pokegama; and whereas Governor Gorman has pocketed said bills, thereby defeating the same, without daring to assume the responsibility of vetoing them; and whereas the Governor has signed other bills involving the same principles and providing for carrying out similar measures in other localities in which he, the said Governor, is believed to be personally interested: therefore,

"Resolved, That we regard the action of Governor Gorman in defeating said bills as a blow aimed in a cowardly manner at the prosperity and progress of St. Anthony and the northern part of Ramsey County, as well as the counties lying between the Mississippi and the Minnesota Rivers.

"Resolved, That the action of Governor Gorman in defeating the said bills, passed by both branches of the Legislature, has been of a most tyrannical, selfish, and revengeful nature, showing a total disregard of the wishes of the people, etc."

Another resolution demanded that the President remove Governor Gorman, and still another said of him:

"That his action as above stated, in connection with his previous course as Governor of the Territory, during which course he has been engaged in numerous street brawls, personal encounters, and other disreputable acts, for which he has been presented by a grand jury and has been at other times brought to answer at the bar of courts of justice, have demonstrated that he is totally unfit for the responsible station which he holds as Governor of the Territory of Minnesota."

The resolutions were applauded and unanimously

adopted, after being discussed to see if they could not be made stronger.

The journals of the House and Senate for the session of 1855 give scarcely any information regarding this bill; but see the North-Western Democrat for March 10, 1855, in an editorial under the heading, "St. Anthony County Not a County;" also the same paper dated March 17, containing a report of the meeting at Central Hall, March 6; also the Pioneer and Democrat of March 5, referring to the Legislative proceedings of March 3.

#### ST. ANTHONY INCORPORATED AS A CITY.

By an act of the Legislature approved by the Governor March 3, 1855, the village of St. Anthony was incorporated as a "city," although it had an estimated population at the time of about 2,000. The act, virtually the city's charter, was very lengthy, consisting of nine chapters. By its provisions the city was divided into three wards, with two aldermen from each ward, and the six aldermen, the mayor, and a justice of the peace were to be elected on the first Monday in April following. The mayor and three of the first aldermen chosen were to serve but one year; thereafter the term of an alderman was to be two years. The other city officials were to be chosen by the Council. Notwithstanding that the town was strongly Republican or abolition, negroes were not allowed to vote at municipal elections.

At the first election H. T. Welles was elected mayor; and the Aldermen (composing the City Council) were Benj. N. Spencer, John Orth, Daniel Stanchfield, Edwin Lippincott, Caleb D. Dorr, and Robt. W. Cummings. April 14 the Council elected Ira Kingsley, treasurer, no salary; W. F. Brawley, clerk, annual salary, \$325; S. W. Farnham, assessor, salary not fixed; Benj. Brown, marshal, salary, \$300; attorney, E. L. Hall, salary, \$250; collector, E. B. Nash, salary, three per cent of collections. The mayor was to receive \$200 and the aldermen \$100 each. Lardner Bostwick was elected justice of the peace.

The election had been of a non-partisan character, and the officers were of various political persuasions. Mayor Welles was a Democrat. There was a general acceptance of the officials as to their qualifications except in the case of Marshal Brown; he was a saloon keeper, and the radical temperance people were roused to great indignation over his appointment. They held a meeting April 19 and denounced everybody responsible for it, and urged that he be removed. Geo. A. Nourse, John W. North, and Rev. Creighton made fiery speeches, and the meeting demanded that the saloons be abolished, or at least that no liquor should be sold on Sunday. The resolutions adopted were hot-tempered and denunciatory of liquor and the liquor interests. The Council finally enacted that no saloons should be open on Sundays or after 10 P. M. on week days, and that they pay licenses of the heavy sum of fifty dollars a year; drunkenness, fighting, and gambling were prohibited, and the moral condition of the city renovated and reformed so far as a city ordinance could be made

effective. In October, Ben Brown resigned as marshal and Seth Turner was appointed in his stead.

#### HENNEPIN COUNTY TAKES IN ST. ANTHONY.

The creation of St. Anthony County, with the town of St. Anthony as the county seat, having been prevented by Governor Gorman, in March, 1855, the citizens of the town and those who sympathized with them determined to have satisfaction and redress from the Governor and from St. Paul. The members of the Legislature from that town opposed the new county, because it would take away St. Anthony and much other good territory from Ramsey County and thereby injure their city. Mr. Isaac Van Etten, of St. Paul, had led the fight against the proposed new county, and while he had been unsuccessful in the Legislature (of which he was a member) he and his associates had better success with the Governor, who by this time had valuable interests in the Capital City.

The St. Anthony partisans were incensed at St. Paul and determined that if they could not have a separate county of their own they would detach their territory from Ramsey County and attach it to Hennepin. This would deal a blow at the progress of St. Paul and increase the good prospects of the twin towns at the Falls, St. Anthony and Minneapolis. At the very next Legislature, that of 1856, they introduced a bill into, and succeeded in having it passed by the Legislature carrying out their purpose.

The bill was adroitly drawn. It was entitled, "A bill to designate the site whereon to erect the county buildings of Hennepin County and authorizing the Commissioners to procure a title thereto, and extending the boundaries of the County." Governor Gorman could not well veto a bill allowing sites to be acquired for the much needed county buildings of the new county; and he had no pleasant memories of how the people had expressed themselves about him when, the year before, he had pocketed the bill allowing St. Anthony to separate from Ramsey County.

The first three sections of the bill related to the acquirement of county building sites in Minneapolis. The 4th section reads:

"The boundaries of Hennepin County is [sic] hereby extended north across the Mississippi River, commencing on the north line of township 29, in range 24, on the Mississippi River, and running due east to a point between sections 4 and 5, in township 30, in range 23; thence due south to the town line between townships 28 and 29; thence due west to the Mississippi River."

The two other sections provide that the Hennepin register of deeds should transcribe all the records of Ramsey County relating to the newly attached territory, and that the delinquent taxes of the new territory should be paid to Ramsey County. The act was approved by the Governor February 25.

The original boundaries were not satisfactory, and five years later the Legislature of 1861 established them as follows:

"Commencing on the north line of township 29,

range 24, on the Mississippi River, thence due east to a point between sections 5 and 6, township 29, range 23; thence due south, on the section line, to the Mississippi River; thence up said river to the place of beginning."

After the act of 1856 St. Anthony entered its fourth county. It has been in Crawford and St. Croix Counties, Wisconsin, and Ramsey and Hennepin in Minnesota. The newly attached territory was organized into a civil township May 11, 1858, and the first officers were: Supervisors, J. B. Gilbert, J. C. Tufts, Richard Fewer; clerk, D. M. Demmon; assessor, J. A. Lemon; justices of the peace, Solon Armstrong and Anthony Grethen. The town, however, continued its separate corporate existence until in 1872, when it was united with Minneapolis.

#### THE DISPUTED ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Perhaps the most interesting and influential political events in Minnesota between 1850 and 1860 were the formation of the Republican party in 1855, the election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and the session of that Convention, the latter two events occurring in the summer of 1857, and the first election for State officers. There was a most spirited contest over the election of Delegates to the Convention which was to make the organic law of the State, soon to be admitted into the Union.

That Convention would form the first Legislative and Congressional districts and make them Democratic or Republican, according to the politics of a majority of the members. The Legislature would elect two United States Senators and the political control of Congress might depend upon the new State of Minnesota.

The Republicans made strenuous efforts to elect a majority of the Delegates. They appealed to their National Committee and their brethren in the East for help and some money and some of the best speakers were sent them to aid in the canvass. Among those from other States who came and stumped the Territory for the Free Soil ticket were John P. Hale, of New Hampshire; Lyman Trumbull and Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois; Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; Hanscomb, of Boston; Moran, of Philadelphia; and James H. Baker, of Ohio,—the last named afterward prominent and distinguished in Minnesota. Judge Trumbull remained in the Territory after the election as chief counsel for the Republicans. The Democrats employed only their local talent; such of them as received compensation were paid out of a fund raised by Territorial office-holders, all of whom were Democrats.

The election for Delegates came off June 1. The returns came in slowly and at first it was conceded that a majority of Democrats had been chosen, especially when it appeared on the face of the returns that four of them had been elected in St. Anthony precinct, of Hennepin County, by an average majority of 13. But Senator Trumbull now came for-

ward with a plan to wrest victory from defeat. The authorities had decided that two Delegates were to be chosen for each Representative and Councillor in the Territorial Legislature, and this construction made a Convention of 108 members.

But June 16, when the board of canvassers for Hennepin County, all of them Republicans, canvassed the vote of St. Anthony, they decided that not four Democrats but four Republicans had been chosen from that Legislative district and certificates were issued accordingly. Lyman Trumbull had counseled the action and furnished the arguments for it.

The decision was based upon the difference in form of the tickets of the two parties. The Republican ticket was divided into two parts. The general heading of the ticket was in black capitals, "Republican Ticket." Then came a sub-heading in black lower case or italic letters reading, "For Delegates to Constitutional Convention from Council District," and below this heading were the names of the candidates, Dr. J. H. Murphy and S. W. Putnam. Then followed another heading in black lower case reading, "For Delegates from the Representative District," and underneath were the names of D. A. Secombe, D. M. Hall, L. C. Walker, and P. Winell. Now, many of the Democratic tickets had but a single heading, "For Delegates to the Constitutional Convention," and underneath were the names of all six of the candidates, Judge B. B. Meeker, R. Fewer, Calvin A. Tuttle, Samuel Stanfield, W. M. Lashelle, and the Secretary of the Territory, Chas. L. Chase.

The Democrats claimed that, as the boundaries of the Representative and Council districts were the same and identical with the entire precinct, the grouping and division of the names on the ticket were unnecessary, but the Republicans denied this contention and claimed that the omission to group the candidates on the tickets and place sub-headings over them was fatal to their legality. The returning board found enough of such tickets to warrant them, according to their belief, in refusing certificates to any Democrat, although the ballots cast by unchallenged voters showed this result:

For the Republican Candidates, Council District—John H. Murphy, 496; S. W. Putnam, 491. Representative District, Philip Winell, 512; L. C. Walker, 503; D. M. Hall, 485; D. A. Secombe, 472.

For the Democratic Candidates, without Distinction of Districts: B. B. Meeker, 524; Chas. L. Chase, 521; Calvin A. Tuttle, 509; Wm. M. Lashelle, 497; Saml. Stanfield, 495; R. Fewer, 496. The Democrats claimed that Winell and Walker were the only Republicans that had been fairly elected and they demanded certificates for Meeker, Chase, Tuttle, and Lashelle, but the County Clerk, Rev. C. G. Ames, the zealous prohibitionist and ardent abolitionist, refused emphatically to give them. He was County Register of Deeds and ex-officio clerk of the County Commissioners, who constituted the returning board.

On the Minneapolis side of Hennepin County, one Democrat, Roswell P. Russell, was given a certificate by the returning board, which declared that he had received 18 more votes than his Republican com-

petitor, Rev. Chas. B. Sheldon. It appeared that some good Republican friends of Mr. Russell had erased Rev. Sheldon's name on the Republican tickets and substituted the old pioneer's. Then some of Sheldon's friends at the precincts of Maple Grove, Island City, and Eden Prairie had voted Republican tickets which were printed like the Democratic, and, to be consistent with the action taken in the St. Anthony case, these imitative tickets were thrown out, and this gave Russell his majority. Mr. Russell, however, stood by his party's contention, declared he was not fairly elected, and refused the election certificate. There may have been another reason for his refusal. At the time, he was receiver of the Land Office at Minneapolis, and it was doubted that he could serve as a Delegate and at the same time hold a Federal office. Mr. Sheldon was finally admitted to the Republican wing of the Convention without any certificate at all!

For his "official misconduct," as the Democrats termed it, in issuing certificates of election to the four Republicans of the St. Anthony precinct, who had received fewer votes than their Democratic opponents, Clerk Ames was cited to St. Paul by Gov. Samuel Medary and, after a hearing, the Governor removed him from office. The Hennepin County Commissioners re-elected him within an hour after his return from St. Paul to St. Anthony, and announced that they would continue to re-elect him as often as the Governor removed him.

In Houston County O. W. Streeter, Democrat, had received 378 votes on a general ticket to 329 votes for C. A. Coe. The Republican Clerk of the Commissioners, by their direction gave the certificate to Mr. Coe. In Winona and two or three other counties there was a singular condition in the Republican tickets. They were all general, no district divisions, but in arrangement were exactly like the Democratic tickets at St. Anthony. The Republican candidates received a majority of the votes in these southern counties and were given certificates by the respective returning boards. Asked why the course taken in Hennepin with this sort of tickets was not followed in Winona County, Thomas Wilson\* a delegate, said: "Every tub stands on its own bottom, and every county controls its affairs in its own way."

In the 11th district, comprising Hennepin, Carver and Davis Counties (the latter named for Jefferson Davis), the Republican candidates were elected by large majorities, except in the case of Dr. Alfred E. Ames, the staunch Democratic pioneer of Minneapolis, who received a most flattering vote, and R. P. Russell, whose case has been described. He refused the election certificate and Rev. Sheldon, of Excelsior, obtained the place by the recognition of the Republican wing. The Democratic wing had no delegate from the 11th District except Dr. Ames. The district had twelve Delegates and the eleven Republicans, who acted with the Republican branch of the Con-

vention, were Cyrus Aldrich, Wentworth Hayden, R. L. Bartholomew, W. F. Russell, Henry Eschle, Chas. B. Sheldon, David Morgan, E. N. Bates, Albert W. Combs, T. D. Smith, B. E. Messer.

Nineteen years after Lyman Trumbull had planned to secure the control of the Minnesota Constitutional Convention by the Republicans he was down in Louisiana endeavoring to have the electoral vote of that State cast for Tilden and Hendricks, the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President. He was originally a Free Soil Democrat, became a Republican on the slavery question, was U. S. Senator, etc. After the Civil War when slavery was abolished, he went back to his old party and remained with it the remainder of his life. He was chief counsel for the Democrats before the Louisiana returning board in 1876.

When the Convention assembled, July 13, (1857), the two parties were present with all their forces, regular and irregular. There were the two delegations from St. Anthony, each claiming legality and legitimacy. Each party claimed 59 members and conceded the other but 53. There was a scramble for the possession of the Representatives' hall in the Territorial Capitol building, and the Republicans succeeded in capturing it. Thereupon the Democrats repaired to the Council Chamber and occupied it. Both parties then met regularly in their respective rooms, each denouncing the other as a fraudulent assemblage, a rump parliament, and claiming to be the only legal body. The president of the Republican wing was St. A. D. Balcombe, and of the Democratic H. H. Sibley.

Governor Medary and Secretary Chase recognized the Democratic delegates and they were paid regularly out of the public treasury; the Republicans received nothing in the way of pay and had to board themselves. At last, on the 29th of August, pursuant to a previous agreement, both bodies agreed on the same Constitution, each signing a verbatim copy of the compromise draft, and both Conventions then adjourned. Three Democrats refused to sign it, because, as they said, the "illegitimate Republican" convention had been given a part in its making, although many Republicans called it "a purely Democratic instrument."

#### THE FIRST GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION, IN 1857.

The election for the first State officials of Minnesota was held October 13, 1857. Congress had not then formally admitted Minnesota into the Union, as a State, and these officials were not to assume their duties until after such admission. The candidates were H. H. Sibley, Democrat, and Alexander Ramsey, Republican. Following close after the election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the subsequent session of that convention, the canvass prior to the election was spirited and warm, and became unduly strenuous. Each party accused the other of designing to capture the election by frauds, and after the election charges were made that the frauds had been perpetrated. Besides the Governor

\* Mr. Wilson was subsequently a Justice of the Supreme Court, became a prominent Democrat, was elected to Congress as such, and was a Democratic candidate for Governor.

and other State officers, three Congressmen were to be voted for (but only two were admitted to seats) and a Legislature (which should choose two United States Senators) was to be elected. Therefore the interest in the election became most intense and each side was determined to win. The result was that the tactics of the contest were not commendable.

The State was but partially settled, there were no railroads or telegraphs, and the returns were not all in until several days after election. Then many of them were found to be various varieties of irregular form. Some were composed of the returns from each precinct in the county, without a condensed and duly certified abstract, and in many instances these precinct returns were signed by only one judge or one clerk of election, while in some cases they were not signed at all. In two instances the returns were not certified by the register of deeds, who was ex-officio, the county clerk. They came in all sorts of ways. The Pembina and other returns were brought by special messengers. Many were sent by mail to the Secretary of the Territory, others were sent to Governor Medary, and in two instances messengers had to be sent for them. In Todd County the messenger from a large precinct carried the returns to the house of the register of deeds, who was absent at the time. The precinct messenger slipped the return, a mere folded and unsealed paper, under the official's door and went away. The clerk did not return for four days. Charges of fraud, intimidation, and illegalities of all sorts, were made by each party before all the ballots were counted, and were reiterated again and again.

There really were but few instances of intimidation, but there were such. It is painful to have to record the fact that St. Anthony furnished one of these. The upper precinct of the town was largely Republican, and many of the voters were stalwart fighting lumbermen. There had been much talk about conditions in Kansas, where the pro-slavery men, or "border ruffians," who were mostly Democrats, had intimidated many Republicans from voting and mistreated them outrageously. The St. Anthony Republicans gathered about the place of election, talked violently about the Kansas persecutions, and denounced the Democrats—or "slaveocrats," as they termed them—and finally resorted to actual violence in preventing them from voting.

The voting place was elevated and reached by steps. About 2 o'clock a number of Republicans, some of them armed with clubs, pulled away these steps and warned the "slaveocrats," that no more of them would be allowed to vote. When a Republican approached the voting place he was lifted up to the window and handed in his ticket. The Democrats were chased summarily away. Of course there were many fistcuffs and other personal encounters, the Democrats uniformly getting the worst of it, and some of them were beaten and bruised with clubs. The election returns of St. Anthony showed a majority for Ramsey of 122. The Republicans also elected the entire Legislative ticket from the St. Anthony district (then the 23d) the delegation consisting of

Jonathan Chase, Senator, and Wm. H. Townsend and L. C. Walker, Representatives.

Discussing the disgraceful affair at the St. Anthony polling place the Pioneer and Democrat of October 31, following the election, commented:

"\* \* \* In St. Anthony, it is notorious that a gang of armed bullies in the pay of Republican leaders took possession of the polls in the Upper Precinct and prevented Democrats from voting. Not less than 150[?] Democrats were disfranchised by the suppression of this armed mob. In the afternoon the steps leading up to the voting room were torn down. Republicans coming to vote were lifted up to the window by their associates and voted, but Democrats were driven away. This villainy was perpetrated directly under the eyes of Priest Ames, Nourse, and Secomb, and of course they think there is no evil in it. It benefited Republicanism and that removed the sin and washed away the crime, as Parson Ames argued when he cheated and lied the Democratic Delegates to the Constitutional Convention out of their certificates of election.

"So rascally was the conduct of the Republican leaders in St. Anthony that some of their prominent partisans, disgusted by the mob-like conduct, have dissolved their connection with the black party. We have the names of some who declare that they will never hereafter vote with their former party associates."

Referring again to what is called "the Republican election frauds," the Pioneer and Democrat of November 18, in reviewing a series of them, said:

"\* \* \* At the election in the upper precinct of St. Anthony a gang of 50 men—urged on, we are told, by Geo. A. Nourse, Republican candidate for Attorney General,—took possession of the polls and prevented a single Democrat from voting after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. No one was allowed to approach the window where the judges of election received votes unless he exhibited a green or a blue ticket, the color selected by the Black Republican candidates. At the least calculation 150 Democrats were disfranchised by the action of this mob. Many were knocked down and beaten with clubs for attempting to vote, and others were driven away."

The Democrats also charged that the Republicans had committed gross frauds in Washington, Chisago, Goodhue, Steele, and other counties. They said that hundreds of unnaturalized Scandinavians had been permitted to vote the Republican ticket, etc. On the other hand the Republicans charged that the Democrats had committed frauds in Pembina, at St. Paul, in Cass County, and at Cedar Lake, McLeod County.

There were no charges of fraud by either party against the vote of Hennepin, save that some Democrats claimed that a number of Republicans voted in Minneapolis and then crossed over to St. Anthony and voted again. The county went Republican by over 400 majority, electing the full ticket including the Legislative delegation which was composed of Erastus N. Bates and Delano T. Smith, Senators, and



Reuben B. Gibson, Geo. H. Keith, and Wm. S. Choven, Representatives.

Not until December 10, did the Territorial Returning Board designated by the Constitution complete the canvass of votes. The Board was composed of Gov. Saml. Medary and Joseph R. Brown, Democrats, and Thos. J. Galbraith, Republican. In the beginning of the canvass Galbraith offered a resolution: "That the duly canvassed returns from the several counties be adopted as the basis of calculation by this Board of Canvassers." Galbraith and Medary voted for this resolution and it was adopted. Brown had offered a resolution to canvass by precincts; but Medary said that it would "take six months to do that." Some persons have claimed that Brown's plan would have elected Ramsey.

The adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Galbraith, staunch Republican though he was, defeated Ramsey and elected Sibley by a majority of 240, the vote standing, Sibley, 17,790; Ramsey, 17,550. The rest of the Democratic candidates were elected by majorities averaging nearly 1,500. The H. M. Rice influence was still against Sibley and he ran far behind the rest of his ticket. Under the Galbraith resolution the Board threw out 2,128 votes which had been apparently cast for Ramsey and 1,930 intended to be counted for Sibley.

Some curious things were discovered in the canvass. Pembina County was finally counted, 316 for Sibley and none for Ramsey, but 62 votes for Sibley and 16 for Ramsey from that county were thrown out. The vote of the First Ward of St. Paul, giving Sibley 150 majority, was thrown out. In Goodhue County a census taken *after the election* showed that there were but 1,652 voters in the county, yet at the election it cast 1,928 votes and gave Ramsey 522 majority. Red Wing, with but 518 voters, polled 679 votes; Kenyon, with 33 voters, cast 74 votes; Zumbrota, with 37 voters, gave 91 votes at the election. Yet the entire vote returned from Goodhue was counted as returned.

Galbraith, a radical Republican though he was, voted with his Democratic colleagues in every instance where returns were rejected. His Republican advisers had assured him that his resolution, if adopted, would elect Ramsey, but it did not.

#### THE PANIC OF 1857.

August 24, 1857, the suspension of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, of Cincinnati, precipitated a general and most disastrous financial panic throughout the country. The New York City banks suspended specie payments October 14, and did not resume until December 11. The Illinois Central, the Michigan Central, the Erie, and other railroads made assignments. There were great losses and general distress for a long period.

The effects of the panic did not reach Minnesota until in October. St. Paul was then the money center of the country, and October 20, its leading banking house, that of Borup & Oakes, made an assignment. Soon other banks and many mercantile firms made

assignments or suspended, until there were but two solvent banking institutions in the town, those of Willius Brothers and Mackubin & Edgerton. The entire Territory suffered from a lack of real money; the currency commonly in circulation consisted of the notes of worthless or practically insolvent banks, for those were days of the old free banking system, when every bank issued its own engraved bills and foisted them upon the people.

In Minneapolis there was a great fall in the price of real estate. Stevens says (p. 301) that lots which would bring \$3,000 in Minneapolis in May could not be sold for \$300, standard money, in October. Interest on specie or paper currency at par rose to *five per cent a month*; and even money borrowed at that rate failed in many instances to save property which had been purchased partially on credit. The two towns at the Falls were on the frontier, and great loads of the worthless bills of other States found lodgment here, to the great injury of the people. The Chicago Tribune of December 16, 1857, said:

"St. Anthony and Minneapolis appear to be the headquarters of the murrant money in Minnesota. Large quantities of the broken Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, quoted in Chicago at 75 per cent discount, circulate at par up there! Bills of the Citizens' Bank of North Carolina, which is busted; of Tekama, Nebraska, which is a swindle, and of Florence, Nebraska, together with the Pontenelle, which are only a little better, constitute about all the currency in circulation north of St. Paul. The same villainous trash has spread over many of the Western counties and driven out every dollar of current money."

The financial distress continued over 1858. In that year Minnesota set up its State Government, and as soon as might be the Legislature tried to help out by the enactment of a banking law, but this law afforded only temporary relief. During the winter of 1857-58 the stringency continued to injure Minneapolis. State orders were worth but twenty cents on the dollar in gold, but town orders were worth from 30 to 35 cents. The newspapers were filled with notices of foreclosures of mortgages and executions. The City Board and the Hennepin County Board were advised to issue "denominational scrip" to be used as currency. This scheme was put into operation in several counties and the scrip circulated until after the Civil War was in progress.

In the spring of 1859, when the country was financially prostrated, another panic came and did more injury to Minneapolis. Several banks in Minnesota closed and their circulation was redeemed by the State Auditor at from 14 to 40 cents on the dollar. The depreciated bills of other States still flooded the country. This currency had three designations in the form of epithets. "Wild Cat" bills were those of banks located in wildernesses where wild cats abounded and which had insufficient capital; "stump tail" money was so-called because a great deal of its original par value had dropped off, resembling the tail of an animal from which a great part has been

removed; "shinplasters" were bills of broken or fraudulent banks, of no value whatever except perhaps to wrap about bruised and abraded shin bones.

The panics of 1857 and 1859 were greater set-backs to the progress and prosperity of Minneapolis than were the four years of the Civil War. But for these adverse influences the town might have had 10,000 population in 1860, and the value of its property would have been several millions. Trade was depressed, business paralyzed, real estate became of little value and much of it could not be sold at any price, and immigration ceased.

Many merchants issued currency of their own, consisting of small cards with printed promises to pay various sums of from five cents to a dollar. These checks, as they were called were denounced by the Republican and the News and defended by their authors, C. H. Pettit, O. M. Laraway, Alex. Moore, A. Clarke, Jackins & Wright, Beebe & Mendenhall, Snyder, McFarlane & Cook, and other business men. The local checks seemed more popular than the bills of the Nebraska banks of Gosport, Tekama, and Brownsville, which fairly clogged the financial circulation of the town. Not until the good crop years of 1859 and 1860, when wheat brought 50 cents a bushel in gold, and was first exported, did the clouds of financial distress lift and the sun of prosperity shine out on Minneapolis.

"THE CASE OF ELIZA WINSTON, A SLAVE." \*

In August, 1860, in the full tide of the Presidential campaign of that year, and when the Winslow House, Minneapolis, was well filled with guests—many of them from the South, accompanied by their black bond-servants—certain of the radical anti-slavery men of the town determined to make "a demonstration in aid of the cause of freedom" and inform the slaves of their rights in Minnesota. The plan was originated by W. D. Babbitt, Wm. S. King, and F. R. E. Cornell. Mr. Babbitt was a pioneer citizen and an old-time abolitionist, King was the editor of the Minnesota Atlas, a radical Republican Minneapolis paper, and Cornell, a lawyer, was a former prominent Democrat and a recent convert to Republicanism. All were noted, and noisy, anti-slavery men.

A slave woman, about 30 years of age, named Eliza Winston, was to be the subject of the "demonstration." She was the widow of a free negro who had gone on a mission to Liberia and died there. He had owned a house and lot in Memphis, Tennessee, as was permitted to a free negro, and if his wife had been free at his death this property would have descended to her. But under the laws of Tennessee a slave could not own property in fee simple; his belongings were the property of his master.

Eliza had passed from her original owner, one McLemore, to a Mr. Gholson, of Memphis, who had mortgaged her to secure a loan from Col. R. Christmas, a wealthy planter and large slave owner of Issa-

quena County, Miss. Gholson defaulted in payment and his slave woman became the property of Col. Christmas under a foreclosure of the mortgage. She was made exclusively a house servant, a maid for her mistress and a nurse for a child, and physically her lot was not a hard one. She was much attached to her mistress, her master's wife, who was an invalid and had been brought to the cooling lakes and salubrious air of Minneapolis to escape the malaria of a hot summer in the South. Her only expressed discontent was that she could not collect and appropriate the rent from her former husband's property in Memphis, although she admitted that if she received it she might "spend it foolishly."

When in August, 1860, the Christmas family, with Eliza, had been sojourning in their summer cottage at Lake Harriet for some weeks, the bond-woman made complaint. She asked a negro barber's wife if there were not white men in Minneapolis that would assist in securing her freedom. The barber's wife consulted a white woman, and very soon Babbitt, King, and their associates were up in arms to "deliver their fellow-creature from bondage," as King expressed it. A writ of habeas corpus was sworn out August 18, by Mr. Babbitt, and issued by Judge Vanderburgh, of the District Court, and given to one of Sheriff Richard Stront's deputies to serve at the Christmas summer home at Lake Harriet.

About 20 men made an ostentatious and ridiculous display of their zeal in "the cause of freedom" by arming themselves with shotguns and revolvers and riding with the deputy sheriff, as a self-appointed posse, when he went out to Lake Harriet to serve the warrant. At the time Col. Christmas was in Minneapolis and the garrison of his cottage was composed of the invalid Mrs. Christmas, her little child, and her maid Eliza. Against this array the stout-hearted posse was not dismayed, but boldly went forward.

Col. Christmas had been warned that a movement was afoot to take his slave woman from him; but the only efforts he made to thwart the movement was to tell Eliza that the "abolitionists" were after her, and that when she saw suspicious characters coming toward the cottage, and desired to escape them, she must run to a patch of brush back of the house and secrete herself until they went away. Two or three times she had done this and she was running towards the thicket on this occasion when the deputy and his formidable posse pursued, overtook, and apprehended her.

The rescued woman was taken to town and into Judge Vanderburgh's court in great triumph and amid cheers and shoutings. Mr. Cornell appeared for the petitioners for the writ and the slave-woman, and a lawyer named Freeman, from Mississippi, represented Colonel Christmas. There was a large and excited crowd in the court room; it was said that the calmest man in it was Colonel Christmas himself. Indeed Editor King said of him, in the Atlas, that he "behaved like a perfect gentleman all through the proceedings."

Mr. Cornell, a very able and eloquent lawyer, was expected to make an effort of his life in behalf of the

\* This is the title of the case on the Minneapolis Court Records

slave woman and her release; but he contented himself with reading the law forbidding slavery in Minnesota and then sat down. Mr. Freeman, the attorney for Col. Christmas, argued that under the Dred Scott decision Eliza should be restored to her master, as she was but temporarily in free territory and therefore not entitled to her absolute freedom. Judge Vanderburgh decided the case very promptly. In a few sentences he told Eliza that under Minnesota law she was not a slave, but was free to go where and with whom she pleased.

There was much excitement among the bystanders when the decision was rendered. Col. Christmas spoke kindly to Eliza and asked her if she would not like to go back to the home at Lake Harriet and take care of her mistress until the latter got well, "and then you may go if you want to," said the Colonel. "You don't need to go if you don't want to," called out one of her rescuers. Then Eliza answered: "Yes, I'll go back, but not today; I'll come out tomorrow." The Colonel rejoined: "All right; come when you please, or don't come at all if you don't want to." He then handed her ten dollars and said that if she wanted more money she knew where she could get it. He then bade her good-bye and walked nonchalantly away. A Southern friend called out: "Well, Colonel, you have lost your nigger," and the philosophic Colonel replied: "Yes, I reckon so; but I have plenty more of them and it's all right." (St. Anthony Express, Aug. 20, 1860).

The rescuers and their friends gathered about the embarrassed and frustrated Eliza and escorted her to a carriage in which she was driven to Mr. Babbitt's residence, as a temporary home. Meanwhile Bill King, the *soi disant* and bombastic apostle militant of freedom, and withal the editor of the Atlas, was pacing the courtroom, his florid face fairly aflame, denouncing in violent terms all who would aid or abet slaveholding in Minnesota, and brandishing a heavy cane as if he would like to knock out their brains with it. (Atwater's Hist., Vol. 1, p. 100.)

A number of citizens, many Republicans among them, opposed Mr. King and his comrades and deprecated the entire proceedings. They argued that the woman Eliza was in comfort and well treated; that the officious intermeddling of her would-be rescuers would engender bad feeling and drive away from and keep out of Minneapolis a large number of wealthy Southern tourists that spent a great deal of money in the place, and good gold money at that. The hotel-keepers made a specialty of Southern visitors, and to the abolitionists they could say of hotel-keeping as Demetrius, representing the Ephesian silversmiths, said of their calling to Paul and Silas: "Sirs, by this craft we have our wealth." They were especially indignant. Southern people would not come to Minneapolis unless they could bring their slaves with them and take them away again without their being bothered with abolitionists bent on coaxing them to run

away. Other tradesmen in the town who made gain from these Southern guests joined with the hotel-keepers in reprobalating the proceedings of the rant-tankerous abolitionists.

The thing took a disgraceful turn. After night some young men and boys, a dozen or so, went to Mr. Babbitt's house and called out: "Nigger lovers! Nigger lovers! Let that nigger alone—she wants to go home," etc. The demonstration was confined to bad words, but Mr. Babbitt and those that were helping to "guard" Eliza were greatly alarmed. Fearing that "the mob," as they styled the young scoundrels, would forcibly take Eliza away from Babbitt's, the rescuers removed her late at night to another refuge. The poor African was beside herself with alarm, distress, and confusion. She begged her "protectors" to "ru'n me loose," that she might go back to her mistress; but she was assured that she would be murdered on the way by pro-slavery men.

The petitioners and their friends were overly-alarmcd and preposterously excited. The anti-slavery men of the town outnumbered the pro-slavery five to one, and King and his associates were in no danger of any sort. Yet they declared and pretended to believe that the Atlas office was to be destroyed that night by a large and desperate mob (always a "mob") of pro-slaveryites! King and a formidable number of his friends, armed with shotguns and revolvers and what not, stood guard about the printing office all night, swearing to shed the last drop of blood in its defense. Meanwhile the "enemy," the incendiary "cohorts of slavery," were sleeping soundly in their beds—not one of them had contemplated arson or rapine of any sort.

In a few days Eliza was sent to Canada by way of La Crosse, Chicago, and Detroit. She remained at Windsor, Ontario, for about two months, when she returned to Detroit. Why all this fleeing to Canada and over the country when Judge Vanderburgh had set her free, cannot here be explained. From Detroit she sent a letter to Mr. Babbitt and other white friends in Minneapolis, saying she wanted her free papers sent her, together with money enough to take her back to Memphis, where, she said, she could get possession of the house and lot left by her husband, and could also get a situation with white folks at \$15 a month, or else go back to her old mistress and the Christmas family! Her Minneapolis friends were disgusted at this letter, refused to send her money, and gave her up for lost! It was afterwards reported that just before the Civil War broke out she voluntarily returned to Mrs. Christmas and presumably to slavery.

There were quite a number of other slaves at Minneapolis at the time of Eliza Winston's deliverance, but they loyally remained with their masters, and the abolitionists had no heart to try to effect their freedom. Eliza Winston sufficed them. (See Bench and Bar of Minn., Vol. 1, p. 32 et seq.)

## CHAPTER XV.

### MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL INCIDENTS FROM 1861 TO THE CONSOLIDATION, IN 1872.

DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION—MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. ANTHONY DID THEIR FULL PART FROM FIRST TO LAST—  
THE VICTORIES OF THE TIME OF PEACE—THE FIRST RAILROADS ARE SECURED—THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM IS  
SECURELY FOUNDED—A MODEL PRIVATE SCHOOL, THE BLAKE—THE REAL ESTABLISHING OF THE UNIVERSITY—  
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY FOUNDED—CREATION OF THE PARK SYSTEM.

#### THE TWO CITIES IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

As the two communities at the Falls passed through the year 1860 and entered upon 1861, every line of endeavor, every element in the life of the people converged inevitably upon the one great overshadowing fact—the menace to the Union by the threatened secession of certain Southern States. It was a momentous period for the young cities. They were just emerging from the disastrous times of the late years of the decade of 1850, with every energy bent upon development, yet every mind distracted by the moral and political condition of the nation. And when the flame of civil war blazed up, nowhere were patriotic fires brighter than in the communities by the Falls. They were communities of young and earnest men, for they were pioneers, and as such included a larger proportion of single men than did the older populations of Eastern States. They were men brave in their patriotism as in their pioneering, and it is doubtful if, all conditions considered, there existed anywhere in the North a community which gave so many of its youth to swell the armies of the Union.

First and last, in the dozen regiments which Minnesota gave to the nation, more than two thousand went from St. Anthony, Minneapolis, and Hennepin County. Whole companies there were, enlisted at the Falls and assigned to this regiment or that; and in every other military organization from Minnesota, there were young men from the two communities. As every regiment included them, so on nearly every prominent battlefield of the great war there fell men from Minneapolis, and so in the most valorous of the charges there were men whose desperate bravery was the city's pride.

As the two communities answered the war call of the nation, so just as courageously did they respond to the necessity for protecting and preserving the frontier settlements, and the State itself. When the Sioux laid waste the prairies and sought to wipe out a great portion of the white settlement, to the defense of the settlers sprang not only those young soldiers already enlisted for the war in the South, but others. And the roster of Minnesota soldiery holds many a name of a Hennepin County man whose whole military service was given in defense against the In-

dians and in making certain the safety of the settlements against recurrence of the massacre.

#### HAD TWO COMPANIES IN THE FIRST MINNESOTA.

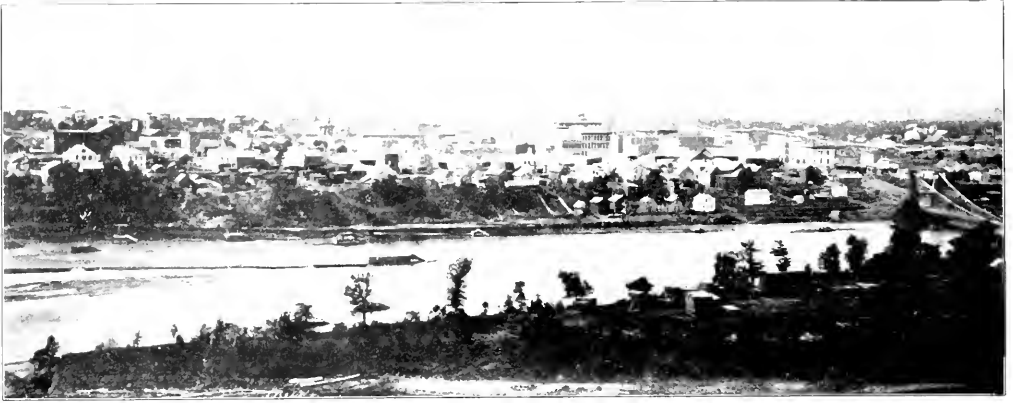
There is no more famous regiment in all the history of the Civil War than the old First Minnesota. And it was the first in all the North to be offered in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers. To this regiment each community at the Falls gave a full company; and in other companies of the regiment there were men from Hennepin. It is well known of record how the regiment was raised; how Governor Ramsey, happening to be in Washington when Fort Sumter was fired upon, promptly offered a regiment to the President; and how, on the first receipt of the news to this effect from Washington, Ignatius Donnelly, Lieutenant Governor, issued the call.

All the vigor and patriotism of the pioneers gave immediate response to the call. In St. Anthony, in Minneapolis, as in all the towns, public meetings were held, participated in by men of all political beliefs, all warm with the fervor of patriotism. St. Anthony gave a company, later designated as Company D, and headed by Captain Henry R. Putnam; Minneapolis raised Company E, commanded by Captain George N. Morgan. For a week they drilled, and on April 29 they marched to Fort Snelling, there to complete that day the mustering of the regiment.

It was a regiment far from military in a technical sense; there was no uniformity of arms or even similarity of clothing, except that the State supplied black slouch hats and black trousers and red flannel shirts. Within sixty days the regiment, drilled by its colonel, former Governor Willis A. Gorman, a Mexican war veteran, was ready for orders to the front; indeed, it had been ready in spirit for a long time before orders came. So eager were the men for service that when the two Minneapolis and St. Anthony companies were assigned to duty on the northern border to relieve regular army troops ordered southward, they were bitterly disappointed, and setting out for their northern posts, they responded to orders countermanding the assignment by marching all day and all night, lest they be late and be left behind when the First Minnesota set out for Washington.

The regiment arrived at the National Capital June

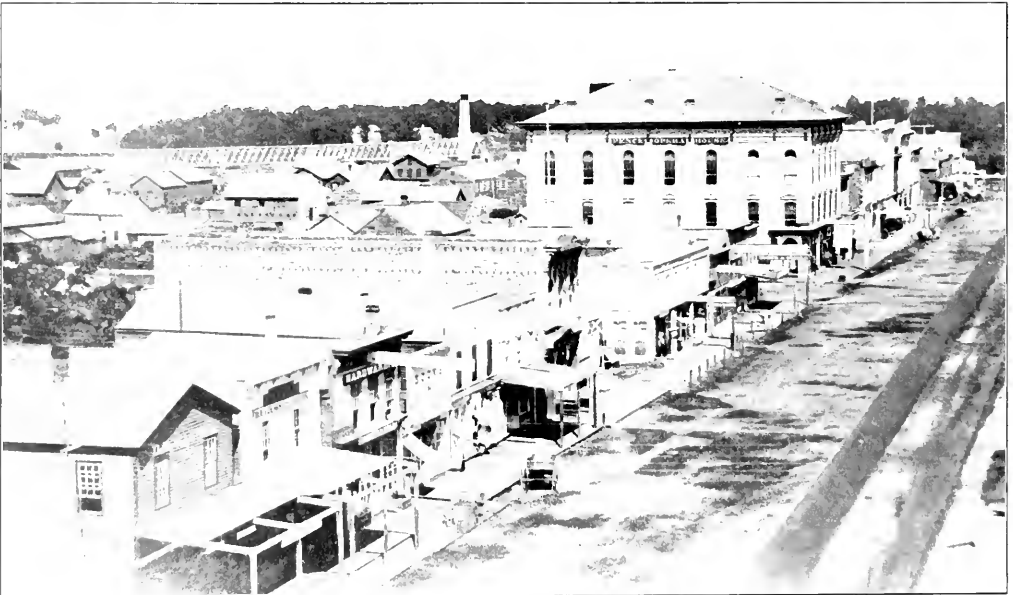




VIEW TAKEN FROM THE WINSLOW HOUSE, SHOWING THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER IN 1870



VIEW OF THE MILLING DISTRICT ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE FALLS TAKEN FROM THE WINSLOW HOUSE IN 1870



LOOKING EAST ON HENNEPIN FROM WASHINGTON AVE. IN 1865

26, 1861. Thereafter its history merges with that of the Union Army, standing forth frequently when is recounted some deed of valor, and rising to the top-most pinnacle of martial glory in its immortal charge at Gettysburg, termed by historians unsurpassed in records of desperate daring. In this charge of 262 men, Companies D and E, the companies from the Falls, were participants, and gave, as did the others, to the awful toll of death. They were Minneapolis men, O'Brien and Irvine, who bore the regimental colors in the charge. To the end of the war men of the old First served in the armies in the East, and fought their way with the best of the soldiery that won the way to Appomattox.

But though the First Minnesota won the greatest measure of fame in the war, it had no monopoly on brave deeds in battle. In the achievements of the armies in the West and in the Atlanta Campaign, as well as in the armies of the East, Minnesota and Minneapolis soldiers were in the fore front of battle. Besides men in other regiments, there were entire companies or parts of companies from Hennepin County as follows: Third regiment, Companies A and I; Sixth, B and D; Ninth, Companies A and B; Tenth, Company K; and there were portions of companies in several of the semi-independent organizations, such as Hatch's Battalion. The flower of the Union army was made up of such men as Minneapolis and St. Anthony sent to the front.

#### DURING THE SIOUX OUTBREAK OF 1862.

The Civil War had been waged for a year, and the State had organized the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments of volunteers. It had begun to steel itself to the horrors of war news and the waiting in anxiety and in sorrow, when new horror appeared at home. The Sioux Indians rose in August, 1862, and within a few days Minneapolis was receiving into its homes and giving shelter to scores and hundreds of fugitive settlers, whose alarm at the red menace was little greater than was that of some of the citizens of the two cities by the Falls. It was on August 17 when the first outrage was committed by the Sioux, in the murders at Aeton, Meeker County, and two days later news of the uprising reached Minneapolis. Simultaneously, in the valley of the Minnesota, the Indians assailed the whites from Big Stone Lake to New Ulm. Ere the massacre ended, they had swept from Aeton, 65 miles west of Minneapolis, southward to the Iowa line; and laid hundreds of homes waste, and murdered hundreds of settlers.\*

The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Regiments were just then organizing for service in the South; and several companies of the Fifth Regiment were on duty at frontier posts. So when word reached Minneapolis and St. Paul of the massacres, every available man of these regiments was recalled from furlough preceding final muster, and every man already at the rendezvous was ordered out to the defense of the

countryside. To the southwest at once marched men under Flandrau, Buell, and others, to the relief of New Ulm; to the westward went the men from Hennepin County, one expedition to help relieve Fort Ridgely, another to the defense of the people of Hutchinson and Glencoe, not far from the scene of the Aeton massacre. And it was on State initiative, coupled with the volunteer aid of citizens not yet enlisted, that the forces of soldiery and home guards set forth. Minneapolis and St. Anthony were aquiver with alarm over the rumored approach of the Indians, for the logic of the situation as developed by the whites coincided with that of the red men. They seemed determined to sweep the settlers from the State, beginning at the westward and carrying their red wave of murder from the frontier forts, like Fort Ridgely, through the settlements to and past the cities by and below the Falls.

It was a warfare beyond the capabilities of the Sioux—yet it was conceived with all the warlike strategy of the Indian. Even within Hennepin County the alarm gripped the settlers. Excelsior, on Lake Minnetonka, was almost depopulated one night, the inhabitants of the countryside joining them either in flight to Minneapolis or by boat to Big Island, in the lake.

#### MINNEAPOLIS TAKES ACTIVE PARTS.

The story of the quelling of the uprising is in part the story of Minneapolis at the period, for it was Hennepin County men who did much to put down the Sioux. Public meetings in the cities by the Falls developed plans of offense and defense; and muster of available enlisted men was followed by volunteering of men not yet in the Union service.

The Aeton murders, as stated, occurred on Sunday, August 17; by the following Saturday armed forces under Captain Anson Northrup were on the way toward Fort Ridgely, by way of Shakopee and St. Peter. By the next Tuesday, August 26, more soldiers and home guards, under command of Captain Richard Stront, of Minneapolis, and including half the men of his Company B of the Ninth Minnesota, were on their way toward Hutchinson and Aeton. By Wednesday, August 27, the Northrup forces had reached the fort; fortunately without conflict with the Indians. Within another week the Stront expedition was engaged with the Indians, who attacked them at Kelly's Bluff, near the Aeton woods. From the Bluff to Hutchinson they fought a running fight, losing three men killed and having 18 wounded. Next day the men joined in defense of Hutchinson, and beat off an Indian attack lasting two days.

#### MINNEAPOLIS MEN SERVED UNTIL THE END.

Gathering under the leadership of General H. H. Sibley, the men of Minnesota, campaigning over a great expanse of territory, from the Minnesota Valley to the Canadian border and the Missonri River, passed the next year in putting down the Sioux. Most of the members of Minneapolis companies, as did those of other companies, of the Fifth and later regiments up

\* The whole number of whites killed in the outbreak of 1862, was 737. See Heard's History of the Sioux War, p. 243; in 1863, about 25 more were killed. R. I. H.

to and including the Tenth, did garrison and outpost duty on the Indian frontier during the winter of 1862-3, and some of them continued such service until fall. After that, there were military organizations of volunteers from Hennepin and nearby counties, such as the Mounted Rangers and the men of Hatch's Cavalry Battalion, who saw service as late as 1865 against the Indians, and indeed spent all their terms of enlistment in such campaigning, never going South to join the Union armies against the Confederates.

The history of Indian fighting is a record which bears the names of many a Minneapolis family later prominent in commercial and civic life. Such men were Anson Northrup, S. P. Snyder, J. W. Hale, James Marshall, O. C. Merriman, George A. Camp, and others. That the massacre was no more terrible, no more far-reaching in its effects, was due to the fact that such men as these and their fellow citizens rose promptly and bravely to the occasion, and placed their lives in jeopardy to defend the settlers. In that their deeds were built upon their characters, the achievements of Minneapolis and St. Anthony men in the Indian campaigns were elements in the strengthening of the communities; however at the time the massacre was a setback to progress in Minnesota and in its principal towns.

#### THE FIRST RAILROADS ARE SECURED.

The outbreak of the Civil War had come just at a crucial time for the cities by the Falls. The far-reaching fiasco of railroad building in 1859 had left the people of Minnesota without anything tangible in return for their efforts toward railroad construction. That which had seemed for the moment the brightest possible prospect of commercial growth through railway connection with the outside markets the year 'round, instead of only through the river season, had been wiped away with the disaster to credit which marked the panic of 1857. And now War, it seemed, could but delay expansion indefinitely.

In 1861 there was not a foot of railroad in Minnesota, though there were a good many miles of railroad grade, thrown up when the bond scheme was at its height. From St. Paul to Clear Lake, 62 miles, for instance, there was a grade all but ready for ties and rails. But there was no money to build, or would have been none had it not been for the energy of a few men "with the seeing eye."

They persevered, and in June, 1862, when the war had been in progress more than a year, they laid rails into St. Anthony and ran a train of the St. Paul & Pacific in from St. Paul. The terminus in the latter city was at the levee; the terminus in St. Anthony was east of the campus of the State University. And that ten miles of railroad was the leader not only of Minneapolis's largest single aid in a transportation way for some years, but was the beginning of the great system since expanded by James J. Hill into the Great Northern Railway.

There is no doubt that credit for the first railroad connection of Minneapolis—or the communities by

the Falls—is due to the late Edmund Rice, of St. Paul. He carried the enterprise to the point of the bond forfeiture, and then had to relinquish control. Followed then the contractors, and then the Litchfields of New York. But the main point is the fact that the road was built, connecting St. Anthony and St. Paul. This accomplished, another railroad crisis arose, affecting the Minneapolis of that time to no small degree. A project was formed to abandon all the several lines of railroad planned under the land grant and bond scheme, and to validate State bonds and apply them to a trunk line of railroad to connect Sank Rapids and LaCrosse, by way of St. Anthony and St. Paul. The project was taken into the Legislature of 1862, and only strenuous efforts on the part of adherents of old Minneapolis saved the day and prevented the shifting of the bonds and grants.

Instead, then, of transferring to a new railroad system and abandoning the old plans, the Legislature set about establishing a trust of citizens who would carry out, or have carried out, the construction of the roads as originally planned. It was in this connection that the first railroad building was done by Minneapolis men. The Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Railroad—laid out to connect the Falls cities with Iowa and thus with the wheat fields and the lumber consumers to the southward—was chartered, under the Legislature's trust plan, to citizens along the line, principal among whom were Franklin Steele, E. B. Ames, T. A. Harrison, and R. J. Baldwin, of Minneapolis. They interested Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, and Russell Sage, of New York, already heavily represented in the present Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. They found a better way of crossing the Minnesota River than had been laid out, by building under the bluff at Fort Snelling and crossing the river on a low-level bridge instead of from the top of the bluff west of the fort. They exacted a bond from the Eastern men, and they secured the construction of the line to Faribault by 1865. The line was later extended into Iowa and became Minneapolis's first rail connection with the East.

Here, then, was Minneapolis, with a railroad to the southward; and here was St. Anthony, with a road to St. Paul and up-river toward St. Cloud. And here was the war, just ended by Lee's surrender at Appomattox. It is a picture before the mind's eye full of fancies! Here was a pioneer community, torn for four years, like all other communities of North and South, by the heart-rendings, the disasters, the defeats, and the victories of war. Not a circle of friends, however small, but had suffered its losses of vigorous, valorous young city-builders, whose services, could they have lived, could hardly be overestimated. But they were gone; their families, their friends must carry the burdens they might have borne; and the problems of living were complicated as in almost no other period in that century.

With these conditions existing, the story of the ten or fifteen years after the Civil War is perhaps the most astounding the world has ever written. And it



is to the exaltation, the re-action from four years of stress, that Minneapolis and Minnesota owe their marvelous progress in the succeeding years.

The railroad history (as well as the history of settlement) of Minnesota is inseparably the history of Minneapolis and St. Anthony as well. For the metropolis of the State could not have developed had not the State gained producers and attracted workers whose labor brought the wheat and the logs to the mills by the mighty waterpower of the Falls. To the new State came thousands of young men, soldiers only the day before, but homesteaders and workers now, their patriotic fervor turned into the channels of national development. With the leaders who had already come they clasped hands, and took up their work.

It was not until 1868 that the line of the St. Paul & Pacific was extended north of Central Avenue, in St. Anthony, and across the Mississippi River to Minneapolis. In these years also the road was constructed past Lake Minnetonka and northwest to Breckinridge, and it was in the same years that the line to Sank Rapids was pushed on into the Red River Valley. These years likewise saw the construction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul's connection of St. Paul and La Crosse, and its extension to Minneapolis by way of the Fort Snelling line to Iowa. In these two companies' operations in the cities by the Falls began their enormous acquisition of terminal properties, the Milwaukee road near the west bank of the river, in the heart of the city, and the other system nearer the river on the west side, and farther north, eventually pressing westward. The same years witnessed the building of a railroad connecting St. Paul and Duluth, but ignoring Minneapolis and its efforts to have the line built to St. Anthony, so as to give the city direct communication with the Great Lakes. Construction of portions of the "Omaha" railroad was also under way, though not yet entering Minneapolis. So the year 1870 opened with two railroads serving the two communities by the Falls—one known to-day as the Great Northern, the other known now as the Milwaukee, and both mighty transcontinental systems. But whatever their greatness to-day, neither is relatively so important to any city on their lines as they were in those years when Minneapolis and St. Anthony, on the verge of union, were beginning their marvelous development and finding through the first railroads the beginnings of their markets for flour and lumber.

#### FOUNDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

While the citizens were putting forth their best efforts to build up a city, just as elsewhere over the nation, the process of rehabilitation was characterizing the endeavor of the people in the years immediately after the close of the Civil War, the men and women of Minneapolis and St. Anthony had by no means lost sight of the finer things of life which had engaged their attention in earlier years. The community was still a new one, despite its nearly two decades of history, counting from the founding of

St. Anthony. But its community spirit had established public schools at an early date, and though the war had been a damper on most manifestations of public spirit, its ending signaled an awakening that showed itself in movements on the East side of the river toward acquiring sites and building public schools. On the West side (the first, or Union, building having burned in 1864, and buildings having been leased to serve the purpose of schoolhouses) the foundation of the new Union School was laid in 1865.

By 1867 the West side boasted two schoolhouses, and by 1868 the school system on the West side required the services of twenty-seven teachers, where in 1865 there had been but fifteen. In 1869 the number was thirty-five, and in 1870 it was forty-five. The leading citizens of each community were in charge of the schools; on the East side, history lists as school trustees such men as the Chutes, Gillfillan, Wales, Merriman, Van Cleve, Young, Armstrong, and McNair; on the West side, Stevens, Cornell, Harrison, Barber, Washburn, Wolverton, Atwater, Grimshaw, Mendenhall, Morrison, Sidle, and Gale. As for the active or executive heads of the two systems, there were many changes in the years that led up to the union of the two cities in 1872. The first strong hand at the helm was that of O. V. Tonsley, who took charge in the year of the union of the cities. But the will for a good system of education had been back of the schools from the first, and early made Minneapolis foremost in a State famous for its schools.

#### THE BLAKE SCHOOL.

Among the private schools of the city is one of a somewhat unique character. This is the Blake School, which is here briefly sketched.

In 1907 Mr. William McK. Blake, a graduate of De Pauw University, and a teacher of long experience in the public schools of Indiana, opened a small boys' school in Minneapolis with about a dozen pupils. Mr. Blake's admirable personality and the need of such a school caused it to grow steadily until it reached, in the fall of 1910, an average attendance of about 65 boys. Its quarters at 200 Ridgewood Avenue were, by this time, badly overcrowded, and the School was transferred, January, 1911, to a large brick mansion at 1803 Hennepin Avenue.

The growth of the School proved a heavy tax on Mr. Blake, who was advanced in years, and whose teaching force was hardly adequate to the numbers and various ages of boys enrolled. Several parents of the pupils became deeply interested in the evident possibility of a well equipped, well manned school in Minneapolis, which might help relieve the congestion of the public schools, and which might, by setting up scholastic standards equal to those of similar Eastern institutions, make it possible to prepare boys for Eastern universities without a long period of boarding-school life. Such a home institution, they felt, would be a benefit not only to their own sons, but to the sons of many other Minneapolis families.

Accordingly, in the winter of 1911, steps were

taken, under the leadership of Mr. Charles C. Bovey, to bring together a group of public-spirited men, and after careful consideration it was decided to incorporate the Blake School under a board of fifteen trustees.

The new corporation was legally created, under the laws of Minnesota, May 5, 1911. It was clearly stated in the articles of incorporation that there should be no capital stock in the corporation—the new Blake School was to be in the truest sense a public service institution, self-supporting (its founders hoped, in due time,) but never an organization for personal profit. The original trustees named in the articles of incorporation were Charles C. Bovey, president; Edward C. Gale, vice president; Clive T. Jaffray, treasurer; James F. Bell, Elbert L. Carpenter, Charles M. Case, Frederick W. Clifford, George B. Clifford, Franklin M. Crosby, John Crosby, William H. Dunwoody, Charles S. Pillsbury, David D. Tenney, Charles D. Vellie, and Frederick B. Wells. This body is self-perpetuating, electing three members each year as the time of office of three other members expires.

The newly-formed corporation at once took steps characteristic of the energy and forethought which have ever since characterized it. Arrangements were made to take over the school from Mr. Blake, and to give him a position of dignity in the new Blake School. A guaranty fund was raised, looking toward a future building; and a new principal, Mr. C. Bertram Newton, was chosen. Mr. Newton was of the Lawrenceville School, a man just reaching his prime, and so combining experience with energy unabated by time. He was instructed to spare no effort in securing men of ability as teachers, the trustees guaranteeing the current expenses of the School for the first five years, so as to insure efficient instruction.

The incorporated Blake School opened September 21, 1911, at 1803 Hennepin Avenue, with a total enrollment of 85 pupils, 30 in the Junior Department, including the first four grades—the boys ranging in age from six to ten years—and 55 in the Senior Department, which included boys from ten to nineteen, and covered the upper grammar grades and the high school classes, although following a somewhat new method of classification.

Interest and faith in the School grew, and the trustees determined to delay no further in taking steps toward securing a suitable site and building. After careful consideration, it was decided to adopt the "country day-school" idea, the success of which in several cities had been observed by Mr. Newton. This idea simply means the locating of the school in the outskirts of the city, and providing for the work and play of the pupils from morning till evening (about 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.), returning them to their homes for their evenings, Saturdays and Sundays.

With the "country day-school" idea in mind, a careful canvass of possible locations near the city was made, convenient transportation and healthful surroundings being of course prime requisites. A suitable site between the Interlachen Club and Hopkins,

on the Minnetonka trolley line, was secured, and early in the spring of 1912 work was commenced on the first section of a beautiful and well arranged building designed by Edwin H. Hewitt, of Hewitt & Brown, Minneapolis. The second year of the Blake School began September 25, 1912, in its beautiful new home. Through the untiring efforts of Mr. Charles C. Bovey, seconded by Mr. F. M. Crosby and the rest of the board of trustees, the School was now in a commodious, fire-proof building of its own, on a charming section of land forty acres in extent. The building, equipment, and grounds represented an outlay of about \$90,000, all given outright by the trustees and by a number of patrons and friends of the School.

Nor was the "human equipment" of the school neglected in this material expansion of its possibilities. Its force of teachers was enlarged to a staff of ten men of ability and experience, and provisions were made for supervising and directing the boys' play and exercise.

The community responded cordially to this municipal provision for its boys. The Senior Department in the new country day-school doubled its members, far surpassing the head master's estimates. It had an enrollment of 112, and the capacity of the building was taxed from the day of opening. The Junior Department was continued at 1803 Hennepin Avenue, as it was felt that very small boys from six to nine should not spend the day away from home. This department had two excellent women teachers and 25 pupils.

Gratified by this practical expression of the city's appreciation of the new School, the trustees decided to add another section of the building as planned, during the summer of 1913. Accordingly the central portion was constructed, and an extensive additional playing field, together with tennis courts, was graded. Five acres were added, as a protection, on the west. This involved a further expense, which brings the present outlay (January, 1914) to a grand total of between \$130,000 and \$140,000, nearly the entire sum being subscribed or pledged.

This addition to the Blake building provides a gymnasium, which will become the school chapel when the entire building is completed; a large "fun-room" in the basement, locker and shower rooms, and a large reading room.

The school opened in the fall of 1913 with 130 pupils and 16 applicants were obliged to wait or to be turned away. The teaching staff has grown to twelve men, including a physical director.

The Blake School, as has been already indicated, makes no profit. Its tuition of \$250 a year and its luncheon charge of 35 cents a meal enabled it to cover expenses in its second year, and no more. Every parent who has a boy in the school gets not only his money's worth, but the value of the grounds, building and equipment, which form a splendid donation to the assets of Minneapolis.

Of the eighteen schools of this type now in existence in the United States, only one surpasses Blake in extent of grounds, and this school is fifteen years

old. The Blake School is, already, in its third year, *third* in size and in value of grounds and buildings, and *first* in the number and generosity of its gifts, among all similar schools in the country,—surely a record Minneapolis may be proud of!

The School is democratic. Its boys are not allowed to go to school in automobiles. Teachers and boys take the trolley cars together. Every boy stands, with the teachers and with his fellows, on his own merits. The School teaches by precept and example that wealth means responsibility rather than privilege. In its course of study Blake School aims at simplicity and thoroughness. Only the tested essentials and fundamentals are taught. It prepares a boy for any University. It is unique in beginning its courses in Latin, French, and German early so as to gain a start in these subjects at the period from ten to thirteen, when a boy memorizes easily, and to prevent overcrowding and consequent "smattering" work. Above all, through and in its work and play, it aims for a high standard of thoroughness, honesty, loyalty, and fair play. It tries to furnish discipline tempered with wholesome fun, hard work buttressed by healthy recreation, justice administered with consideration and sympathy.

#### THE REAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The same years which saw the real beginnings of the public school system of the twin communities likewise witnessed the real founding of the University of Minnesota on the older portion of the present campus. Financial panic and war's distractions had held back or rendered abortive all efforts which had early been directed toward establishing such an institution, so that about all that existed toward a university was an extensive land grant. At last, in 1867, a special commission, consisting of John S. Pillsbury, O. C. Merriman, and John Nicols, brought things to the point of finding assets on which to make a beginning of what is now a great seat of education. Rev. W. W. Washburn was made principal, and the preparatory department was opened in the old building where years before a similar effort had been made, only to fail. And by 1869 the Board of Regents had made such progress that it felt warranted in establishing a college course. William W. Folwell was elected President and was inaugurated December 22, 1869. It was not until that time—so many had been the demands upon the creative faculties of the citizens of Minneapolis and Minnesota—that the University of Minnesota as it exists today may be said to have become a real entity in the educational system of the city and State.

#### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY FOUNDED.

Some of the same men and women who had now found it possible to busy themselves in creating and

building up the public and governmental institutions of the communities,—the institutions first represented by public schools,—had by the close of the war brought the Athenaeum, the city's nearest approach to a public library, up to the point of the erection of a building to house its books and readers. The library of the Athenaeum, founded in 1859, with a total of sixty-eight volumes, had increased to 1,300 volumes in 1865. Its affairs were in the hands of S. C. Gale as president and Thomas Hale Williams as librarian. By 1870 the number of volumes was 2,300, and Dr. Kirby Spence's will had enriched the library society by his bequest of property that has since come to be worth \$1,000,000. And by 1872, the year of the consolidation of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, Athenaeum property was valued at \$40,000.

#### BEGINNING OF THE PARK SYSTEM.

The history of Minneapolis schools and that of its Public Library may be taken as the largest indication of the city's cultural sensibilities. But the history of the park system, though it may be traced back almost as far, fails to reveal general appreciation of the needs of a municipality in this particular. To be sure, as early as 1858, at a banquet in the new Nicollet House, the subject of a park was brought up and the banqueters inspired to talk loudly of taking up a subscription and buying, for \$500, a considerable tract between Washington Avenue and the river, including all of what is now known as Gateway Park. But the zeal of the citizens cooled next day, and there is no early-day narrative which includes further mention of parks until 1865, when there was a movement on the part of some of the residents of the West side to acquire Nicollet Island for park purposes. The next year saw the proposition—to buy the entire island for \$28,000—voted upon by the people of Minneapolis—voted upon, and voted down. In 1868 George A. Brackett bought forty acres of land, which included the site of Fair Oaks and the Morrison mansions of a later day—the site of the Art Museum begun in 1912—and vainly for several years tried to induce the city to take the land over for a public park at a cost of \$16,000. Less than half a century later Mr. Brackett saw the purchase of Gateway Park for \$635,000, and the purchase of Fair Oaks for \$275,000, to add to the park site of the Art Museum, valued at \$200,000 by its donor, Clinton Morrison. Both tracts, that at the Gateway and the other at the Art Museum, the city had rejected, only to pay many times their first price, in later years.

Thus the consolidated cities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony in 1872 possessed no park system. It had the nucleus of one in Murphy Square, set aside as a public park by Edward Murphy, when he platted his Addition to the town of Minneapolis, in the early sixties. But it was too young to have a park spirit.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### FROM THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE CITIES AT THE FALLS TO THE PRESENT.

MINNEAPOLIS AS A MUNICIPALITY—FIRST CITY GOVERNMENT—EXPANSION OF THE CITY AND ITS TRIBUTARY COUNTRY—THE CITY GROWS CONSTANTLY STRONGER—ENCOUNTERS AND PASSES PANICS AND OTHER OBSTACLES TO PROSPERITY—A STREET RAILWAY IS BUILT—OTHER FEATURES OF STRENGTH ARE SECURED—THE YEAR 1880 OPENS THE DOORS TO A GREAT BUSINESS BOOM LASTING SIX YEARS—A PARK SYSTEM INAUGURATED—PROGRESS ALONG ALL LINES—A GAIN IN POPULATION OF 115,000 FROM 1880 TO 1890—MORE RAILROAD BUILDING—THE EXPOSITION IS CREATED—THE OLD "MOTOR LINE"—THE STREET RAILWAY ADOPTS ELECTRICITY AS A MOTIVE POWER—BIG PUBLIC BUILDINGS ARE ERECTED—THE CENSUS WAR WITH ST. PAUL IN 1890—THE GREAT BOOM BURSTS, BUT THE SHOCK IS SURVIVED—NEW INDUSTRIES FOUNDED AND OLD ONES STRENGTHENED—TRADE CONDITIONS BECOME WORTHY OF PRIDE AND BOASTING—DURING THE WAR WITH SPAIN—EFFORTS AT CHARTER CHANGING—SOME CENSUS FIGURES OF 1900—PROGRESS IN CULTURE AND REFINEMENT—THE NEWSPAPERS—CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS—RECENT IMPORTANT HISTORIC INCIDENTS, ETC.

#### MINNEAPOLIS AS A MUNICIPALITY.

It is a remarkable fact that the history of Minneapolis as a single municipality, inclusive of the old City of St. Anthony and the original Minneapolis of the west side of the river, did not have its beginning until 1872, twenty-four years after the older of its two component parts had been platted, and seventeen years after St. Anthony had been incorporated as a city. St. Anthony, undisturbed by problems of title, had passed normally from village government to city incorporation in 1855 and was definitely divided into wards, with a city council and a mayor. But Minneapolis, on the west side, was too busy, too often in the dark as to title to its lots, or too seriously disturbed by financial panic or by war's stress, to pay much attention to its form of government.

And so, chiefly because their first years on the lands west of the Falls were somewhat different years from the first years of the older settlement, the people of the West side were content with a town form of government for a considerable number of years. They had their county government; for as early as 1856 the courthouse of Hennepin County was established at what is now Fourth Street and Eighth Avenue South; and for fifteen years from the naming of the settlement its people went forward, conscious of no hampering factor in their remaining under a town government.

On the east side of the river was council government, with aldermen and a mayor; and on the west side, town government at first, with a board of trustees headed by a president whose powers were about like those of the mayor's on the east side. The city on the east side, as stated, formed its government in 1855, with Henry T. Welles as Mayor; and three years later, when the town of Minneapolis organized its first government, Henry T. Welles had moved across the river and he was elected head of the board of trustees. Isaac I. Lewis, Charles Hoag,

namer of the city, William Garland, and Edward Hedderly were the first trustees.

#### FIRST CITY GOVERNMENT.

For four years Minneapolis held to town government; then joined with the township government as by merger, and continued in this loose governmental organization until 1867. Then, the Legislature having granted a charter, for the first time the people came to the dignity of city government. Dorilus Morrison was the first Mayor and F. R. E. Cornell was President of the Council. Across the river, O. C. Merriman was Mayor, and a community as like to that on the west side as it is possible to be was carrying on a government of the same kind. Separate fire departments, separate police departments were necessary; they were separate communities as truly as if they had been miles apart instead of on opposite banks of the river. And by the latter part of the decade of 1860 both communities were seeing the need of systems of waterworks and fire protection, as well as other conveniences of a city having each a population of several thousands, rapidly increasing in numbers. Need of sewage systems was also apparent.

#### MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. ANTHONY CONSOLIDATED.

Common needs and common interests were discussed on both sides of the river. But it was not until 1872 that the rival communities, each with its city government, could arrive at a common state of mind, agreeing on compromises and concessions, and vote to consolidate their governments as the city of Minneapolis. Not the least of the compromises was the elimination of the name of the older community of St. Anthony.

The consolidated city was divided at first into ten wards. Twenty-sixth Avenue North was the north-

ern boundary, and Franklin Avenue approximately the southern. April 9, 1872, was the date of organization of the new City Council and of the municipal government of the greater city. The first Mayor was Eugene M. Wilson; the first President of the Council was A. M. Reid, and the other Aldermen were Richard Fewer, M. W. Glenn, G. T. Townsend, Baldwin Brown, Captain John Vander Horek, T. J. Tuttle, W. P. Ankeny, Peter Rouen, C. M. Hardenburgh, Samuel C. Gale, O. A. Pray, Leonard Day, Edward Murphy, N. B. Hill, Isaac Atwater, John Orth, and Joel B. Bassett. Thomas Hale Williams was the first clerk. Thus it may be seen that the greater city had auspicious beginnings, for its officials were for the most part men who were leaders in all the commercial, social, and other affairs of the city. Not more than two of the men named survived at the time this history of their first Council was written.

#### THE CITY AND TRIBUTARY COUNTRY EXPAND ALIKE.

The year 1872, marked by the municipal union of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, was about the middle year in a period of astonishing State development; but, though the population of Minneapolis, which was about 22,000 in the year of consolidation, more than doubled in a decade, the population of the agricultural districts of the Northwest also increased rapidly and in proportion. It was a time of great migration and settlement, and the forward strides of Minnesota in this period were but those which believers in the workings of Providence associate with the purposes expressed in the upbuilding of the flour and lumber industries at the Falls of St. Anthony. Here was a great manufacturing opportunity with its water power; here was a State rich in soil and fitting in climate to the needs of the agriculturist; and here was the influx of great migration in the years following the Civil War, interrupted at times and nevertheless enhanced by financial panic which itself drove other thousands to the soil. It was natural that the farm development far outstripped the city's growth; and it was natural, too, that the forward-looking men of the city, their interests united at last, went out into the Northwest to help in its development.

By 1872 Minnesota had come to have railroad mileage of nearly 2,000 miles, much of which linked the wheat producer with the milling facilities and the wheat market of Minneapolis. The wheat production of the State was nearly twenty million bushels—the product of the greatest wheat State in the Union. Minneapolis men, led by H. T. Welles, W. D. Washburn, J. S. Pillsbury, and others of that group of men foremost in most big affairs in this city at that time, had begun the enterprise which constructed direct rail connection with Lake Superior and later laid the rails of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway southward and westward without a land grant. The Pacific roads had reached the Red River Valley and the Northern border. The lines of advancement were far flung, and Minneapolis was the gateway to a great and growing empire.

#### THE CITY GROWS STRONGER AND STRONGER.

Within its borders, its own institutions were going ahead evenly and surely. Since 1867 the city had read the daily newspaper, the Tribune, built on a consolidation of "Bill" King's State Atlas and Col. Stevens's Chronicle. Since 1867 the city had possessed a full-fledged theater, the Pence Opera House, destined for many years to be a factor in the amusements of the people. In 1871 the Academy of Music was built and took place higher than the Pence. Since 1870 the people who could afford to pay for it had the convenience of illuminating gas, furnished by a company promoted by men still active in the same business. For seven years the city had been in telegraphic connection with the outside world, though for a long time a single telegraph wire had sufficed to carry the business. The city's schools were growing in educational leadership, the city's other elements of culture were gaining vigor. And in the important item of commercial union the foundation had been laid for organized, concerted effort which still endures (though under another name), with the same purposes as that Board of Trade which was incorporated in 1867 when it was twelve years old, and which for a quarter of a century more promoted the interests of the community and of the State, and then gave way only to a re-organization and strengthening of the same component parts. This old Board of Trade had as its leaders such men as Darius Morrison, W. D. Washburn, S. C. Gale, C. M. Loring, J. S. Pillsbury, E. J. Phelps, J. T. Wyman, and B. F. Nelson, and its enterprises were so well carried forward as to make the organization a model for business interests of other cities.

#### ENCOUNTERS AND PASSES PANICS.

In the history of Minneapolis may be found a series of remarkably interesting coincidences of success and disaster, of the survival of community spirit above appalling discouragement. This was the case in 1855 to 1860, when the appreciation of great opportunity preceded by only a year or two the financial panic of 1857. It came again in the first half of the '60s, when recovery from panic times met with the terrible effect of war upon the progress of the nation. And—when the municipalities had been knit into one and the whole prospect was bright with promise, there fell upon the nation another financial disaster, the panic of 1873—the strong men and women of Minneapolis were obliged to prove again the stuff of which their city was made. It is a singular circumstance that the men who pulled the city through the other difficulties were among the leaders in this other survival. New blood had been added since the war, but the captains of the earlier time were still the custodians of the city's fate, and all through the story of the first fifty years these names recur again and again. They were the men who built the mills, who laid the railroads, who founded the commercial, civic, and cultural institutions of Minneapolis. With rare exceptions they were builders of permanence; hardly a

name among the leaders of the first quarter century of the community by the Falls is linked with flotation that was impregnated, or cloudy, or disgraceful. The men who laid the foundations of Minneapolis, as the Twentieth Century knows it, were doers, were builders, were partners of Opportunity in its best sense.

Coincidence followed coincidence in the period between 1870 and 1880. As the panic of 1857 had its reaction of confidence and its succeeding disaster of war, so the panic of 1873 had its later period of recovery which was shattered in a way by disaster. For in 1875 there came upon the State the grasshopper plague, which smote with poverty great areas of wheat-producing farms and for three years clogged the advancement of Minnesota and the growth and prosperity of Minneapolis.

Yet through all these years the people went forward, alarmed at times but never surrendering in their purpose to raise up a city by the Falls. It was "never say die" with the builders. Proof of this may be found in the history of the beginnings of a street railway system in Minneapolis. And that history begins in one of the darkest times known to the city.

#### BUILDS A STREET RAILWAY.

Prior to 1870 an effort had been made by Dorilus Morrison, W. S. King, and others to construct a street railway line. They had gone so far as to lay rails down Second Street South from Nicollet to Cedar Avenue, and to buy a steam locomotive. But that is as far as the enterprise got; no car was ever run, and all except Morrison and Colonel King dropped the idea for a time. But in 1873 the splendid optimism, which was undaunted by panic in finance, revived the traction idea, and a company was incorporated by Messrs. Morrison, King, W. D. Washburn, R. J. Mendenhall, W. P. Westfall, J. C. Oswald, Paris Gibson, W. W. Eastman, W. W. McNaie, and R. B. Langdon—the same group of men who may be found in other transportation enterprises of the time. Philo Osgood, an Eastern capitalist, was interested, and became principal stockholder, and the financing went forward. Mr. Osgood was the first president, with Mr. King as secretary.

By 1875 the promotion had gone ahead to such a point that the first construction was begun, and early in the fall a horse-car line was put in operation. This first car line started at the old station of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway, near Washington and Fourth Avenues North, and extended down Washington to Hennepin, down Hennepin and across the suspension bridge, up Central Avenue to Fourth Street, and down Fourth Street Southeast to Fourteenth Avenue. It linked the principal railway terminal with the State University district and passed through the heart of the city. Its rails were of strap-iron laid on wooden stringers, its motive power mostly mule, its cars diminutive, its facilities meagre. *But it was a street railway.*

Into its directorate and list of officers had come a man who was to play a leading part in the develop-

ment of a great city. For Thomas Lowry, seeing the opportunities of city expansion by means of extending its traction facilities, had become interested in the street railway company, and had been elected its vice president. It was an event of great moment to the city, although the circumstance went hardly noticed at the time. But there entered the man who was to put his whole energy into creating a street railway system, and who was to become perhaps the best loved man among all the builders of the city. That first year of the horse cars, on the first single line, daily receipts averaged about \$40. Service began at 5 a. m. and ended at 11 p. m. The fare was 5 cents.

Within a year after the first line had been opened, another had been constructed, down Washington from Plymouth Avenue to Twelfth Avenue South. And every year thereafter saw extension of the system. And every extension and improvement absorbed dividends. By 1878 Mr. Lowry had become president of the company, and the policy of expansion had been definitely adopted, to the end that, according to officials of the present company, not a single dividend was declared from 1875 until 1899, every cent of profit, when there was any, going into betterments.

With the construction of a street railway system, Minneapolis began to dream dreams. Betterment of transportation facilities gave reason for a larger sense of metropolitan importance.

#### OTHER FEATURES OF STRENGTH AND PROSPERITY.

In 1874 a city hall had been erected on Bridge Square, and the following year a new suspension bridge had replaced that which had been constructed twenty years previously, linking the East and West Divisions, as the two portions of the city were called. Shortly afterwards other bridges, one at Plymouth Avenue on the north and one at Tenth Avenue on the south, had been built across the river. By 1878 the Federal Government completed its work of making permanent the apron and retaining wall of St. Anthony Falls, saved from destruction ten years before only by strenuous effort of the citizens when the limestone ledge had been undermined by the water, because of ill-advised tunneling operations. By 1879 the city reached the dignity of having a paid fire department to succeed the volunteer organization which had endeavored since 1867 to safeguard against fire. And there was a good beginning toward a waterworks system, though most of the mains were crude wooden pipes until shortly before 1880.

#### THE YEAR 1880 OPENS ALL THE DOORS TO GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

Thus, when Minneapolis entered the decade beginning with the year 1880, recovered from the financial setbacks of panic and grasshopper times and began taking on metropolitan ways, it followed that business expansion must go side with the agricultural advancement which had at last begun. The population of the city in 1870 had been 18,000; now it had reached 46,887. Manufactures had begun to

include other industries than flour and sawmills. The city was the gateway to a great and prosperous farming territory, which was being brought in closer touch by means of railroad extension.

And so Minneapolis and its people began to dream dreams which they mistook for visions of immediate and enormous growth. And out of those dreams came the boom times which made and unmade thousands. By 1885 real estate activity became seemingly the chief factor of daily life; valuations were inflated astoundingly when viewed in a calmer age. Additions were platted far out from the city's center, and the prices of lots leaped to figures which even the growth of a quarter of a century since would not justify at the present time. The period of real estate inflation is almost coincident with the limits of the decade, from 1880 to 1890. It ended in disaster for many individuals, in depression for the entire city for a time. But in some ways it was worth all it cost, in that it led to an era of sanity made more wholesome by the lessons taught. And while it was a boom time, it was likewise a time of manufacturing development on which was laid the foundation for much of the present industrial leadership. And as the people dreamed large dreams, they absorbed larger tendencies, conducing to the improvement of the city as a whole.

#### CREATION OF THE PARK SYSTEM.

Thus it was of the expansion of Minneapolis that the park system was born. There had been efforts toward a "city beautiful" in the earlier attempt to acquire Nicollet Island for a park, and in other promotion of the park idea which had only resulted in failure. But now the city regarded itself in a more exalted, if a more grandiose, light, and some expression of a desire for municipal beautification was inevitable. True, there had been healthy agitation toward the creation of a park system, in the proceedings of the Board of Trade. And the enabling act of the Legislature, which authorized the creation of a park commission, was passed in 1883, before the boom had gone far along. But it was on the boom that the park idea sailed to realization, and so Minneapolis may thank the boom for her parks, almost as much as she may express appreciation of C. M. Loring's efforts by christening him "Father of the Park System." Mr. Loring was the first president of the park commission, A. A. Ames was vice president, and R. J. Baldwin was secretary. Among other commissioners were E. M. Wilson, J. S. Pillsbury, Dorilus Morrison, S. H. Chute, George Brackett, W. W. Eastman, and Judson N. Cross. The commission engaged Professor H. W. S. Cleveland, a landscape architect of long experience, and he laid out the park system which was the nucleus of the present parks and boulevards.

It was the fostering of the park sentiment which made possible the inclusion of Minnehaha Falls, of the Mississippi River banks, and the lakes within the city limits as factors in the park system. Three squares, gifts to the city, formed the beginnings of the system, and shortly after power of condemnation of land had been conferred, Loring Park was

acquired. Upon these as a foundation has been built a series of parks and parkways totaling nearly 4,000 acres in area.

#### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IS PERFECTED.

By 1885, also, the city began to aspire to something more than a semi-privately owned library. The Athenaeum was serving most purposes, but it was deemed wise to create a Library Board, representative of the people, and to establish a library that would be absolutely free to all. The Athenaeum directors joined in this municipal enterprise, and the private and public libraries were consolidated, in effect; the Athenaeum, however, maintained its identity while still a component part of the Public Library. Erection of a library building was at once decided upon, and the Library Board, under the Presidency of T. B. Walker, began the work. The Library Building, at Tenth Street and Hennepin Avenue, was completed and occupied in 1889, with Herbert Putnam as Librarian.

#### MAKES PROGRESS MENTALLY, MORALLY, AND PHYSICALLY.

There are many residents of Minneapolis who refer, almost apologetically to the boom period of the city's history, but it was in that period, nevertheless, that some of the finest advances in culture, refinement, and educational progress were made. It was in 1884 that Dr. Cyrus Northrop, coming from Yale to become President of the University of Minnesota, to succeed Dr. Folwell when that builder chose to step down to less responsible duties in the institution, gave markedly increased impetus to the growth and strength of the University and of the entire educational system of Minnesota. Dr. Folwell had founded the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts and had been interested in the advancement of the Public Library; Dr. Northrop early became identified with the same institutions and with kindred elements in the city's growth in culture. So he continued until succeeded as president of the University by Dr. George E. Vincent, in 1911.

In 1890 the Philharmonies, who later became the Philharmonic Club, was organized and at once became the principal single musical organization in Minnesota; out of this union of musical leaders was to come later the Symphony Orchestra of Minneapolis.

In 1891 Dr. Charles M. Jordan became Superintendent of the Public Schools, a post which he was to hold for twenty-three years, in which time he was to be no inconsiderable factor in shaping the cultural progress of the people of the city. When he became superintendent the school enrollment of the city was about 21,000, the teaching force numbered 525, and the city schools were housed in forty-seven buildings.

Cultural growth was paralleled by notable church expansion, or by ready meeting of demands upon church people for facilities for religious teaching and services. The principal denominations represented

in Minneapolis by church organizations became active in erecting large, handsome houses of worship. Among the edifices constructed and occupied in the period between 1880 and 1893 were those of the Westminster Presbyterian, the Gethsemane Episcopal, the Central Baptist, the Immanuel Baptist, the Swedish Mission tabernacle, the First Baptist, the First Unitarian, the First Congregational, the Holy Rosary Catholic, the First Presbyterian, the Park Avenue Congregational, the Oliver Presbyterian, the Church of the Redeemer, Universalist, the Andrew Presbyterian, the Wesley Methodist, St. Stephen's Catholic, and the Portland Avenue Church of Christ. The Scandinavian people, also, were especially active in church construction at this time. Early in the '80s the Presbyterian General Assembly was held in Minneapolis; and in 1891 the national convention of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor was held here. It was in this year that the Young Women's Christian Association was formed. In the next year, 1892, the national council of the Congregational Churches met here; in 1895 the general convention of the Episcopal Church.

Progress in every line went to make the town a city. Hustle locked arms with refinement, even, and invention joined with art to make life more truly worth living, however it became more complex. Cities everywhere began to enjoy more conveniences. The year 1883 gave to Minneapolis the electric light. The telephone came into more general business use, although it was not until nearly or after 1890 that it became a household appurtenance. As early as 1878 the Northwestern Telephone Company was in the field, and for twenty years it had that field to itself; then the Tri-State Company, at first known as the Mississippi Valley, became a competitor. Gas as a distributed commodity for light and cooking was available before electricity came, but its use was not general until after 1890.

GAINS 118,000 IN POPULATION FROM 1880 TO 1890.

If it were not for the fact that the decade from 1880 to 1890 was a period of astounding achievement, the manners and customs of the people would be regarded with mixed emotions. Grandiloquence marked the common speech of the time; when Minneapolis and its prospects were the themes, grandiloquence was the keynote of endeavor. But out of the exaltation of the time grew the city that had been an overgrown village; out of the mushroom-like creation of boom-times at least one incontrovertible fact stood forth. The population of the city had mounted from 47,000 to 165,000 in ten years. Whatever may have been the transitory character of man-made institutions and boom-made land valuations, the people were here. With every reason in the scheme of things justifying a great city at this manufacturing gateway to the Northwestern empire, the greater portion of these people must inevitably unite for carrying forward the institutions and the industries. Men talked large, but they likewise did largely. New needs arose, and new solutions were promptly found to meet the prob-

lems. Speculation ran riot, but out of the fantasy was born the Minneapolis spirit, and that spirit breathed life into enterprises which in any other time would have themselves seemed fantasies.

#### RAILROAD BUILDING GOES ON.

It was in 1883 when the Northern Pacific Railway was completed to the Pacific Coast, and the golden spike driven to celebrate the opening of a vast territory to which Minneapolis was the gateway. It was about the same time when Minneapolis business men—some of the same who had figured in many another similar operation for the upbuilding of the city—recognized the fact that Minneapolis needed an outlet by rail to the East, independent of Chicago. Of this recognition came the Soo Line, the railroad which connected Minneapolis with the Atlantic seaboard by way of Sault Ste. Marie, and with the Canadian Northwest by way of the Canadian Pacific alliance. Late in the decade of 1880 this new system had been completed.

James J. Hill's dream of conquest of other portions of the Northwest was taking material shape in his Great Northern Railway, as yet, however, known as the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Passenger and freight terminals adequate to the time were being constructed, giving the city a union passenger station which was to serve—or finally fail to serve—for twenty-five years. Manufacturing enterprises outside of and beyond the flour and lumber industries began to engage the attention of the city-builders. Retail merchants began to realize the opportunities afforded by the phenomenally rapid increase in population, not only within but without and around the city's borders. And wholesale trade began to attract the attention of a few men of foresight, although this branch of merchandising was slower than all others in taking root in Minneapolis; her rival, St. Paul, maintained for some years the leadership as a jobbing center.

#### THE EXPOSITION IS BUILT.

One of the characteristic manifestations of the Minneapolis spirit is found in the Minneapolis Exposition, an institution which grew out of rivalry with St. Paul and its acquirement of the State Fair in 1885, and the Midway District annexation, as well as out of a desire to emulate the example of older cities in the East, where expositions had become a fairly common demonstration of city advertising.

In 1885—tradition says in Regan's restaurant, a democratic eating house which flourished then—a few men who were most active among the energetic citizens broached the idea, and the project culminated in a public mass meeting at which the first few thousands of a big public subscription were offered. A building costing \$325,000 was the most tangible result, and in this annually for six years a big display of the products of industry, art and enterprise attracted thousands. The Exposition was a product of the period; it has since had no counterpart, nor has





RETURN OF NORTHERN PACIFIC SURVEYING PARTY TAKEN ON WASHINGTON AVE. AT 1ST AVE. SOUTH IN 1865



WASHINGTON AVE. LOOKING SOUTH FROM SECOND AVE. SOUTH IN 1857



WILLIAM RAINEY MARSHALL.

First surveyor of the town site of St. Anthony; General in the Civil War; Governor of Minnesota, etc. (From painting in 1875.)



there been similar demand for expression of the city's spirit. But in its day it served as the stimulus for much of the achievement and effort which finally gave permanence and prominence to the city. Whatever remains of such a need is expressed amply in the State Fair which now has the united support of Minneapolis as well as St. Paul.

#### ADDITIONS TO AREA LAID OUT AND STRUCTURAL WORK PROGRESSES.

Dreams that were mistaken for visions lured city-builders out into the country about the young city. Additions were platted, sidewalk laid, water-mains extended, ambitious structures planned, and promises made which (though many were broken when the boom collapsed), found realization in more instances than the cautious might have admitted possible. And through all the inflation of local values, trade grew, manufactured output increased. By 1885-86 the population was about 75,000, the annual manufactured output valued at more than \$60,000,000, and the assessed valuation was appraised at \$115,000,000. And amid the fantasies of the real estate boomers, real institutions and industries were rising. A big steel plant was established; a huge office structure, the Guaranty Loan Building, was planned and construction begun before the decade closed. A Federal Court and postoffice building, the finest then in the Northwest, was erected and occupied. And finally, keeping pace with the expansion of the city, the traction lines were extended and improved, the end of the decade being marked by a remarkable achievement in street railway construction.

#### THE OLD MOTOR LINE.

The first half of the ten years after 1880 had seen the construction of a steam traction line into the suburbs and to the watering places of what are now park lakes, as well as to Lake Minnetonka. The rival—in a sense—of the old horse-car lines was known as the "Motor" line, its cars being hauled by an enclosed steam engine. Trains were operated, with varying degrees of efficiency, out First Avenue South and Nicollet Avenue to the neighborhood of Lake Street and thence westward to Lake Calhoun and to Lake Minnetonka, as well as eastward to Minnehaha Falls. By 1886 changes in ownership of this line led to its absorption by the Street Railway Company and its abandonment as a suburban line to Minnetonka.

Meanwhile other traction enterprises were projected, culminating in bitter rivalry over franchise rights within the city. Out of this contest of entrenched and assaulting promoters came the harnessing, locally, of a traction force then new to the world—electricity. The late years of the 1880 decade saw experimenting with cable lines, and expenditure of a great deal of money in trying to improve the means of transportation by improving the motive power.

#### THE STREET RAILWAY ELECTRIFIES ITS LINES.

Finally the Street Railway Company, combating the propositions of the Anderson & Douglas company

of promoters, made a definite proposal to experiment with, and if successful utilize, electricity as motive power for its lines. The Fourth Avenue South line was electrified, and the experiment was successful. And thereupon, the Street Railway Company set out to electrify its entire system—to discard the horse cars and to substitute, on entirely rebuilt trackage, electric cars. It is one of the notable facts in the wonderful history of Minneapolis that this was accomplished in three years, and carried on by the same men whose foresight had given a traction system to the city in times that were marked in history by enormous risk. By 1892 the entire Street Railway System was electrified, and in the same period Minneapolis and St. Paul were connected by trolley line. It was a time of remarkable achievement, and its annals bear the names of Colonel William McCrory, builder of the Motor line; Anderson & Douglas, Thomas Lowry, C. G. Goodrich, and many another exponent of the Minneapolis spirit, but none so eternally written as is the name of "Tom" Lowry.

Here, then, was the repetition of history come into its own as usual. Here was closing a period of boom, of inflation, and yet of successful enterprise. Minneapolis and St. Anthony had seen such a time, in lesser degree, in their early years; had seen such a time twenty years later, and now history was to repeat itself. For the period of riding on the high wave was to be succeeded by descent into the trough of a sea of depression. The financial disasters of 1893, into which the whole country plunged, were at hand.

#### BIG PUBLIC BUILDINGS SPRING UP.

It is possible that the unparalleled advancement made by Minneapolis between 1880 and 1890 may be traced to the fact that the nation was having its longest period of prosperity unmarked by financial panic or disaster. It was a time of commercial consciousness, whether it be termed a time of civic awakening or not. All through the years of astounding growth records of community action may be found. One of the flashes of this community spirit was the Villard celebration in 1883, in token of the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway. Another was the Minneapolis Exposition of 1886 to 1891. Still another was the Harvest Festival of 1891, when the city celebrated the garnering of a mighty crop, the day being signalized by an elaborate parade and by exercises in which that monarch of optimism, Col. "Bill" King, was the conductor.

These, however, were transitory tokens of community effort. More tangible evidences of Minneapolis enterprise were the public undertakings which brought forth the \$3,000,000 Court House and City Hall, commenced in 1889 and occupied after 1890; the first postoffice and Federal building, constructed between 1882 and 1889; the Public Library Building, occupied in 1889; the Central High School at Fourth Avenue South and Grant Street, built not long after 1880; the Masonic Temple, erected in 1885-6; the Young Men's Christian Association Building, commenced in 1889; the Northwestern Hospital, built in

1887; the Stevens Avenue Home for Children and Aged Women, built in 1886; the Washburn Memorial Home for Orphans, opened in 1886; St. Mary's Hospital, opened in 1886; Maternity Hospital, opened in the same year; and the City Hospital, established in 1888.

In addition to these public and semi-public enterprises the period was marked by the erection of such structures as the Guaranty Loan Building, completed in 1890; the New York Life Insurance Company's building, completed the same year; the Lumber Exchange Building, which ante-dated the first two named by a year or two; and the earlier structures of the Chamber of Commerce, erected in 1883; the Syndicate Block and Grand Opera House, erected in 1883; Temple Court, 1886; the West Hotel, in its day the pride of the city and of the West, erected in 1884; the Hennepin Avenue Theater, afterwards known successively as the Harris, the Lyceum, and finally the Lyric, erected in 1887, and opened by Booth and Barrett; the Bijou Opera House, completed in 1887; the Boston Block, the Bank of Commerce Building, the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company Building, the Kasota Block, and others since become lesser structures by comparison but which were important units in the expansion of Minneapolis in its days of greatest growth.

#### THE BOOMERS WERE BUILDERS.

Thus it may be seen that the boomers were likewise the builders; that while the city was forging ahead with a population increase of 251 percent in the ten years between 1880 and 1890, and while the most varying elements were represented in the life of the times, nevertheless the sum total of it all was the permanent advancement of Minneapolis. Here were a people who could be seen founding the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts in 1883—the same people, if we consider them as a whole, who within a few years were to plat additions and sell lots far out from anything like a real city. Here were the shoestringers and the borrowers from the future, destined for collapse when the boom burst soon after 1890, figuring solidly in constructive work, turning from real estate booming to city advertisement in such community enterprise as that which brought, in 1884, the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, chiefly for the advertising it might give. Here were men ruthlessly, or far-sightedly, building a city, engaged in laying mile after mile of sewers, curb-and-gutter, watermains, and looking to the paying of the business centers. Here were men so earnest in their belief in future, so strong in their sensitiveness to civic duty, that they had by 1887 increased the total park area to 120 acres, with a score of miles of parkways—and this in a city whose park commission was not created until 1883. These were days of visions, of dreams that were made to come true.

#### THE CENSUS WAR WITH ST. PAUL.

Illustrative of the varying elements in city building was the census war of 1890 between Minneapolis

and St. Paul. Some of the solidest citizens of Minneapolis were involved in that conflict; some of the results of their enterprise included invasion and counter-invasion; and linked with forcible seizure of census schedules by St. Paul was the expedition of Minneapolis men which culminated in recovery of the kidnaped enumerators and stolen schedules after one of their number, he asserted, had been "kicked sixteen feet." It was inevitable that a recount by the Government followed, and the conclusion which the inspector of the census drew was that Minneapolis and St. Paul had each been the scene of a conspiracy of over-zealous citizens to "pad" the returns. Minneapolis, it was asserted, had listed 20,000 too many inhabitants, and St. Paul had shown enterprise in proportion to its relative population total. Out of the warfare sprang up intensity of feeling which endured for many years; which for a decade made united action by the two cities impossible, and which still flares up occasionally, but quite too frequently, in inter-city contention.

#### THE GREAT BOOM BURSTS.

The early '90s saw Minneapolis beginning to see there must be reaction from the real estate value-inflation—that there must come a time of reckoning. Some of the largest achievements of the time were those of these years, and some of the finest examples of the community spirit were manifested, as for instance the bringing of the Republican national convention to meet in Minneapolis in 1892—the first departure from long established precedent which called such conventions hitherto only to the largest cities. But now the approach of business depression which was to settle over the whole country was showing in the slowing up of investment and the stopping of speculation. And in 1893 the speculative bubble burst—but Minneapolis nobly withstood the explosion and the shock.

#### ENTERPRISE AND ELECTRICITY REPAIRED THE DAMAGES.

One of the noteworthy facts in the history of Minneapolis is its survival of the business depression of the middle '90s after a period of inflation. There is no greater proof of the solidity and stability of its foundations, than may be found in consideration of some of the largest industries. Contributing to this fact was the coincidence of changing conditions which marked the later years of the boom development. Electricity was one of these factors; for it was between 1885 and 1895 when factories began to harness electricity, and it was during the same years that the development of the telephone and electric light opened new avenues to manufacturers. A period of increased capitalization, a time of manufacturing adventure was beginning, and those influences which impelled men to make larger hazards of fortune moved Minneapolis ahead in the list of cities that were becoming centers of wholesaling and manufacturing. Of course the impetus was felt in flour milling and in lumbering, but more than ever before

it began to show in other productive industries, some related and others unrelated to what were then the two chief manufacturing institutions.

#### NEW INDUSTRIES ARE FOUNDED, OLD ONES STRENGTHENED.

And so it came about that some of the largest manufacturers of to-day laid their foundations then. Examples may be found in the Minneapolis Steel Machinery Company, the Northwestern Knitting Company, the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, the Minneapolis Furniture Company, the Minneapolis Bedding Company, the Andrews Heating Company, the linseed oil works, in which a score of companies are engaged, and various other lines of manufacture. Some of these lines had been represented for many years, but it was during the period mentioned when they began to expand, and it was then, also, that their title to enduring place was tested by the storms of business depression. The same measure may be applied to or found in other lines of business—the retail trade, for example. And in this connection it is interesting to enumerate some of the old retail firms which still endure, even though the name of the concern may have been changed.

#### SOME LONG-LIVED AND TRIAL-TESTED BUSINESS FIRMS.

Most of the large retail stores of today had their origin after 1880. One, however, that of John W. Thomas & Company, traces back to 1867, when G. W. Hale & Company established a store on Washington Avenue South; G. W. and J. M. Hale later were associated, and eventually the firm became Hale, Thomas & Company, then J. W. Thomas & Company. Its history is likewise the history of the progress of retail trade from Washington Avenue to and up Nicollet Avenue. Other big retail firms of the decade of 1880 were Goodfellow & Eastman, now become the Dayton Company; William Donaldson, founder of the present huge department store enterprise; Ingram, Oleson & Company, predecessors of the present Powers Department Store Company; Dale, Barnes, Morse & Company, later Dale, Barnes, Hengerer & Company, predecessors (with Wakefield & Plant and Folds & Griffith), of the present Minneapolis Dry Goods Company; and the New England Furniture & Carpet Company, established in 1885 by the present head of the company, W. L. Harris.

#### WHOLESALE TRADE IS OF RECENT DEVELOPMENT.

For the most part, the wholesale trade has developed since the later years of the nineteenth century, for the jobbing houses which were prominent in Minneapolis prior to 1890 were engaged in handling groceries, drugs, dry goods, and farm implements. Minneapolis in those days stood second to St. Paul as the jobbing headquarters of the Northwest. In 1880 Minneapolis's wholesale trade amounted to about \$24,000,000. Its growth was steady in the next ten years, the decade of boom development, and by 1890 it had

reached an annual volume of \$135,000,000. Its chief factors were the jobbing houses which are today the leaders in the city's jobbing trade—which is reiterated proof of the city's fine weathering of the business depression of 1893 and the five years thereafter.

#### BANKING CONDITIONS.

Perhaps the best single index to the business conditions of the decade from 1880 to 1890, and of the years just before and during the business depression, is to be found in the banking business. During the ten years mentioned, men were just as enthusiastic about founding new banks as they were about launching other concerns. But that deflation followed inflation is shown by this notable fact: Of all the banks established in that decade, only one remains, retaining its identity, the German American bank. To be sure, all the principal banks in Minneapolis were in existence then, but they had been established prior to that time, and some of them represent, through absorption, several other banks which then existed or were founded during that period.

Another index is to be found in the bank clearings. In 1881 the total bank clearings of Minneapolis were \$19,487,650. By 1890 they had mounted to \$303,913,022, and in 1892 they were \$438,053,526. Then came the business slump, and nothing is more significant of this fact than the bank clearings for the year 1893—they totaled \$332,243,860. And it was not until 1898 when the bank clearings passed those for 1892, and indicated, by their total of \$460,222,572, that business had recovered.

#### URING THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

It is no reproach to Minneapolis to declare that the years that followed the first break in business advancement were singularly barren years, as regards large events. Business was fighting merely to hold its own from 1893 to 1898, and it was not to be expected that any achievement that went beyond the normal for the times would be recorded. It was perhaps fortunate that the middle of this period of depression was enlivened by the political upheavals of the national campaign of 1896, when the two great parties made a political issue of the proper road to be taken to get back to prosperity. All Minneapolis, like most cities, became a great forum of political discussion, and the outcome of the campaign and election, carrying reassurance of the business world as its psychological effect, helped to put Minneapolis back on its feet.

Thus the year of the war with Spain saw Minneapolis rejuvenated—sobered, perhaps, by the adversities of depression years, but better grounded than ever before in city building. It was from Minneapolis, largely, that the Thirtieth Regiment went, which, of all four Minnesota regiments of infantry that the State sent, saw most service in the war; and not only to the Thirtieth, but to the Twelfth, the Fourteenth, and the Fifteenth Regiments the city gave numbers of its best young men. To the Thirtieth Regiment,

on its return from the Philippines in 1899, Minneapolis gave glorious welcome with a great parade,—perhaps the most stirring in the city's history,—which was reviewed by President McKinley.

#### EFFORTS AT CHARTER CHANGING.

The sobering years of the middle '90s led up to another phase of development. They prompted the first recognition of civic duty as it bore upon municipal government—that is, the first in a decade which perforce had been given over to boozing. And in 1898 came the first effort toward change in the charter since its adoption in the early '80s. There had been amendments galore—but no attempt at complete change to the extent of adopting a "home-rule" charter. The attempt failed—and it is perhaps legitimate to insert at this point in a chronology recognition of the fact that similar attempts made in 1900, 1904, 1906, and 1913 were likewise failures, the charter remaining in 1914 amended, if at all, by an act of the State Legislature.

Efforts in 1898 toward charter changes by vote of the whole people did not necessarily indicate that civic consciousness and civic conscience were synonymous terms. For shortly after the city entered upon the Twentieth Century, it passed through the experience of a municipal scandal, involving its government in disgrace. It was a scandal preceded by two or three lesser ones a few years previously, involving officials lower in the governmental scale than those caught in the meshes of the larger scandal. There is no little measure of satisfaction to Minneapolis people to know that this was not the only city disturbed and disgraced for the moment in such a manner, and to feel that the years since have for the most part, softened consideration of the man in whose administration, during 1900 and 1901, the municipal shame centered.

It is a notable fact that for the most part the municipal government has run along with little change all through the first years of the present century. The mayors in the six two-year terms beginning in 1900 have been, in the order named, Dr. A. A. Ames, James C. Haynes, David P. Jones, then James C. Haynes for three terms ending in 1911, and then Wallace G. Nye. Generally speaking, improvement that was continuous and successive and began to characterize the government, in executive offices and in the council itself, dates from the last few years of the Nineteenth Century.

#### CONFIDENCE AND DETERMINATION CAME IN 1898.

It was the year 1898 that really signalized return of confidence in the future, on the part of all the people. The faithful city builders who had passed through similar periods of depression before—some of them as early as 1857—were for the most part still foremost in public affairs, and they had been hanging on through thick and thin. The rest of the people became inspired by their example. Everyone by the time the War with Spain closed had his shoul-

der to the wheel again. Building activity revived, and the spread of the population began to justify improvement of the traction system.

#### THE STREET RAILWAY BUILDS NEW LINES.

In 1898 the Street Railway Company constructed a second Interurban Line, the Como-Harriet, between the two cities. By 1900 the company had twice improved its power sources. And by 1905 it had resumed extension of its lines in several important particulars. It built its Lake Street Cross-Town Line and connected it with a St. Paul line for a third Interurban Line. It built its line to Fort Snelling, extending it from Minnehaha Falls. And it built its double-track line to Lake Minnetonka, where it took over at the same time, or soon afterwards, most of the water transportation system.

#### SOME CENSUS FIGURES OF 1900.

Minneapolis swung into the Twentieth Century with a population, according to the Federal census of 1900, of 202,718, an increase of nearly 40,000 in ten years. Its business stability was re-established; its bank clearings had mounted to \$580,000,000, and its flour production passed 15,000,000 barrels. Its lumber cut had begun to fall off; the turning point in output of the sawmills of the city in 1901 reached 559,000,000 feet, but the big lumbermen were already moving westward with their mills, and Minneapolis was becoming headquarters for the financial end of the business, instead of the manufacturing end.

According to United States census figures, Minneapolis in 1899 had 789 industrial establishments, whose total output was valued at \$95,000,000 and whose employes numbered 20,000. The next manufacturing census, taken five years later, showed 21,000 employes, and an output of more than \$121,000,000.

#### PROGRESS IN CULTURE AND REFINEMENT.

The several periods of commercial progress in Minneapolis have had their simultaneous periods of growth of the city's soul, of its civic consciousness, of its culture and refinement. There are more and more tokens of this city sense, in consideration of institutions that have come into being. And one of these is the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, founded in 1903 as an outgrowth of efforts by the Philharmonies and their supporters. It was in 1901 that Emil J. Oberhoffer became leader of that organization, and musical development in two years led to the establishing of the Orchestra, and to its incorporation as an enterprise underwritten by some of the public-spirited men and women. In a few years it ventured forth to other cities, gradually making the name of Minneapolis known for culture and art, as well as for flour and lumber and hustle. And by 1914 it had earned a place among the first three such organizations in America, and had appeared before large audiences in the largest cities of the country. It has become the largest single factor in the musical

education of the public and has attracted to its concerts weekly during the season great numbers of discriminating people whose musical taste has constantly grown and as constantly demanded and appreciated better music.

Simultaneous with the establishment of the orchestra in 1901 was the creation of a municipal art commission, in response to a recognition of the need for competent direction as it came to be possible to acquire works of art and to build for artistic excellence.

Within a few years, also, far-seeing business men established a civic commission, which sought by artistic planning to lay out the streets and avenues and to select sites so as to build intelligently, after the manner of the nation's capital, under the guiding hand of a competent architect for the whole city, instead of under the hit-or-miss direction of a multitude of builders without a city sense.

It was natural then that the people's ambitions would turn toward an art museum. Fostered by the spirit that had established the Society of Fine Arts, and building around that body, the nucleus of an art institute became a tangible reality through the generosity of a few wealthy men. The Morrison residence property—oddly enough part of a tract of land which more than a quarter of a century before had vainly been offered as a park—was presented to the city as a site for a museum, and big men, who either knew the art impulse or appreciated its worth, set about raising an endowment to support a great museum. To this the city added more land by acquisition of Fair Oaks, the residence property of W. D. Washburn, and in 1911 the corner stone of the museum was laid with appropriate ceremony. Here was the creation of an institution figured in dollars at half a million, and even before its completion it was to have a bequest of twice that value from one of the men who had been chief among its original promoters.

Linked with such activities as the establishing of the Orchestra and promoting the cause of art came the building of the Auditorium, a structure which could house the Orchestra and serve, until something better could be erected, as the meeting place for large gatherings and for conventions. The city had taken on ways increasingly metropolitan as one after another the theater facilities had been increased, first with the building of the Metropolitan Opera House—at first known as the People's—in 1894. Ten years later the Auditorium was opened, and in the same year vaudeville came to town, to have its first lodgment in the Orpheum Theater. Within five years four other vaudeville houses were added.

#### THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

When Minneapolis entered the Twentieth Century, its chief exponents in the way of publicity consisted of four daily newspapers: The Tribune, established in 1867; the Journal, founded in 1878; the Times, founded in 1889; and the Tidende, a Scandinavian newspaper. The city had seen many a newspaper enterprise flourish, then languish. It had passed

through a bitter combat with St. Paul, in which possession of a daily newspaper figured largely, and in which an attempt to carry on a newspaper as a Twin City enterprise had failed. By 1903 another daily paper, the News, was founded; and by another year the Times, a morning paper, had gone out of existence. The Tribune, with which had been connected such men as "Bill" and "Tom" King, Gen. A. B. Nettleton, Albert Shaw, Alden J. Blothen, had been acquired by W. J. Murphy. The Times had been the means by which W. E. Haskell had identified himself with Minneapolis. The Journal had been published for more than twenty years by Lucian Swift, J. S. Melain, and their associates when it came, in 1908, under the control of H. V. Jones, a former reporter on the same paper. The News had introduced a new form of newspaper, as well as the chain system of newspaper ownership.

In class or trade journalism Minneapolis was by this time the home of the principal flour-milling publication in America, the Northwestern Miller, and of an aspiring literary publication, the Bellman. It had seen other weekly and monthly publications, but most of them had passed on.

These newspapers had played their part all through the advancement of the city. They had fought its battles, had chronicled its achievements and its scandals. And in most of the events—brought about through the efforts of the leaders in politics, industry and the finer things of life—the daily newspapers had figured as important factors. They themselves had been subject to many changes, both as regards their own existence and as hinged upon their relation to the public. As institutions they endured side by side with the variously named but always principal commercial organization, which had its beginning in 1855 under the name of the Union Board of Trade, and was succeeded from time to time by this or that other similar association with the same object in view, and now represented by the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association.

#### COMMERCIAL AND OTHER CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS.

The story of organized effort in behalf of the whole city is interesting, especially as it is a chronicle of changes, of fluctuations in the civic and commercial spirit as a unit. Thus the business men's organization in the late '60s was the Union Board of Trade, just then incorporated. By 1881 the Chamber of Commerce had been established and represented for the time the leading commercial body, although it was primarily and essentially a grain and flour exchange. In 1884 the Jobbers' Association took its place, though its interests were centered in the wholesale trade. Six years later the Business Union took up the burden of promoting the city's interests as a whole. And in 1892 the Commercial Club was formed, uniting most of the other business elements. For nearly twenty years the Commercial Club was behind nearly every big movement, although at times a specialized organization, like the Jobbers' and Manufacturers' Association, went about things pecu-

liar to its membership. In 1901 the Club occupied fine club-rooms in the Andrus Building, then new; by 1909 it had outgrown these quarters and had, in promoting the building of a fine big hotel, arranged for quarters for itself in the Hotel Radisson. Two years later the Club's commercial and civic interests were taken over by a new organization, formed on broader lines to meet the needs of the time, known as the Civic and Commerce Association. Two years more, and the Minneapolis Athletic Club, with a new building under way, merged with the Commercial Club, the older name being dropped.

Other clubs had meanwhile been organized, to represent various interests in the city's life. The chief social body, the Minneapolis Club, was established in 1886, occupying at first a rented house at Sixth Street and First Avenue North. Later it built its own home two blocks down Sixth Street, and in 1908 moved again to a handsome club-house at Eighth Street and Second Avenue South. Other social clubs, formed later, include the Minikahda Club, in 1898; the Odin Club, in 1899; and the University Club in 1909. About this time district commercial clubs began to be organized.

In the early years of the Twentieth Century, also, came organized efforts at city betterment in another form—the establishment of settlement houses. These, by 1910, came to number several which have become important factors, among them being Wells Memorial and Pillsbury Settlement Houses, Unity House, and, though different in form and not at all a settlement house in its plan of operation, the Citizens' Club, on Riverside Avenue, a work made possible among the people of the club by the generosity of George H. Christian, builder of the club-house.

#### IMPORTANT INCIDENTS IN THE CITY'S RECENT HISTORY.

Achievements in the public's behalf took on other forms in the first years of the century. In 1911, for instance, a celebration of the city's growth in beauty covered an entire week and included pageantry and parades as well as a ceremony of linking Lake Calhoun and Lake of the Isles by canal. In 1913 the construction of a high dam in the Mississippi River near the Soldiers' Home was begun, by the Federal Government, to make Minneapolis the head of navigation and at the same time to provide power for use by the municipality and the State University. The same year marked the completion of the filtration plant and the pumping of pure water into the homes. Civil service regulations were introduced into the city offices the same year. In 1913, also, citizens who appreciated "Tom" Lowry's deeds for the public good united in erecting a memorial statue to him at the junction of Lyndale and Hennepin Avenues, near his late home.

Simultaneously the city was becoming more beautiful, by the efforts of the Park Board. The parkway system was being worked out, to girdle Minneapolis. The public school facilities were being increased, a notable addition being the new Central High School, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue South.

Similarly the same year saw the establishment of the Blake School for Boys, a private educational institution, newly located now on ample grounds west of Lake Harriet, near the Lake Minnetonka car line.

It was about 1905 that another phase in development opened, in the construction of the Dan Patch Electric Railway southward from Minneapolis, tapping a rich country theretofore tributary largely to St. Paul because of railroad operation and influence. And by 1911 construction of another similar line, the Luce Line westward to Lake Minnetonka and beyond, gave the city another suburban line such as had for some years figured largely in railway development in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Such a railway was also built to Anoka, on the east side of the river.

The city continued to grow. Larger and more modern business structures were erected, among them the Plymouth Building, in its first year the largest reinforced concrete building in America; the McKnight, the Security Bank Building, the Donaldson office building, the huge structures in the district given over chiefly to wholesale trade, the Dyckman Hotel, the handsome retail structures on Upper Nicollet. Beautiful houses of worship, like Plymouth Congregational Church, St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and the Catholic Pro-Cathedral were built. The business men in the Commercial Club—which became the Civic and Commerce Association—had exerted strenuous efforts toward obtaining a Union Passenger Station, had failed, and while seeking authorization for construction of a municipal terminal had seen James J. Hill construct a handsome station to serve the same roads formerly running into the old Union Station. Business interests, working through the Civic and Commerce Association, had attracted new industries. Interest in better living conditions led to the making of a health survey. Recognition of recreational needs led to the creation of extensive public baths at Lake Calhoun, as well as lesser such facilities in a municipal bath house on Riverside Avenue, and public baths at Camden and on Hall's Island, and in the Mississippi in North Minneapolis. Playground facilities likewise were largely augmented in the five years after 1909.

Commercially the city forged steadily forward. There was an interval of depression in 1907, reflected from the East, but the city soon got back on its feet again. Municipal government controversies arose occasionally in these early Twentieth Century years, to give zest to everyday life. Bitter rivalry over the selection of a site for a new postoffice building that was to be inadequate to its purpose even before it was completed, brought out heated advocacy of a building place on Bridge Square or on Third Avenue South facing the Milwaukee Railway Station, the latter winning out. Similarly hot discussion preceded the decision of the Council to erect a new bridge across the river at Third Avenue South, as well as Nineteenth Avenue South.

In consideration of governmental affairs connected with regulation and control of public utilities, issues arose between the public and the Gas, the Electric, and the Street Railway Companies, involving the



right to regulate rates or to fix the price of transportation. Each controversy led into court review of the situation, and even as late as 1914 no settlement has been reached in some of the suits. Franchise duration and terms were also in controversy. The Street Railway Company's dispute was over the right of the City Council to require it to sell six rides for 25 cents, and the courts decided in favor of the Company. The Electric Company and the city fell out over rates, and their dispute has not come to any definite decision, although rates have since been reduced by the Company to points below the schedule fixed by the City Council. The Gas Company's first difference with the municipality had to do with the terms of a renewal of its franchise, and five years later, with the effort of the City Council to reduce the price of gas—an effort which opened a long road of litigation hinging largely upon the proper valuation of the company property as a basis for fixing rates so as to give the company just returns on its investments.

It was in the first decade of the new century, also, that the city took in hand the problem of grade crossings on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway's tracks. Twenty years or more before, there had been a separation of grades on the Great Northern and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway's tracks westward from the river on Fourth Avenue North, and a drag on the development of the North Side had been removed. Council action, tested in the courts, led in 1911 to the commencement of track depression on the Hastings & Dakota tracks of the Milwaukee road, across the city from Cedar Avenue. And in 1913 efforts toward lowering or elevating the main line tracks of the same company began. Late in the same year residents of the East Side began similar efforts for a separation of grades on railroads, particularly those in Southeast Minneapolis and through the University campus.

#### THE CONDITIONS OF TO-DAY.

The sixty-seventh year of Minneapolis—counting time from the first permanent settlement of St. Anthony—saw a city with a population of at least 325,000; with its flour mills, the milling capital of the world; with its Art Museum, the art center of the nation west of Chicago; with its parks and boulevards, the beauty center of Western municipalities; with its new Government high dam almost completed, the potential head of navigation of the Mississippi River; with its wholesale houses and manufactories, the supply base for the great empire of the North-

west; with its steam and electric railways, the transportation center of that same empire of wheat and corn and the products of diversified farming; with its linseed plants, the chief center of industries which are linked with that form of enterprise; with its huge volume of trade peculiar to the products of the soil of the Northwest, the banking capital of this trade empire. More than most other American cities Minneapolis has grown in culture at a rate at least equal to the rapidity of its commercial progress.

So it is possible to point to commercial progress as an index to growth in the finer things of the brain and the spirit and the temperament. It is a measure of advancement to show that in this city of more than 325,000, the bank deposits at the end of 1913 amounted to more than \$101,000,000; that in that year the flour production of Minneapolis mills was more than 19,000,000 barrels, the greatest in the history of the milling industry; that the bank clearings were \$1,342,000,000; that Minneapolis daily loaded and shipped 1,001 cars of freight, and received 1,159 cars; that nearly \$13,000,000 worth of buildings were erected; that the corporate property of the city of Minneapolis was valued at \$48,000,000, against less than \$23,000,000 in 1900; that these items of corporate property included 185 miles of paved streets, 325 miles of sewers, nearly \$15,000,000 invested in schools, parks, and parkways; that the public school population was 48,000 pupils; and that the conveniences and privileges of urban life through availability of educational, recreational, transportation, and other advantages were unsurpassed by those of any other city in America.

Just at the beginning of the year 1914 an index to the state of progress of Minneapolis as a whole was supplied in the form of remarkable munificence at the hands of a man who, dying, left mostly to the people the millions he had made chiefly in the industry around which the city has been built up. Thus it is possible to indicate the city's acquired power to appreciate, by chronicling the gifts by William H. Dunwoody, miller, of \$1,000,000 to the stocking of the art museum; of \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 to establish an industrial school or institute for the youth; and of smaller sums to educational and cultural institutions. These gifts were provided by Mr. Dunwoody, in his will, for the people of a city which sprang in 1847, and the years following, from a wilderness; but which because it was peopled in the beginning by men and women of culture, of refinement, of moral strength, and of high ideals, became a municipality with a city sense, a community with a common purpose, a unit of society with appreciation of its duty toward the common good.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### PERSONAL AND HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES BY PROMINENT CITIZENS.

R. P. UPTON'S NOTES ON EARLY DAYS IN ST. ANTHONY—CHAS. M. LORING'S "VISTA OF FIFTY YEARS"—THOS. B. WALKER'S REMINISCENCES, HISTORICAL SKETCHES, AND NOTES ON LUMBER MANUFACTURING AT ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS—GEO. H. CHRISTIAN'S NOTES ON EARLY ROLLER MILLING IN MINNEAPOLIS AND HOW CERTAIN RAILROADS OPPRESSED THE MILLERS—GEORGE H. WARREN'S NOTES AN EXCERPT FROM "THE PIONEER WOODSMAN AS HE IS RELATED TO LUMBERING IN THE NORTHWEST."

The articles on Minneapolis history here given are both interesting and valuable. They have been prepared by citizens who had the opportunity to make much of the city's early and important history and were gifted with the ability and capacity to write about it. What they have said, therefore, may be regarded as fairly authoritative. Of the history they have set down it may be said that all of it they saw and a great part of it they were.

There may be a few errors of statement but they cannot be many or serious. The writers have told their stories well and generations for many years to come will profit by and enjoy reading them. They were written with the idea that other articles might be prepared and derived from them, but, with only one exception, it was considered best to present them in their original form. Upon the whole it was believed to be unnecessary, if not impossible, to try to better them.

#### R. P. UPTON'S NOTES ON EARLY ST. ANTHONY.

Rufus P. Upton, who was among the earliest pioneers of St. Anthony, wrote, some years ago, a few notes of certain incidents connected with the early history of St. Anthony and Minneapolis. These notes have been kindly furnished for use in this history by Mr. E. K. Upton, a son of the pioneer, and the succeeding paragraphs have been derived from them.

"I arrived in St. Anthony in the month of June, A. D. 1850," writes Mr. Upton, "from the good old State of Maine. I spent the first summer and fall in teaching school in the little old school house but recently seen on University Avenue." Of his succeeding experiences the old pioneer writes:

"The following spring found me on the first steamboat on my way to Davenport, Iowa, where I made an arrangement with a nurseryman for a quantity of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, and flowers, and also purchased a variety of poultry. The nursery was planted and the poultry yard located on the lower part of Nicollet Island, where is now the long stone building of the Island Power Company. They were hauled to the Island from the east side, fording the river. This was the first nursery in the State. The most of the fruit trees died and the remainder,

after a few years, was removed and was the beginning of Ford's Nursery, half way between this city and St. Paul.

"The same year—in June, I think—I succeeded J. M. and Wm. R. Marshall in the grocery business, which was carried on in a little store near Captain John Rollins's old house, on Main Street, E. D.; I lived in the rear end of the building. I remained in this building between one and two years, when I removed to King's building, near the site of the Pillsbury 'A' Mill, and branched out into a general store of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, iron, steel, nails, glass, and blacksmith's tools.

"In the fall of 1853 I leased from Col. J. H. Stevens a store located near where the Pauly House now stands, and stocked it with goods. Thomas Chambers had been clerking for me for some time and I gave him an interest in and full charge of this store, thus constituting the firm of Upton & Chambers. *This was the first store in Minneapolis, on the west side.* The next spring (1854) the store building burned, and I sold the stock of goods remaining after the fire to Mr. Chambers 'on time.' Soon after he formed a partnership with Edwin Hedderly and the business became a success. Isaac I. Lewis had the second (or third) store on the west side, near the site of Harlow Gale's City Market; I sold him his stock of goods amounting to \$2,000.

"In the spring of 1854 Capt. John Rollins, Judge Isaac Atwater, Franklin Steele, and I went to Dr. Kingsley's house, on Hempen Island. The doctor claimed the entire Island because he had jumped Mr. Steele's claim to it, and there was a controversy between them over the property which we went to settle. We succeeded in effecting a compromise between the parties. Dr. Kingsley took the southwest part of the Island, commencing near the Falls, where is now the East Side City Water Works, and Mr. Steele took the remainder of the Island. At the same time Capt. Rollins, John W. Eastman, M. P. Upton, and myself obtained from Mr. Steele a lease for a flouring mill site and water to run a mill on the east side of the Island. The rate of rent agreed upon for the first twenty years (I think) was \$200 per year.

"The lessees at once proceeded to build a flouring mill. W. W. Eastman came soon after, took half of

his brother's interest, and acted as agent at a salary of \$800 a year; M. P. Upton and I acted as treasurers without salary. The establishment was called the Minnesota Mills. It was 40 by 50 feet in size, and was of wood on a stone foundation. The millstones were three French buhrs, four and one-half feet in diameter, and two of them were for grinding wheat and the other for corn and feed. *This was the first merchant mill in the State.* At first all the wheat ground in it was brought up the river from Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. At that date it was not thought practicable to raise wheat with complete success in Minnesota; attempts at Fort Snelling and elsewhere had been largely total failures. The largest stock we ever had on hand for a winter's run was 20,000 bushels. The market for all our products was readily found at home. Our wheat and our goods all had to be hauled from St. Paul by teams, at an expense of from \$2 to \$3 a ton, and besides the warehouse charges in St. Paul were not small items. These and other considerations had often set the business men of the young city to discussing the practicability of navigating the Mississippi to the Falls by steamboats during the periods of very high water.

In July, 1850, the steamer Dr. Franklin No. 2, Capt. D. S. Harris, came up to where the Tenth Avenue Iron Bridge now is, and turned in the swift current and went back to St. Paul. But the boat was handicapped; the captain was said to be 'pretty full,' the boat carried a head of steam of 120 pounds, and the river was the highest I ever saw it. The Anthony Wayne, Capt. Dan Able, had preceded the Franklin to near the Falls, and the Lamartine followed the Franklin in a few days. After 1850 a long time elapsed before we saw another steamboat at Minneapolis.

In the spring of 1855 I purchased in Pittsburg 100 tons of iron, steel, nails, etc., and ordered the stock shipped to Minneapolis. The bill of lading was to 'St. Paul or St. Anthony' and the rate of freight 90 cents to St. Paul and \$1 to St. Anthony. Knowing that without help the goods would not get above St. Paul, I drove down there to meet them. Before leaving home I met Judge Meeker, who knew my business, and he handed me a \$100 check to hand to the pilot of the steamboat as a 'persuader'—to induce him to agree to steer his boat up the dangerous channel to Minneapolis. The steamer did not arrive until the evening of my second trip to St. Paul.

I immediately went on board and was followed by numerous citizens of St. Paul, who knew my business, and they put more obstructions and dangers in the river than belonged there. They told the captain that he would surely lose his boat if he attempted to make the trip. (They wanted the job of hauling the goods with teams.) Finally the captain put the responsibility upon the pilot and left it to him to decide whether the boat should go or not. I then showed the pilot the \$100 'persuader,' and he decided to make the trip! But the captain said it was late, and that he would not be ready to start until morning; so I returned home and the next morning hurried back to St. Paul. When I arrived I found that

some of our friends at 'the head of navigation' had got the pilot senselessly drunk and laid him away! Then I negotiated with the second pilot, gave him the check, went into the pilot house with him, and he took the wheel, and we came up to St. Anthony without difficulty. Before noon we landed on the flat just below the University, the place being known as Cheever's Landing.

This incident incited other boats to follow and helped to awaken an interest in the subject of steamboat navigation. Drawing up a paper, I proceeded to get subscriptions to a fund to bring about in some way the running of boats to the Falls. By heading it with a liberal sum myself, I succeeded in getting a subscription of \$5,000, about half of which was paid up. With this subscription paper I went down to Dubuque, where a line of boats running to St. Paul was owned. I went to J. P. Farley, who was then extensively engaged in trade, had stock in the steamboat company, and controlled the steamer Lamartine. He took kindly to the proposition I made him, talked with his associates, and called a meeting of prominent business men to whom I made a proposition to form a transportation company which should be mutually beneficial. They fell in with the proposition, and we formed a new company with which the Minneapolis interest was merged. The Dubuque parties had two-thirds of the stock and the Minneapolis men had one-third.

Mr. Farley and I then went to St. Louis and bought the steamer Hindoo, which I partly loaded with goods for St. Anthony. We both came up on her, but by this time the summer was well advanced and the river was very low. On the rocks and rapids below Cheever's Landing the boat stuck; she was a heavy side-wheeler and drew too much water for our trade. After several ineffectual attempts to reach Cheever's, the Hindoo was compelled to drop back and finally landed my goods at what came to be called Meeker's Landing, just above the eastern end of the Short Line Bridge. The citizens turned out and graded a road up the bank, which subsequently was quite useful. After this, during the proper season, the Lamartine and the Hindoo ran on the river below. R. W. Cummings was chief clerk of the Hindoo and represented our interests in both boats. The following winter (1855-56) they were sold; the river proved to be not suited to the navigation conditions which we needed. The company then dissolved with a small profit to its credit.

In the fall of 1856 the Minneapolis Board of Trade took hold of the matter of improving the river. About \$5,000 was raised and a committee appointed to carry out the improvement. Edward Murphy and I were members of this committee; I do not remember who the other members were. By the following spring (1857) we had removed all interfering rocks and buoyed out a channel 70 feet wide. Pursuant to an arrangement a line of boats ran that season from Fulton City, Ill., to Cheever's Landing, bringing up all our freight and many passengers. We also put a capstan on the lower end of the levee, and with a three-inch cable, more than half a mile long, helped the

weak boats over the rapids with a span of horses. At Cheever's Landing were erected several houses, one of which was quite large and roomy. Not a vestige of any of them now remains.

"Then came the destructive financial distresses of 1857-58, which 'knocked on the head' so many Western interests. We had scarcely recovered from this period of hard times when the War of the Rebellion came and for some time interfered with all our enterprises. Not long after its close the railroads came and well nigh put the steamboats out of business."

Although Mr. Upton must be regarded as among the very highest authorities on Minneapolis history, other authorities differ from him. As to early steamboat history, Hudson (p. 463) says:

"At last, in 1854, the citizens of Minneapolis and St. Anthony organized a stock company, with \$30,000 capital, and subsequently put a boat called the Falls City regularly in the Minneapolis and lower river trade. Capt. J. C. Reno, an Ohio River steamboatman, came to Minneapolis in 1856, and in 1857 became interested in the development of river traffic here, and through his exertions four boats were put regularly in the trade. During 1857 there were 52 arrivals of steamboats at Minneapolis and 10,000 tons of freight were discharged on the landings below the present Washington Avenue Bridge."

Mr. Upton says the first local steamboat company was not organized until in 1855 and then with a capital of but \$5,000, instead of \$30,000, and that the boat put in was the Hindoo. He does not mention the Falls City or Capt. Reno. There are other disagreements between the authorities.

#### REMINISCENCES, HISTORICAL SKETCHES, AND GENERAL REVIEW OF LUMBER MANUFACTURING IN MINNEAPOLIS—BY T. B. WALKER.

It was an unfortunate experience that when the settlement of Minneapolis began, the present site of the city on the west side of the river was a Government military reservation held for no particular purpose whatever, but preventing the settlement and building of what would probably have been the first settlement and first city and the most important on the Mississippi River above St. Louis.

The settlement in St. Paul began in 1838. Jackson's store and trading house was established in what is now St. Paul in 1841. In 1842 and 1843 a number of other settlers came, and in 1844 Louis Robert established a store in St. Paul and trading posts among the Indians and continued trading with them for many years. The first deed recorded in St. Paul was a quitclaim made April 23, 1844.

In 1838, Franklin Steele made the first land claim by permit of the Government. He built a claim shanty and hired a Frenchman to occupy it. Steele secured the claim interests of certain officers at Fort Snelling, and in 1848 secured a title from the United States. His claims covered the whole east side water power from above Nicollet Island to a point below the Falls. Soon after, there was undertaken the construction of a sawmill on the east side water power.

Ard Godfrey was sent for from Maine to construct the mill, which was built and ready for operation in 1849. This was the beginning of the lumber business in Minneapolis. In connection with the building of the mill projected by Frank Steele, Caleb Dorr and Ard Godfrey, a millwright, both from Maine, were engaged to build the log dam across the east channel of the river at the head of Hennepin Island. This work was partially finished in 1848 and some sawing was done in the mill. This original mill had one old-fashioned sash saw that was run by water power of only ten or fifteen feet head. Calvin Tuttle was associated with Ard Godfrey in the building of the mill and R. P. Russell backed up the enterprise by furnishing supplies in the way of groceries, provisions, etc.

Caleb Dorr brought from Maine in 1850 a shingle mill which he intended to install on the Falls, but for some reason sold it to the Government and it was taken up to Fort Ripley and operated by mule power for making shingles to cover the roofs of the Fort buildings. The output of Mr. Steele's mill in 1849 was something less than three-quarters of a million feet of lumber of rather inferior grade and rather poorly sawed, being cut by an upright muley saw that ran about as fast as one could climb up and down stairs. In 1849 two additional mills were built next to Mr. Steele's mill, making three in all. In 1850, Sumner W. Farnum leased the power company's three mills and operated them for about two years. In 1853 Henry T. Welles invested a considerable sum of money in increasing the mills until the aggregate was eight, which he controlled for a couple of years and then, in 1857, sold them to Dorilus Morrison, who for that year operated all of the eight mills, each having one saw.

The Territorial Government was organized in 1849 and Judge Meeker held the first court in the old Government Mill on the west side, Franklin Steele being foreman of the Grand Jury. During this year school was opened in a log cabin which later in the year was replaced by a frame schoolhouse, in which Rev. E. D. Neill, a Presbyterian minister of St. Paul, preached every alternate Sunday afternoon. The townsite of Minneapolis was laid out to the extent of one hundred acres, including what is now Bridge Square, by Col. John H. Stevens. He gave away many quarter-acre lots to people who would build homes and soon a little village was started. In 1858 the town was organized.

In the latter part of 1856, the Minneapolis Mill Company was organized and bought the claims of Edwin Hedderly and Anson Northrup and began the construction of a dam for utilizing the water power on the west side. In 1857 W. D. Washburn, then a young man of 26, came from the old home of the numerous family of distinguished brothers in Maine, and arrived in Minneapolis on the first of May, and opened a law office. Soon after, Mr. Washburn was appointed secretary and agent of the mill company, and began the construction of the dam from the center of the river to the west bank; the work was carried on during the panicky days of 1857. The Com-

pany completed the dam and was ready for leasing sites and power during 1857, although burdened with debts and obligations which the panic made it impracticable to pay.

The mills built on the west side of the river were leased to Eastman, Bovey & Co.; Leonard, Day & Sons; Ankeny, Robinson & Pettit, and Cole & Hammond. Mr. Eastman retired from the firm of Eastman, Bovey & Co., and H. D. Eastman and H. M. DeLaittre became members of the firm. Later this firm purchased one of the mill-sites on the east side dam and built a mill and operated it until in 1887, when the east side mills burned and the Bovey-DeLaittre Lumber Company, with John DeLaittre, president, H. M. DeLaittre, vice president, and C. A. Bovey, secretary and treasurer, purchased a site near the mouth of Shingle Creek and bought the Camp & Walker sawmill, which was located on the river bank at the foot of First Avenue North, and moved it to the new site, and remodeled and enlarged it.

The first mills on the west side marketed their lumber by rafting below the Falls, over which the lumber was carried in sluiceways down to the quiet waters, where the lumber was put in rafts containing one million or two million feet. The rafts were taken down the river sometimes by steam tugs and sometimes being floated with the current and steered with very large rear oars that kept them in the channel. This piloting required very careful work and experienced men to avoid breaking the rafts on the curved banks of the river and on the bars and shallows.

This rafting was the only way of getting to market the surplus lumber aside from that required to supply the demand in St. Anthony and later in Minneapolis and in St. Paul, although at rather an early date Prince's mill was built on the flats at St. Paul, just east of where the Union Depot now stands, which supplied the local market in large part. This method of handling the lumber was to put it into rafts of from three-quarters to one million feet in a raft. On the top of this was sometimes quite large quantities of shingles, and often Major Bassett, who had a tub and pail factory at the West Side Falls, put large numbers of his tubs and pails on the top of the rafts from his lumber mill connected with the factory, and in that way marketed a considerable part of his stock.

This method continued for several years, when the construction of railroads and the settlement of the nearby tributary lands made more of a home market. This market was opened in 1874 by the extension of the St. Paul & Pacific road from St. Paul through Minneapolis and out as far as Willmar. The St. Paul & Sioux City road was built from St. Paul through Sioux City and down to Omaha in the decade of 1870. The Milwaukee road, which had been in operation for a number of years from Milwaukee to La Crosse, was extended through to St. Paul and Minneapolis in the '70s. The St. Cloud branch of the St. Paul & Pacific was built up to Elk River, and extended on through to St. Cloud and on out to Crookston in the '80s, and the Willmar main line was carried on through to Moorhead in the same decade.

The Chicago & Milwaukee, from Minneapolis through Northfield and on through Iowa, connecting with Chicago, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis, from Minneapolis to Albert Lea, were also built in the '80s; the M. & St. L. was constructed by Minneapolis men. These, with their extensions and some other roads (including the St. Paul & Duluth, the Northwestern through Wisconsin to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the Northern Pacific through Minnesota and on to the Pacific Coast, with its branch a little later from Minneapolis and St. Paul, and the Sault Ste. Marie road), with their developments, furnished abundant outlet for all the lumber manufactured in Minneapolis after their construction.

In these days of rafting, in 1862, the writer of this article was a traveling salesman. The time was during the discouraging years of the Civil War, when trade was stagnant and it was expected that the bottom would fall out of everything. I extended my travels out to McGregor, Iowa, on the west side of the Mississippi, opposite Prairie du Chien. After canvassing that very thrifty town, into which the farmers were coming from 75 to 100 miles distant to market their grain and purchase supplies, and while I was sitting in front of the little frame hotel, a Minneapolis lumberman, Mr. J. M. Robinson, joined me. He was then a salesman member of the firm of Ankeny, Robinson & Pettit, and volunteered an account of his occupation as salesman for lumber in rafts, which were coming down the river. He was waiting for the first raft to come in in order to market and deliver the lumber, of which certain portions were to be purchased by the people of McGregor. Being very friendly, as well as a loyal citizen of the little town of Minneapolis, he gave me quite a glowing account of the prospects of the great city to be built by the great water power of St. Anthony Falls, to which was tributary a vast empire of the richest agricultural land, great forests of splendid white pine timber that would be brought to Minneapolis and manufactured and thence distributed over Illinois, Iowa, southern Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska. The Dakotas, to the west of us, were then regarded as arid regions unfit for cultivation or settlement, practically valueless, though comprising millions of acres, or thousands of square miles of territory.

General W. B. Hazen, of the U. S. army, located at Fort Buford, N. D., reported officially to the government, that the territory west of the valley of the Red River of the North was an arid alkali country, without rain or means of irrigation, and without drinking water, as the underground supply was alkali and unfit for use for either stock or people. In view of this report, Mr. George B. Wright, a prominent government surveyor, in talking with me about the country between the Red River of the North and the Missouri, said that he would not survey this country if the whole tract were given to him for his work, which would amount to about two cents an acre. This sentiment prevailed to large extent until the time when James J. Hill undertook the extensions of the old St. Paul & Pacific road through as far west as settlements were extended, but presumably not far-

ther than to the western side of the Red River Valley, or ten or twenty miles west of that river. As late as 1880 or 1885, I was offered a tract of land in the valley, containing about 40,000 acres, for forty cents per acre, title complete.

While I was finding out from Mr. Robinson these wonderful facts concerning this part of the Northwest, I learned of a government surveying party going on the frontier, within two or three months, to survey a large area of the public lands. Having also learned that there was a fine line of boats running past McGregor to St. Paul, within two hours of the time that I began to talk with Mr. Robinson I was very comfortably located on the largest of the Diamond Joe line of steamers, bound for St. Paul. I arrived in St. Paul and remained there one day, and then came on the only piece of railroad line existing in Minnesota, running ten miles up to, but not through, St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis. I landed at the depot on the east side and whereas I could walk across the suspension bridge for five cents and it would cost twenty-five to ride in the omnibus I preferred to exercise myself a little and walk and save the twenty cents, although the distance was about a mile. After arranging to go on the government surveys with the chief surveyor, Geo. B. Wright, before mentioned, in about two months (it was then June), I returned to Michigan and completed the sale of some grind-stones and then came back, landing in Minneapolis again about the 16th of August.

On the 20th of August I started with the surveying party of sixteen men for the northern part of the State, or the pine regions above Crow Wing, which was then the last town on the Mississippi above Minneapolis. We did not reach our destination on account of the outbreak of the Sioux Indians, which took place while we were traveling from St. Cloud to Ft. Ripley. The savage massacres of inhabitants by the Sioux, and the apprehension that the Sioux were moving up to get the Chippewas to join them, delayed our trip to Ft. Ripley, where we remained for several weeks and then found much danger to be apprehended in an effort to get into the Chippewa country.

The trip was abandoned and we returned to Minneapolis. I remained there until winter and then, upon my solicitation, Mr. Geo. B. Wright, the government surveyor, took a small party of us to survey some of the townships. As all the work was located in the timber, the corners were to be established by means of bearing trees, and the work could be done satisfactorily in winter; whereas, on the prairies, where mounds were to be built for corners, it was utterly impracticable to do the work. In getting Mr. Wright to go into the woods, I had arranged with Mr. W. S. Chapman to secure Indian land scrip with which to locate pine timber which I would hunt up in the surveying of the government land. This Sioux scrip was locatable on unsurveyed or surveyed lands before they were offered for general entry, and had been issued to the Sioux half-breeds, pursuant to the treaties of 1851.

We started the 12th of December with ox teams, which was the usual means of transportation on these

surveying trips, and landed at Crow Wing about the 20th, when the thermometer was 24 degrees below zero. We surveyed about two months and then the ugly attitude of the Chippewa Indians made it seem prudent for us to leave and we came out, having completed the surveys of two townships and some work in another.

While I was in the woods, Mr. W. S. Chapman, who was to join me in starting a timber deal, was induced to go to California, where the timber lands—he had heard—were much more valuable than in Minnesota; so he went there, having first urged me by several letters to go with him and carry out the project there that we had talked of here. I did not accept the offer and he went to California and remained there quite a number of years and became very wealthy, and then through speculations with Friedlander, in the grain business, lost \$3,500,000, to raise which he had to sacrifice practically all of his property to cover the debt.

Joel Bassett, who afterwards came to be "Major" Bassett, through his position as Indian agent, came to Minneapolis in 1850. In 1851 he started a lumber yard in St. Paul. He obtained his lumber from the St. Anthony mills and hauled it to St. Paul, there being no mills on the west side prior to 1856, excepting the Government Mill that did not furnish lumber for the market. In 1856 Major Bassett built a steam saw mill on the west side of the Falls, at the mouth of the creek that was afterward named Bassett Creek, and that comes into the river through North Minneapolis. He ran this mill during 1856 and 1857. He lived on the river bank just above the mill, at the foot of Eighth Avenue. This mill contained a circular and a muley or sash saw, and was the first circular mill in operation in Minneapolis. It burned down in 1858, and in 1859, in connection with Isaac Gilpatrick, he built the Pioneer Mill, the first of the block of West-Side platform water-power mills. It was under construction when Bassett bought it and he put in the first gang mill built at the Falls before mentioned. In 1850, as previously stated, S. W. Farnum leased the water power company's three east side mills and operated them until his mill at the foot of Hennepin Island was completed. This mill was afterwards enlarged and became one of the most prominent mills on the Falls by having a gang and circular mill added, and which was operated for many years by Farnum & Lovejoy. This firm became one of the most prominent, next to Dorilus Morrison, as operators in Minneapolis, although they were not finally a success in handling the lumber business and trade, and met with final disappointment.

In 1850 John W. Day, known as "Wes," or Wesley Day, came to Minneapolis. In 1851 his father, Leonard Day, came and two years later two of his brothers came, one of them well-known as "Hass" Day and the other as "Lon" Day. For a few years Leonard Day operated the old Government saw mill on the Falls West Side, which he rebuilt and put in some new machinery. He took logs from the river at the mouth of Bassett's Creek and hauled them to this old mill. In 1854 L. D. and J. W. Day began lumbering

on Rum River. In 1856 the firm of Leonard Day & Sons was formed. In 1859 they built a mill adjoining the old Pioneer Mill on the platform. The firm continued as Leonard Day & Sons until in 1855, when the name was changed to J. W. Day & Co. In 1859 or 1860 Jonathan Chase, in company with Ed Jones, operated one of the East Side mills, but just before the war, Chase sold out to Jones and went into the army. It was in 1861 when Ed. Jones built a mill on the west side platform adjoining the Day Mill. In 1862 Jones built what was then a very fine large residence on Tenth Street, Minneapolis, West Side, in which the Keeley Institute is now located. He died in 1893. In 1862 W. P. Ankeny, J. B. Robinson, and C. H. Pettit built another mill adjoining this mill of Jones's. This made four mills in a row. In 1863 Dorilus Morrison built a mill some distance further along on the platform than Ankeny, Robinson & Pettit's mill. This was equipped with two gangs and a circular saw. One of them was a round-log gang that sawed the logs without being slabbed, and the other using cants or slabbed logs from the circular saw to run them more smoothly and evenly and make more and better lumber. In 1863 W. D. Washburn & Co. built a mill between the Ankeny, Robinson & Pettit and the Morrison mills, filling in the space. This firm was W. D. Washburn and A. B. Stickney. This was called the Lincoln Mill and completed the row of six mills. In 1862 Mr. Wolcott built a steam mill above where the Great Northern bridge crosses the river and below the mouth of Bassett's Creek. This site was afterward occupied by the Shevlin-Carpenter Company. It contained a gang and a circular. On the east side, above 20th Avenue, Albert Marr & Co. put up a steam mill in 1857, in which was a muley and a circular saw. This was the site of or part of the old Lamoreaux Mill that was built or reconstructed about 1875, under the firm name of Crocker, Lamoreaux & Company. In 1867 Major Bassett sold the old Pioneer Mill, which he built on the Falls, and constructed another over on the river bank, just above the Falls, where the pumping station was afterward located. He built and operated this mill for a number of years and in 1871 he sold the site and moved the machinery a little farther up the river into an addition or reconstructed mill. Afterward this part of the mill was purchased by the city for an addition to the pumping station.

#### LOOKING THROUGH A VISTA OF FIFTY YEARS.

BY CHARLES M. LORING.

In the autumn of 1860 a party of some fifty persons left Chicago on an excursion to the far away Falls of St. Anthony, traveling by rail to Prairie du Chien, and by steamboat to St. Paul, the head of navigation on the Mississippi River.

When the party reached the river a grand rush was made for its banks to view the wonderful stream that many of the excursionists had read of in their geographies, but had never expected to see. It was a

greater wonder to them than the Yosemite, the Yellowstone Park, or the Glacier Park is to the traveler of today. The voyage up the great river filled them with astonishment and delight; many declared the scenery from La Crosse to St. Paul as grand and beautiful as that on the Rhine or the Hudson Rivers. The party strolled around the little frontier city of St. Paul and were entertained by the strange sights of Indians, half-breed and French voyageurs with trains of two-wheeled carts, drawn by one ox or cow, loaded with furs from the Hudson's Bay Company's stations in the far Northwest.

The journey to the Falls of St. Anthony, on an old-fashioned stage coach, was a constant source of pleasure. The invigorating, balmy air of that September morning, the beautiful quiet scenery from the road which skirted the river, the wide plateau on the opposite bank, covered with "burr-oak openings" which resembled a vast apple orchard, the scattered village and then the grand falls, with a picturesque little suspension bridge hanging in the air above them, made a picture that will never be forgotten. The little city of St. Anthony was like a New England village, with its neat one- and two-story white houses, and the drive from it across the old bridge to the Island, which was densely forested with maple and elm trees clothed in their autumn foliage, was beautiful beyond description. At the suspension bridge a toll-keeper inspected and passed us up the steep hill to the business street, which was lined with small stores for two blocks. Just over the bridge on the left was a neat white cottage, enclosed by a paling fence, which we were told was the first house built on the west side of the river, and was occupied by Col. Stevens, its builder, who was the first settler.

At what seemed quite a distance from the river we saw a large brick building standing alone, which proved to be the Nicollet Hotel. It occupied the west quarter of a city block, looking very imposing and lonely. The quarter block on the east was occupied as a lumber yard with a small stock. Across the street on the west was a pretty white cottage that looked as if it might have been moved from a New England village.

We were met at the door of the hotel by a genial man whom everybody called "Mace," who proved to be Mr. J. M. Eustis, one of the proprietors, and a better host was never born; he made our stay so pleasant and I found the air so invigorating, that I decided to remain in Minnesota a few weeks in the hope of recovering my health, which was much impaired.

After the excursionists left, there were some twelve or fifteen guests that lived at the hotel; among them was a young married couple named Fletcher, who were very kind to our small family, and especially to our two-year old boy. The weeks passed so rapidly, and we enjoyed the climate and people so much, that we stayed on till November. Everyone was cordial and the spirit of hospitality so generous that we were frequently invited to family dinners and soon came to know nearly all the citizens of the town. A recent writer in one of our daily papers stated that the town

as late as the early "seventies" was a village of "shacks boarded and battened." Nothing could be further from the truth, as most of the houses were neatly painted and some of them quite large. Away out on the prairie, were three brothers, Ashbury, William, and Hugh Harrison, and their sister, Mrs. Goheen, who had moved from Illinois and built four large houses which are still standing; two on Nicollet Avenue, one on Seventh Street, and one on Second Avenue. Judge Atwater lived in a large brick house, surrounded by beautiful grounds, on the river bank; Dr. A. E. Ames had a fine large white house, with greenhouse and garden, on Eighth Avenue; J. B. Bassett had a large brick house on North Washington Avenue; John Jackins occupied the block on which the Syndicate Block now stands; Charlie Hoag, the man who named Minneapolis, had a fine house and stable on Fourth Street North; a Mr. Babbitt lived in a large brick house, still standing, at the corner of Tenth and Park Avenue; Mr. Crafts lived in a large brick house where the Tribune building now stands; Mr. Hadden, in a large brick house on the site on which the Minneapolis Club building was erected; Deacon Harmon erected on his claim, near the Parade, a fine large house, and there were a number of comfortable one- and two-storied houses scattered through the town. Nearly all of these houses, with the exception of the Harrisons', were built on the claims their owners had made on Government lands. These men were great optimists, and they believed that Minneapolis would grow to be a large city in a short time. It was surprising the things they did in the few years after the Reservation was opened for settlement. They laid out two centers, built a hotel in lower town in competition with the Nicollet, and built a bridge at about Eighth Avenue South. The rivalry between the two sections was very great and had not the lower bridge been destroyed by a freshet, it is hard to predict where the business center would be to-day.

There never was a town settled by a more enterprising, cultured, hospitable people than was Minneapolis; but alas! they could not realize that they were a decade ahead of the agricultural development of the State when they mortgaged their claims to build fine houses. The effects of the panic of 1857 came upon them like a cyclone, and with like effect, for their homes were swept away by the twelve to twenty-four percent mortgages, and when I reached the town every one of the large houses I have mentioned, except the four owned by the Harrisons, had fallen into the hands of the mortgagees and the places were for sale at a small percentage of the cost of the improvements. It may not be uninteresting if I quote a few of the prices placed upon property that was offered to me. The Jackins property, bounded by Nicollet and First Avenues, Fifth and Sixth Streets, with a good two-story house, \$3,000. The Crafts property, one acre on Fourth Street between First Avenue and Nicollet, with large brick house, \$2,500. Large white house on Nicollet, with one-fourth acre lot, \$700. The two lots on which the Andrus block now stands, \$500, and so on all through the town.

John Green preempted a claim and lived on it free

from mortgage until his death, this property being now known as Green's Addition. J. S. Johnson also lived on his claim and platted it as Johnson's Addition. The home of Mrs. E. P. Wells, his daughter, and many other beautiful homes on Oak Grove Street and Clifton Avenue are on this original claim. Loring Park and the site of St. Mark's Church are also portions of it. The lake in Loring Park was long known as Johnson's Lake. From this lake quite a large stream flowed into Bassett's Creek; it was crossed by a bridge at Hennepin Avenue. The streets of the town were laid out as broad and the lots were as large as was to be expected they would be by the large-hearted Col. Stevens and his associates, but the native trees and hazel-bushes grew in most of them and it was no easy matter to get from one section of the city to another. Parties were frequently lost in the winter in going to Pudge Atwater's, who entertained frequently, as indeed did many other householders, and the houses were so scattered that the route to them was by a deviated course. The town was dead, very dead, but not the people. They were philosophical over their losses and were as cheerful and hospitable as if their dream of wealth had come true.

There was but little money in circulation, and that was called "wildcat," and its value constantly fluctuated. If one took a bank note at night, it might be of little or no value in the morning. Trade was carried on very largely by "barter." It was said that shingles were a legal tender. The people had little or nothing to do, and they helped one another to do it. But provisions were very cheap and the farmers were always willing to take "store pay." Hind-quarters of beef were three cents a pound, eggs five and six cents a dozen, chickens three to five cents a pound, and maple wood from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a cord. I made an arrangement with the proprietor of the Nicollet to board my wife, two-year old boy, and myself for six dollars a week for the three. This included laundry and fire. Fletcher had the best quarters in the house, and I the next. We were the only married people in the house, except occasionally transients who stayed a day or two.

There were several young men boarders with whom we soon made acquaintance which lasted a life-time. We noticed that all the men we met were called by an abbreviated name. I did not hear one called "Mr." So and So, but all were "Tom, Dick, and Harry." There was in one family "Gene" Wilson, who became a noted lawyer and M. C.; "Dave" Redfield, also a lawyer of note; "Mae," Hon. W. W. McNair, prominent in after years as a lawyer, business man, and politician; "Thompson," J. H. Thompson, who became a wealthy merchant, member of the City Council, etc.; "Fletch," Hon. Loren Fletcher, merchant, political fighter for Minneapolis, etc. There were a number of citizens who gathered at the hotel to learn if there was any news. Among them was "Jake" Sidel, who brought \$20,000 in gold from Pennsylvania, and carried it about with him in a hand-bag several weeks before deciding to open a bank. He became the first president of the First







WASHINGTON AVE. LOOKING NORTH FROM 2D AVE. SOUTH IN 1857



LOOKING SOUTH ON WASHINGTON AND FROM HENNEPIN IN 1865

National Bank. A very interesting visitor was called "Bill" King, afterwards known as the Hon. W. S. King, M. C., the greatest "boomer" the city ever had; no citizen did more than he toward laying the foundation of the present city.

"Doril." Morrison became a wealthy lumberman and mill owner, and the first mayor of Minneapolis. He was engaged in lumbering when the "boom busted," and like the majority, owed a great many people, among them men who had worked for him in the woods. One day a delegation waited on him and told him they were going to "lick" him if he did not pay. He was a very dignified man. He faced the men and said: "All right, gentlemen; all right; if you can get any money out of my clothes, I wish you would. I have been trying to find some for two months." He did not get "licked" and the men did not get the money, as there was none, but he had a supply store and they took their pay in goods. Later, when the Northwestern Bank was organized, Mr. Morrison was made its president; business had improved, and there was more money in circulation, but his demands were larger than the supply and he constantly overdrew his account. The cashier said to him, "Mr. Morrison, the directors think you ought not to give checks when your account is overdrawn." Mr. Morrison replied: "Throw them out." The cashier replied: "It does not look well to throw out the checks of the president." "Pay 'em, then; pay 'em!" He lived to be able to own several banks. He was one of the most honorable men I ever knew, but he could "stave 'em off" when hard up. I once heard a gentleman who held a note of five thousand dollars against him say to Mr. Morrison, "Doril, you can never pay this note, give me a new note for fifty cents on the dollar and I will destroy this." Mr. Morrison replied, "If I can pay fifty cents you will still have a claim for twenty-five hundred dollars and I shall pay that," and he did within two years.

There was a tall, muscular young fellow who seemed a favorite with every one, whom they called Brackett. There was great jealousy between the citizens of St. Anthony and the "upstart village" on the West Side, and occasionally when some of the "East Siders" celebrated, a number would come over the bridge with the avowed intention of "cleaning out" the Minneapolitans. Bridge Square was an open field on which there was many a skirmish between the warriors of the two villages. George Brackett, his brother, and two Goff boys defended the honor of the younger city, and it was said they were always victorious. George Brackett from that day to this has been fighting for Minneapolis, and as chief of the fire department, alderman, mayor and all around progressive citizen, has won every battle.

A young, genteel gentleman who came to the hotel occasionally and was always in evidence on every public occasion, was called "Bill" Washburn. He was Surveyor General of Logs and agent of the Minneapolis Water Power Company. This company had built a dam and was ready for business, but there was no business. The first mill power that was utilized was given to a man who established a small

machine shop on the site. "Bill" Washburn was for many years known by his fellow citizens as the Hon. W. D. Washburn, legislator, member of Congress, U. S. Senator, railroad projector and builder, and leading citizen.

Isaac Atwater, who pre-empted a farm on the river bank and erected a house which for many years was the center of hospitality, was a Justice of the Supreme Court; "Bill" (W. W.) Eastman built the first paper mill and the first flour mill; E. S. Jones, one of the noblest of men, with J. E. Bell, organized the Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank. J. E. and D. C. Bell had a small country store and they devoted much time to the up-building of the town. Frank Cornell, a young lawyer, became Justice of the Supreme Court.

And so I might go on, naming so many good men I met in that winter of 1860-61, who in after life became prominent in political and commercial circles. It seems now that a large majority of the citizens of the village were men of rare ability. Is it any wonder, that with such a start, Minneapolis became one of the most enterprising cities in the country?

The business section of the village was between the river and Second Street, and its buildings were cheap wooden structures, nearly all of one story with a square front and as ordinary a lot as can be seen today in the smallest villages.

During the winter, "Fletch," who had a small dry goods store near the bridge, proposed that I join him in business and purchase the largest building on Bridge Square, which proposition I accepted, and the firm of L. Fletcher & Company was organized. I had not been in business a great while before I found that my new partner was a "sprinter." With "Gene" Wilson, "Dave" Redfield, "Pat" Kelly, and one or two others he would propose that we close the store and go out on the square and see the foot races. I soon found that "Fletch" and "Gene" Wilson were the champions, with "Fletch" the favorite. Everybody closed their stores to go to the races. "Fletch" was so elated with his success on the square that he went into the race for a seat in the State Legislature and won, and for twelve years, two as Speaker, he fought for the interests of Minneapolis and his State. Then he made the race for Congress and, as usual, won that, and for twelve years he worked as an M. C. for this city, State, and country, when he began to realize that younger men had aspirations for political powers, and he retired, after thirty years of valuable service.

In the early part of the year 1860, a man from La Crosse named Winslow, conceived the idea of building a telegraph line from his town to St. Anthony and Minneapolis. He solicited subscriptions from the towns along the river and it was said that he had quite a surplus left after he had finished. He sold the line to Simmons & Haskins, who owned a line from Milwaukee to La Crosse. The new owners visited Minneapolis and they decided to take down the wire between here and St. Paul, as the receipts were not enough to pay the salary of the operator. The merchants of Minneapolis held a meeting and

arranged with the owners of the telegraph line to leave the wire and they would make up the amount the receipts were short of paying the salary. All were anxious to receive President Lincoln's inaugural message, but the operator refused to take it unless he was paid extra, so a purse of forty dollars was subscribed, and a large number of citizens sat up nearly all night and heard the message read. The next morning the operator disappeared, and we were without telegraph news for several days.

After having decided to become a citizen of Minneapolis I hired a house, on the outskirts of the town, which at that time was considered one of the best in the village and for which I paid but six dollars a month rent. It is still standing on the corner of Third Avenue and Sixth Street. There were not over five or six houses south of it and cattle were pastured on the prairie around it.

At the breaking out of the War every young man who could do so enlisted and we saw the boys gather at Fort Snelling and embark on steamers for the South. Of the First Regiment but few returned. George Brackett went with them, and we lost his influence for a time. The War caused a demand for flour and farm products; business improved and money became a familiar object again, but the Sioux Indian outbreak, in 1862, caused a panic among the residents of the village, and several sold their holdings for anything they could get and left the State. It was predicted that it would be years before Minnesota would recover from the effects of the great Indian Massacre. Day after day crowds of refugees swarmed into the city and had to be provided for. I saw two children whose wrists had been cut by the savages, and several men who were wounded. The Indians came within twenty miles of the village after their attack on Hutchinson, where a spirited little battle was fought. Our citizens prepared for the defense of Minneapolis, but fortunately the Indians turned westward and the danger was over.

When the Government began paying bounties for soldiers money became quite plentiful, and it was expended with great prodigality. Women whose husbands had received the bounty and gone to the War, came in from the farms and purchased everything that struck their fancy. It seemed as if they thought the first few hundred dollars they ever possessed would last forever. Business improved and the town began to grow. New people came into the village and upon the farms, but it was not until 1865 that there was much building. However, it did not take much to excite the enthusiasm of Minneapolitans.

On Saturday evenings a number of the prominent business men of the town met at the office of McNair & Wilson to play "old sledge," or some other game, and incidentally talk over village affairs. This was really the first civic association in Minneapolis. One evening one of the club remarked that the town was growing and cited several men who had come with money to invest, and the talk became general. About this time "Jimmie" Cyphers, who had the only restaurant in town, a small room 10x20 feet, served the usual Saturday evening refreshments to the Club.

As the meal progressed some of the members became more and more enthusiastic about the growth of the town and rashly stated that they believed that some day there would be fifty thousand people in Minneapolis. Another member said if that were to be so it was time to be looking out ground for a park. W. W. McNair said that one of his Eastern clients had twenty acres of land that he would sell for six thousand dollars and take certificates drawing 7 per cent in payment. It was decided then and there that a town meeting should be called for the purpose of considering this proposition.

The meeting was held in a building on the corner of Washington Avenue and Second Street, owned by Mr. Dorilus Morrison, and was quite largely attended. There was a long discussion, in which one prominent citizen stated that there would never be a house south of Tenth Street, and that the whole country was a park; then, with vehemence, he declared that the young fellows who favored the purchase would ruin the town with their extravagant ideas. When the vote was taken the "young fellows" were in the majority, and the resolution to make the purchase was carried. The supervisors were instructed to issue the certificates, but they were opposed to the project and allowed the matter to go by default. This property is now bounded by Grant and Fifteenth Streets, and First and Fourth Avenues South.

About this time Mr. H. G. Harrison built the stone building on the corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenues; in the third story he provided a hall where for many years all the entertainments were held. One of the store-rooms in this building was taken by J. E. and D. C. Bell, and into it they moved their dry goods stock from Bridge Square. Nearly everyone predicted their failure through getting so far away from the center of trade which was between First and Second Streets. But the young men who had participated in but survived the battles of the South were returning, and their influence in building up the town was soon felt and business improved. The fame of the prosperous young frontier city reached the business centers of the country, and cultured young men came from the Eastern States to assist in making Minneapolis the Queen City of the West.

In 1865 all the business buildings on the west side of Bridge Square were destroyed by fire, and in 1866 all on the east side of the Square were destroyed. The rebuilding of these stores brought many to the city and it was at this time that the structures now facing the Gateway Park were erected. They were considered palatial; that erected by Fletcher and Loring was long known as "the Masonic Building" as all of the Masonic lodges were housed in its third story. There has not been a building erected since that time that created more favorable comment by the press and the people. John S. Pillsbury built a stone building adjoining the Masonic Block and moved his hardware stock from St. Anthony into it. This same year he opened the State University whose windows had been boarded up several years, and until his death he was the honored president of its Board of Regents.

He was another son of New England, who as merchant, legislator, and Governor of the State, did noble work for the city of which he was so proud.

It would not be possible to name all who have added renown and brought prosperity to our city, but I cannot refrain from mentioning a few who were most intimately connected with its development.

The Regents of the University, in searching for a president, met in the East a young Colonel of Engineers who had served with distinction through the Civil War, and induced him to become the head of that educational institution which had been closed for several years. It was not a very tempting offer for an ambitious young scholar, but fortunately for the State, Dr. W. W. Folwell decided to assume the responsibility and began his work here under discouraging conditions, but these he overcame, and for nearly half a century he has been a power in the up-building of the city.

Rev. Dr. James H. Tuttle, who came in 1866 as the pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, soon made his influence for good recognized. He served his church and worked for the interest of the city, and after twenty-five years he resigned his pastorate and passed from this life in 1895, mourned and beloved by all who had ever met him.

A tall, slim young man arrived in the city one day in 1867 and rented rooms over a store in a small wooden building situated on the corner of Second Street and Nicollet Avenue, and put up a modest sign, reading, "Thomas Lowry, Attorney at Law." As the rent of the rooms was rather beyond his means, he shared them with a young doctor, who came the same year, and whose sign read, "Dr. H. H. Kimball." Mr. Lowry became the president of the Twin City Electric Railway Company and president of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company, and one of the most public-spirited, generous, lovable of citizens. He passed to the other life in February, 1909, and the citizens are erecting a beautiful monument as a token of their love for his memory. Dr. Kimball is still practicing his profession.

Among the young merchants of the early days were two brothers, "Pat" and Anthony Kelly, who had a small grocery store on the corner of Second and Washington Avenues, and who became the first wholesale merchants in Minneapolis and did much to develop the trade of the Northwest. They often told of their first wholesale customer who came to the little store for a chest of tea. Take all they had in stock, and it would not amount to a chest, so they took what they had, purchased what they could from other grocers, and filled the order.

Among the young men who came to Minneapolis to take up life's work was Thomas B. Walker; energetic, honest, and with great natural ability, he gradually climbed the ladder of prosperity until he became one of its foremost citizens. His great work as president of the Library Board and in the encouragement of art and civic improvements will long be remembered by future generations, and the several

large buildings he erected will stand as monuments to his enterprise.

In 1867, R. J. Mendenhall built the two-story stone building on the corner of First Street and Hennepin Avenue for his bank, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. This was considered an act of extravagance, and was unfavorably commented on by the patrons of the bank.

This same year Mr. John W. Pence built, on the corner of Second Street and Hennepin Avenue, the brick building now standing. The upper stories were finished as an auditorium and the building was called the Pence Opera House. The walls were of common white plaster and looked very cold and inhospitable. An effort was made to have Mr. Pence decorate the walls, but he said the building had cost more than he had anticipated, and he could not afford to put in any more money. So a fund of \$1,500 was raised by subscription and the auditorium decorated, and we were very proud of our opera house. At the dedication, Hon. W. D. Washburn delivered an address in which he congratulated the citizens upon having such a magnificent place of amusement, and upon the growth of the city. He predicted that, at the rate the city had grown in the past five years, it would not be long before it would contain 50,000 inhabitants.

In 1872 the cities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony united as one municipality which began to grow with wondrous strides, and several young men were attracted to it and became active in its development. From New York came George R. Newell, who engaged in business with H. G. Harrison, founding the wholesale grocery house now known as George R. Newell & Company, one of the largest in the Northwest. Mr. Newell is one of the progressive citizens whose names may always be found among the list of workers for the improvement of the city.

From Massachusetts came John S. Bradstreet, who, more than any other, has led the citizens to higher ideals in the artistic embellishment of their homes. This influence in city building has been invaluable.

Mr. E. J. Phelps joined Mr. Bradstreet, and for several years was a member of the firm; he retired to engage in banking and is now a prominent capitalist. He is a public-spirited citizen and, as president of the Board of Park Commissioners, is doing good service.

Fresh from college came "Charley" Reeve, who engaged in banking business and soon became a general favorite as he still is, as General C. McC. Reeve, a title he earned and received during the War with Spain.

"Jim" Gray, after graduating from the University, took up newspaper work and was soon noted as a reporter who knew what he was writing about and he had the confidence of everyone. He is now the Hon. James Gray, ex-Mayor, near-Governor, and an interesting writer on the Journal.

Wallace G. Nye, after learning the drug business in Wisconsin, heard that Minneapolis was a thriving village, came to see if all the wonderful stories he had heard about it were true, and he saw and was conquered, and started a drug store in North Minneapolis. His neighbors soon learned the metal that

he was made of and elected him to various positions of trust, and now he is the progressive mayor of this progressive city.

Then came William Henry Eustis, full of the breeze and energy he had imbibed from the ozone of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. He, too, became an active worker for the city of his adoption and whenever a strong man was needed to help in any project for the good of the community, the call was for Eustis. It was thought that he was needed as the head of the municipal government, and the people elected him to the office of Mayor.

And now I am down to the year 1880, when the young fellows came in so rapidly and made places for themselves in the growing city that I could no longer keep track of them, and if I could, it would take a large volume to record the history of their success.

But what of the pioneer women? It would be a pleasure to mention each individually and record the large part she played in the development of the city. First and foremost, the stranger was welcomed and made to feel at home, and one of my most grateful recollections is of their unbounded hospitality. As far as early conditions would permit they were engaged, too, in altruistic work of a public nature like women of the present day. There were many beautiful gardens in which flowers were grown, and as early as 1866 a flower show was held in which nearly every lady took an active part. They organized church and social societies and entertainments for the young. A happier, more intelligent, and cheerful group of women never blessed a new country. The Minneapolis Improvement League, which is still doing active work, is the successor of one of these earlier organizations. Other improvement leagues and the Women's Club of today are the result of that spirit for civic betterment which was born with the pioneer women.

Nearly all of the pioneer workers have passed to the other shore, but those who have succeeded them imbibed their spirit and are continuing their work in such organizations as the fifty or more Improvement Leagues, the Commercial Club, the Civic and Commerce Association, the Society of Fine Arts, and many other associations which have made Minneapolis what it is today, one of the most prosperous and beautiful of all the American cities.

Was there ever another city with such a glorious past! The example that was set by the early settlers has been followed by those who came after them, and the future promises to be as bright as that of the past. The little village has grown to be a great city, and it is not so great a stretch of the imagination for the citizen of today to predict that, in a few years, the population will exceed one million, as it was for those of 1865 to prophecy that some day there would be fifty thousand people in Minneapolis.

#### EARLY ROLLER MILLS AND THEIR TREATMENT BY THE RAILROADS—BY GEORGE H. CHRISTIAN.

The state of the art of milling wheat in 1870 in Great Britain was behind that of Continental Europe. The English mill owner, inheriting his property, is

apt to leave the mechanical conduct of his mill to subordinates, who, satisfied with following in the footsteps of their predecessors, are wont to set their faces steadily against new devices or machinery; nor are his common workmen the equal of the same class in America in the manipulation of machinery. The English public, too, were satisfied with their bread, ignorant of the better quality of the Continent.

In 1870 the most important of the then new machinery originated in France, and as it happened to be of a peculiarly difficult character to operate, requiring expert care, it was not adopted by the English. In this country, knowledge of the art was derived from the British, and we were quite ignorant at that time of the progress made upon the Continent.

The hard spring wheat of Minnesota was unfit for the old style milling; the greater force required to crush it ground up the bran to an important extent and darkened the flour. The improved method treated the wheat by gradual reductions, and when in 1870 I was induced to try the French machinery and shortly after when I abandoned the traditional mill-stones, and adopted chilled iron rollers for reducing the wheat after the German method, I found the combination of the French and German improvements of peculiar advantage for Minnesota wheat. Meanwhile the New York and Boston markets had relegated the flour of the Northwest to a second or third place. They preferred the flour of the softer winter-wheat, some spring wheat millers even occasionally branding their flour as from St. Louis, Mo., the headquarters of winter-wheat flour in those days of unregulated business; but after these improvements had been installed they preferred the Minneapolis flour, and its price, for the quality, at once sold at two to three dollars per barrel in advance. This magic change was felt like an electric shock in Minnesota throughout all kinds of business for wheat. The principal and almost sole agricultural product of the time, spring wheat, shared the advance of flour and the rapid development of the Northwest set in with ever increasing force.

It was my fortune to be the first to introduce this new process of milling in this country. It was done in the Washburn Mills of Minneapolis, which I was operating under the firm name of George H. Christian & Co., and from here its adoption spread over all the United States with wonderful rapidity, while the flood of improved flour from this country so filled England that the millers there were forced to take it up.

Its use required a large reduction in the output of flour, rendering for several years the profits abnormal. This attracted the army of sharks which haunt the patent office at Washington. They forthwith proceeded to take out patents for the machinery, easily finding a man who claimed to have invented it, and even patenting the very process of making flour from wheat. One cannot believe that such patents should have been issued by the Patent Office, and can hardly believe that they were issued without undue influence.

All of the principal mills of the United States were sued for royalty, and the Washburn Mills, in which

these improvements first saw the light in this country, were enjoined by the courts from making flour by this machinery and forced to give bonds for \$250,000. It cost several years of anxious effort and an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars before the mills of America were able to show the falsity and wickedness of these claims, but the patents were finally defeated.

But resistance against such injustice was not the only trial which the flour manufacturer had to endure in those days. The law regulating interstate commerce had not then been framed, and railroad managers ran their roads as if they were their own personal property, and did not recognize the right of the public to complain of unjust preferences in making rates of freight. The general manager gave reduced rates to favorites and to large shippers, and the scheduled rates were only applied to the unfortunates without influence or whose business was not large enough to attract favorable attention. When the general manager came to the city he was besieged by shippers of all classes asking for reduced rates that they might be in position to meet competition or perhaps to crush it. Rebates were granted on every species of merchandise and not always for considerations of advantage to the railroad. No one knew what was the lowest rate, for all rebates were secret and paid at the headquarters of the road.

On one occasion the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad which was the only railroad reaching from Minneapolis to Milwaukee or Chicago, put a wheat buyer on the streets of Minneapolis to buy of the farmers bringing their wheat by team to this market, erected a warehouse and paid prices for wheat which were designed to destroy the milling business here. This was done because the millers sold me flour which I shipped at a period of high water by steamer from here via St. Louis and Pittsburg. The policy of that road was at that time distinctly hostile to Minneapolis. It distributed agents along the Minnesota Valley Railroad (now the C. M., St. P. & Omaha Ry.), between Shakopee and Mankato, to buy wheat and ship it to Milwaukee at a time when wheat was exceedingly scarce and the millers could not get near enough to supply their trade with flour. Their agents paid prices which made wheat cost the Minneapolis millers, who bought in competition, ten to fifteen cents per bushel more than the Milwaukee price, (then the governing wheat market) less the established rates of freight, while the millers were obliged to pay the freight to Milwaukee or Chicago, as high as eighty cents per barrel of flour, more than it often costs to ship to Liverpool, England, in these days.

The Minnesota Valley Railroad had its general offices in St. Paul and regarded itself as a St. Paul enterprise. It allied itself with the Milwaukee Road in the purchase of wheat, giving that road, without doubt, a large rebate from its scheduled tariff to Mendota, where it joined the Milwaukee, while the Minneapolis millers had to pay its full tariff. Nevertheless when I complained at a meeting between its President, its General Freight Agent, and myself of this discrimination, the General Freight

Agent said, "Why do you Minneapolis millers buy wheat on our road? We don't want you!" Such was the hostility felt by St. Paul railroads towards Minneapolis merchants. This same road owned the grain elevators for receiving and storing wheat along its line. It gave to this man their management and agreed to let him have what he could make, he guaranteeing that the railroad should be at no loss.

In those days no wheat was shipped to this city except it had been previously bought by the millers, who bought direct of farmers' teams, placed the wheat in these elevators, and obtained a receipt for it. The wheat was mingled with other wheat of the same grade and when the miller had accumulated a car load it was shipped to Minneapolis. When the wheat arrived here and was weighed out, it was generally short more than a normal amount, and in some cases as high as one hundred bushels per car of the quantity the railroad agent (who was also the elevator agent) had billed as shipped. No reclamation for this shortage could be obtained. Without doubt when all wheat was shipped at the end of the season to the various millers and others, the elevator at each station was found what is technically called "over," or with a quantity of wheat accumulated by this rascally method, to the profit of the agent or some one else.

There was a quantity of wheat in a St. Paul elevator one winter and I was anxious to buy it and bring it to Minneapolis to grind. There was no published tariff on wheat to Minneapolis from that city. I called upon the general manager of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, now the Great Northern, and asked for a rate. After much hesitation I was given a rate which evidently he thought prohibitive. I immediately accepted it, but before I could get out of the office I was informed by this St. Paul partisan, with a round oath or two, that the rate was withdrawn and that the railroad would not carry wheat from St. Paul to Minneapolis at any price. This wheat, he it remembered, lay at the eastern terminal of the road; there was no mill in St. Paul to grind it, and the railroad manager could not expect to earn further freight from it, for it must pass east by the only route, the river, at the opening of navigation. Hatred of Minneapolis was paramount to his duty to his stockholders.

I was asked by the general manager of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, now the St. Paul & Duluth, to go down to Lake City, Red Wing, and other points on the Mississippi where there were grain warehouses, to buy the wheat stored there, have it brought to Stillwater by boat, and from there he promised his road would bring it to Minneapolis, at a reasonable rate. This I did. The scheduled rate, a prohibitive one, was however collected, with an understanding that the freight department would refund me the difference. I sent in my account but could get no response. This road was leased by the Northern Pacific. I began to hear ominous rumors of the financial condition of the Northern Pacific and urged my claims the harder, without effect. The

amount involved was large and at last, in desperation, I unloaded the last of my wheat on that road (it was a large quantity) at the end of the season of water navigation and refused to pay the freight. Suit was commenced against our firm, but in a short time the company concluded to carry out their agreement and the suit was withdrawn. Soon afterwards the road was in the hands of a receiver. The local freight agent of the same road received, through error of the bookkeeper, from me an over-payment, but nothing was said about it, nor did I discover it until an employe of the railroad agent was discharged who came to me saying, "When rogues fall out honest men get their due," revealing the mistake, when, of course, the money was returned. In those days free passes for travel were generally distributed to those whose good will was thought of advantage to the railroad. *Judges of the court traveled on these passes.*

We relied upon the territory covered by the St. Paul & Pacific for the greater part of our wheat. That road owned in Minneapolis a grain elevator near the corner of Washington Avenue and their tracks. This elevator received all the wheat consigned to Minneapolis millers. It was weighed in, but the railroad refused to weigh it out or be responsible for an equal weight delivered. A grain bin was assigned to each consignee. The miller hauled the wheat as he needed it. On one occasion a carload of mine was carelessly dumped by the railroad agent into my neighbor's bin. The railroad refused to refund or to call on my neighbor to refund, who found his wheat was over what I was short. It seemed a hopeless thing to sue the road as they held my receipt for the wheat, for they always required a receipt before the wheat was touched. I therefore announced I would receipt for no more wheat until I had verified the count upon hauling it out. The railroad company refused to let me have any more wheat unless receipted for before hauled. I let my wheat remain with the railroad company until the constantly arriving stream filled the elevator, and the unloaded cars covered all their tracks. They then notified me that double storage rates would be charged on all my wheat to that time and I could have my wheat except a few thousand bushels which they would hold as a test. When I got ready to grind it I replevined it and sued for damages. The lower court decided that it was a reasonable regulation to make one sign even before an opportunity to verify could be had. The judge added that if I *did not like the regulation I need not buy wheat on the line of that road!* I appealed to the Supreme Court, and of course the judgment of the lower court was reversed. I got my wheat and the railroad paid damages. This leads to the reflection, What a change in the attitude of railroad managers the Interstate Commerce law has wrought and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, to-wit: that railroads are the servants of the people and can be compelled to do their duty. Respected judges, schooled in the practice that railroads were an irresponsible power, could join with railroad managers

in dictating to the troublesome public, either to servilely submit to arbitrary injustice or cease to do business!

Indeed it was not uncommon for a railroad management to attempt to destroy a business or a city, as we have seen. A superintendent of the only railroad reaching to the Lake ports told a firm of terrified Minneapolis millers that he would make grass grow in front of their mill door, because I shipped flour down the river by boat which I had bought of them. If one should make this threat now he would not be pleased with his treatment. I well remember with what misgivings the first enactment of the Interstate Commerce law was received by the public in general. It was generally predicted that the reign of the mob had commenced and property was no longer sacred. As a matter of fact the regulation of railroads has been an inestimable blessing. Man when he is possessed of irresponsible power is a rather despicable creature.

EXCERPT FROM "THE PIONEER WOODSMAN AS HE IS RELATED TO LUMBERING IN THE NORTHWEST."

BY GEORGE H. WARREN.

The relationship of the pioneer woodsman to lumbering in the Northwest can best be told by narration of events as they occur in his daily life. These, however, are so varied, that only an excerpt of a more complete retrospection I have written on the subject, may here be given.

In order that his unique duties may be fairly understood, I invite the reader along on the journey of the pioneer woodsman, from comfortable hearthstone, from family, friends, books, magazines, and daily papers, and to disappear with him from all evidences of civilization and from all human companionship save, ordinarily, that of one helper who not infrequently is an Indian, and to live for weeks at a time in the unbroken forest, seldom sleeping more than a single night in one place.

The woodsman and his one companion must carry cooking utensils; axes, raw provisions of flour, meat, beans, coffee, sugar, rice, pepper, and salt; maps, plats, books for field notes; the simplest and lightest possible equipment of surveying implements; and, lastly, tent and blankets for shelter and covering at night to protect them from storm and cold.

Some incidents of daily life, as they occurred to me, will be shown to the reader in this condensed recital.

In the summer of 1874, I went to the head waters of the Big Fork River with a party of hardy frontiersmen, in search of a section of country, which was as yet unsurveyed by the United States Government, and which should contain a valuable body of pine timber. Having found such a tract of land, we made arrangements through the Surveyor-General's office, then located in St. Paul, to have the land surveyed. The contract for the survey was let by the United States Government to Mr. Fendall G. Winston, of Minneapolis.

I met Mr. Winston and his assistant surveyors at



Grand Rapids about the middle of August. There were no roads leading into the country that we were to survey, and, as our work would extend nearly through the winter, it was necessary to get our supplies in sufficient quantity to last for our entire campaign, and take them near to our work. This was accomplished by taking them in canoes and boats of various sorts. Our first water route took us up the Mississippi River, into Lake Winnibigoshish, and from that lake on its northeasterly shore, we went into Cut-foot Sioux, or Keeskeesdaypon Lake. From this point we were obliged to make a four-mile portage into the Big Fork River, crossing the Winnibigoshish Indian Reservation. From an Indian encampment on this reservation, at the southwest shore of Bow String Lake, we hired some Indians to help pack our supplies across the four-mile portage. Before half of our supplies had been carried across the portage, the Indian chief sent word to us by one of his braves, that he wished to see us in council and forbade our moving any more of our supplies until we had consulted with him. Although the surveyors were the agents of the United States Government, for the sake of harmony, it was thought best to ascertain at once what was uppermost in the chief's mind.

That evening, a conference was held in the wigwam of the chief. First, the chief tilted full of tobacco a large, very long stemmed pipe, and, having lighted it with a live coal from the fire, took the first whiff of smoke; then immediately passed it to the nearest one of our delegates to his right; and thus the pipe went round, until it came back to the chief, before anything had been said. The chief then began a long recital, telling us that the Great Father would protect them in their rights to the exclusive use of these lands. The chief said that he was averse neither to the white man using the trail of his people, nor to his using the waters of the rivers or lakes within the boundaries of the reservation, but, if he did so, he must pay tribute. In answer to his speech, the chief surveyor of our party, Fendall G. Winston, replied that he and his men had been sent to survey the lands that belonged to the Great Father, and, that in order to reach these lands, it was necessary that his people should cross the reservation which the Great Father had granted to his tribe; nevertheless, that they felt friendly to the Indians; that if they were treated kindly by himself and his tribesmen, they should have an opportunity to give them considerable work for many days, while they were getting their supplies across his country to that of the Great Father, where they were going to work during the fall and winter; and that they would also make him a present of a sack of flour, some pork, some tea, and some tobacco. He was told, too, that this was not necessary for the Great Father's men to do, but that they were willing to do it, provided that this should end all claims of every nature of the chief against any and all of the Great Father's white men, whom he had sent into that country to do his work. This having been sealed with the chief's emphatic "Ugh," he again lighted the pipe, took the first whiff of smoke, and passed it around. Each, in token of friendship, did as the chief had already done. This

ended the conference, and we were not again questioned as to our rights to pass over this long portage trail, which we continued to use until our supplies were all in.

As nearly as I can now recall, our force was made up of the following men: Fendall G. Winston, in whose name the contract for the survey was issued; Philip B. Winston, his brother; Hyde, a young engineer from the University of Minnesota; Brown, civil engineer from Boston; Coe, from the Troy Polytechnic School of Engineering; Charlie, a half-breed Indian; Franklin, the cook; Jim Flemming, Frank Hoyt, Charlie Berg, Tom Jenkins, George Fenimore, Tom Laughlin, Joe Lyon, Will Brackett, Miller, and myself.

Flemming, poor fellow, was suffering with dysentery when he started on the trip. On reaching Grand Rapids, he was no better, and it was thought best not to take him along to the frontier, so he was allowed to go home. Miller was not of a peace-loving disposition, and, having shown this characteristic early, was also allowed to leave the party. It was best that all weaklings and quarrelsome ones should be left behind, because it was easily foreseen that when winter closed in upon the band of frontiersmen, it would be difficult to reach the outer world, and it would be unpleasant to have any in the party that were not, in some sense, companionable.

Considerable time was consumed in getting all of our supplies to headquarters camp, which consisted of a log cabin. The first misfortune that befell any one of our party came to Frank Hoyt, who one day cut an ugly gash in the calf of his leg with a glancing blow of the ax. The cut required stitching, but there was no surgeon in the party. Will Brackett, the youngest of the party, a brother of George A. Brackett, and a student from the University, volunteered to sew up the wound. This he did with an ordinary needle and a piece of white thread. The patient submitted with fortitude creditable to an Indian. Some plastic salve was put on a cloth and placed over the wound, which resulted in its healing too rapidly. Prond flesh appeared, and then the wisdom of the party was called into requisition, to learn what thing or things available could be applied to destroy it. Goose quill scrapings were suggested, there being a few quills in the possession of the party. Brackett, however, suggested the use of some of the cook's baking powder, because, he argued, there was sufficient alum in it to remove the prond flesh from the wound. "Dr." Brackett was considered authority, and his prescription proved effectual. Hoyt was left to guard the provision camp against possible visits from the Indians, or from bears, which sometimes were known to break in and to carry away provisions.

It is never necessary for surveyors whose work is in the timber, nor for timber hunters, to carry tent poles, because these are easily chosen from among the small trees; yet nine of our party, one time in October, with the rain falling fast and cold, found themselves, at the end of the four-mile Cut-foot Sioux Portage, on a point of land where there were no poles. All of the timber of every description had been cut

down and used by the Indians. The Indian chief and several of his family relations lived on this point. They had built the house of poles and cedar bark, in the shape of a rectangle. Its dimensions on the ground were about twelve by twenty feet; its walls rose to a height of about five feet; and it was covered by a hip roof.

Our party must either obtain shelter under this roof or must get into the canoes and paddle nearly two miles to find a place where it could pitch its tents. At this juncture, the hospitality of the Indians was demonstrated. The chief sent out word that we should come into his dwelling and remain for the night. The proffer was gladly accepted. When we had all assembled, we found within, the chief and his squaw, his daughter and her husband; the hunter, his squaw, and two daughters, besides our party of nine, making a total of seventeen human beings within this small enclosure. A small fire occupied a place on the ground at the center of the structure, an ample opening in the roof having been left for the escape of the smoke and live sparks. Indians can always teach their white brothers a lesson of economy in the use of fuel. They build only a small fire, around which, when inside their wigwams, they all gather with their usually naked feet to the fire. It is a physiological fact that when one's extremities are warm, one's bodily sufferings from cold are at their minimum. Our party boiled some rice and made a pail of coffee, without causing any especial inconvenience to our hosts, and, after having satisfied hunger and thirst, the usual camp fire smoke of pipes was indulged in, before planning for any sleep. Our party had been assigned a portion of the space around the open fire, and our blankets were brought in and spread upon the mats that lay upon the earth floor.

The additional presence of nine Indian dogs had not previously been mentioned. Before morning, however, they were found to be live factors, and should be counted as part of the dwellers within the walls of this single room. They seemed to be nocturnal in habit, and to take an especial delight in crossing and recrossing our feet, or in trying to find especially cozy places between our feet and near to the fire, where they might curl down for their own especial comfort. It was not for us, however, to complain, inasmuch as the hospitality that had been extended was sincere; and it was to be remembered by us that it was in no way any advantage to the Indians to have taken us in for the night. Therefore, we were truly thankful that our copper-colored friends had once more demonstrated their feelings of humanity toward their white brothers. They had been subjected to more or less inconvenience by our presence, but in no way did they make this fact manifest by their actions or by their words. The rain continued at intervals during the entire night, and it was with a feeling of real gratitude, as we lay upon the ground, and listened to it, that we thought of the kindly treatment we were receiving from these aborigines. In the morning we offered to pay them money for our accommodations, but this they declined. They did, however, accept some meat and some flour.

The pine timber lying east of Bow String Lake, and included in the survey of 1874 and 1875, was all tributary to waters running north, into the Big Fork River, which empties into the Rainy River. Levels were run across from Bow String Lake into Cut-foot Sioux River, and considerable fall was found. The distance, nearly all the way, was over a marsh. It was shown that a dam could easily be thrown across from bank to bank of the river at the outlet of Bow String Lake, and by thus slightly raising the water in the lake, plus a little work of cleaning out portions of the distance across the marsh, from Bow String Lake to Cut-foot Sioux, the timber could be driven across and into the waters of the Mississippi River. All of this engineering was before the advent of logging railroads. However, before the timber was needed for the Minneapolis market, many logging railroads had been built in various localities in the northern woods, and their practical utility had been demonstrated. When the time came for cutting this timber, a logging railroad was constructed to reach it, and over its tracks, the timber was brought out, thus obviating the necessity of impounding the waters of Bow String Lake.

Our frail birch canoes had been abandoned as cold weather approached, and we had settled down to the work of surveying. Sometimes, however, we came to lakes that must be crossed. This was accomplished by cutting some logs, and making rafts by tying them together with withes. Sometimes these rafts were found insufficiently buoyant to float above water all who got upon them, so that when they were pushed along there were no visible signs of anything that the men were standing on. When on a raft, Hyde was always afraid of falling off, and would invariably sit down upon it. This subjected him to greater discomfort than other members, but as it was of his own choosing, no one raised any objection.

On one occasion, when the raft sank unusually deep beneath the water, one of the party who had attended Sunday school in his youth and remembered much of his Bible, said, "I wonder if this is the way Christ walked on the water."

One day, several of the party had gone to the supply camp to bring back some provisions which the cook had asked for. Returning, not by any trail, but directly through the unbroken forest, we found ourselves in a wet tamarack and spruce swamp; and, although we believed we were not far from the camp where we had left the cook in the morning, we were not certain of its exact location. Mr. F. G. Winston said he thought he could reach it in a very short time, and suggested that we remain where we were. He started in what he believed to be the direction of the camp, saying that he would return in a little while. We waited until the shades of night began to fall; and yet he did not come. Preparations were then made to stay in the swamp all night. The ground was wet all around us, nor could we see far enough to discern any dry land. We commenced cutting down the smaller trees that were like poles, and with these poles, constructed a platform of sufficient dimensions to afford room for four men to lie down. Then another foundation of wet logs was made, on which a fire was kindled, and by the

fire, we baked our bread and fried some bacon, which constituted our evening meal. A sack of flour was opened, a small place within it hollowed out, a little water poured in, and the flour mixed with the water until a dough was formed. Each man was told to provide himself with a chip large enough on which to lay the piece of dough, which was rolled out by hand, made flat, and then, having been placed in a nearly upright position against the chip in front of the fire, was baked on one side; then turned over and baked on the other. In the meantime, each man was told to provide himself with a forked stick, which he should cut with his jack-knife, and on it to place his piece of bacon and cook it in front of the fire; thus each man became his own cook and prepared his own meal. There was no baking powder or other ingredient to leaven the loaf—not even a pinch of salt to flavor it. But the owner of each piece of dough was hungry, and, by eating it immediately after it was baked and before it got cold, it was much better than going without any supper. The following morning the party resumed its journey, and met Mr. Winston coming out to find it. He had found the cook's camp, but at so late an hour that it was not possible for him to return that night.

After leaving Grand Rapids about the middle of August, we saw very few white men for many months following. In October, on our survey, local attraction was so strong on part of our work, that it was necessary to use a solar compass. This emergency had not been anticipated; it, therefore, became necessary to go to Minneapolis to secure that special instrument. Philip B. Winston, afterwards mayor of Minneapolis, and I started in a birch canoe, and in it made the whole distance from our camp on Bow String Lake to Aitkin, Minnesota, on the Mississippi, the nearest railroad station. We were in Minneapolis but two days, when we returned, catching the steamer at Aitkin, and going up the Mississippi to Grand Rapids, the head of navigation for steamboats.

Captain John Martin, of Minneapolis, the well-known lumberman and banker, wished to return with us for his final fishing trip in open water, for that season. He fished successfully for a number of days, and, at the end of each day, personally prepared and cooked as fine a fish chowder as anyone would ever wish to eat. On the day of his departure, I took the Captain in my canoe, and landed him on the four-mile portage with an Indian escort who was to take him to Grand Rapids, whence he would return by steamer to Aitkin, a station on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

I was left alone in my canoe and must return to camp, crossing the open water of Bow String Lake. On my arrival at the main lake, the wind had increased its velocity, and the white-caps were breaking. I hired an Indian, known as "the hunter," to help me paddle across the lake and up a rapid on a river flowing into Bow String, up and over which it was not possible for one man to push his canoe alone.

The annual payment to the Indians by the United States Government was to occur a few days subsequently, at Leech Lake, and the Indians were busy

getting ready to leave, to attend the payment. The hunter's people were to start that day, and he seemed to realize, when half way across the lake, that, owing to our slow progress, because of the heavy sea, he would be late in returning to his people at camp. He said so, and wished to turn back, but I told him that he must take me above the rapid, which was my principal object in hiring him. After sitting stoically in the bow of the canoe for a few moments, he suddenly turned about, and, drawing his long knife, said in Chippewa, that he must go back. I drew my revolver and told him to get down in the canoe and paddle, and that if he did not, he would get shot. There was no further threat by the Indian, and we made as rapid progress as possible over the rapid, landing my canoe—his own having been trailed to the foot of the rapid. Both stepped ashore. Then he said in Chippewa, "Me had Chippewa; white man all right;" and bidding me good-by, hurried off to his canoe at the foot of the rapid.

Captain Martin was the last white man that any one of our party saw for four months. Winter closed in on us before the beginning of November. The snow became very deep, so that it was absolutely necessary to perform all of our work on snowshoes. The winter of 1874 and 1875 is shown to have been the coldest winter in Minnesota, of which there is any record, beginning with 1819 up to, and including, 1913.

The party was mostly composed of men who had had years of experience on the frontier, and who were inured to hardship. With a few, however, the experience was entirely new, and, except that they were looked after by the more hardy, they might have perished. As it was, however, not one man became seriously ill at any time during this severe winter's campaign.

The compass-man's work that winter was rendered very laborious from the fact that his occupation made it necessary for him, from morning until night of every day, to break his own path through the untrodden snow, for it was he who was locating the line of the survey. I was all of the time running lines in the interior of the sections, following the work of the surveyors, and choosing desirable pine timber that was found within each section. I had no companion in this work, and thus was separated most of each day from other members of the party, but returned to the same camp at night.

In the morning, each man was furnished by the cook, with a cloth sack in which were placed one or two or more biscuits, containing within slices of fried bacon and sometimes slices of corned beef, also, perhaps, a doughnut or two. This he tied to the belt of his jacket on his back and carried until the lunch hour. Ordinarily a small fire was then kindled, and the luncheon, which generally was frozen, thawed out, and eaten. Under such mode of living, every one returned at night bringing an appetite of ample dimensions.

One of the most acceptable of foods to such men at the supper hour was bean soup, of a kind and quality such as a cook on the frontier, alone, knows how to prepare. Plenty of good bread was always in abundance at such time. Usually there was also either

corned beef or boiled pork to be had by those who wished it; generally also boiled rice or apple dumpplings, besides tea and coffee.

The work of the frontiersman is more or less hazardous in its nature, and yet had accidents are rare. Occasionally a man is struck by a falling limb, or he may be cut by the glancing blow of an ax, though he learns to be very careful when using tools, well knowing that there is no surgeon or hospital near at hand. Sometimes in the early winter, men unaccompanied, yet obliged to travel alone, drop through the treacherous ice and are drowned. Few winters pass in a lumber country where instances of this kind do not occur. One day, when alone, I came near enough to such an experience. I was obliged to cross a lake, known to have air holes probably caused by warm springs. The ice was covered by a heavy layer of snow, consequently I wore snowshoes, and before starting to cross, cut a long, stout pole. Taking this firmly in my hands, I made my way out on the ice. All went well until I was near the opposite shore, when suddenly the bottom went out from under me and I fell into the water, through an unseen air hole which the snow covered. The pole I carried was sufficient in length to reach the firm ice on either side, which alone enabled me, after much labor, impeded as I was by the cumbersome snowshoes, to gain the surface. The next absolutely necessary thing to do, was to make a fire as quickly as possible, before I should become benumbed by my wet garments.

The survey went steadily on, the snow and cold increased, and rarely was it possible to make an advance of more than four miles in a day. Frank Hoyt remained at the warehouse and watched the supplies which were steadily diminishing. One day, Philip B. Winston, two men of the crew, and I, set out to the supply camp to bring some provisions to the cook's camp. The first day at nightfall, we reached an Indian wigwam that we knew of, situated in a grove of hard wood timber, near the shore of a lake, directly on our route to the supply camp. Our little party stayed with the Indians and shared their hospitality. It was a large wigwam, covered principally with cedar bark, and there was an additional smaller wigwam so close to it, that a passage way was made from one wigwam to the other.

In the smaller wigwam, lived a young Indian, his squaw, and the squaw's mother; in the larger wigwam lived the chief, his wife, his daughter, son-in-law, and the hunter, his wife, and two daughters, all of whom were present except the hunter. There was an air of expectancy noticeable as we sat on the mats around the fire in the wigwam, after having made some coffee and eaten our supper outside. Presently the chief informed us that an heir was looked for that evening in the adjoining tent. Before nine o'clock, it was announced that a young warrior had made his appearance, and all were happy over his arrival. The large pipe was brought forth, filled with tobacco, and, after the chief had taken the first smoke, it was passed around to their guests, and all the men smoked, as well as the married women.

The next morning, we continued our journey across

the lake and on to Hoyt's camp, where, it is needless to say, he was glad to see some white men. Their visits were rare at his camp. Filling our packs with things the cook had ordered, we started on our return journey, arriving at the Indian camp at nightfall. As we left the ice to go up the banks of the lake to the wigwams, we met the mother of the young warrior who had made his first appearance the preceding night, going down to the lake with a pail in each hand to bring some water to her wigwam. The healthy young child was brought into the wigwam and shown to the members of our party, who complimented the young mother and wished that he might grow to be a brave, worthy to be chieftain of their tribe.

That evening a feast had been prepared at the chief's wigwam, in honor of the birth of the child, to which our party was invited. The menu consisted principally of boiled rice, boiled muskrat, and boiled rabbit. The three principal foods, having been cooked in one kettle and at the same time, were served as one course, but the guests were invited to repeat the course as often as they desired. This invitation was accepted by some, while others seemed satisfied to take the course but once. I have always found the hospitality of the Chippewa Indian unsurpassed, and more than once, in my frontier experiences, I have found that hospitality a godsend to me and to my party.

It was in the month of February, 1875, when the surveying party completed its work east of Bow String Lake, and finished, one afternoon, closing its last lines on the Third Guide Meridian. At the camp, that afternoon, preparations were being made for a general move of considerable distance. It is not always possible for the frontiersman to reach his goal on the day that he has planned to do so. An instance in point occurred next day, when our surveying party was moving out to Grand Rapids. The snow was deep and the weather intensely cold when we broke camp that morning, hoping before nightfall to reach one of Hill Lawrence's logging camps. Some Indians had been hired to help pack out our belongings. Our course lay directly through the unbroken forest, without trail or blazed line, and the right direction was kept only by the constant use of the compass. All were on snowshoes, and those of the party who could be depended upon to correctly use the compass, took turns in breaking road. Each compass-man would break the way through the snow for half an hour, then another would step in and break the way for another half hour, and he in turn would be succeeded by a third compass-man. This change of leadership was continued all the way during that day.

About the middle of the afternoon, the Indians threw down their packs and left our party altogether, having become tired of their jobs. This necessitated dividing up the Indians' packs and each man sufficiently able-bodied taking a part of these abandoned loads in addition to his own pack; and thus we continued the journey.

Night was fast approaching, and the distance was too great to reach the Lawrence camp that night.

Fortunately, there were some Indian wigwams not far in advance. These we reached after nightfall, and, as our party was very tired and carried no prepared food, we asked for shelter during the night with the Indians. They soon made places where our men could spread their blankets around the small fire in the center of the wigwams. Then we asked if we could be served with something to eat. We received an affirmative "Ugh," and the squaws commenced preparing food, which consisted solely of a boiled rabbit stew with a little wild rice. It was once more demonstrated that hunger is a good cook. After having partaken of the unselfishly proffered food, and, after most of our party had smoked their pipes, all lay down about the fire, and fell asleep. Even the presence of Indian dogs, occasionally walking over us in the night, interfered but little with our slumbers. The next morning our party started out without breakfast, and by ten o'clock reached the Lawrence camp, where the cook set out, in a few minutes time, a great variety of food, and an abundance of it, of which each man partook to his great satisfaction.

From Lawrence camp we were able to secure the services of the tote team that was going out for supplies, which took our equipment through to Grand Rapids. From that point, we were able, also, to hire a team to take our supplies to the Swan River, crossing which, we went north to survey two townships, which would complete the winter's contract.

It has been stated that this winter of 1874 and 1875 was the coldest of which the Weather Bureau for Minnesota furnishes any history. Besides the intense cold, there were heavy snows. Nevertheless, no serious injury or physical suffering of long duration befell any member of our band of hardy woodsmen. Not one of our number was yet thirty years old, the youngest one being eighteen. Two only of the party were married, Fendall G. Winston and myself. On leaving Grand Rapids in August, we separated ourselves from all other white men. The party was as completely separated from the outside world as though it had been aboard a whaling vessel in the Northern Seas. No letters nor communications of any kind reached us after winter set in, until our arrival in Grand Rapids in the month of February following. Letters were occasionally written and kept in readiness to send out by any Indian who might be going to the nearest logging camp, whence they might by chance be carried out to some post office. Whether these letters reached their destinations or not, could not be known by the writers as long as they remained on their work, hidden in the forest.

I had left my young wife and infant daughter, not yet a year old, in Minneapolis. Either, or both might have died and been buried before any word could have reached me. It was not possible at all times to keep such thoughts out of my mind. Of course every day was a busy one, completely filled with the duties of the hour, and the greatest solace was found in believing that all was well, even though we could not communicate with each other. As I recall, no ill befell any one of the party nor of the party's dear ones, during all these long weeks and months of separation.

Every man of the party seemed to become more rugged and to possess greater endurance as the cold increased. It became the common practice to let the camp fire burn down and die, as we rolled into our blankets to sleep till the morning hour of arising.

Not every night was spent in comfort, however, though ordinarily that was the average experience. The less robust ones, of whom there were very few, sometimes received special attention.

Long living around the open camp fire in the winter months, standing around in the smoke, and accumulating more or less of the odors from foods of various kinds being cooked by the open fire, invariably result in all of one's clothing and all of one's bedding becoming more or less saturated with the smell of the camp. This condition one does not notice while living in it from day to day, but he does not need to be out and away from such environments for more than a few hours, before he becomes personally conscious, to some degree, that such odors are not of a quality that would constitute a marketable article for cash. On arriving in Minneapolis at the close of the winter's campaign, without having changed our garments—as we had none with us that had not shared with us one and the same fate—Mr. P. B. Winston and I engaged a hack at the railroad station, and drove to our respective homes.

It was Mr. Winston's domicile that was first reached, and it happened, as the driver stopped in front of his house, that his fiancé, Miss Kittie Stevens, (the first white child born in Minneapolis), chanced to be passing by. Of course their meeting was unexpected to either, but was a pleasant and joyous one, though somewhat embarrassing to Mr. Winston. The wind was blowing, and I noticed that he took the precaution to keep his own person out of the windward. He had been a soldier in the Confederate Army, and I smiled with much satisfaction as I observed his splendid maneuver.

On meeting me next day, Mr. Winston inquired whether his tactics had been observed, and, being assured that they had, he said that that was the embarrassing moment for him, for he did not know but that the young lady might have considered that she had just grounds for breaking the engagement. Both of us, however, knew better, for she was a young lady possessed of a large degree of common sense and loveliness. The young people later were married, Mr. Winston becoming mayor of Minneapolis, remaining always, one of its best citizens. Often afterwards, incidents of that winter's experience, a few of which have been herein recorded, were gone over together with great pleasure by the parties interested.

The occupation of the pioneer woodsman as he is related to lumbering in the Northwest is one which demands many of the highest attributes of man. He must be skillful enough as a surveyor to always know which description of land he is on, and where he is on that description. He must be a good judge of timber, able to discern the difference between a sound tree and a defective one, as well as to estimate closely the quantity and quality of lumber, reckoned in feet, board measure, each tree will likely produce when

sawed at the mill. He must examine the contour of the country where the timber is, and make calculations how the timber is to be gotten out, either by water or by rail, and estimate how much money per thousand feet it will cost, to bring the logs to market. The value of the standing pine or other timber in the woods is dependent on all of these conditions, which must be reckoned in arriving at an estimate of the desirability of each tract of timber as an investment for himself, or for whomsoever he may represent.

Possessing these qualifications, he must also be honest; he must be industrious; he must be courageous. He must gain the other side of rivers that have no bridges over them, and he must cross lakes on which there are no boats. He must find shelter when he has no tent, and make moccasins when his shoes are worn and no longer of service, and new ones are not to be

obtained; he must be indefatigable, for he will often be tempted to leave some work half finished rather than overcome the physical obstacles that lay between him and the completion of his task.

On the character of this man and on his *faithfulness*, his honesty, his conscientiousness, and on the correctness of his knowledge concerning the quality, quantity, and situation as to marketing the timber he examines, depends the value of the investments. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested on the word of this man, after he has disappeared into the wilderness and emerged with his report of what he has seen. The requisitions of manhood for this work are of a very high degree, and, when such a man is found, he is entitled to all of the esteem that is ever accorded to an honest, faithful, conscientious cashier, banker, or administrator of a large estate.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE BANKING INTERESTS OF THE CITY.

SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE IMPORTANT AND TYPICAL BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES OF MINNEAPOLIS—THE FIRST NATIONAL—THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL—THE SECURITY NATIONAL—MINNEAPOLIS TRUST CO.—MINNESOTA LOAN AND TRUST CO.—THE STATE INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS—FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK—SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL—METROPOLITAN NATIONAL—ST. ANTHONY FALLS BANK—THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS—THE GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL—EAST SIDE STATE BANK.

The first bank at St. Anthony was established by Richard Martin, in 1854; later the same year Farnum & Tracy started. The first bankers on the west side of the river were Simon P. Snyder and Wm. K. McFarlane, who came in 1855. They not only established a banking house with ample capital but engaged somewhat extensively as dealers in real estate. They did a great deal for the advancement and progress of the young city. C. H. Pettit came also in 1855 and founded the second bank in Minneapolis proper.

From the very first years after they came into existence the local banks have operated for good to an extent surpassing the money exchanges of almost every other American city. The chief factors in the development, growth, and prosperity of Minneapolis have been its mills and other factories, and these could not have succeeded but for the banks.

Following are notices and sketches of a few of the banks of the city, leading in their character and regarded with great favor in the public estimation. The few mentioned here are typical and representative of the whole number.

#### FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Minneapolis was founded under circumstances of more than ordinary romance and adventure, and the history of the institution is in brief and by implication that of the region in which it is located. The sum of \$10,000, on which it was founded, was brought by stage in 1857 to what was then the little village of Minneapolis. The money belonged to J. K. Sidle, a young man from the city of York, Pennsylvania, and he brought it for the purpose of starting a bank. He secured the assistance of Peter Wolford in the enterprise, and together they established a private bank under the firm name of Sidle & Wolford, which carried on a flourishing business for a short time before being incorporated as a State institution under the name of the Minneapolis Bank.

In 1864, in obedience to a call from President Lincoln, banks all over the country hurried to nationalize under a new banking law then recently passed by Congress. The Minneapolis Bank made application for a charter under which to work as the First

National Bank of Minneapolis early in the year, but it was not until December 12, that year, when the application was perfected and the capital was all paid in. The first stockholders and directors were J. K. Sidle, H. G. Sidle, Henry Sidle, G. Scheitlin, Loren Fletcher, D. C. Bell, E. A. Veazie, Anthony Kelly, E. B. Ames, Capt. John Martin, and W. A. Penniman. J. K. Sidle was elected president and H. G. Sidle cashier. Later Geo. Pillsbury became a stockholder and director, serving until his death. The last statement of the Minneapolis Bank, made on May 31, 1864, showed resources amounting to \$126,960.03, a capital stock of \$60,000, and deposits aggregating \$41,922.92. The First National Bank began business with a capital stock of \$50,000, which was increased to \$100,000 in 1872, to \$200,000 in 1874, to \$600,000 in 1878, to \$1,000,000 in 1886, and to \$2,000,000 in 1903, the sum at which it now stands. In 1894 F. M. Prince was elected cashier, and in January, 1895, vice president, being succeeded in the cashiership by C. T. Jaffray. At the same time Captain John Martin was elected president. On the death of Captain Martin, in 1904, Hon. John B. Gilfillan was elected president. But after two years Mr. Gilfillan was made chairman of the board of directors and Mr. Prince was elected president. The officers of the bank in 1913 were: F. M. Prince, president; C. T. Jaffray, A. A. Crane, George F. Orde and D. Mackerehar, vice presidents; H. A. Willoughby, cashier, and G. A. Lyon and P. J. Leeman, assistant cashiers. The board of directors consists of: J. B. Gilfillan, chairman; George C. Bagley, Earl Brown, E. L. Carpenter, R. H. Chute, Hovey C. Clarke, A. E. Clerihew, Elbridge C. Cooke, Isaac Hazlett, Horace M. Hill, W. A. Lancaster, A. C. Loring, John D. McMillan, John H. McMillan, S. G. Palmer, E. Pennington, Alfred S. Pillsbury, Charles S. Pillsbury, R. R. Rand, John Washburn, F. B. Wells, A. M. Woodward, F. M. Prince, C. T. Jaffray, A. A. Crane, and George F. Orde.

In 1906 the bank built its present banking house at the corner of First Avenue South and Fifth Street, in the center of the business district of the city. The building has a frontage of 165 feet, is forty feet high, and is especially worthy of commendation for its excellent light provisions. The floor space of the main banking room contains 15,000

square feet, and the institution is fully equipped in the most modern style for its work. In addition to the usual departments of business conducted by banks, the First National has an equipment of safety deposit vaults; a ladies' department, with a rest room for this class of its patrons and other provision for their comfort; a savings department, and a foreign exchange department. It was one of the first banking institutions in the country to distribute a portion of its earnings each year to every member of its staff. This it does by crediting to the account of each man the bonus allowed annually for ten years and paying interest on the fund thus accumulated, which matures and the whole amount becomes payable at the end of that period. It has also established a pension fund for its employes whereby each of them, after he has served fifteen years from his twenty-first birthday, is entitled to a pension if he becomes incapacitated, or he may retire on his pension when he reaches sixty years of age. In case of his death his family receives a definite amount of care and assistance from the bank. The institution has long realized that a large part of its business success is due to the proficiency of its employes, and has felt it a duty to give them a part of what they help to earn.

This enterprising and progressive institution, which is one of the leaders in the banking business in the country, will in 1914 celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. It has done its whole duty in aiding the development and progress of the Northwest, and done it well. The aggregate of its resources is now nearly \$35,000,000, and the volume of business it transacts is enormous. No financial panic, however widespread and generally disastrous, has ever shaken its firm foundations or seriously disturbed its progress; and no "wild cat" or speculative project, however spectacular and alluring, has ever been given any consideration by it. The bank has kept on the straight line of legitimate banking operations, without variation or shadow of turning, except as the passage of time has brought about new departments and facilities for its patrons, and now it is impregnable in its massive strength and without reservation of any kind or degree in the faith and regard of its immense body of well satisfied patrons.

### THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

The people of Minneapolis and its ever-widening business zone are fortunate in having always available banking facilities that are ample, quickly responsive to the community's needs, and adapted to its specific wants. Such facilities are furnished, to an extensive degree, by the Northwestern National Bank. In times of misfortune it has loyally served its community, and, at all times, its management, while exercising prudence and an essential conservatism, has supplied with a spirit of liberal accommodation every legitimate requirement.

To an institution of good size and attainment there is sometimes given the honor of reflecting upon its city and territory a certain distinction, one which

may serve, in a measure, as a return for benefits received. This gratification has in recent years been afforded the Northwestern National Bank. It lies in the fact that the institution has materially raised the financial rank of Minneapolis among the cities of the United States. In point of population the city ranks eighteen; in a comparison of all national banks showing deposits of \$25,000,000 and over, Minneapolis, by means of the record of this bank, assumes eleventh place. This fact was first made apparent by the publication in the Wall Street Journal, in October, 1913, of a list based upon this classification. Among all the national banks of the country the Northwestern ranked thirty-third.

Another item of national comparison may be cited. Consequent upon the consolidation of the National Bank of Commerce and the Swedish American National Bank with the Northwestern, in 1908, and its affiliation with the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company in 1909, the association became "the largest financial institution in the West north of a line drawn from Chicago through St. Louis to the Pacific." This territory, it may be explained, does not include the city of San Francisco.

It was in April, 1872, at the Nicollet House, where many meetings of much future import were held in those early days, when the first meeting of subscribers for stock in the proposed new bank took place. The men who came together upon that occasion were prominent in the early affairs of Minnesota, or destined later to achieve such prominence. They chose as directors, Dorilus Morrison, William Windom, C. M. Loring, Clinton Morrison, C. G. Goodrich, Henry T. Welles, Anthony Kelly, and C. H. Pettit. William Windom, eminent in national politics (being at that time a United States Senator), subsequently became a member of President Garfield's Cabinet, and, in 1899, Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison. Thomas Lowry, who was afterwards president of the Soo Road and of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, acted as secretary of this first meeting. Dorilus Morrison was elected president of the new bank and S. E. Neiler cashier.

The name chosen, the Northwestern, was suggested by the name of the wide territory that the institution was destined later to serve—the Northwest. It has apparently been an inspiration throughout its existence, as the growth of this territory, remarkable though it has been, has been accompanied by a parallel growth of the bank assuming its name.

In September, 1872, the new institution opened its doors to the public. The location that had been chosen as the most advantageous site in the financial district was 100 Washington Avenue South. The capital had been placed at \$200,000, but this amount sufficed for a few years only. It was increased in 1876 to \$300,000, and at varying periods thereafter, as the need arose, to \$500,000, \$1,000,000, \$1,250,000, \$2,000,000, and finally, in 1909, to \$3,000,000. Its present capital, surplus, and undivided profits are \$5,698,000.

Towards the close of the '80s the volume of the



bank's business had increased to the point of over-taxing the offices at Washington Avenue. Following the up-town tendency they were removed, therefore, in 1891, to the newly completed Guaranty Loan, now called the Metropolitan Life, building. In the year following, 1892, the institution was granted its second charter. This renewal, besides indicating the passing of a twenty-year period of its life as a national bank, marked the close of a first epoch of very substantial progress, and the beginning of a second even more notable. Its deposits had increased from \$50,000 to \$3,000,000. Minneapolis had grown rapidly, having arrived at a population of 200,000. The strategic location of the city and its increasing railway facilities were making it the important market of the Northwestern States. As for the Northwest, the eyes of the whole nation were attracted by its vast development.

The bank had, indeed, already experienced a growth during its first twenty years that justified the comprehensive name, the Northwestern, chosen by its founders. Through the agency of its leading spirits, its career had been closely identified with that of its territory. The story of the reclamation of Mississippi water power at Minneapolis, of the modernization of the milling industry and the establishment of its international supremacy in the Flour City, of the building up of Northwestern grain, lumber, and mercantile businesses, is epitomized in such names, taken from the list of the bank's directors, as Van Dusen, Pillsbury, Janney, Peavey, Welles, Baekus, Morrison, Dunwoody, and Wyman.

Further, the institution developed an unusual amount of striking financial talent. S. A. Harris, entering the bank in 1879, spanned in nine years all the offices from assistant cashier to president. James B. Forgan and David R. Forgan, each joining the management in the capacity of cashier, one in 1888 and the other in 1892, have attained national reputations. James B. Forgan being now (in 1914) president of the First National Bank of Chicago, and David R. Forgan the president of the National City Bank of the same city. Gilbert G. Thorne, who was elected cashier in 1896, is now vice president of the National Park Bank, New York. Edward W. Decker, entering the service in 1887, and Joseph Chapman in 1888, both as messengers, now hold the office of president and vice president in the bank of their first choice. As for junior talent, it is said that there have been more young men graduating from this bank to official positions in Northwestern banks than from any other bank in the United States.

The roll of the presidents of this first charter period records that Dorilus Morrison was succeeded in 1875 by H. T. Welles. Mr. Welles served thirteen years, being followed by S. A. Harris, who was succeeded in turn by George A. Pillsbury, in 1890. Among the directors elected during this twenty-year period were W. H. Dunwoody, Woodbury Fisk, Thomas Lowry, Winthrop Young, J. A. Christian, Anthony Kelly, M. B. Koon, F. H. Peavey, G. W. Van Dusen, O. C. Wyman, and T. B. Janney.

A season of national financial depression was ushered in by 1893, the first year following this epoch of great beginnings. The Northwestern, thanks to the soundness of its policies and the wisdom of its management, withstood the ordeal with exceptional success. At the close of the year Mr. David R. Forgan, in the customary annual report of the cashier, made the following statement: "The past year has been a trying one. Not only had extraordinary care to be exercised in loaning money, but the financing, while New York banks had virtually suspended, was a constant worry. So many banks were failing all over the country that the ordinary routine work of sending checks and collections became a responsibility requiring the most careful watching. The fact that we passed through the panic without losing a dollar, a check, or a collection by a suspended bank, I think not only reflects credit upon the management, but shows that every member of the staff attended to his duties and followed his instructions carefully and intelligently." During the few years of national stagnation that attended this difficult year in 1893, it is significant that the deposits of the Northwestern not only maintained their high level but that they showed a steady increase. When general conditions at length became normal, the growth was rapid.

As a matter of fact, the second charter period, from 1892 to 1912, was a time of extraordinary growth for the institution. It acquired, indeed, a national reputation, its consolidations with other banks, as has been stated, assisting in thus raising its prestige among the great banks of the country. These consolidations may be noted as follows: On March 11, 1902, during the able administration of James W. Raymond, (who succeeded Geo. A. Pillsbury as president in 1898) the Northwestern purchased the business of the Metropolitan Bank of Minneapolis. By its last statement before the sale, the Metropolitan showed a capital stock of \$200,000, surplus and undivided profits \$24,431.43, and individual deposits \$1,188,049.75. Again, on June 6, 1908, the directors passed a resolution expressing the advisability of the purchase of the business of the National Bank of Commerce. Three days later this purpose was consummated. The capital of the acquired bank was \$1,000,000, surplus \$500,000, with a deposit liability of \$6,650,036.67. On November 28th of the same year, the business of the Swedish-American National Bank was also taken over. The capital of this institution was \$500,000, surplus \$350,000 and its deposits, at the close of business on the day of sale, were \$3,769,619.15.

In a report to the shareholders at the close of 1908, the year of these latter two consolidations, Edward W. Decker, then vice president, marked it as a wonderful year in the history of the bank: "The year has been in some respects the most important in our history. We began it with deposits of \$12,900,000; we close with deposits of \$25,500,000."

One more item is necessary to complete the record of the alliances of this bank with other institutions. The accommodations afforded by the functions of a

trust company being found to be an increasing need with a bank of its now commanding size, overtures looking towards an affiliation were made to the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company at about this time. These efforts were successful and the desired affiliation was accomplished in 1909, the result being that the usefulness of both institutions was largely increased.

Midway in the course of this second twenty-year period, it was again found necessary to look for more commodious quarters. In 1902 ground space was leased on First Avenue South, now Marquette, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. The new building that was erected thereon was completed in the summer of 1904, and on July 25 of that year the business was transferred to the new offices. The building is of steel skeleton fireproof construction. The facade is built of white Georgia marble; Italian marble is used in the interior, and the wood finishings are executed in Honduras mahogany. The affiliated Minnesota Loan and Trust Company occupies the connecting first floor of the adjacent Northwestern Bank building, a six-story structure acquired by the bank in 1909. This property is situated on the important Marquette and Fourth Street corner.

The third charter, which served to mark the bank's fortieth anniversary, was received in 1912. This anniversary year was imposingly opened by a banquet given on January 4, at the Minneapolis Club in honor of President William H. Dunwoody and Vice President Martin B. Koon. Mr. Dunwoody had been elected to the presidency in 1903, succeeding James W. Raymond, and had been a director since 1876, while Judge Koon first entered the service of the bank in 1881 as director and had held the office of vice president since 1903. The banquet was especially noteworthy for the presence of men of high position in financial and commercial life, heads of great industries, and men of eminence in educational and professional life, from all over the United States. This mark of honor was singularly timely, for only a short time later occurred the death of Judge Koon, and, two years later, that of his colleague.

Shortly after this gathering at the Minneapolis Club, Mr. Dunwoody was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. He was succeeded in the presidency by Edward W. Decker, who, though still a young man, had long been connected with the bank, having joined the staff as a boy twenty-five years previously. After the death of Mr. Dunwoody, February 8, 1914, Oliver C. Wyman, President of the widely known firm of Wyman, Partridge & Company, and for twenty-two years a director of the Northwestern, was elected chairman of the board. The present officers (in 1914) are Edward W. Decker, president; Joseph Chapman and James A. Latta, vice presidents; Alexander V. Ostrom, cashier; Robert E. Macgregor, Huntington P. Newcomb, William M. Koon, S. H. Plummer, and Henry J. Riley, assistant cashiers.

As indicative of the extent of the business of this bank a writer in the Outlook in March, 1912, may be quoted: "Every one whom I consulted on bank-

ing matters," says the writer, "named the Northwestern National Bank as the largest and most influential of its class. As the Northwestern carries open accounts with hundreds of county banks scattered over the big territory between Wisconsin and the Pacific, its books furnish as fair an index as can be found anywhere, not only of the existing state of business in the concrete, but of popular feeling as well."

The total Minneapolis bank clearings for 1913 were \$1,312,000,000. To compare this amount with the Northwestern's, it may be stated that the clearings of the latter were, during the same year, \$422,000,000, or nearly one-third of the total. This figure was an increase for the bank of thirty-eight millions over its previous highest total. A more complete idea of the bank's business, however, is given in its total volume of business, by which term is meant the aggregate of all credits entered on its books for a specified time. In 1913 this figure amounted to \$1,982,000,000, or nearly two billion dollars.

This narrative of the Northwestern National, as is the case with all bank narratives, necessarily runs much to names and statistics, but to the reflective reader these details are highly significant. Between the lines runs a story of vigorous, progressive enterprise coupled with that wise discretion that builds a bank success. In the phrase "established in 1872," which phrase is sometimes used to characterize the bank, is condensed a world of meaning. It implies strength and victory, bitter fights against pioneer conditions, and success over the obstacles imposed on the banks of a generation and more ago. The victories of the Northwestern have served chiefly to harden its fiber into greater strength.

That this bank's duty towards its stockholders has been generously performed is shown by the fact that dividends averaging over eight per cent annually, or more than five and a half million dollars, have been paid since its organization. Dividends have never been passed. To the public the bank has always endeavored to give the benefit of a banking service of the highest excellence. Among other items evincing this service it may be noted that a ladies' department, for many years a deservedly popular feature, was established in 1901. In 1905 a savings department was established, the Northwestern being the first of the national banks in Minneapolis to make this development. That a special care has been shown towards its employes is instanced by the pension system inaugurated for their benefit in 1911.

#### THE SECURITY NATIONAL BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Messrs. T. A. Harrison, H. G. Harrison, and William M. Harrison, brothers, after a long business career in St. Louis and its vicinity came to Minneapolis in the later fifties and soon thereafter engaged in the lumbering business. On the death of William, about 1875, the two surviving brothers discontinued the lumbering business, and having had extended experience as directors and officers of banks in Belleville, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., the First National

Bank, St. Paul, and in Minneapolis banks, they decided to start a new bank in Minneapolis. They enlisted the cooperation of several of the leading business men in the city and organized the Security Bank of Minnesota, a State bank, which opened for business January 2, 1878, on the northwest corner of Hennepin Avenue and Third Street, with a paid in capital of \$300,000 and with a board of seven directors: T. A. Harrison, president; H. G. Harrison, vice president; Joseph Dean, cashier; C. E. Vandenburg, J. M. Shaw, Franklin Beebe, and W. W. McNair, directors.

The Security Bank soon had a fair share of the banking business of the city and within three years had increased its paid-in capital first to \$400,000, then to \$1,000,000. It continued to occupy the banking building on the corner of Third Street and Hennepin Avenue until 1890 when it removed to the Guaranty Loan Building, on Second Avenue South and Third Street, where it continued until the fall of 1906 when it removed to its present quarters in the Security Bank Building. The Security Bank of Minnesota was conducted under its state charter as a State bank until June 1, 1907, when, pursuant to the laws of the United States, it was converted into a national banking association under the name the Security National Bank of Minneapolis, and has since been operated as a national bank. The stockholders from the first were careful to select conservative men for directors and officers of the bank and there have been few resignations.

In addition to a Board of Directors, the officers of the Security Bank consist of a president, four vice presidents, a cashier and three assistant cashiers. All of the present officers of the bank have been many years in its service. Mr. Perry Harrison has the longest record of continuous service, having entered the bank's employment in 1878 as messenger.

The connection of the present officers with the bank is, briefly stated, as follows:

F. A. Chamberlain:—President from 1892 to 1915.  
F. G. Winston:—Vice President from 1911 to 1915.  
Perry Harrison:—Vice President from 1898 to 1915.  
E. F. Meakle:—Vice President from 1895 to 1915.  
J. S. Pomeroy:—Vice President from 1913 to 1915.  
Fred Spafford:—Cashier from 1913 to 1915.  
George Lawther:—Assistant Cashier from 1905 to 1915.

Stanley H. Bezoier:—Assistant Cashier from 1907 to 1915.

Walter A. Meacham:—Assistant Cashier from 1911 to 1915.

### MINNEAPOLIS TRUST COMPANY.

Among the financial institutions that meet a real and growing demand in the community and that are important factors in aiding to push forward the development and improvement of the city, the Minneapolis Trust Company occupies a prominent position and commands attention by the strong hold it has upon the confidence and regard of the community and the conservative and careful business methods whereby it secures and maintains that hold.

This useful and progressive institution was founded in 1888 and had its offices in the Kasota Building, at the corner of Hennepin Avenue and Fourth Street, until 1894 and for a number of years thereafter on the corner opposite at 331 and 333 Hennepin.

It was organized by one hundred of the leading citizens of Minneapolis, its first official staff consisting of Samuel Hill, president; Thomas Lowry, first vice president; H. G. Morrison, second vice president; Clarkson Lindley, secretary and treasurer, and these gentlemen, together with James J. Hill, H. F. Brown, A. F. Kelly, Daniel Bassett, Isaac Atwater, A. H. Linton, C. G. Goodrich and Charles A. Pillsbury constituted its first Board of Directors.

The capital stock of the company at the beginning of its operations was \$500,000.00. It is now \$1,000,000.00, and the present surplus (1913) is \$100,000.00.

The officers at this time are:

President and trust officer, Elbridge C. Cooke; vice president and treasurer, Robert W. Webb; vice presidents, James S. Bell, C. T. Jaffray, William G. Northup; secretary, D. L. Case; assistant secretary and treasurer, Benjamin Webb; assistant trust officer, A. B. Whitney; assistant treasurer, H. O. Hunt.

Its Board of Directors is composed of the following: Howard S. Abbott, James S. Bell, E. L. Carpenter, Hovey C. Clarke, John Crosby, Wm. H. Dmawoody, Isaac Hazlett, James J. Hill, C. T. Jaffray, J. R. Kingman, Cavour S. Langdon, W. A. Lancaster, W. C. Leach, F. W. Little, W. L. Martin, Wm. G. Northup, A. F. Pillsbury, Geo. F. Piper, F. M. Prince, John Washburn, F. B. Wells, Elbridge C. Cooke, Benjamin Webb, Robert W. Webb.

The offices of the company are now at 109 Fifth Street South. A new building is in course of erection between its present location and the New York Life Building. During the erection of that building the company will occupy temporary offices in the New York Life Building, as during the construction of its new safety deposit vaults the transaction of business in its present quarters will be rendered impossible.

When completed the new safety deposit vaults of the company will be thoroughly up to date. Contracts have been let to the Diebold Safe and Lock Co., and the vault construction will be most modern in every respect as to shell, electric protection, steel lining, doors, time locks, etc. The boxes will be of more generous size than those usually furnished and will be equipped with interchangeable locks such as are now being put in in the best institutions in the country.

The resources of this large and growing institution aggregate a total of over one million and a half dollars, including a guaranty fund with the State Treasurer of a quarter of a million dollars. This guaranty fund stands as a surety for the faithful performance of its duties in all its fiduciary relations and is accepted by the State of Minnesota in lieu of bonds.

The company does no banking business and its demand liabilities are practically nothing.

Its trust obligations are represented by deposits in

various banks in its name as trustee and by securities held by it in its name as trustee in each particular trust.

The names of the men at the head of it furnish sufficient guaranty of its ability to carefully and honestly manage its business and to meet every requirement of conservative and legal investment of the funds intrusted to it.

The nature of this company's business and the keynote of its policy is conservation of accumulated wealth.

And to this end it acts as executor, administrator, guardian, and trustee and is thoroughly equipped to manage estates and to make investments, having well organized bond, farm loan, and city loan departments.

Its real estate department is under efficient management and is equipped to care for the real estate business of the company in its various trust capacities and for all clients who desire to transact their business in connection with real estate with a reliable, efficient, and financially responsible agent.

The history of the company has been one of growth. Its first and most important department is for the execution of trusts. It has added various departments, necessary to enable it to properly carry out its trust functions.

The policy of the company is well defined in this regard, and it believes that the public desires and will sustain a trust company in this community that is not complicated in any way with commercial banking or the risks incident thereto.

### MINNESOTA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

This institution, founded on May 1, 1883, was the first trust company organized northwest of Chicago. Its founders composed the law firm of Koon, Merrill & Keith, with Eugene A. Merrill, the firm's senior member, as the originator and leading spirit of the project. The company was organized in 1883, as has been stated, with Mr. Merrill as president, George A. Pillsbury as vice president, and Edmund J. Phelps as secretary and treasurer, these gentlemen also being directors. The other directors at the beginning were: Thomas A. Harrison, Theodore B. Casey, John M. Shaw, Samuel A. Harris, Mart B. Koon, Joseph H. Thompson, Anthony Kelly, Frederick W. Brooks, Robert B. Langdon, Mortimer L. Higgins, Valentine G. Hush, and Nelson F. Griswold. Mr. Phelps retired as secretary and treasurer in 1892 and was succeeded by F. M. Prince, now president of the First National Bank.

The company has had a profitable business from the start, and, as the rates of interest have been higher upon the same classes of securities in the West than in the East, it has succeeded in attracting a large amount of Eastern capital to the city of Minneapolis and the State of Minnesota. Its reputation as a careful and judicious investment corporation has steadily grown until the present time, and during the more than thirty years of its history it has done a larger business in investing Eastern capital, and Western

capital also, than perhaps any other corporation in the Northwest.

In the meantime, the company's business of acting as trustee, for which it was primarily organized, has increased with the growth of estates in the city and State; and it is in this field that the public is more benefited by the careful management and financial strength of the corporation than in any other. That this fact is appreciated is evidenced by the great number of trusts which have already been satisfactorily administered by it as well as by the steadily increasing number and size of those which are committed to its care and management.

The original capital stock of the company was \$200,000. This was increased in the second year of its history to \$300,000, and in 1885 to \$500,000, fully paid. In 1909 the company affiliated with the Northwestern National Bank, and at that time its capital was increased to \$1,000,000. In addition it now has a surplus of \$250,000. Moreover, the two institutions have a combined capital and surplus of \$6,890,299.75, and deposits aggregating \$31,302,630.43.

Mr. Merrill continued as president of the company for twenty-seven years, and since his retirement from that office he has served as chairman of the board of directors. The active officers in 1913 were: E. W. Decker, president; W. A. Durst, A. M. Keith, vice presidents; H. L. Moore, secretary and treasurer; H. D. Thrall, assistant secretary; I. W. Chambers, assistant treasurer; S. S. Cook, cashier, and J. R. Byers, assistant cashier.

In the course of its business, with the view of making itself as broadly and practically useful to the community as possible, this great institution has established a safe deposit department. This has proven to be so popular and highly appreciated that it now has a greater number of patrons than any other city. A money deposit department has also been established, which allows interest on savings and inactive accounts. The deposits in this department at this time aggregate \$3,000,000.

The conservatism of its board of directors and the prudent and judicious management of its affairs which characterized the earlier years of the company's activity have continued throughout its history, and, with its enlarged capital and clientele, and its affiliation with the richest and most influential and imposing national bank in the Northwest, its present business and rate of growth are greater than at any previous period. All trust funds and investments are kept separate and apart from the assets of the company, and every precaution is taken for the protection of every customer in every way and to the fullest possible extent. These facts, however, are so well known that there is scarcely any need of stating them here, and none at all of dwelling on them.

### THE STATE INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

This well-known bank is regarded throughout the State as one of the safest, soundest and most progressive savings institutions in the Northwest. It has a paid-up capital of \$400,000, which is four times that

of any other banking institution in the State devoted exclusively to savings. It confines its business wholly to handling savings, on which it has for 25 years paid four per cent interest. These features give it special advantages in caring for the class of accounts it carries, and protecting those who have them. The men in charge of its business are of superior ability and well trained in this particular line of banking.

The funds of the bank's depositors are invested entirely in real estate mortgages, and the institution is under rigid State inspection and supervision. All the officers and directors are under bonds, guaranteeing the faithful performance of their duties. The bank is wholly a Minneapolis enterprise and transacts its business in a very handsome and imposing building of its own, built by Minneapolis labor, and located at 517 First Avenue South.

The bank was founded in 1888 as a mutual savings institution and in 1899 it was capitalized at \$400,000. Its first officers were: Dr. W. A. Hall, president; W. E. Johnson, vice president; H. E. Fairchild, secretary and treasurer; and they, with George E. Bertrand, Howard W. Field, James D. Shearer, C. H. Childs, James W. Blain, and John W. Knight, were directors. The present guarantee fund of the institution amounts to \$200,000, and its resources aggregate more than \$1,000,000.

In the management of its business and the treatment of its patrons this bank is up to date in every particular. Its officers are men of affairs, keenly alive to all the ins and outs of banking, and well trained in their work. They know just how to secure the largest and readiest returns from any outlay. Every employee is strictly required to show the utmost courtesy and consideration to every patron and give prompt and efficient attention to every call, whether the account involved be large or small. All are also under rigid injunctions to fully explain to inquirers all features of the business. In consequence of this policy and the general wisdom of its management, the business of the bank has grown to very large proportions and its reputation is high and widespread.

### FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.

This institution has existed for forty years. According to an official statement made by the board of trustees at its beginning, its object is "to provide a perfectly safe depository for savings and to invest such savings in the best securities. It will receive no business accounts, nor will it transact a general banking business." As an evidence of the care and prudence with which the institution is managed, its regulations require that investments of deposits be made only in the authorized securities prescribed by the laws of the State of Minnesota, which investments are examined regularly by the public examiner of the State. The strict manner in which the regulations are obeyed, and the high character and ample resources of the men in control of the bank's affairs give proof of its strength and security that the people have found to be entirely satisfactory.

The bank was incorporated September 9, 1874, as

a mutual savings bank, without capital stock, under the general laws of the State passed in 1867. The incorporators were H. T. Welles, Clinton Morrison, William Chandler, Charles McC. Reeve, E. H. Moulton, Paris Gibson, W. P. Westfall, Thomas Lowry, and A. D. Mulford, and they also constituted the first board of trustees. They met and organized for business at the office of Thomas Lowry, October 10, 1874. Before the end of that year the bank began receiving deposits. It occupied at the first a small room on Washington Avenue, under the Nicollet Hotel. By January 1, 1875, the deposits amounted to the very substantial sum for that period of \$17,540.55.

In April, 1875, under authority conferred by an amendment to the original savings bank law, permitting the capitalizing of savings banks, the board of trustees amended the articles of incorporation so as to authorize the issue of capital stock amounting to \$50,000, which was subscribed for and issued. In 1879 a new savings bank law was enacted, which was substantially the same as the present law. The next year, under the provisions of this law, the bank again reorganized, retired all capital stock, and amended its articles of incorporation to conform to the new requirements. It thus once more became a mutual savings bank without capital stock.

In the meantime, however, in 1878, when the deposits had increased to over \$100,000, the bank moved into the red brick building on the southeast corner of Washington and Nicollet Avenues. The business kept on increasing more and more rapidly, and in 1886 the deposits aggregated more than \$2,000,000. The great and growing volume of its transactions forced the institution to move into larger quarters, which it did by securing commodious rooms in Temple Court. The move was a wise one, which was soon made manifest by the leaps and bounds with which the bank went forward in its new and better location and with its augmented facilities.

By 1891 the deposits had grown to over \$4,500,000. The amount of business requiring the attention of the bank had now become so great that the trustees decided to erect a building for the use of the bank alone. This building was completed in 1893, and since then has been continuously occupied by the bank and used for no other purpose than the business of its owner. It was the first building erected and used exclusively for banking purposes in Minneapolis.

January 1, 1906, the number of depositors had reached a total of 51,041 and the deposits amounted to \$12,674,154.54. April 1, 1913, the depositors numbered 64,748, and the deposits were \$15,940,067.05; of the deposits \$41,771.19 were made by school children, numbering 24,712. During its existence the bank has paid out in dividends to depositors the sum of \$7,640,453.10. The figures are striking in their magnitude; the progress of the institution is thoroughly characteristic of the community in which it operates, in its rapidity and steadiness; the volume of business it has transacted and is now carrying on is in keeping with the spirit of the age, and of the people among whom it has had its growth. But there are totals which cannot be stated in mathematical agree-

gates. Among these are the benefits it has conferred on the community, the homes it has helped to build and keep in comfort for their inmates, the habits of thrift and frugality it has engendered, and the vast contributions it has made to aid in the development, conduct, and expansion of great industries, to say nothing of the good it has done in moral, intellectual, and social ways.

The present officers of the bank are: T. B. Janney, president; O. C. Wyman and William G. Northup, vice presidents; N. F. Hawley, secretary; and these gentlemen, with E. H. Moulton, A. F. Pillsbury, John Washburn, Cavour S. Langdon, John Crosby, C. C. Webber and Karl De Laitre, constitute the trustees.

One of the most interesting features, and one productive of a vast amount of good, is the school saving system operated by the Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank since 1908. In this department the children of the public schools throughout the city are encouraged in forming the habit of saving their pennies instead of spending them, and the figures are most surprising when one stops to consider the large sums that are gathered annually from this one source.

In operating this system the bank employs a number of young women who are interested in the work and capable of explaining its operation to the children. They visit the schools at stated periods and receive from the children their small savings. Each child is given a stamp-card which holds brightly colored lithographed stamps ranging from one cent to one dollar, and when filled amounts to five dollars. No interest is paid upon the stamp account, but as soon as five dollars is collected, the child is advised to open a regular savings account, with some reliable savings bank in the city, the adviser making no effort to influence them to open their account with this particular bank. These accounts are subject to the control of the parents or guardians, and no child is permitted to withdraw its savings without their consent. A great deal might be written on this subject that would be of great interest to the people of the city. Suffice to say that since this one department of the bank has been opened, it has grown to such an extent that there are now over twenty-five thousand school children carrying savings accounts with this bank alone, and June 14, 1912, their total deposits amounted to nearly fifty thousand dollars.

Another interesting feature is the fact that the largest number of depositors are from the schools that are attended largely by the children of the working classes, and that the smallest per cent of savings is gathered from the schools where the parents are well-to-do people. Minneapolis ranks first of any of the Western cities in the number of school children with savings accounts, and this is due almost wholly to the interest that the Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank has taken in this particular line of work.

### SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.

The Scandinavian American National Bank was organized in May, 1909, in response to a pronounced

sentiment that the banking business of Minneapolis had become so concentrated in large institutions that there was a field for a bank of moderate size. The original capital was \$250,000. Deposits came in so fast that it was immediately evident that an increase in capital was necessary, and therefore it was increased to \$500,000 before the bank was six months old.

At this writing the surplus and undivided profits are \$150,000, and the deposits are \$4,500,000.

Mr. N. O. Werner, former president of the Swedish American National Bank, was the first president. He died in 1910 and was succeeded by Theodore Wold. The other officers are Chas. L. Grandin and A. Ueland, vice presidents; Edgar L. Mattson, cashier, and E. V. Bloomquist, assistant cashier.

The directors are as follows: Frank G. Brooberg, Aaron Carlson, A. M. Dyste, P. C. Frazee, C. L. Grandin, G. B. Gunderson, C. J. Hedwall, Erik Jacobson, John Lind, Edgar L. Mattson, Ed. Pierce, Geo. J. Sherer, C. J. Swanson, Eugene Tetzlaff, A. Ueland, Theodore Wold.

This institution, in a period of less than five years, has attained an unprecedented growth, which has attracted the attention of the depositing public, and has demonstrated that there was a field for it. It has a number of stockholders who have used their influence on behalf of the bank, and this, together with an energetic board of directors and official staff, has made the institution a success from the start.

The quarters, at 52-54 South Fourth Street, are very attractive, the building being a high one-story structure devoted entirely to the business of the bank.

### THE SWEDISH AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.

This old-time financial institution, now merged in the Northwestern National Bank, deserves mention in the history of that bank.

The Swedish-American National Bank was organized originally as a State bank, under the name of Swedish-American Bank, in 1888, and began business with a capital of \$100,000. Col. Hans Mattson, at that time Secretary of State, and a long time resident of Minneapolis, was the prime mover in the organization of the bank, and he associated with him Mr. O. N. Ostrom, who at that time was a banker at Evansville, Minnesota, and interested in the grain business.

The first officers of the bank were O. N. Ostrom, president; Hans Mattson, vice president, and N. O. Werner, formerly of Red Wing, cashier.

The bank gained a foothold at once, and its growth was rapid and substantial, necessitating in two years an increase in capital to \$250,000. Shortly thereafter the bank moved into larger quarters at First Avenue South and Washington. Mr. Mattson resigned the vice presidency about this time and was succeeded by Mr. C. S. Hulbert, who for many years occupied the position of City Treasurer. In 1893 occurred the death of President Ostrom, and Mr. Werner succeeded him.

In 1894 the bank was reorganized under a national

charter. The capital was again increased in July, 1905, to \$500,000. In 1908 the bank went out of existence as a separate institution, consolidating with the Northwestern National Bank. At the time of the consolidation it had a surplus and undivided profit account of \$400,000 and deposits amounting to \$4,000,000.

In liquidation the stockholders of the bank have been paid 180 per cent, and it is estimated that they will eventually receive 200 per cent, a striking evidence of the conservative and enterprising management which this bank had enjoyed.

The officers of the bank at the time of the consolidation were N. O. Werner, president; C. S. Hulburt and J. A. Latta, vice presidents; Edgar L. Mattson, cashier; A. V. Ostrom, assistant cashier.

### **METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK.**

This bank was started on its serviceable career May 20, 1907, and has had a course of unbroken progress. It has encountered some rough places on the road, undoubtedly, but it has met them with full preparation for the difficulties they involved, and passed over them with no delay in its advancement and no injury to its machinery. From the beginning the management of the bank has been in capable hands and judicious in every particular. It has reached out to the limit of safety for substantial and steady returns, but it has risked nothing of the interests it has had in charge, and never, for a moment, endangered the safety of any of its patrons.

The first officers of the bank were: George C. Merrill, president; Murray R. Waters, vice president; V. H. Van Slyke, cashier, and C. F. Wyant, assistant cashier. And these gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Wyant, in company with J. O. Davis, P. M. Endsley, S. H. Hudson, F. R. Chase, J. W. Crane, Albert E. Clarke, George F. Blossom, H. G. Fertig, George B. Norris, Peter Menderfield, W. P. Cleator and Frank K. Sullivan comprised its board of directors. The capital stock was, at first, \$100,000, but the enlargement of the bank's operations has necessitated an increase of its capital from time to time, until it is now \$300,000, and the surplus and undivided profits are \$95,000.

The officers at the time of this writing (1914) are: V. H. Van Slyke, president; George B. Norris, vice president; C. F. Wyant, cashier, and George Vollmer, assistant cashier; and the directors are J. C. Andrews, George F. Blossom, Jav W. Crane, F. R. Chase, P. M. Endsley, H. G. Fertig, W. P. Cleator, S. H. Hudson, George B. Norris, F. K. Sullivan, Jacob Stoff, E. E. Shober, V. H. Van Slyke, Wm. J. Miller, Clinton L. Stacy, John T. Conley and C. F. Wyant.

### **ST. ANTHONY FALLS BANK.**

This valued financial institution, which has been of great service to many persons in the city of Minneapolis, and a highly appreciated aid in pushing forward the progress and improvement of the city, espe-

cially that part of it which lies on the eastern side of the river, was founded in July, 1893, by Joseph E. Ware, who has been its cashier from the time when it opened for business. The other officers at the beginning were: Hiram A. Seriver, president, and Wilbur F. Decker, vice president; and they are still holding the positions in the direction of the bank's affairs to which they were elected when its history started twenty years ago.

The capital stock of the bank was originally \$35,000, but the business of the institution has grown so great in the course of its operations that the amount has been raised by successive stages to its present aggregate of \$200,000, of which \$75,000 was earned. The surplus and undivided profits have grown to \$110,000, and the deposits to a total of \$2,000,000. The bank is a State corporation, and is therefore under State supervision and control. But the spirit of enterprise and liberality which it has displayed; the prudence and strict discipline which have controlled its management, and the vigor and success with which it has met every financial crisis or panic in the country since its organization would give it a strong hold on the confidence and regard of the community in which it is located, even if there were no outside or official safeguards of its soundness.

The board of directors at this time (1914) is composed of: Aaron Carlson, Henry R. Chase, Wilbur F. Decker, Henry T. Eddy, Theodore A. Fogue, Andrew M. Hunter, Arthur H. Ives, Hiram A. Seriver, Joseph E. Ware, William P. Washburn, William F. Webster and John F. Wilcox. These are all men of high standing in the city, who have proven their right to public confidence by their success and progress in the management of their own affairs, and their very connection with the institution is in itself a guaranty of wisdom, great care and the utmost circumspection in reference to every detail in the direction of its business. The bank carries on a general banking business, including every department of the industry as at present conducted, and makes a specialty of its savings department, which pays three and one-half per cent interest on deposits, the interest being compounded four times a year.

### **NATIONAL CITY BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS.**

This highly valued and rapidly progressive financial institution, which is one of the best of its capacity in the Northwest, was organized on March 14, 1914, with a capital stock of \$500,000. Its first official staff consisted of H. R. Lyon, president; George F. Orde, C. B. Mills, vice presidents; S. E. Forest, vice-president and cashier. Mr. Orde, prior to his connection with The National City Bank was vice president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis fourteen years.

The officers and directors are now (1914): Officers—H. R. Lyon, president; Geo. F. Orde, vice president; C. B. Mills, vice president; S. E. Forest, vice president and cashier. Directors—S. E. Forest, H. R. Lyon, Geo. F. Orde, Geo. H. Rogers, C. B. Mills, J. S. Mitchell, S. H. Bowman, S. J. Mealey, Douglas

A. Fiske, M. B. Cutter, R. W. Akin, G. H. Heegaard, A. E. Walker, H. S. Helm, Harry B. Waite, Stewart W. Wells.

The bank purchased the fixtures of the Commercial National Bank, which was merged into The National City Bank and is located in the Lumber Exchange. Its capital stock is \$500,000 and its surplus is now \$100,000. It carries deposits amounting to over a million dollars. Its growth has been rapid but steady and wholesome, and its standing in public estimation has been continuous and always well sustained; for it has been wisely managed and all its affairs have been conducted with its own welfare and that of its patrons clearly in view.

Business in this bank was begun at once and the institution is therefore less than one year old.

### THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.

Organized by men of brain, capital, and wholesome enterprise, for the purpose of founding and building up a strong and conservative banking institution, which was to be conducted for the benefit of all whose interests it might have in charge and also for the general and special welfare of the community in which it is located, as far as its opportunities might allow, the German American Bank of Minneapolis has fully carried out the purposes of its founders and has been a great power for good to many business institutions and hosts of people of many classes in the territory subject to its steadily expanding operations.

The bank was opened for business on August 16, 1886. It was organized by Edmund Eichhorn, George Huhn, Henry Winecke, John Heinrich, Anthony Kelly, Robert Pratt, Robert B. Langdon, John C. Oswald, A. H. Linton, A. W. Henkle, John A. Schlener, J. M. Griffith, Henry Doerr and Charles Gluck, with a capital of \$50,000. In 1904 the capital was increased to \$100,000, and in 1910 it was raised to \$200,000. Its present surplus is over \$200,000, and its deposits aggregate \$2,800,000. It is the largest bank in the city of those not centrally located, and its strength and the wisdom of its management are amply demonstrated by the fact that it has regularly paid dividends on its stock, even during the panic period of 1893. Since April, 1905, it has occupied its own Georgia marble front banking house, which is one of the handsomest distinctively banking buildings in Minneapolis.

The directorate of the bank at this time (1914) consists of: Francis A. Gross, president; Charles Gluck and Henry Doerr, vice presidents; George E. Stegner, cashier; Jacob A. Kunz, assistant cashier; and Charles Gluck, J. M. Griffith, Henry Doerr, Arthur E. Eichhorn, Francis A. Gross, I. V. Gedney, Jacob Kunz, Peter J. Scheid, George M. Bleecker, William J. Von der Weyer, George Salzer, Charles J. Swanson, William P. Devereux and William P. Cleator, directors. These gentlemen are all widely and favorably known in the Northwest and many other parts of the country as men of extensive resources, fine business ability and genuine interest in the welfare of their home community and its residents. They

have conducted business enterprises of their own to conspicuous prominence and success, and the qualifications that have made them prosperous and influential in their own affairs are well known to have been applied by them to the management of the business of the bank.

An interesting feature in the history of the German American Bank is the fact that only three men have held the office of president during the twenty-seven years of its existence, and as each has combined a wise conservatism with an enlightened progressiveness, the original policy of the institution has remained unchanged. Edmund Eichhorn held the executive chair in 1886 and 1887. He was succeeded by George Huhn, who filled the office until his death in 1903, when Francis A. Gross was elected to it, and he has held it since. Another executive officer who was known to fame was the late Robert Pratt, who was vice president for a number of years.

The rapid growth of this bank since its opening affords matter for gratification and serious thought. At the close of the first four and a half months of its business the total deposits amounted to \$36,000. Five years later the deposits had increased just ten fold. At this time the terrible panic of 1893 swept over the country, and although the German American Bank weathered the storm with flying colors, it being one of only three in the city which paid dividends during this period, deposits fell off to \$319,000 in 1896. In the next five years, however, the deposits were more than doubled, amounting to \$644,000 in 1901. Public confidence rewarded the concrete expression of financial integrity, and another hundred per cent was added by the end of 1906, when the deposits reached \$1,396,000. Since then the same phenomenal pace forward has been maintained, until now the total has mounted to the lofty altitude of \$2,800,000.

### EAST SIDE STATE BANK.

This enterprising, progressive and highly serviceable fiscal institution was opened for business on October 8, 1906, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Its first directorate was composed of Fred E. Barney, president; F. E. Kenaston and I. Hazlett, vice presidents; Howard Dykman, cashier; and W. E. Satterlee, Robert Jamison, Louis Andersch, E. J. Couper and H. R. Weesner, directors in addition to the officers named above.

Mr. Dykman continued to serve as cashier until May 1, 1907, at which time he resigned and D. L. Case was appointed his successor. F. E. Kenaston was one of the vice presidents until January, 1908, when he also resigned. The present officials and directors (1914) are the following: Fred E. Barney, president; Isaac Hazlett, vice president; D. L. Case, cashier; and these gentlemen, with W. E. Satterlee, Robert Jamison, Louis Andersch, H. R. Weesner, W. C. Johnson, John Schmidler, J. F. Wilcox and S. L. Frazier, directors. C. L. Campbell is assistant cashier.

The bank is under careful and capable management and has made rapid progress. Its capital stock



is still \$100,000, and its deposits now aggregate \$675,000. Its policy is liberal as well as prudent, and it has been of great service to institutions, industrial and other kinds, to individual patrons and to the public generally, in aiding to keep the wheels of progress in motion and promote improvements of all kinds, especially in the section of the city in which

it is located. The men at the head of it, who have control of its affairs, are among the leaders in business on the East Side, and they give to its direction the same careful and judicious attention they bestow on their private affairs, and seek to imbue it with the safe enterprise they use for the furtherance of their own welfare.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT







Thomas L. King

## THOMAS LOWRY.

Back of every considerable enterprise there will invariably be found one man who has builded out of himself the structure which stands as the tangible and obvious result of his life's work—one dominant personality, gifted with vision of the future, faith in accomplishment, power to endure and intelligence to achieve. Behind the Twin City Rapid Transit company of St. Paul and Minneapolis loom ever and will ever loom, in colossal proportions, the form and features of the late Thomas Lowry, the builder and maker of the great enterprise, and through all its history to the present time run the golden threads of his clear foresight, indomitable energy, limitless resourcefulness, keen business acumen and abiding faith.

Mr. Lowry was born in Logan county, Illinois, on February 27, 1843, and died in Minneapolis on February 4, 1909. Into the forty-five years of his manhood he crowded much more of event and achievement than many men of wide renown for large affairs bring forth in much longer periods. And yet he never boasted of what he did or plumed himself over the great results of his work, but ever bore himself modestly as one who merely did what he could to make the most of the opportunities he found or hewed out. He was a man of relishing, irrepressible and unquenchable wit, and this must have come from his ancestry, as doubtless did his energy and persistency, for his father was born in Ireland and his mother in Pennsylvania, so that he combined in himself the versatility and readiness of the Irish race and the sturdiness, firm balance and indomitable industry of the German people. His parents located in Central Illinois in 1834, and were pioneers there.

The early experiences of Mr. Lowry were those common to the sons of farmers on the frontier, in moderate circumstances, plain-living and hard-working founders of new empires. He began his education in the primitive country school of his boyhood, which he attended until he was old enough and sufficiently prepared to enter Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois. In that institution, at the age of seventeen, he began his more extended studies, which he continued until he completed the university course. Then, after a short trip through the West, he became a student of law in the office of Judge Bagby, in Rushville, Illinois, where he remained until his admission to the bar in 1867.

In that year he became a resident of Minneapolis, arriving in the city in July, and opened an office as a lawyer. Two years later he formed a partnership for the practice of law with A. H. Young, which lasted until Mr. Young was elected judge of the Hennepin County Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Lowry continued to practice law until 1873, when his connection with the street railway interests of the city began. For several years previous to that time he had dealt in Minneapolis real estate, and through his activity in this line of business had become interested in a considerable amount of out-lying property. Probably the value of a connecting line to this class of realty turned his attention to what was then a very feeble, doubtful and insignificant project and kindled his ardor in its promotion.

The panic of 1873 had left Minneapolis, in common with all other new Western towns, in a collapsed and discouraged condition. Times were bitterly hard and money was difficult to obtain. Mr. Lowry was poor in purse, but rich in hope and ambition. He saw even then a dim but constantly brightening vision of the city that was to be, and believed that the arduous work of its pioneers must ultimately be

crowned with magnificent success. The street railway service of that time offered a means to the end he aimed at, and with the courage that always characterized him he embraced the opportunity it presented and became vice president of the puny company controlling the infant, awkward and unpromising utility.

Three years later he became president of the company, which was still a struggling and well-nigh bankrupt corporation, meeting its little payrolls with difficulty and having no surplus for extending or improving its equipment and operations. It was then, at the darkest hour in the history of this enterprise, that he resolutely set aside all other employment and opportunity for advancement and determined to give hostages to fortune and hazard all his future on the successful development of the undertaking that had won his faith. From that time to his death he devoted himself almost exclusively to the street railway business.

The story of the decade that followed reads like an industrial romance. Triumphant over almost insurmountable difficulties, involved in a mountain of debt incurred by his corporation, for which he did not hesitate to make himself personally liable, this modern Hercules cast all fear to the winds, and with an optimism that was heroic stubbornly fought his way toward the end which he had in view—the completion of the system, its establishment on a firm and enduring basis, and a public service that should be unsurpassed by anything in the country.

His confidence in the future greatness of Minneapolis never faltered for a moment. He did not simply believe, he knew that it was to be a great city, and in that greatness he felt assured the success of his undertaking would lie. So he worked on courageously, not alone for himself, but for his city and its residents as well. There was no movement for the up-building of the place that he did not aid; no project for its enlargement or beautification that he did not encourage by his praise and his purse; no laudable private or public charity to the appeal of which he turned a deaf ear, or gave slight or indifferent attention.

As Mr. Lowry hoped so he labored, with indomitable, unconquerable will. No discouragement could quench his gaiety, no obstacle darken the transcendent optimism of his nature. The great task of financing his enterprise, which might have daunted a less courageous soul, only served to inspire him with intensified zeal and vigor. He had both faith in the future and patience in the present. To build, equip and operate a transportation system; to accommodate the shifting and growing necessities of a rapidly widening area; to abandon one motive power after another as the improvements demanded; to construct in advance of the population and wait for the traffic to slowly follow—these were elements in the problem he had to solve, and they required the supply of a constantly increasing stream of money and the resources to withstand long intervals of unremunerative operation.

In 1886, Mr. Lowry's foresight, already justified by actual results, led him to conceive and execute the brilliant plan of bringing the street railways of Minneapolis and St. Paul under one control and management. This resulted in the formation of the Twin City Rapid Transit company. The advantages which have accrued to the residents of both cities by reason of this consolidation are today so obvious that it is unnecessary to recount them, and it is doubtful if that could be done in absolute fulness.

On January 11, 1892, the citizens of Minneapolis and St.

Paul united in a fine tribute to the man whose courage and foresight had given them a system of electric transportation as nearly perfect as it was possible to devise. The testimonial took the form of a reception and banquet, and was given at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, a hostelry in the production of which he was a very potential factor. On this occasion the Governor of the state presided, and Mr. Lowry's fellow citizens and friends bore ample testimony in sincere and eloquent words to the regard in which they held him and the value of the service he had rendered to the two communities. He had done his part for them with admirable success. They showed him that they appreciated it by a demonstration as fervent and commendatory as they were able to make it.

While Mr. Lowry lived to see his confidence in the future of his city fully justified, and the establishment of his enterprise practically completed, it was not given him to remain long in the satisfaction which the fulfillment of his hopeful projects brought him. To the very end his was to be a life of struggle, and when the great difficulties already referred to had been overcome, he found himself confronted with another battle, which was to be his last on earth. This was an unequal contest with a long standing ailment, which had persistently attended him during the greater part of his life, but which he had held in abeyance by sheer force of will through the years of his great and long continued activity.

The heroic battler met this final enemy with his customary courage and fortitude. Conditions which might well have overwhelmed a less gallant soul, did not terrify him. He manfully summoned every energy to combat disease, bore his sufferings patiently, and when, after a most extraordinary and prolonged defense, he finally surrendered to the inevitable, he died as he had lived, calmly, bravely and hopefully. The news of his death was received with sincere sorrow; not only throughout the city in which he had lived so long and to which he was so loyally attached, but in other cities East and West, and wherever he was well known. There was sorrow not alone in the homes of the rich, but in humble habitations, the dwellings of the poor, where Mr. Lowry's unostentatious and unfailing generosity had shown him to be a man who was good to the needy and the oppressed.

Thomas Lowry was a real man. Rising above limitations imposed on him by his early and obscure environment, by poverty and by physical ailment, he lived fully up to his opportunities in life and made the most of them. He made a record, too, for great kindness, tolerance and benevolence. He had no words of condemnation for the unfortunate. Even for the vicious he favored pity and pardon rather than punishment. He walked humbly himself, and his charity for others was unlimited. Above all he was an optimist, always firm in his faith and ready to believe the best of both men and things, and he lived, not for himself alone, but for others as well.

He had in him the stuff of which true greatness is made, and showed it repeatedly in the intrepidity of his ventures, the loftiness and loyalty of his faith, and the gallantry with which he led many a forlorn hope to ultimate victory. He showed it also in the utter absence of ruthlessness by which his career was marked. He never built upon the ruin of others, nor did he seek to gain selfish advantage from the mistakes of those who failed. On the contrary, he was always willing to help the tottering, if it was within his power and proper under the circumstances to do so.

Mr. Lowry was married on December 14, 1870, to Miss Beatrice M. Goodrich, the daughter of Dr. C. G. Goodrich, at that time a leading Minneapolis physician. Two daughters and one son were born of the union. Horace Lowry, the son, has taken his father's place, in large measure, in the business the latter had in hand when he died, and is endeavoring to conduct every enterprise he is connected with according to his parent's lofty standards.

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#### JOSEPH ALLEN.

Joseph Allen, agent for the Holmes & Holloway Coal company and a member of the board of city park commissioners, is a native of Ireland, born in the county Armagh, May 19, 1866. As a lad he was employed in a bakery and confectionery shop in the city of Belfast. After spending seven years there, at the age of eighteen he came to the United States, arriving in New York city with his financial resources limited to ten cents. Having read of the opportunities offered by the prosperous farming districts of Iowa he set out for that place, compelled to delay the expenses of the trip by working enroute. At the end of fifteen days he reached Howard county, Iowa, and secured a position with an importer and shipper of fine stock as manager of his large stock farm. He spent several profitable years here, investing in stock and accumulating a neat capital and then returned to the old country for a short time. He came back to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in the Erie City Iron works for two years. His first position was as a common workman, but his services were soon recognized by promotion and at the end of a few months he was made foreman of the foundry department. At the end of two years he was offered the superintendency of the Port Townsend Nail Manufacturing company whose machinery was made in the iron works where he was employed. He accepted the position and purchased transportation for Port Townsend, Washington. Mr. Allen had always retained an interest in Minneapolis since his youth when he had become familiar with the name through the use of Minneapolis flour in the Belfast bakery, and he took the opportunity on his way to Washington to visit the city with the result that he resigned his position with the western company and became a citizen of Minneapolis. In 1891 he was a street car conductor on the Fourth avenue line, receiving for his services eighteen cents an hour. At the end of two years he purchased a team which he used for a time on grading and sodding contracts. He then realized the materialization of his plans, making an independent venture into the commercial world as a coal dealer and continued in this successful enterprise for several years when at the organization of the Holmes-Holloway company he accepted his present position as agent and manager of the yards which are located at 2916 Nicollet avenue. He has been a member of the park board since January, 1913, and is a member of the finance committee and of the committees on privilege and purchases. In the administration of the board he advocates the policy of improving the present property rather than extending the purchases. Mr. Allen assumed the duties and privileges of citizenship in this country while residing at Erie, Pennsylvania, and as a member of the Republican party has been actively associated with political affairs, serving as chairman of the Eighth ward Republican association



for twelve years. He is chairman of the county committee of the Progressive party and takes a keen interest in the political questions of the day. He has been notably associated with the interests of the commercial organizations of the city, participating in their organization and their efforts for the public good. He was one of the leading promoters of the West Side Commercial club, securing its first membership and through his energetic service as chairman of the building committee the club secured its present attractive quarters on Lake street. In January, 1913, his assistance was solicited in the organization of the Calhoun Commercial club and he was tendered the office of chairman. Although in existence but a few months this club has already rendered marked service in securing new and improved service on Lake street and a twenty foot boulevard on Thirty-first street between Pleasant and Hennepin avenues. Mr. Allen is a prominent member of the Masonic order in the Hennepin lodge. Ark chapter, is a Knight Templar and a member of the Mounted Commandery. He was married in 1894 to Miss Sophia Berg of Minneapolis. Three children have been born to this union, Crawford, Lockart and Sophia.

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#### JOHN W. ALLAN.

John W. Allan is a native of Massachusetts, born at Hyde Park, a suburb of Boston, March 16, 1861. His uncle, Mr. Albert L. Russell, was a lumber manufacturer in Minneapolis and in 1876 Mr. Allan joined him there and a year later accompanied him in his removal to Chicago. He remained in that city for the next few years, attending school and assisting his uncle in the lumber business during the vacation periods. He spent the year of 1880 in Minneapolis and then became superintendent of a manufacturing plant engaged in the construction of fire apparatus in the east. He became an expert in this line and after four years, returned to Minneapolis as superintendent of a similar factory and subsequently operated another plant on the east side of the city. When the fire department repair shops were installed by the city he was placed in charge of the work and for ten years held this position, he gave the city the benefit of his extensive knowledge of fire fighting machines. During this time he designed and built a great deal of new apparatus for the local department, including chemical engines, wagons and trucks and invented a number of engine improvements. In April, 1898, he became secretary of the Minnesota & Alaska Development company. Mr. E. R. Beeman was president of this company which owned two steamboats that covered the route from Seattle and up the Yukon river. Mr. Allan spent two summers as engineer on the "Minneapolis" navigating the northern waters. He made the run from St. Michaels at the mouth of the Yukon to the head of the Kinakuk river, a trip that covers 2000 miles and ends in the arctic circle. He made other memorable trips as engineer of the "Luella", which sailed ninety miles above Arctic City on its first voyage and established the head of navigation. For several years after his return, Mr. Allan engaged in general engineering work. In 1905 when the office of smoke inspector was created he was one of nine competitors in the examination for the position, and here his years of experience and well known efficiency easily marked him as the man for the place. At the end of his first term of office he declined the reappointment and

spent the next two years as a salesman for mechanical supplies and also engaged in the construction of steam plants. In 1909 he accepted the appointment of smoke inspector which was again offered him and with an increased salary. He has been a valued member of the park board for nine years. Mr. Allan is a Knight Templar and a Shriner. His marriage to Miss Nellie A. Haughey of Bloomington, Minn., occurred in 1892.

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#### HOWARD STRICKLAND ABBOTT.

Born, reared and educated in Minnesota, both in his youth and throughout his manhood to the present time Howard Strickland Abbott has dignified and adorned the citizenship of the state and creditably kept up the record of his distinguished ancestry and near relations. His father, Rev. Abiel Howard Abbott, a Methodist clergyman of renown, was related directly or by marriage to Oliver Ellsworth, the third Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; former President Ulysses S. Grant; the distinguished authors, John S. C. and Jacob Abbott; the prominent lawyers Austin and Benjamin V. Abbott; Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook Magazine; Bishop Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts of the Protestant Episcopal church; Albert L. Lowell, at this time (1914) president of Harvard University, and Ezra Abbott, the noted biblical scholar, besides other persons prominent and widely renowned.

The paternal grandmother belonged to the famous Townshend family, the elder branch of which remained in England and there produced such men as Charles Townshend, prime minister, and the other Charles Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer, during the years preceding the American Revolution. On his mother's, the Strickland, side of the house Mr. Abbott can trace his ancestry directly back to Sir Thomas Strickland of Sizerg castle, Westmoreland county, England.

Howard Strickland Abbott was born on September 15, 1863, at Farmington, Minnesota, a son of Rev. Abiel Howard and Mary Ellen (Strickland) Abbott. His early life was passed in Minnesota, and at the Minneapolis Academy he was prepared for the State University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Literature in 1885. He showed a tendency to authorship in early life, and during his years at the University was managing editor of the Ariel and also of the Junior Annual for 1884, which were University publications, and his work on them gave abundant promise of the elevation he has since reached and the reputation he has since won as an author.

Literature was, however, only a pastime with him, his more serious business being the legal profession, for which he was prepared by diligent and thoughtful study, and to which he was admitted by oral examination in the supreme court of Minnesota in April, 1887. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and before the end of his first year in it was appointed assistant general solicitor of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Soo Line Railroad companies, a position in which he served them well and wisely for three years, from 1887 to 1890.

Mr. Abbott was also secretary of the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad from 1888 to 1890; attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from 1890 to 1897; special master in chancery in connection with the Union Pacific re-

ceiverships from 1897 to 1901; master in chancery of the United States Court in Minnesota from 1897 to date; and has been lecturer on private and public corporations and civil law in the Law School of the University of Minnesota since 1898, filling all these positions with great credit to himself and pronounced advantage to the institutions he served and the interests he had in charge in connection with each of them.

It is easy to see that Mr. Abbott's professional career has been a very busy and fruitful one. But it has not included all his work. He has written a number of books and in them has realized his early promise as a writer, although his achievements in this line have been almost wholly within the boundaries of his profession. Among them are case books on public and private corporations; "Notes, Authorities and Deductions on Corporations," which ran easily through two editions; "Public Corporations," one volume; "Abbott's Elliott on Private Corporations," one volume; "The Law of Public Securities," one volume; "The Elements of the Law of Private Corporations," one volume, and "The Law of Municipal Corporations," three volumes.

The work last named, from its publication in 1906 has been considered the standard and leading text book on the subject it treats of. It is widely cited as an authority by courts in all parts of the country, and has received the highest encomiums from eminent judges and lawyers for its style, analytical argument, thorough grasp of the topics discussed, and its scholarly treatment of the subject matter. The books are all, however, exhaustive and comprehensive as to the subjects elucidated in them, elevated in tone and terse and vigorous in diction.

In his political affiliation Mr. Abbott is a Republican, but he has never been an active partisan, and never has he sought or desired a political office. His religious connection is with the Protestant Episcopalians, among whom he holds his membership in St. Mark's church, Minneapolis, of which he has been a vestryman since 1900. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the diocese of Minnesota in his denomination. Socially he is a member of the Minneapolis and Minikahda clubs and the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity. In business relations outside of his profession he is one of the directors of the Minneapolis Trust company, and in his profession he is an active member of the American Bar Association and the Minnesota State Bar Association. From 1905 to 1911 he was the Minnesota commissioner on Uniform Legislation of the American Bar Association.

On June 29, 1898, Mr. Abbott was united in marriage with Miss Mary Louise Johnson of Racine, Wisconsin, who is a direct descendant, on her mother's side, of Thomas Welles, for many years Colonial governor of Connecticut and one of the courageous men who took part in the Charter Oak episode, which immortalized a tree, Captain Wadsworth, the chief factor in it, and everybody who was connected with it. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott have two children, their daughter Emily Louise, who was born on October 22, 1900, and their son Howard Johnson, whose life began on January 24, 1904.

#### HON. JOHN SARGENT PILLSBURY.

The strong, true men of a people are always public benefactors. Their usefulness in the immediate and specific labors

they perform can be defined by metes and bounds. The good they do through the forces they put in motion and through the inspiration of their presence and example is immeasurable by any finite gauge or standard of value. The death of any one of such men, even though he be, at the time of his final summons, full of years and of honors, is a public calamity, because by it the country loses not only his active energy, but the stimulus and fecundating power of his personal influence. There is, however, some compensation for this loss in the value and memory of his services, the effect of his example and the continuing fruitfulness of the activities he quickened into life.

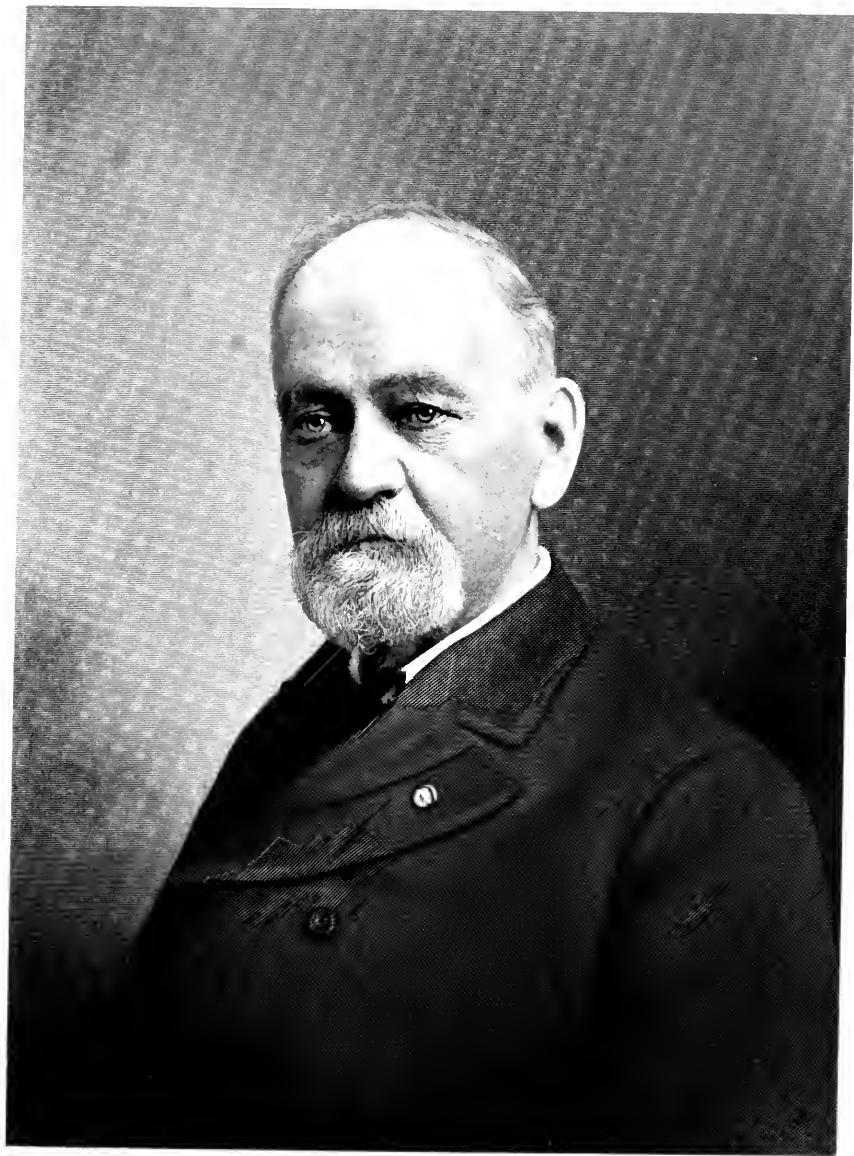
The late John Sargent Pillsbury, three times governor of Minnesota, for nearly fifty years one of the leading business men and civic forces of Minneapolis, and for long one of the greatest potencies in progress and development in this part of the country, was a man of this character. His name still shines in large and luminous phrase from such a height in local estimation as proves it to have been a talisman of the rarest value here, and it spread its light so far as to have attracted the attention of nearly all parts of the civilized world.

To epitomize his life, character and achievements within the limits which this work allows is impossible to mortal utterance. The stalwart proportions of his living presence are vividly realized by the void made by his death. But less than most men intellectually his equal and his match in business capacity does he need the voice of eulogy. The clearness of his purposes, the soundness of his judgment, his ample sweep of vision, his tireless activity, his indomitable will, his great achievements, his unbending uprightness, and withal his large and most ostentatious benevolence, have all impressed "the very age and body of the time," making his life a force that cannot die, and continuing it in widening waves of benefaction even though he passed away himself some twelve years ago.

Governor Pillsbury was born at Sutton, Merrimac county, New Hampshire, on July 29, 1828, and was the son of John and Susan (Wadleigh) Pillsbury, descendants of early Puritan stock in New England. The progenitor of the American branch of the family on the father's side was Joshua (Hudson says William) Pillsbury, who came from England to this country in 1640 and settled on a grant of land given him by the Mother Country near Newburyport, Massachusetts, a portion of which is still held by some of his descendants. One of the descendants of this God-fearing emigrant from the land of his fathers removed to Sutton in 1790 and founded the New Hampshire branch of the family, and since then succeeding generations of the household have won distinction in many walks of life in various sections of the country.

Mr. Pillsbury's father was a manufacturer and long potent in local and state affairs in New Hampshire. The son had no special advantages. He received a limited education at the village school, which was primitive in character and narrow in range. Early in life he entered a printing establishment to learn the trade, but soon afterward found his taste much more inclined to mercantile life and became a clerk in the store of his older brother, George A. Pillsbury, who afterward became prominent in Minneapolis, and a sketch of whom will be found in this volume.

The dawning ambition within him for a business and career of his own soon broadened, however, into a commanding force, and he quit his brother's store and formed a business partner-



*J. S. Pillsbury*



ship with Walter Harriman, who later became governor of New Hampshire. After the dissolution of this partnership the future governor of this Northern star in the diadem of American empire removed to Concord, the capital of New Hampshire, and there engaged in a business which he conducted for two years.

By the end of that period his imagination had been quickened and his appetite for adventure and large exploits had been intensified by suggestions of the great opportunities for business in the great Northwest, and in 1853 he started on a prospecting tour to and through the region which had sung to his fancy in a voice so melodious and persuasive. The facilities for travel west of the Alleghenies were at that time limited and primitive, and embodied considerable hardship and privation. Railroads extended far in the wake of the setting sun, it is true, but they were few in number and crude in equipment and sparse in accommodations. Beyond them horseback, the stage coach and the lake and river boats were the only means of transportation. The slowness of progress and lack of comfort incident to these conditions would now be intolerable, but in that day were only necessary incidents to a long journey and the facilities available were even thought to mark a high state of advanced development in science and art and were highly commended.

Mr. Pillsbury accepted what he could command with complacency, and even found pleasure in the prospect of his speedy arrival in the land of promise, enduring patiently and cheerfully what was really very trying. The records at hand give no account of his journey, its deprivations and discomforts, nor do they mention any of the incidents of his trip—the changing scenes of nature which brightened his eyes, the awakening greatness of the country which quickened his pulse, or the thrilling adventures which gave spice to his experiences and made every fiber of his being throb through the daring which possessed him.

The hardy adventurer reached St. Anthony, now Minneapolis, in June, 1855, and at once was impressed with its great possibilities for business. He determined to make it his future home, and, in company with George F. Cross and Woodbury Fisk, opened a hardware store. The business prospered for a time, but the failure of many "wild cat" banks in the panic of 1857 and a fire loss of \$48,000 the same year not only wiped out all his accumulations, but left him with a heavy burden of debt on his shoulders. He was, however, of heroic mold in spirit and reorganized the business. He also paid the firm's debts and continued his retail hardware operations until 1875, when he founded the wholesale hardware establishment, which still exists and is the largest in the Northwest. From that date to his death he gave his attention also to the milling and industry and other lines of trade, in each of which he was the controlling and moving spirit. He began milling in association with his nephew, Charles A. Pillsbury, under the firm name of C. A. Pillsbury & Company, which in time became the greatest flour manufacturing enterprise in the world, and still occupies that imperial rank.

The lumber industry in this section early arrested the attention of Mr. Pillsbury and he soon began dealing extensively in pine lumber. Under his vigorous and progressive management the lumber business he started in a few years became one of the leaders in the line and opened the way to the great success of many other men of ability in this industry, among them Charles A. Smith. Later he became largely interested in the railroads of this state and a director of the Minneapolis

& St. Louis and "Soo" roads, and assisted vastly in their development and progress. He was also a director of several banks and of the Stock Yards company, and for all of these, too, he was an inspiration for advancement and an impenetrable bulwark of defense.

This is in brief the record of Governor Pillsbury's business achievements, and is that of a remarkable mercantile and industrial career. But great as was that career it pales into insignificance, or at least shrinks into much smaller proportions, in an estimate of his life, in comparison with other great things he did, some of which he began even before he was fixed on a firm business basis. He began at a very early period during his residence in this state to take a most earnest and helpful interest in the University of Minnesota. This institution was no more than a name at the time of his arrival here. In 1856 a building was begun, but the plans were injudicious and the panic of 1857 stopped the work of construction. The university was endowed by a congressional land grant, but had no other resources, and this grant was in great danger of being lost through the foreclosure of a mortgage of \$100,000 on the campus and unfinished building.

In this emergency the great man's greatness became manifest and the saving power of the situation. In 1863 he was appointed a regent of the University, and soon afterward was elected a member of the state senate. While in that body he had a law passed placing the affairs of the institution in charge of a board of three regents with full power to adjust its affairs according to their best judgment and as if the University were their own. Such unlimited authority has seldom if ever elsewhere been given to a public board. But the situation was critical and called for unusual and heroic measures. Great as was the governor's reputation for resourcefulness and business capacity, everybody predicted his failure here.

But his hand was skillful, his will was iron and his persistence considered no defeat. His determined soul laughed at impossibilities and cried "It shall be done!" He began his adjustment of the claims against the property. The lands he had to offer were inaccessible, but he sold them. With the cash thus received he compromised claims on the best terms he could. He rode thousands of miles through a new country hunting up creditors and purchasers and lands to sell to them. He traveled to the East for aid, and the burden of his correspondence in this connection was enormous. But he accomplished the mighty work he had undertaken, and at the end of four years was able to announce that the University was free from debt, with its campus and building intact and 32,000 acres of its endowment of 46,000 still in its possession without incumbrance on any part of the property.

Following this great achievement the University was reorganized, the neglected building was completed, a faculty was engaged, and the real work for which the institution was founded was begun. Mr. Pillsbury continued to serve as one of its regents until his death on October 18, 1901, his service in this capacity covering a period of thirty-eight years, and throughout this long period he was the financial guide and guardian of the institution. In his service of thirteen years in the state senate he was able to accomplish much in securing appropriations, and he was also the man who brought about the consolidation of the land grants made directly to the University and that given for the purpose of agricultural education and experiment work.

Notwithstanding his successful work for the institution there was often a plentiful lack of dollars for current ex-

penses and other needs. But by this time Mr. Pillsbury had become a man of wealth, and his means were always at the disposal of this child of his fond parentage and devoted affection. When the experimental farm was needed in connection with the University and there was no money for the purchase of one, he advanced the \$8,500 required. The land then bought was afterward sold for \$150,000 and the proceeds were used in securing the present University farm. Then, in 1889, "The Father of the University," as he has been called since his connection with the institution began, quietly handed the board of regents \$150,000 for the erection of a much needed science hall, which was called Pillsbury Hall.

In addition to all this he gave to the affairs of the institution his own time, strength and capacity freely and continuously. A very conservative estimate made by his friends is that he devoted one-fourth of his time during the thirty-eight years of his service as regent to the University. This means that ten years of actual time were taken from his business and other pursuits in caring for the educational institution which he saved from ruin and built up to greatness. His life-long services to it were recognized in 1900 by the erection of a life-size statue of him on the campus.

A man of such intense patriotism and devotion to his country, locally and generally, as was Mr. Pillsbury could scarcely be kept out of the political activities around him. In his earlier years, and, indeed, until late in life, when his activities began to abate in business and everything else except the Minnesota University, the governor was in almost constant political service. In 1858, before the end of the year in which he arrived at St. Anthony, he was elected to the city council for six years. The cloud of the Civil war was then deepening over the country, and long before the end of his term it burst with all its fury over our unhappy land and he turned aside from every other engagement, as far as necessary, to assist in organizing the First, Second and Third Minnesota regiments for service in defense of the Union. A year later, when the outbreak of the Indians in this state brought about such a terrible condition of affairs for our people, he aided in raising a mounted company for service against them.

The door for his progress in civil and political affairs by this time was open wide, and at the end of his term in the city council of St. Anthony he was elected to the state senate, and in that high forum he continued to be one of the leading and most forceful agencies in promoting the welfare of the people of the whole state for an almost unbroken period of thirteen years. During his tenure of the office of senator so amply did he demonstrate his broad, comprehensive and accurate knowledge of public affairs and his ability for administering them for the best interests of the commonwealth that in 1875 he was nominated and elected governor of the state without any of the usual accompaniments of candidacy and canvass. He was re-elected in 1877 and again in 1879, and could have been in 1881 had he not positively refused to serve again.

The period during which he was at the helm of the ship of state was a very troublesome one, and Governor Pillsbury was called upon to deal with more problems of momentous importance and diverse bearings than have confronted and tried the mettle of any other governor of this state. When he assumed the office the "grasshopper plague" was in full force, and he had to deal with it vigorously and immediately. With characteristic public spirit and self-sacrifice he went personally to the scene of the calamity, investigated its ex-

tent and the condition of the sufferers, and from his own means furnished relief in many cases. He then returned to the state capital and urged remedial legislation with such force as to secure prompt and effective means for the aid of the people afflicted and the destruction of the pests. Then came the destruction of the state capital and the principal insane hospital of the state by fire; and just before the end of his executive control of the state's interests he was called upon to organize relief for the town of New Ulm, which was destroyed by a tornado.

While he was governor Mr. Pillsbury also recommended and secured the passage of some of the best laws we have. Among these were acts providing for a public examiner, a state high school board and biennial sessions of the legislature. In addition he had an unusual number of appointments to make to important public offices. These included justices of the supreme and district courts and many other officials on whom rested the greatest and gravest responsibilities and whose duties were of the most momentous character.

The crowning glory of his official career, however, was his triumph in removing from the name of Minnesota the stain of repudiation. Unwise legislation in the early fifties had led to the issue of over two million dollars' worth of bonds for the encouragement of railroad building in the state. The panic of 1857 prevented the completion of the railroads contemplated, and so exasperated were the people by the status of affairs in this connection that they voted to refuse payment of the debt and redemption of the bonds. The governor, in his first message to the legislature, urged the discharge of these obligations; and, although he met with indifference generally, and with violent opposition in some quarters, he continued to demand that the honor of the state be preserved. After overcoming the most tremendous obstacles in legislation and legal entanglements he had the enjoyment of his greatest triumph in seeing the blot wholly and forever wiped out.

In the foregoing paragraphs the great work of Governor Pillsbury in helping to build up the educational, industrial, commercial and general business interests of this city and state, and his personal trials and triumphs in connection with them, have been set forth with some fullness of detail. His services when the integrity of the Union was threatened by armed resistance and when the savage fury of the Indians became destructive, showing itself in butchery and flames, have been mentioned. His long, brilliant and most useful official career has been briefly outlined. But no pen can tell of his private benevolence, for of that there is no record, and he never intended that much of it should be known. Enough has come to light, however, to show that it must have been as imperial in magnitude as it was unostentatious in bestowal. In this exercise of his goodness he strictly obeyed the injunction of the Scriptures, not letting his left hand know what his right hand did. His public benefactions are, however, well known and worthy of mention, especially for their princely munificence and the elevated and noble purposes for which they were intended. His gift of \$150,000 to the University has already been mentioned. In addition to this he gave to Minneapolis an endowment of \$100,000 for the Home for Aged Women and Children. He also provided a home for young women working for small salaries, which he erected and furnished at a cost of \$25,000, and which was named in honor of his wife the "Mahala Fisk Pillsbury Home." In addition he started a beautiful library building, put up at an outlay of \$75,000, and especially intended for the use of the residents

of the "East Side." This was not completed at the time of his death, but his heirs carried his wishes into full effect with regard to it, and it is known as "Pillsbury Library." These are the most conspicuous of his bountiful donations in the city of his home, but there are others of less note.

Governor Pillsbury was married on November 3, 1856, to Miss Mahala Fisk, a daughter of Captain John Fisk, who came from England in 1837 and located at Windon, Massachusetts. Four children were born of the union: Addie, who became the wife of Charles M. Webster; Susan, who married Fred B. Snyder; Sarah Belle, who is now Mrs. Edward C. Gale; and Alfred Fiske Pillsbury. Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Snyder died a number of years ago. Alfred F. Pillsbury has succeeded to many of the business interests and responsibilities of his father. He is president of the Minneapolis Union Elevator company and the St. Anthony Fall Water Power company. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Pillsbury Flour Mills company.

Governor Pillsbury's death occurred on October 18, 1901. For many years he was a regular attendant of the Congregational church and a liberal contributor to its support. But his bounty to churches was not limited to this sect. He gave freely to all, and was liberal as well to every public charity and aided in promoting every worthy undertaking in his community in which the welfare of the people, or any considerable part of them, was involved. The story of this great man's life may be fitly epitomized in Hamlet's description of his father:

"He was a Man. Take him for all in all,  
We shall not look upon his like again."

#### JAMES CURRIER ANDREWS.

James Currier Andrews, assistant manager of the Pillsbury Flour Mills and prominently identified with the commercial interests of the city, was born at Concord, New Hampshire, October 6, 1867, the son of William G. and Lucinda J. (Currier) Andrews. Thomas F. and George H. Andrews, brothers of his father, were pioneer settlers of Minneapolis and in 1900 his parents removed to this city, where the death of the father occurred three years ago. James C. Andrews attended the public schools of Boston and completed his high school course in Manchester, N. H., in 1885. Subsequently he spent one year in Marietta College in Ohio. In 1888 he came to Minneapolis and in October of that year entered the employ of the Pillsbury company as office boy. His marked efficiency and quiet perseverance were speedily recognized by promotion and he was advanced to the shipping department and in 1903 was appointed traffic manager. From the position of head of this department, he was promoted to assistant manager of the company, and since 1909 has served in that capacity. Mr. Andrews is extensively connected with the business interests of the city and notably associated with its commercial organizations. He is president and major stockholder in the Brunswick Investment company which erected and owns one of the finest hotel buildings in the city and is president of the Andrews Hotel company, which operates the hotel. He is a director of the Metropolitan bank and secretary and treasurer and an original stockholder of the Despatch Laundry company. He is chairman of the transportation committee of the chamber of commerce

and in 1912 was elected chairman of the traffic division of the Civic and Commerce association, in which organization he holds the office of second vice president. In 1889 he enlisted in Company I, Minnesota National Guard, as a private and during his several years of service in this company rose to the rank of lieutenant. He was made adjutant of the First regiment and resigned his commission in 1898. He was married in 1895 to Miss Harriet L. Blake, daughter of Edwin W. and Sarah A. Blake of Manchester, N. H. Mr. Andrews and his wife are attendants of the Trinity Baptist church. Mr. Andrews finds his favorite recreation in out-of-door sports and is an ardent fisherman and hunter. He is a member of the Minneapolis, Minkahda and Auto clubs, and a charter member of the Commercial club. His fraternal affiliations are with the Elk lodge.

#### HEZEKIAH S. ATWOOD.

Hezekiah S. Atwood was a pioneer who came to this locality at twenty-six and died in the new settlement in the wilderness at the early age of thirty-five, having made a mark in local history that endures. He was born in England, and as a boy, was brought by his parents to Nova Scotia, where he was reared and educated. At the age of twenty-one we find him at Southington, Connecticut, where he learned the machinist trade. In the spring of 1849 he came by boat to St. Paul and by stage to St. Anthony, crossing the river by ferry.

Calvin Tuttle, a brother of Mrs. Atwood, and Colonel Stevens were the only residents on the West Side, and, in company with Mr. Tuttle, he built the first little saw mill on the west bank of the river. Some time afterward he built a saw mill on Minnehaha creek below the falls for Ard. Godfrey, and in 1854 went to Minnetonka and built a mill which he continued to operate until his death. He had hardwood logs cut on the upper lake and floated down the lake and creek to the mill, where he had built a dam. He made chairs, bedsteads and other furniture, his plant being equipped with lathes, a paint shop and other adjuncts. The business was beginning to expand and become profitable when the proprietor's death occurred March 11, 1857, the result of exposure after falling into the lake when buying logs. Obligated to remain for hours in wet clothing, severe cold and pneumonia resulted. He succeeded in having a postoffice established, and his mill afforded employment to the citizens. For some time business done at Minnetonka exceeded that of Minneapolis. Indians were plentiful at Minnetonka, often bringing their wounded braves there after battles with other tribes at Shakopee.

Mr. Atwood was married in Connecticut in 1845 to Abbie Tuttle, who survived him twenty-five years, dying in the early eighties at the age of fifty-seven. She married John Richardson of Richfield, and their son, George Richardson, is still a resident of that town. The Atwood children were three daughters. Jennie, in 1868, married the late James Pratt. Ella is the wife of Frank Willson, of Edina, a sketch of whom appears on another page. Emma is the wife of Perry Gilmore, who died in 1913.

JAMES PRATT, who was born in Maine in 1854, came at the age of ten to Minneapolis with his parents, Job and Mary (Chesley) Pratt, who pre-empted land in what is now St.

Louis Park. But they afterward sold this and resided in Minneapolis, where the father died about 1879, having survived his wife a number of years. Their children were Chesley, Jay, Olivia and James, Jay being the only survivor and a resident of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee. All three sons were Union soldiers, Chesley and James being members of Company D, Sixth Regiment, and Jay in the Cavalry. Chesley died soon after the war from results of hardship and exposure. James's health was permanently impaired by his three years of service. Olivia married Joseph Hamilton of St. Louis Park and died young, leaving one child, Chesley Hamilton, who was sheriff of Hennepin county, and who died suddenly in middle age.

Mr. Pratt was a grocer, later building apartment houses for sale, being so engaged for about twenty years and erecting about forty apartment and residence structures. He put up twelve flat buildings on Lyndale avenue alone, owning several at his death. He died October 13, 1913, in the home at 2508 Hennepin avenue, in which he had lived for eight years.

Prohibition appealed strongly to Mr. Pratt, and he became an ardent advocate of it, and was proud that the Eighth ward has always been "dry." He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, his grocery store being opposite the first fire house, and his old grocery horse generally led the company to a fire. He was an active worker in what is now the Joyce Methodist Episcopal church, long a member of its board of trustees and prominent in its missions and works of benevolence. He was a close student, of extensive reading, and warmly attached to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt had six children. Ernest C. is a fuel dealer and member of the school board. Ella V., who was educated at the State Normal School, is a teacher in the Madison school. Burton A. is connected with the Chicago Telephone company. Clyde is a contractor and builder. Harold F. died at the age of seventeen, and Bernice I. is a stenographer and bookkeeper. Mrs. Pratt is a zealous worker in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Ladies' Aid Society, the Lincoln Circle, missionary interests, and in connection with many other agencies engaged in uplift and improvement work.

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#### CHARLES M. AMSDEN.

Mr. Amsden was born in Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois, on April 12, 1849, and is a son of Noah C. and Sarah S. (Hulbert) Amsden, natives of the state of New York, who came to Illinois in 1846. The son was educated in the public schools of Dubuque, Iowa, and began his illustrious and successful business career as a general merchant at Lemars in that state. From 1873 to 1879 he was connected with the Singer Manufacturing company in Louisville, Kentucky, and was successfully occupied in helping to expand its business and add to its prosperity and importance.

But he felt an increasing inclination to dwell in a more northern climate and a region farther removed from the centers of civilization in the East, to enjoy the wider range and broader and better opportunities to be found in the undeveloped West. So in 1879 he came to Minneapolis to live and engage in business. Soon after his arrival in this city he became associated with Messrs. Pillsbury & Hulbert in the

grain elevator enterprise, with which he was connected until he retired from business altogether.

In 1882 this firm was incorporated under the name of the Pillsbury & Hulbert Elevator company, at which time Mr. Amsden became a member of it. When Mr. Hulbert sold his interest in the company its name was again changed, and then became the Minneapolis & Northern Elevator company. This was in 1885, and a little while afterward, in 1889, an English syndicate bought the Pillsbury mills, and the company disposed of all its holdings, but Mr. Amsden continued in charge as president and general manager until August, 1908. The line was then leased for two years to Mr. Amsden, and in 1910 Mr. Amsden retired from connection with it. It owned 100 elevators in Minnesota and North Dakota, and carried on a very extensive, active and profitable business. Mr. Amsden's fine business capacity, excellent judgment and wide sweep of vision enabled him to see, seize and make the most of every opportunity for its advantage and the extension of its operations, and he built its business up to very large proportions and made it very fruitful in prompt and abundant returns for the money invested in it.

The trade of this company was very large, as has been indicated, and its demands upon the time and energies of its president and manager were very numerous and exacting. Nevertheless, he found opportunity to give attention to other enterprises and help to make them successful also. He was a charter member of the directorate of the Swedish-American Bank when it was founded in 1888, and remained on the board until the bank was absorbed by the Northwestern National. He is a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Minneapolis club, serving as president of the latter in 1898. He still holds his membership in that club, and in addition belongs to the Interlachen, Minkahda and Lafayette clubs.

While he is not an active partisan and has never held or desired a public office of any kind, Mr. Amsden believes firmly in the principles and theories of government proclaimed by the Republican party, and supports that organization in all state and national elections. In local affairs he considers first and only the good of his community and the welfare of its residents, and seeks always to advance them in all his public declarations and acts, although he is modest and unostentatious in doing so.

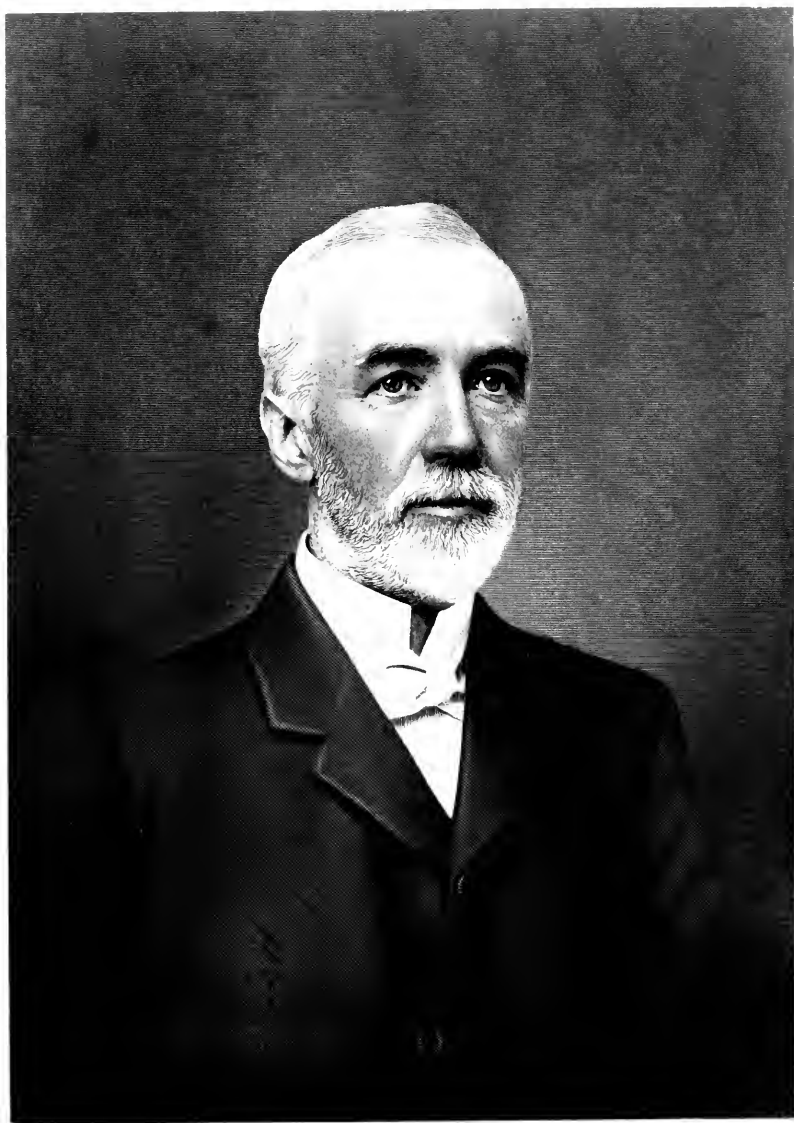
Like most other men born and reared in the West and moved by its invigorating inspirations, Mr. Amsden is fond of outdoor life. He finds great enjoyment, profitable recreation and full relief from business cares in horseback riding, and is a devotee of that form of pleasure and improvement. In all the relations of life he is thoroughly upright and straightforward, and in social relations he is a very genial, companionable and entertaining gentleman.

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#### WILLIAM HOOD DUNWOODY.

The late William H. Dunwoody, whose death occurred at his home in Minneapolis on February 8, 1914, was a most useful, productive and highly esteemed resident of this city for forty-three years, and during all of that period one of its leading business men and citizens. It was here that he lived his life. Here, also, he accumulated the bulk of his fortune; and here he has left the greater part of it to be used in connection with works of practical value to the people of his city.





*Mr. H. C. Deming*



The story of Mr. Dunwoody's life is best told in the following thoughtful, appreciative and discriminating account of his career, which was published in "The Northwestern Miller" of this city in its issue of February 11, 1914:

"To few men is it given to see the beginning, the gradual growth and the ample fruition of an enterprise. Usually Paul plans, Apollos waters, but neither of them reaps the fruits. In the case of the late William Hood Dunwoody, who died in Minneapolis on Sunday, February 8, the good fortune was given him not only to bear an important part in the initial work, the foundation building of the milling business in Minneapolis, but to remain an active participant in its enormous activity until death called him: to both sow and reap; to wisely plan and to share generously in the legitimate rewards of his foresight.

Mr. Dunwoody was a pioneer in the creation of the world's greatest milling center. He was a contemporary of Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn, founder of the Washburn plants, John A. Christian, George H. Christian, Charles A. Pillsbury, John S. Pillsbury and all those famous millers who in the seventies performed such valuable service in establishing the organizations which have built up the reputation of spring wheat flour and extended its consumption throughout the world. Of these men, all of them great in their individual ways, Mr. George H. Christian alone now survives.

Moreover, Mr. Dunwoody's career was continued through the coming and going of other notable millers whose work made an impress upon the Northwest, and his influence extended throughout many other activities that were a part of the life of a city which was but a village when he first came to it; railway, financial, elevator interests all received his attention, and in all that makes the inner and truer life of a city, its benevolences, improvements, art and learning, his beneficent assistance was never lacking.

He was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, on March 14, 1841. At the age of eighteen he went to work in the grain and feed store of his uncle, Ezekiel Dunwoody, in Philadelphia. Some years later he became senior partner in the firm of Dunwoody & Robertson, doing business in the same city and in the same line.

Mr. Dunwoody came to Minneapolis in 1869, and began his operations by purchasing flour for eastern connections. Two years later he became a miller, as a member of the firm of Tiffany, Dunwoody & Co., operating the Arctic mill, and of H. Darrow & Co., the Union mill, both concerns being under his personal management.

In 1877 Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn, having completed what was then regarded as a phenomenally large flour mill, induced Mr. Dunwoody to go to Great Britain for the purpose of establishing direct connections with the foreign markets. Until that time spring wheat flour had never been sold abroad direct from the mill, and it is doubtful if any considerable quantity had found its way there indirectly. Governor Washburn said to him: 'Go to England. Start the people there buying our flour, and where stand these mills, which now seem so large, will be erected others far surpassing them in importance and capacity.'

The prophetic vision of the great pioneer miller was not mistaken. Mr. Dunwoody proceeded to Great Britain and his mission was successful. It was not accomplished, however, without much opposition and discouragement, but Mr. Dunwoody's superb patience and great tact were fully equal to the demands of the situation, and he established connections

which were destined to be a tremendous force in the development of the milling industry in the Northwest. For many years the export flour trade was a very important factor in the operation of the Minneapolis mills.

In May, 1878, a fire broke out in the Washburn mills, resulting in a great explosion which completely destroyed their efficiency. With indomitable resolution the plants were quickly rebuilt on a much larger scale of capacity than before. So great was the possible outturn for that period in the milling business that doubts were generally expressed whether the enterprise could possibly succeed, owing to its largely increased capacity. Such suggestions had no influence whatever in curbing the ambitions of the founder and his associates. The latter, in 1879, consisted of Mr. Dunwoody, John Crosby and Charles J. Martin.

On the death of Governor Washburn, which occurred in 1882, the milling plants passed into the possession of the C. C. Washburn Flouring Mills company, consisting of the estate and its heirs. This ownership continued for almost twenty years. Meanwhile the properties were leased to Washburn Crosby and Company, of which firm Messrs. Dunwoody, Crosby and Martin were members. During this period Mr. Dunwoody was actively engaged in the business, although Mr. John Crosby was at its head.

The capacity of the plants leased by the firm was then eight thousand barrels. Mr. Crosby died in 1887. In 1888 Mr. Dunwoody, being in ill health, temporarily retired from business, but resumed his connection the following year as vice-president of the Washburn-Crosby Company, a position he held until the time of his death. For the past quarter of a century Mr. James S. Bell has been the directing head of the company, and Mr. Dunwoody's relations with him continued as they had been with his predecessors, Mr. Crosby and Governor Washburn.

For many years Mr. Dunwoody has been known as a man of great wealth and eminent in many directions besides milling, but it is as a miller that his greatest claim to distinction and success will rest. The two epochs which stand out in his career above the long, steady years of constant and beneficent activity are those of 1877, when he went to Europe to establish a direct export trade, and of 1899, when he purchased the milling plants from the heirs of the Washburn estate and subsequently transferred them to their present ownership.

This latter episode in his life deserves especial mention, not only because his action was of the utmost importance to the milling interests of Minneapolis, but because it was indicative of his character, showing his willingness to sacrifice personal inclination and ease of mind in order to be of service to others.

At that time a strong effort was being made to bring all the larger mills of the country into one huge corporation, having in mind the creation of a flour trust that ultimately would be able practically to control competition and regulate the output. Thomas A. McIntyre, of New York, was the promoter of this undertaking and he had succeeded in securing the mills of Superior and Duluth, as well as several in Milwaukee, Buffalo and New York. He was exceedingly anxious to purchase the Washburn mills and include them in his combination, a proposal that seemed the easier of accomplishment because they were owned in Philadelphia by the Washburn heirs, and the Minneapolis company was operating them under lease.

Mr. Dunwoody at the time was not in very robust health. He had been in business in Minneapolis for nearly thirty years

and during that time had carried heavy burdens of responsibility. He was already in possession of ample means and had nothing to gain by the jeopardy of new enterprises and a fresh start in milling. His tastes and personal inclinations were toward a life of retirement and comparative ease, and he had every justification for permitting the sale of the property to proceed without intervention.

Believing that the formation of the proposed combination was against public policy and would prove a serious detriment to the development of the Minneapolis industry, and a particular hazard to those who found work in these mills, he put aside his personal desires, and, by making the purchase of the plants, placed them beyond the reach of Mr. McIntyre, while at the same time he deliberately put himself in the harness of active business for the remainder of his life.

The foregoing is a relation of the leading events of Mr. Dunwoody's long career in the milling business, during which he held a reputation for business honor and probity which was spotless. Other interesting chapters might be written concerning his connection with northwestern railway and banking interests in which he was prominent. He was chairman of the board of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, an establishment in which he took great pride and which he had done much to upbuild. In many other institutions he was a director, and in all with which he was connected he was held in the especial regard and esteem of his associates. Only recently he contributed one hundred thousand dollars toward the funds being raised to build a great art institute in Minneapolis.

Mrs. Dunwoody was Katie L. Patten, of Philadelphia, who survives him. For some years Mr. and Mrs. Dunwoody have lived in the summer on the shore of Lake Minnetonka and in winter at 'Overlook,' their beautiful Minneapolis residence, which, standing high on the hill, overlooks the great city to the wealth and prosperity of which Mr. Dunwoody contributed so greatly.

At a very notable dinner, probably the most impressive ever held in Minneapolis, given by the directors of the Northwestern National Bank to Mr. Dunwoody and Judge Koon on January 1, 1912, in congratulating Mr. Dunwoody on his continued activity and his youthfulness of heart, one of the speakers quoted the following lines by Oliver Wendell Holmes:

Call him not old, whose visionary brain  
Holds o'er the past its undivided reign,  
For him in vain the envious seasons roll  
Who bears eternal summer in his soul.  
If yet the minstrel's song, the poet's lay,  
Spring with her birds, or heavenly dreams of art,  
Stir the warm life-drops creeping round his heart—  
Turn to the record where his years are told—  
Count his gray hairs—they cannot make him old!

Despite his perennial interest in the affairs of his world; the strong and abiding friendships which grew up between him and the young men who came to take up relationship with him where their fathers, who had passed on, left off; the rational care which he took of his health and the strong ties of affection which constantly brought into his life reserves of strength, Mr. Dunwoody began to grow weaker some months ago. A recurrent fever which baffled the skill of the best physicians in the country afflicted him and sapped his strength.

At first this was regarded as a passing ailment, and he went

to Philadelphia with Mrs. Dunwoody to consult the eminent physician in whom he had great confidence, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. This journey proved unavailing and he returned to 'Overlook,' where he gradually grew more and more feeble, until last Sunday he peacefully passed to his rest.

For one who knew Mr. Dunwoody intimately and for many years, as the writer did, it is exceedingly difficult to write concerning his character without dwelling more upon his acts of beneficence and the unostentatious good he did than upon his achievements in business and his material success, which was very great, but no greater than he deserved. To do this, however, would be to disregard the most emphatic wish that, had he the power to speak, he would most certainly express, and this would seem unjustifiable.

Mr. Dunwoody was one of the very few people in this world who 'do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.' The most unpretentious of men, it seemed actually to pain him to be praised for his innumerable kind and generous acts, and, as far as possible, he avoided receiving thanks or acknowledgments. His gentleness, his thoughtfulness for others, his readiness to help in time of need, his true kindness of heart and his sympathy with those in distress or trouble, made him sincerely beloved by all who knew him, but he was so exceedingly diffident about being given credit for what he did that very few indeed, even among his most intimate associates, realized to what extent his acts of benevolence reached. Probably his devoted wife, who shared in all his good works and was the companion of a lifetime, did not know more than part of his good deeds, for they were past enumeration and manifested daily in innumerable ways. Verily 'there is that scattereth and yet increaseth' and this great but humble-minded miller exemplified the truth of the proverb.

In the garden of 'Overlook' there lies an ancient millstone taken from the mill that he helped to make famous. Its owner put it there, doubtless, to remind himself and others of the industry to which he belonged and which he so highly honored by his career. It was a quiet acknowledgment of his indebtedness to industry and trade for his success, but whatever that debt might have been, as he regarded it, he has paid it back ten thousand fold by what he has done for others and the beautiful and enduring example of his unostentatious and blameless life.

O still, white face of perfect peace,  
Untouched by passion, freed from pain—  
He who ordained that work should cease  
Took to himself the ripened grain.

O noble face! your beauty bears  
The glory that is wrung from pain—  
The high, celestial beauty bears  
Of finished work, of ripened grain.

Of human care you left no trace,  
No lightest trace of grief or pain—  
On earth, an empty form and face—  
In Heaven stands the ripened grain."

In the disposition of his property Mr. Dunwoody remembered the charitable, educational and religious institutions of the city in which he lived so long and to whose welfare he was ardently devoted with great liberality. After making bounteous provision for his widow, relatives, friends, asso-

ciates and employes, and in addition to other gifts to public uses, his three great bequests of public interest were:

To the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, for the purchase of pictures and works of art, \$1,000,000.

To the Dunwoody Home, for the care of convalescent patients from Philadelphia, to be located on the old Dunwoody farm at Newton Square, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, \$1,000,000.

To "The William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute," a school where handicrafts and useful trades will be taught, with special emphasis on those relating to milling and machinery, the residue of the estate, estimated at \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

#### CAPTAIN ROBERT K. ALCOTT.

Independence and originality of thought characterized the life of the late Rev. A. N. Alcott, and the same characteristics mark the individuality of his son, Captain Robert K. Alcott, attorney at law. The father was a clergyman who, entering first the Presbyterian church, gave earnest service to that faith in its pulpits, until he could no longer abide conscientiously by its tenets, and then became as widely known as a minister of the Universalist denomination. He was born near Gowanda, New York, December 6, 1833. In due time he entered and was graduated from Haysville Academy, in Ohio; took the theological course in Washington and Jefferson University, Washington, Pennsylvania, and being ordained a clergyman in the Presbyterian church, held pastorates in that denomination in Ohio until 1882. He was pastor of a Universalist church in Kalamazoo, Michigan, from 1882 to 1887, then was pastor of the principal Universalist church in Elgin, Illinois, until 1898, when he came to Minneapolis to be pastor of All Souls Universalist church, in the old and cultured University district of the city. Here both Mr. Alcott and his wife were intensely interested in sociological as well as church work. Mr. Alcott possessed varied talents, and in addition to his ministerial work had taken special courses in the University of Chicago. He had been admitted to the bar in Michigan, and there had become well known as an eloquent speaker and debater, ever ready to sustain his views in politics as well as religion and sociology. It was his activity in this manner that led him to accept a nomination for Congress as a Prohibition candidate, and it was the same earnest advocacy which made him editor of a paper. In 1896, when the silver issue became paramount, Mr. Alcott campaigned through Illinois on the money question as a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Alcott continued as pastor of the All Souls church in Minneapolis until 1905, when he went to Webster City, Iowa, and later to Illinois, where he died December 26, 1910.

Captain Robert K. Alcott was born in Shelby, Ohio, October 28, 1878. His early schooling was in the common schools of Kalamazoo and Elgin, there graduating from the high school in 1895. He went to Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, California and entered the freshman class. There world happenings turned him from college to military life. With fifty other students young Alcott enlisted 1898 in Company K, First California Volunteer Infantry and went to the Philippines where he spent a year and a half. His regiment was among the first of the United States troops sent, and so he was at the battle and capture of Manila. He saw a great deal of

hard service, especially during the insurrection, when he took part in long marches being detailed on important scouting service.

The First California and the Thirteenth Minnesota regiments went to the Philippines together, and throughout their service were thrown closely together, sustaining exceptionally friendly relations. So that when young Alcott returned and found his father had meanwhile become a resident of Minneapolis, he came to this city and in 1900 entered the University of Minnesota, graduating in law in 1904. Meanwhile, spurred by his service in the Philippines, he had become interested in military affairs, and it needed little urging on the part of his friends of the Thirteenth Minnesota to induce him to enlist in the First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard. He is a military enthusiast, who believes in making the militia so proficient as to be ready at any moment to step into active service of the nation. He has advanced steadily from the ranks, being now captain of Company K, one of the most proficient units of the crack regiment of the state.

Captain Alcott was for three years in partnership with Milan Velikanje, who is now in Washington. He is now in general practice in partnership with Frank E. Reed with offices in the Century building. He has taken an active part in politics, and is recognized as a forceful and persuasive orator. He has campaigned in the interest of James C. Haynes for mayor, for George R. Smith for congress, and for Governor A. O. Eberhart. He was an incorporator and is an instructor in the Minnesota College of Law, in which he lectures on contracts, domestic relations and many other subjects.

He married Josephine E. Turner, daughter of Joseph Turner, a native of Minneapolis and a former student in the University. They have no children. They are affiliated with the Christian church.

#### JUDGE ELI B. AMES.

Judge Ames established his residence in Minneapolis more than half a century ago and became one of the representative pioneer members of the bar of the state. He held various positions of distinctive public trust, and prior to coming to Minnesota had served as United States consul to Hamburg, Germany. His title of judge was gained through his effective service on the bench of the circuit court in Springfield, Ill., and he not only lent dignity and honor to the legal profession in Minnesota but also did well his part in the furtherance of civic and material enterprises and measures that conserved the development and upbuilding of his home city and state. He was summoned to eternal rest on the 12th of February, 1897, at the venerable age of seventy-six years.

A scion of the staunchest of New England stock, and a representative of a family that was founded in America in the colonial era of our national history, Judge Eli Bradford Ames claimed the fine old Green Mountain state as the place of his nativity. He was born at Colchester, Chittenden county, Vermont, and in his native state he gained his preliminary educational discipline, which was supplemented by attending various educational institutions in the city of Chicago, Illinois, to which state his parents removed when he was a youth. He gave close and ambitious attention to the study of law and was finally admitted to the bar of Illinois, in which state he attained to no little prominence

in his chosen profession. He began practice at Hennepin, Illinois, later maintained his professional headquarters in Springfield, the capital of the state, and his practice in time covered many parts of that commonwealth. At Springfield he served six years as private secretary to Governor Mattison, and in that city he became a leading representative of his profession, as contemporary of many distinguished lawyers whose names later became conspicuous in national affairs. Under the administration of President Pierce Judge Ames was appointed United States consul at Hamburg, Germany, where he remained two years and where he gave a most able and popular administration of the diplomatic affairs entrusted to his supervision. He always thereafter reverted with special satisfaction and pleasure to his experience during this period of service, and his cherished and devoted wife likewise found their sojourn in Germany one attended with unqualified pleasure and gracious associations, so that she too reverts to the experience with marked satisfaction, after the lapse of many years. At the expiration of two years Judge Ames returned to America, primarily for the purpose of organizing and establishing a line of steamships to play between New York and Hamburg, Bremen having previously been the principal German port of the trans-Atlantic service. He was successful in the organization of the company in New York and became one of its stockholders and officials, as representative of the German capital involved. Judge Ames became well known in the city of Washington and numbered among his personal friends many of the leading public men of the day.

Alfred Ames, M. D., a brother of the Judge, had established himself in the practice of his profession in Minneapolis in the pioneer days, and to this city the Judge himself came in the year 1857. He engaged in the practice of law, and became one of the leading members of the Minneapolis bar, but he soon found it expedient to give his attention largely to the insurance business, as representative of a number of the strongest of the eastern insurance corporations. In this field he built up a large and prosperous business and he continued the enterprise for many years.

In politics Judge Ames ever accorded staunch allegiance to the Democratic party and he was an effective exponent of its principles and policies. He served with marked loyalty and distinction as a member of the state legislature but never manifested special ambition for political preferment. He was a large stockholder and a director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis and encountered large financial loss in the involuntary liquidation of this institution. This bank was organized in 1864 and he was a member of its first board of directors. Judge Ames ever manifested a most lively interest in all that concerned the progress and prosperity of his home city and he served as mayor of Minneapolis in 1870-71. The Judge was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and his religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which his widow likewise is a devout communicant, as a member of the parish of St. Mark's church.

In 1857 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Ames to Miss Delia Payne, of Sacketts Harbor, New York, and their wedded life was one of ideal order, marked by mutual devotion and most gracious associations. Mrs. Ames still resides in Minneapolis, where she has a wide circle of friends, and the fine city is endeared to her by many hallowed memories. Judge and Mrs. Ames became the parents of three children, — Mrs. Alice D. Hasey, who remains with her venerable mother; Mrs. Adelaide Haven, who likewise resides in Minneapolis;

and Mrs. Agnes Pulsifer, who was a resident of the city of Chicago at the time of her death.

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#### O. E. BRECKE.

Mr. Brecke is a native of Iowa, and a product of the educational systems of two states. He was born in Winnishick, Iowa, March 25, 1862, the son of Andrew and Anna Brecke, pioneers of Iowa who had come to that state in 1847 and had gone forward to leadership in one of the most prosperous communities of that great farming state. The boy Otto lived on the farm until he was thirteen years old, and was a pupil in the country school. His next step in schooling was in Luther College, in Decorah, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1881, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later took a post-graduate course in the University of Minnesota.

His university course completed, Mr. Brecke entered the business world, and shortly became attracted to the ocean transportation business. By the early nineties he had become agent of steamship lines, and was soon known widely as representative in the Northwest of the great White Star line. He continued in this position for ten years. Then, with the organization of the International Mercantile Marine Line, Mr. Brecke was made Northwest agent of this great transportation system, embracing the White Star line, the Atlantic Transport line, the Red Star line, the Holland-American line, the Leyland line, and the Dominion line. The headquarters of this agency were in Minneapolis, but its territory included Upper Wisconsin, Upper Michigan, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Washington and Oregon. The volume of traffic originating in this great region and bound toward Europe is enormous, and it is all closely related to the degree of development of the Northwest itself, so Mr. Breck may be said to have his finger on the pulse of Northwest prosperity.

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#### JOHN DE LAITRE.

In the United States, as in many other countries, "the conservative temperament," as it is called, has rendered considerable service in preserving and advancing liberty and promoting progress. But its movements have always been slow, its pathway has been carefully selected, its spirit has been one of endurance rather than effort, and its achievements have been more in the line of holding on than of going forward. Enthusiasm, enterprise, vehemence, experiment and adventure — these have rendered services far greater and much more valuable, for they are the attributes which carry the standards of progress and human happiness through every difficulty, over every obstacle and into every field of endeavor.

Particularly does the history of our country, especially in the great Northwest, show this to be true; and the men who laid the foundations of civilization, and those who have aided in erecting the superstructure of present day conditions in the locality of St. Anthony Falls on the Mississippi river, have from the start been possessed of those attributes in a measure and with a force that have crowded the growth and development which, under the other potency counts far centuries in its record, into less than two generations of human life and effort.



John A. Feltner





Among the men of the earlier days in this region, and among those whose potency and usefulness in development and improvement continued to our time, the late John De Laittre was one of the most prominent, and his work for the advance of the region was among the most considerable done by individual promoters. He came to Minneapolis when the city was in its infancy, and he lived in it and contributed to its growth and advancement until it became a metropolis of over 300,000 inhabitants, an industrial and commercial center of commanding magnitude and a civic and municipal entity of great power and influence, holding tributary to its continuing growth not only all the surrounding country, many leagues in extent, but a large portion of the civilized world.

John De Laittre's American ancestors were French Huguenots who fled from religious persecution in their native land after the edict of Nantes was revoked by Louis Le Grand in 1685, and settled on Frenchmen's bay on the southern coast of Maine while that part of America was still under French control. Mr. De Laittre's life began at Ellsworth, Maine, not far from this bay, on March 5, 1832. He was a son of Charles and Rosalie L. (Desiles) De Laittre, persons of fair prosperity for that time and locality, and obtained his education, such as he had opportunity to acquire of a scholastic character, in the common school of his native town.

For the man born and reared almost within the sight and sound of the heaving ocean, the sea has always a winning smile, and its followers are oftentimes the products of the shores which limit its untamed dominion. The subject of this brief review yielded to its charms and became a sailor after leaving school. He served for a time on a smack engaged in the cod fisheries, and then shipped on a trading brig voyaging back and forth between his section of the country and the West Indies. He remained on the brig two years, and this period carried him beyond the dawn of manhood and into the early excitement over the discovery of gold in California.

The voice of the siren, which proclaimed the almost fabulous wealth of treasure and opportunity on the shining slope of the Pacific, deadened his sense of the charms of the sea and completely captivated him. He gave up his berth on the trading vessel and all his hopes of success and prominence as a navigator, and journeyed to the gold fields by way of the Isthmus of Panama. While in California he was engaged in lumbering and mining, and as his success was satisfactory to him, he remained in that region from 1852 to 1865. He then returned to Maine, also by the Isthmus route, and went to his old home, where he found his mother ill.

In the same year, July 18, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Clara Eastman at Conway, New Hampshire. Two children were born to them, Karl and Corinne. But, having always had a taste for adventure, and having fed his appetite in this respect by his experience on the ocean and in the mines, accordingly he brought his young bride to the Northwest and took up his residence in the village, as it was then, of Minneapolis, which seemed full of promise to his awakened vision, and throughout all his subsequent years proofs multiplied that he was not mistaken in his first judgment of the possibilities around him.

Mr. De Laittre and his wife made the journey to their new home by rail to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and thence by steamer to St. Paul and stage to St. Anthony Falls. They were therefore prepared for the conditions they found and prepared to cope with them. For the latter stages of the journey at least indicated to them that they were moving into the wilds and

toward the verge of civilization. But they were made of the metal cast for privation, hardship and endurance, and accepted their new surroundings and unaccustomed deprivations with cheerfulness and entered upon the work of improving them with alacrity.

He died on September 19, 1912, but was an active figure in the financial district of Minneapolis until four days before his death, when he visited his office for the last time, although he passed his eightieth anniversary of birth before his death.

Before coming to this part of the country he made a trip to California in 1852 at the height of the gold excitement, as has been stated above, and was one of the party of eight white men who first saw what has been called the eighth wonder of the world the Washingtonia Gigantea—stately palms indigenous to the southern part of the Golden State and highly prized for ornaments in lawns.

During the first four years of his residence in the Mill City he was engaged in the manufacture of woollens and flour, but in 1869 he became a member of the Eastman, Bovey, De Laittre Lumber company, which was later incorporated as the Bovey-De Laittre Lumber company, of which he was president until his death. He was also president of the Nicollet National Bank from 1884 to 1888, when it was absorbed by a larger bank, and at the time of his death he was president of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank.

He gave his banking interests close and careful attention, but his lumber trade was his chief concern. His operations in this were very extensive and made him one of the most prominent lumbermen in Minnesota. He built a large steam saw-mill in North Minneapolis, at which his company cut the logs from their ample timber interests in the northern part of this state. In his later lumbering operations he was conspicuous and very serviceable in the development of Cloquet, Minnesota.

Although Mr. De Laittre's business was very extensive and exacting he did not allow it to wholly absorb him or render him indifferent to the enduring welfare and continued improvement of his home city. He was a pronounced Republican in his political faith and allegiance, and as such was elected mayor of Minneapolis in 1877, the opposing candidate being Dr. A. A. Ames, but at the end of his term he declined to be a candidate for re-election. He did, however, serve as prison inspector seven years, being first appointed to this position by Governor John S. Pillsbury in 1879, and being reappointed by him, and at the end of his second term being reappointed again by Governor Hubbard. He was also a member of the commission that built the new state capitol and of the commission that erected the present city hall and courthouse in Minneapolis.

About the time Mr. De Laittre severed his connection with the Nicollet National Bank he began extensive vacation travels. He made a trip to Egypt in 1889, and later visited the West Indies, Mexico and other Spanish-American countries. On his last trip to the Bermudas he met a number of Minneapolis men and found great enjoyment in recalling his old sailing days when the ship he sailed on made the islands, and in the winter of 1911, on a trip to the Panama canal, he stopped over to search for and found the spot where the party of which he was a member landed in 1852 when journeying from Maine to California.

In religion this strong business man and eminent citizen was a devout Christian and for many years a regular attendant of Plymouth church. In all the relations of life he was a gentleman of high ideals and true at all times to his sense

of duty, which was strong within him. In life he enjoyed the respect and admiration of all who had knowledge of him for his elevation of character, the force of his personality, his great business capacity and the fruitful usefulness of his long life; and his memory is enshrined in the strong and unwavering regard of the whole community which he served so long, so wisely and so faithfully.

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#### REV. LORENZO B. ALLEN.

For many years a minister of the gospel, going into new communities and building churches, and at different periods of his life at the head of influential educational institutions; fluent and forcible as a preacher, platform orator and writer; a gentleman of extensive learning, excellent judgment, thorough knowledge of human nature and strong personality, and an indefatigable worker in behalf of whatever he had in charge, the late Rev. Lorenzo B. Allen, for some years pastor of the First Baptist church in Minneapolis, lived a very useful life, and when it was ended left an influence for good that is still felt and acknowledged in many places.

Mr. Allen was born in Jefferson, Lincoln county, Maine, in 1816, June 14th. He was a son of Rev. William Allen, of that city, and Dr. Peter Gray, father of the late Thomas K. Gray, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, was the family physician in the Allen household. Through this association came the acquaintance, intimate intercourse and subsequent marriage of Mr. Gray with Miss Julia Allen, the daughter of the immediate subject of this review. She is still living in the old Gray home at the corner of Oak Grove and Spruce streets, which was built by Mr. Gray early in the history of the city.

Rev. Lorenzo B. Allen was graduated from a college at Waterville, Maine, which is now Colby University, and soon afterward became pastor of a Baptist church at Thomaston in his native state, having pursued the theological course of instruction in the institution named. Seven years later he was made pastor of a church of the same denomination at North Yarmouth, Maine, and there met Miss Nancy Pope Prince, the daughter of Hzekiah Prince the "village squire," to whom he was married about 1841. She was a lineal descendant, through both her father and her mother, of the renowned Elder William Brewster, who came to New England in the Mayflower when that historic vessel brought over the first of the Pilgrim Fathers, and her father numbered twenty-five other Puritans among his American ancestors.

Some years before the beginning of the Civil war Rev. Mr. Allen came west to Burlington, Iowa, to take the presidency of a Baptist college there. He threw his whole energy into his work in that institution, taught the department of ancient languages, looked after the business interests of the college, enlisted popular support for it, and practically rehabilitated it, building it into a strong and very progressive center of learning. But when the war broke out nearly all its male students enlisted in the Union army, forty of them being enrolled in one week, and the college was depopulated and abandoned because of its empty seats.

In 1865 Mr. Allen came to Minneapolis and took charge of the First Baptist church in this city. The structure in which the congregation worshipped at that time stood on the site of the present Nicolet hotel, and the services were held in its

basement until it was condemned as unsafe. The congregation then moved to a frame house at the corner of Fifth street and Hennepin avenue, which had been built for it through the influence of Mr. Allen. He served this congregation three years, and then became the head of an academy at Wasioja, Minnesota, where he died a few years later. In the management and teaching work of this academy he was assisted by his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Allen having charge of the classes in Latin for a time and doing other work of value to the institution and its pupils.

Mr. Allen did a great deal to advance the cause of education in this state. He was largely instrumental in interesting George A. Pillsbury in the founding of the Baptist academy at Owatonna, but he did not live to see that institution in operation. His Alma Mater conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity early in his life in recognition of his superior educational and ministerial work, and he was well known in many parts of the country as an educator of great ability. Many young men were prepared for the ministry by him, and they gave him high credit for his influence for good in molding their characters and broadening their vision as to their work. The state superintendent of schools of Iowa has given him a very complimentary notice in a book he published, and John E. Clough, a missionary in India, and still a diligent worker in that field, gives Dr. Allen credit for his own steadfastness to the church, declaring it is the result of the teaching of that eminent divine coupled with the influence of his impressive example.

His daughter has also always been deeply interested in evangelical and educational work. She is a charter member of the Young Women's Christian Association, and was the provisional president of the Minneapolis branch at the time of its organization, and assisted in its incorporation. She has long served on its board of trustees or directors, as she was for five years on that of the Maternity Hospital, on which she has worked with Dr. Ripley and other enterprising and philanthropic persons. In addition, she takes a cordial and helpful interest in literary clubs and similar uplifting organizations. The Doctor was twice married, first in Thomaston, Maine, and again in 1858 at Burlington, Iowa, to Miss Adela Smith of that city. One son, Henry B. Allen, was a M. D. He died in Minneapolis in early life after practicing his profession some years. The wife and mother is still living, being the widow of Rev. Mr. Fish of Minneapolis.

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#### ALEXANDER THOMPSON ANKENY.

One of the most enthusiastic and efficient participants in public enterprises, and one of the most highly honored members of the Minneapolis Bar, is Alexander Thompson Ankeny. He is of Dutch colonial ancestry, his father being Isaac Ankeny and his mother Eleanor (Parker) Ankeny, of Somerset, Pennsylvania, where he was born December 27, 1837, and there received a common school education. Later he attended the Disciples College, at Hiram, Ohio, where James A. Garfield was then a professor; also an Academy at Morgantown, West Virginia, completing his education in Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. He read law in the office of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney-General of the United States at Washington. In April, 1861, he was admitted to the bar at Somerset, Pennsylvania, and there began his practice. Edwin

M. Stanton, upon becoming Secretary of War, gave young Mr. Ankeny a position in the Quarter-master General's Department in Washington, in which he continued until near the close of the war, when he resumed practice at his old home.

Mr. Ankeny came to Minneapolis in 1872, and engaged in lumber manufacture with his brother Wm. P. Ankeny, the firm being Wm. P. Ankeny and Brother, and so continued for six years. He has since enjoyed a general practice, his definite knowledge of the law combined with marked forensic talents, having made him conspicuous as a leader of his profession. In 1890 he was defeated for District Judge by but a small majority, and in 1896 was the choice of the Democrats for Mayor.

Mr. Ankeny has ever been deeply interested in educational matters and for more than a decade served on the Board of Education, being for a number of years its President, thus also being a member, ex-officio, of the library board. He was President of the State Normal Board from 1899 to 1903, during which period, the fifth Normal School was established at Duluth. When the Masonic Temple Association was formed in 1885, he was one of the incorporators, succeeding R. B. Langdon as its president in 1894. In everything pertaining to the progress and development of the city, Mr. Ankeny has not only been interested, but has displayed a liberal and progressive spirit.

He is a member of the Portland Avenue Church of Christ, of which he is one of three trustees.

He is of quiet and studious habits finding chief pleasures in the companionship of books and in that of old friends. Not fully in accord with modern tendencies of thought or the spirit of commercialism, his reading has embraced the old classical authors, including such celebrated works as Montaigne's *Essays* and Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*. A student of Shakespeare, he finds, with Donnelly, abundant proof of the Baconian authorship. Socially he is genial and democratic and much endeared to many friends who are liberal in testifying to his many sterling qualities.

Mr. Ankeny was married in 1861, to Miss Martha V. Moore, of Wheeling, West Virginia, and whose death occurred May 27th, 1904. Four of his children are residents of Minneapolis. One daughter, Mrs. Chester McKusick, died in Duluth in 1900.

#### ELMER E. ATKINSON.

In the city of Waterloo, judicial center and metropolis of Blackhawk county, Iowa, Elmer E. Atkinson was born on the 28th of March, 1867; he is a son of Dr. Thomas and Anna M. (Holloway) Atkinson, both natives of Belmont county, Ohio, and representatives of sterling pioneer families of that section of the old Buckeye state. Isaac Holloway, maternal grandfather of the subject of this review, was an extensive landholder and influential citizen of Belmont county, and he served as representative of his county in the Ohio legislature. The Atkinson family also held prominent status in Belmont county, where Dr. Thomas Atkinson was engaged in the practice of medicine for a number of years prior to his removal to Iowa, where he became one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of Waterloo and attained to distinction as one of the influential and honored citizens of that part of the state. Both he and his wife continued to reside in Iowa until their death and of their children two sons and two daughters are living.

The public schools of Dewitt, Clinton county, Iowa, afforded to Elmer E. Atkinson his early educational advantages, and as a youth he identified himself with mercantile activities, in connection with which he was eventually employed in leading department stores in the city of Chicago. In the establishment of the Parisian Suit Company of that city he gained intimate and valuable experience in the special line of enterprise to which he is now giving his attention in an independent way. In 1887 he engaged in the retail dry-goods business at Anthony, Harper county, Kansas, and though he was but twenty years of age at the time of initiating this independent venture he showed his good judgment and excellent ability, with the result that he built up a prosperous trade. At the expiration of two years he sold the business which he had thus developed and went to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where he assumed the management of the woman's apparel department of one of the largest mercantile establishments in the Forest City. In this capacity he further fortified himself in detailed knowledge and in effective familiarity with general business methods and policies.

In 1897 Mr. Atkinson came to Minneapolis, and later he passed one year in California, but the salubrious climate and many advantages and attractions of the Minnesota metropolis led him to return to this city, where, through close application and effective policies he has succeeded in building up a most flourishing and substantial business, his operations having given him status as one of the popular and representative merchants of the city. His admirably stocked and appointed store is most eligibly located in the fine modern building at the corner of Seventh street and Nicollet avenue, and the solidity and constant expansion of his business is indicated by the fact that he has a ninety-nine year lease of the property adjoining on Nicollet avenue. This property has a frontage of fifty feet and the entire building will be utilized for the accommodation of the extensive business, the lease having but recently been effected. \*September, 1909, Mr. Atkinson opened a similar establishment in the city of St. Paul, at the corner of Sixth and Cedar streets. This is known as the Sixth Street Store and is one of the most attractively appointed mercantile places in the capital city, with a trade that fully justifies the wisdom of Mr. Atkinson in thus extending his operations. His two sons, Harold E. and Alfred M., are actively associated with him in his business activities in the Twin Cities and are numbered among the alert and popular young business men of Minnesota.

Mr. Atkinson is emphatically progressive and liberal as a citizen as well as a man of affairs. He became an active member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club and later identified himself zealously with the Civic & Commerce Association of the city, which absorbed the original Commercial Club and which has done much to further the civic and material advancement of Minneapolis. Mr. Atkinson was the last to hold the office of chairman of the public-affairs committee of the Commercial Club, and he has since been an influential factor in the benignant activities of the Civic & Commerce Association. Mr. Atkinson has made judicious investments in Minneapolis real estate, and he personally erected the annex building used in connection with his business operations in Minneapolis, this being on the previously mentioned lot adjoining his original store. In 1914 he completed the erection of his fine modern residence at the corner of Lincoln and Logan avenues, and this attractive home, the architectural design and appointments of which largely represent the personal ideas of the

owner, commands a fine view of Lake of the Isles. The residence was completed and occupied in the autumn of 1914 and is known for its generous and gracious hospitality, and as a center of representative social activities, as the family has a wide circle of friends in the city of Minneapolis, as well as in St. Paul.

Though never manifesting any desire to enter the arena of practical politics, Mr. Atkinson takes a loyal interest in governmental affairs and in public matters of a local order, his allegiance being given to the Republican party. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is also affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. As a golf enthusiast he is identified with the Minikahda Club, and he also holds membership in the Minneapolis Club, the Lafayette Club and the Minneapolis Automobile Club. Belongs to the Sixth Church of Christ Scientist.

On the 26th of September, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Atkinson to Miss Minnie F. Morey, of Clinton, Iowa, and she is the gracious and popular chateleine of their new and beautiful home. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson have three children: Harold E., who is associated with his father in business, as previously noted, wedded Miss Margaret Moyer, daughter of Dr. David E. Moyer, who was at that time a resident of Montevideo, Chippewa county, but who is now a resident of Minneapolis, a son was born to H. E. and Margaret, January 6th, 1914, named Harold M.; Alfred M. likewise is actively associated with his father's business affairs; and Anita, who completed the work of the junior year at Stanley Hall, a leading educational institution of Minneapolis, is now a student the Elizabeth Somers famous finishing school for young women, at Washington, D. C., in which institution she will be graduated as a member of the class of 1915.

#### CHARLES A. BOVEY.

Of the many men who came from the State of Maine and became large figures in the development of Minneapolis, none stood higher than Charles A. Bovey, now deceased. For more than forty years he was one of the leaders among the business men of the city. Indeed, Mr. Bovey was a notable example of the men from New England who played so large a part in the civic and commercial upbuilding of Minneapolis. With hardly an exception they were men whose interest in the betterment of the city loomed as large as did their attention to business affairs. These early residents seem now to have given more freely of their time to the upbuilding of the city than do the young men of succeeding generations. And Charles A. Bovey was pre-eminently of this type.

As Mr. Bovey was a native of Maine, so it seems natural that he should be a lumberman, as were so many of the Maine men who came to Minneapolis. He was born in Bath, Maine, May 27, 1822, of English parents, his father, John Bovey, having come from Devonshire, England, in 1815. The original Bovey homestead in Bath is still standing, as is the school-house where Charles A. Bovey received his common-school education. It was when Mr. Bovey was still a boy that he entered the business which was to form his life pursuit. He made a trip to New Brunswick, and there entered the employ of a large lumbering and importing concern, which was engaged in

the West Indies trade, as well as in logging and lumber manufacturing. He continued in this connection for twenty years, or until the late sixties.

In 1869, attracted to the West by alluring descriptive articles in Eastern publications, chiefly those of Charles Carleton Coffin, Mr. Bovey came to Minnesota and took up his residence in Minneapolis—then and for twenty years thereafter the lumber center of the Northwest. His first business venture in his new home was an important one, in that it gave to the business circles of the growing city a man of constructive abilities. He formed a partnership with two lumbermen, who stood side by side with him in business importance for many years. They were W. W. Eastman and John De Laittre. The firm name at first was Eastman, Bovey and Company. Later Howard M. De Laittre, cousin of John De Laittre, joined the firm. The firm still exists under its later name of the Bovey-De Laittre Lumber Co.

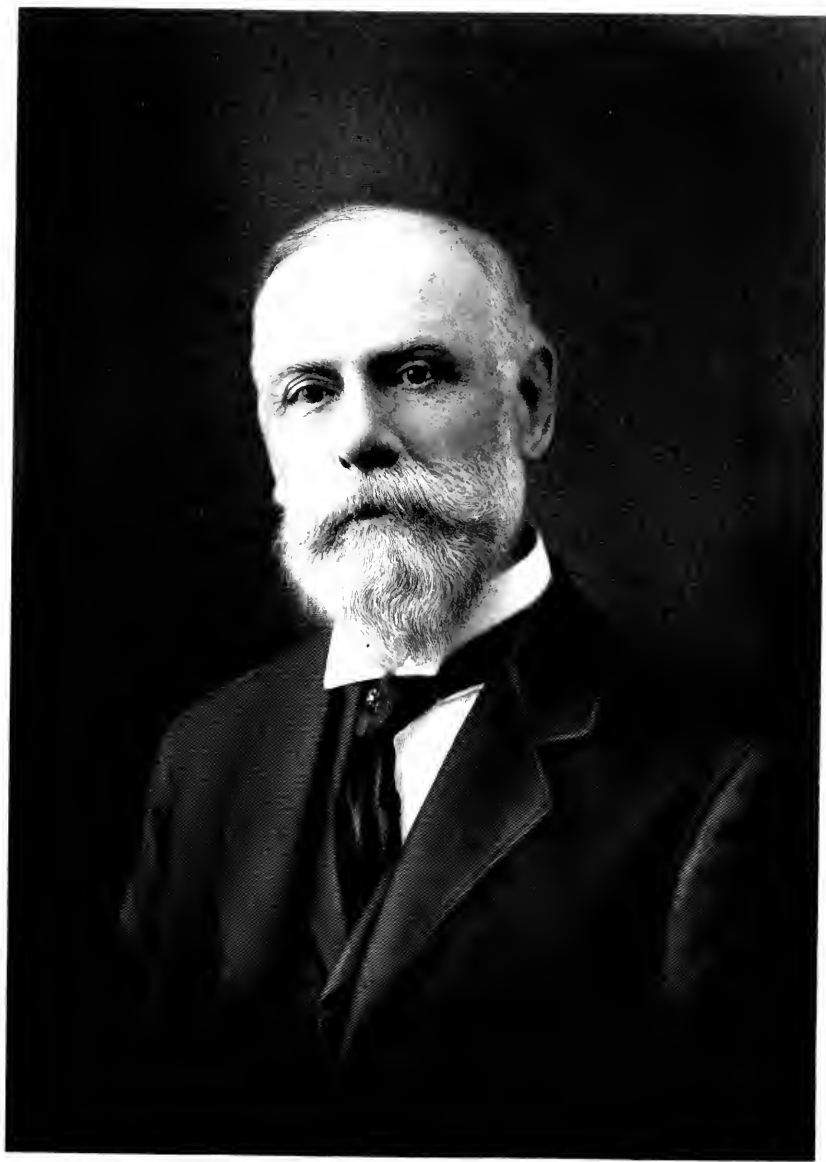
The first business property of the new firm was the old Pioneer sawmill, on the west side of the Falls of St. Anthony—a mill that was famous in the early days of lumbering in Minneapolis, for it was the nucleus of the great West Side lumber business, which endured in the Falls location until the middle eighties, by which time all the firms in the lumber industry abandoned the Falls site and moved up the river to more advantageous places along the east and west banks, where yard as well as railway facilities were better.

The Eastman-Bovey firm gave up the Pioneer Mill when the water power company took over the leases and went to the East Side, continuing there until fire destroyed the mills in 1887. And on a site at Thirty-ninth Avenue North, the incorporated company, the Bovey-De Laittre Lumber Co., built the big mills, which for years were strong competitors for the best of the lumber trade.

It is not alone in the commercial history of Minneapolis that Mr. Bovey's name is written large. Hardly had he become a citizen when he entered actively into the political, social and civic life of the city. Perhaps the most interesting story of the institutions of Minneapolis is the history of the Public Library as a development from the old Athenaeum. The early years of the library were years of no little stress, and it was to the earnest guidance of the early directors of the institution that the present library owes its splendid stability. One of these directors for several years was Charles A. Bovey, which illustrates his appreciation of the finer things of life as factors in the city's development. In political affairs, as in civic matters, Mr. Bovey took active interest, although he never sought or filled public office. He was a Republican by affiliation, but reserved the right of personal selection of the best man, regardless of party, when it came to local office.

Mr. Bovey's family have followed in his footsteps in public activities—his sons taking an active interest in the growth of the city.

Mr. Bovey married, in 1856, in Salem, Mass., Miss Hannah Caroline Brooks, a daughter of Luke Brooks, a Boston merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Bovey made their home on Harmon Place at Thirteenth Street, then almost in the outskirts of the city—the house being built in 1870. There are six children, all living: Frank A., associated for some years with his father in the Bovey-De Laittre Company; Charles Cranston and William H., associated in the Washburn-Crosby Company; John A., a member of the Bovey-Shute Lumber Co., and two daughters. The family's church affiliation is with Plymouth Congregational Church.



*Charles Perry*



Mrs. Bovey died in 1906 and Mr. Bovey November 2, 1911—only about a year before the death of his long-time partner, John De Laittre.

#### ROMAN ALEXANDER.

Roman Alexander, leading Minneapolis manufacturer of bank, office and store fixtures, was born in Krakow Austrian Poland, in 1848, being the son of Joseph Alexander, a grain merchant. With the advantages afforded by an excellent high school Roman learned the trade of cabinet maker.

In 1870 he came to Milwaukee where he again worked at his trade, becoming foreman in the establishment of Conway, Radway & Company. During a vacation he visited Minneapolis, and in 1881 he made it his residence.

His first employment was with Smith & Parker, now the Smith & Wyman company, for two years, and then started his present enterprise which flourished, it being the pioneer in the exclusive manufacture of fixtures, everything of that kind previously being furnished from Chicago or even farther east.

His reputation is based upon achievement, examples being the interior woodwork of the Unitarian church; the finish of the public library, including the mantels and book cases; the woodwork of the Samuel Gale residence being at the time the most artistic dwelling in the city; that of the S. T. McKnight residence, and that of the F. B. Semple residence, also the interior of the much admired residence of ex-United States Senator Power of Helena, Montana.

He fashioned and installed the interior woodwork in the Donaldson shoe store, and the Seventh street store of the Glass block, Dayton's and the Minneapolis dry goods stores. He has also installed the fixtures in more than 500 banks between Minneapolis and the Pacific coast. In 1898 he built a large factory, which has recently been enlarged, the plant now employing regularly more than forty workmen.

He served in the council from 1894 to 1898, being the only Republican who was ever elected to the council from the First ward. His services were rendered with the same enterprise, prudence and good judgment as indicated in his private affairs, being of signal benefit to the community.

In 1882, Mr. Alexander was married to Miss Margaret Wernich. They have five children: Arthur, associated with his father as general manager; Helen, Margaret, Wanda, Roman, Jr. Arthur married Pearl Wolsey and has one child, Mercedes. Mr. Alexander's family belong to the Immaculate Conception Catholic church.

#### WILLIAM CRAWFORD BAILEY.

Mr. Bailey was born at Milford, Penobscot county, Maine, on July 22, 1836, the son of Charles and Mary Jane (King) Bailey, both of whom belonged to old New England families residing in that part of the country from early Colonial days. The paternal great-grandfather, Amos Bailey, Jr., was a lieutenant in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary war, and other members of the families on both sides of the house also took part in that momentous struggle for freedom and self-government.

William C. Bailey attended the district school of his native town and at different periods was a student at Hampden Academy and Bucksport Seminary in Maine. When he left school he was employed for a time in the tavern kept by his father, and afterward clerked in the postoffice and worked on a farm. None of these various occupations satisfied his ambition, and he became a school teacher, following that profession until 1864, when he decided to become a logger. From that time until his death he was continuously engaged in the lumber business, the scale of his operations in the industry enlarging as the years passed until they became very extensive.

In 1880 Mr. Bailey came to Minneapolis, and in 1881 began to deal in hardwood lumber. Long before this, however, his business in lumbering prospered and was giving him steady headway in life when the Civil war began. He had very promising interests at stake at the time, but his patriotism overbore his desire for personal gain, and he determined to leave all his prospects and go to the front in defense of the Union. On July 31, 1862, he enlisted in the Federal army at Bangor, Maine, and was at once made second lieutenant of his company. Before his term of service in the army expired he took part in the battles of Antietam, Maryland, Fredericksburg, Virginia, and several other contests of greater or less importance.

After the war this valiant soldier, when conditions required him to be such, or made it desirable that he should, and highly successful business man when peace held sway, kept alive the memories of the great sectional strife, but without any of its bitterness, by active membership in Chase Post No. 22, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was the commander. He also belonged to the St. Anthony Commercial club during his residence in Minneapolis, and was one of its most active and serviceable members. In politics he was a staunch Republican from the foundation of the party, but he never sought or desired a political office, although he was at times an energetic and effective worker for its success. His religious affiliation was with the Universalists, and he held his membership in All Souls church, Minneapolis, of that sect, but was liberal in his feelings toward and his contributions to all church interests.

Mr. Bailey's business in this city flourished vigorously and grew to large proportions. He was energetic and judicious in the management of it, omitting nothing in its personal supervision and overlooking nothing opportune or useful in expanding its volume and value. But he did not allow it to obscure or abate his interest in the welfare of the community or make him neglect any of the duties of citizenship. He was at all times progressive and enterprising in his public spirit, and not only did valuable things himself but stimulated others to great activity by his influence and the force of his example. No public interest went without his intelligent attention and earnest and fruitful support. And when, on October 23, 1910, he passed over to the activities that know no weariness, he was held in the highest esteem as one of this city's most serviceable and representative men.

On May 28, 1880, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage with Miss Phebe L. De Witt, who is still living. She was born in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, and lived there until her marriage. Four children were born of their union: Mary, who is now the wife of L. E. Evans and has her home at Waterloo, Iowa; Catherine, who married with P. D. Carpenter and resides in Minneapolis; George C., who manages the

business, which is located at Fifteenth and Central avenues northeast, for his mother; and Anna Lucretia, who died on December 31, 1910, at the age of twenty-four years, a few weeks after the death of her father. She was a student at the University of Minnesota at the time of her death. All the members of the family stand well in public estimation in the community, and all deserve the universal regard and good will bestowed upon them.

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#### FRED ELISHA BARNEY.

Fred Elisha Barney, president of the East Side State Bank of Minneapolis, has exhibited in his business career the salient characteristics of the New Englanders in the way of thrift, prudence, good management and other business traits that command success. The founder of the American branch of his father's family, came to the colony of Massachusetts Bay from England in 1634. Fred E. Barney's life began at Swanton, Franklin county, Vermont, on October 10, 1859, and he is a son of Valentine G. and Maria L. (Hadwen) Barney, both natives of Vermont. The father was a dealer in marble in Vermont until the beginning of the Civil war, when he enlisted in defense of the Union, and through efficiency and gallantry in the service during the memorable sectional conflict he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. After the close of the war he returned to his former home, where he remained four years, then, in 1869, moved his family to Minneapolis, and from here in 1872 to Charles City, Iowa.

His son Fred accompanied the rest of the family to this city and later to their home in Iowa. He began his education in the public schools of his native town, continued it in those of Minneapolis, and completed it in those of Iowa. From 1878 to 1881 he was employed in an abstract and loan business in Charles City, Iowa, but in the year last mentioned returned to Minneapolis to take a clerkship in the Commercial Bank. He remained in the employ of the bank until 1888, and during the last three years of his time with it served as assistant cashier.

In March, 1888, he gave up his position in the bank and went into business for himself, choosing real estate, loans and insurance as his field of operation. He has worked up his business to large proportions and profitable returns, and the capacity he has shown in conducting it has given him a high rank in business circles here and elsewhere. He is a member of Minneapolis Real Estate Board and served as Vice President. He is also a member of National Board. In the insurance department of his enterprise he represents five important companies and renders them extensive and excellent service.

Upon the organization of the East Side State Bank in 1906, he was elected president of it and still occupies that position in its directorate and continues to direct its affairs with good judgment. He is also secretary of the Merriman-Barrows company, which owns and controls property in the city. But, while giving the bank close and careful attention and doing the same for the Merriman-Barrows company, he pushes his own private business with constant enterprise and energy.

Mr. Barney has always taken an earnest interest and an active part in the general work of improvement in his community. His political faith and allegiance have been given to the Republican party from the dawn of his manhood, and

as a member of it and its candidate he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Hennepin county in 1900. He served in the office four years, and during the last two years of his tenure was chairman of the board.

Mr. Barney has also mingled freely and serviceably in the social life of his home city as a member of the Commercial, and Whist clubs. In each of these organizations he has a potent influence for its good, and had been a member of the public affairs committee of the Commercial club, of which he was one of the directors. He also belongs to the St. Anthony club on the East Side, in which he has served as director and member of its public affairs committee. Fraternally he is a Scottish Rites mason and in this connection is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

On September 17, 1885, Mr. Barney was married at Charles City, Iowa, to Miss Mary Case of that city. They have three children, their son, Hadwen Case Barney, who is associated with his father in business, and their daughters, Elizabeth and Mary.

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#### CHARLES ALFRED PILLSBURY.

World leaders in the various domains of human enterprise are few in number, infrequent in appearance and never the products of accident or extraneous circumstances. The qualities which give them their rank are innate and would win distinction in any line of action. But circumstances and the specific features of opportunities sometimes give them their trend and form of expression, because these world leaders, their masters, see what can be made of them and command them to such service as is desired.

The late Charles Alfred Pillsbury of Minneapolis was for many years a world leader in the manufacture of flour, both in quantity and quality, and his record furnishes a striking illustration of the mastery of mind over matter, and the conditions and surroundings amid which it is found. The master mind takes it as it appears, and while making the most of what is, uses that to multiply vastly the production of its own kind and expand itself and what springs from it in ever widening extents and varying forms of usefulness for the service and enjoyment of mankind.

Mr. Pillsbury was born on October 3, 1842, in the town of Warner, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, the son of George A. and Margaret S. (Carleton) Pillsbury and a grandson of John P. and Susan (Wadleigh) Pillsbury, all New Englanders and natives of New Hampshire. A sketch of the father will be found in this work, and in it will be seen that the family traces its American ancestors back to William Pillsbury, who came to this country from England in 1640 and settled at Dorchester, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. He was a gentleman of high standing, and the family coat of arms bore this motto: "Labor Omnia Vincit," a truth that has been demonstrated many times in the subsequent history of the family. The great-grandfather of Charles A. was Micaiah Pillsbury, who located at Sutton, New Hampshire, in 1795.

Charles A. Pillsbury was reared on a farm, like most other New England boys in the rural districts, and enjoyed about the same advantages of education in early life that others there at that period enjoyed. Afterward he pursued a full academic course of instruction at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated at the age of twenty-one. During his





*Charles A. Pillsbury*



college life he partially supported himself by teaching school at intervals. After obtaining his degree, with all the world to choose a place of residence and base of operations in, he went first to Montreal, Canada, where he passed six years in various employments.

In 1869 Mr. Pillsbury came to Minneapolis by invitation of his uncle, the late Governor John S. Pillsbury, to engage in the milling business. He first purchased an interest in the Minneapolis mill, then owned and operated by J. W. Gardner and G. W. Crocker. The milling industry was at that time in an incubate stage in Minneapolis, and the mill in which Mr. Pillsbury began his great career as a manufacturer of flour had a capacity of but 150 barrels a day. Nevertheless, it was the acorn from which the mighty oak of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company's business has grown, and that company now turns out 25,000 barrels of flour every day.

When this genius of the mill arrived in Minneapolis the railroads extended but a few miles north and west of the city. The supply of grain was limited to local production and the value of the hard wheat of the Northwest for the production of flour was unknown. That wheat was, in fact, considered the worst in the world for flour. It kept its rich stores of flour quality securely locked from the invasion of all inquirers until its real master spoke the words of command, and then it cheerfully yielded them up for his advantage and the benefit of the world.

Within a few years after the arrival of Mr. Pillsbury the railroads were built into the northwestern part of this state and a long way into the Dakotas, and this made additional grain fields of vast extent tributary to the mills of Minneapolis; and within the same period the self-binder was invented, which cheapened the production of wheat, and many new inventions were also introduced in the mills, all of which added to their capacity in productiveness and heightened the quality of their output. One of these was the middlings purifier, a Minneapolis invention, which Mr. Pillsbury at once adopted and which he found very profitable. Another was the steel roller process of milling, brought to this country from Europe, and these two innovations alone revolutionized the making of flour in this region.

The hour and the man for the full and rapid development of flour milling in this part of the country had come. In 1870 the firm of Charles A. Pillsbury & Company was formed, the men composing it being Mr. Pillsbury, his uncle, the governor, and his father, George A. Pillsbury. They bought the Taylor mill (now the Pillsbury B), with a capacity of 200 barrels a day, and two years later they leased the mill built by L. S. Watson of Leicester, Massachusetts, on the site of the old woolen mill, which had been destroyed by fire. This mill had a capacity of 250 barrels a day and was modern in all its appointments. In 1874 Governor Pillsbury traded other property for the Anchor mill with a capacity of 250 barrels, and in that year Mr. Pillsbury's brother, Fred C. Pillsbury, was admitted to membership in the firm. Still on the lookout for enlargements to its business, in 1877 the company leased the Excelsior mill built by Hon. Dorillas Morrison, which had a daily capacity of 800 barrels, raising its producing capacity to 1,750 barrels.

But the business kept pace with the facilities acquired and soon went beyond them. Greater facilities were provided by the erection of the celebrated Pillsbury A mill in 1881. At first this had a daily capacity of 7,000 barrels, but that has since been doubled and more through the improvement of

machinery, and it is now 12,000 barrels. When it was built this mill was the largest in the world and it still is. Prior to the erection of this mill Mr. Pillsbury passed five years in Europe, going and coming at intervals. His purpose in making these trips abroad was to study practically and in detail every phase of the production and transportation of wheat, the making and marketing of flour and its by-products, and everything else connected with his business. He became widely known in many parts of Europe as the most extensive manufacturer of flour in the world, and was greatly admired for the magnitude of his operations, as he always was everywhere for his genial and companionable disposition and charming personality.

Mr. Pillsbury's business record was not, however, to be an unbroken success. In 1877 the Anchor mill was destroyed by fire and in 1882 the Empire, Minneapolis, Pillsbury B and Excelsior suffered a similar fate. This burden of disaster did not daunt him. On the contrary, it stimulated him to greater activity and enterprise. Some of the burnt mills were rebuilt and equipped with the latest machinery. Large elevators were also erected, and the business was enlarged all along the line.

In 1890 the Pillsburys disposed of their holdings to the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, Limited, but retained a large interest in the new company, although the bulk of the stock was purchased by an English syndicate. The new company also acquired the Palisade and Lincoln mills at the same time, and has ever since operated all its properties with the greatest enterprise and constancy, producing regularly 6,000,000 barrels of flour a year and easily maintaining its place at the head of the industry and in imperial command of the markets of the whole civilized world.

Notwithstanding his enormous business and its multitudinous exactions, Mr. Pillsbury took an active part in many other industrial, commercial and financial enterprises and also in public affairs. He was one of the most energetic and resourceful promoters of the city's advancement and improvement this community has ever had, and while he was averse to public life, and declined numerous offers of political preferment, he was always a zealous and practical factor in the efforts made to secure good government for his city and state. The only political office he held while living in Minneapolis was that of state senator, to which he was first elected in the fall of 1876, and which he continued to fill with great credit to himself and acceptability to the people for a period of ten years.

When the Pillsbury interests in the mills were sold to the Pillsbury-Washburn company Mr. Pillsbury's connection with them did not cease. He was kept at the head of the business by the new company at a very large salary, and directed its course successfully. By his advice the company secured a controlling interest in the whole of the water power at St. Anthony's Falls. And a few years later, again on his recommendation, the company constructed an auxiliary dam a short distance below the Falls by which an increase of 10,000 horse power was added to its resources.

This was the last great work of construction done under Mr. Pillsbury's direction. The plow, which had held its course so steadily and so long, was nearing the end of its furrow. Mr. Pillsbury died at his home in Minneapolis on September 17, 1899. During the thirty years of his active life in Minneapolis he was probably the most popular business man in the city. He was always, until his end approached, in excel-

lent health, and at all times in good spirits, genial, sunny, easily accessible and generous almost to a fault. His public-spirit was a stimulus and an inspiration; his patriotism, locally and generally, was genuine, practical and intense; his public benefactions were bountiful, and his private benevolences were almost innumerable, but they are, for the most part, unrecorded. He was liberal to all worthy agencies at work for the good of his community and to those in need of help from an inborn sense of generosity, and never, in the slightest degree for ostentation, ambition or personal aggrandizement in any way.

Mr. Pillsbury mingled freely in the social life of the community as a member of several clubs and other local organizations. He was very prominent in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and its president from 1882 to 1894. On September 12, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Stinson, a daughter of Captain Charles Stinson, one of the prominent and most highly esteemed citizens of Goff-town, New Hampshire. Their two sons, Charles S. and John S., the only living children of the household, have assumed many of the business relations held by their father and are exemplifying in connection with them the sterling manhood and great business capacity for which he was renowned. Their mother died on September 26, 1902. The members of the family have all attended Plymouth Congregational church, and the sons have built, as a memorial to their parents, Pillsbury House in South Minneapolis, where the settlement work of this church is carried on. In reference to such a man as the subject of this brief review the voice of eulogy is hushed. His great works speak for themselves, and any attempt to portray him in terms of adulation would be an effort to gild refined gold or paint the lily, and this, in his case would be entirely out of place.

#### WILLIAM HOWARD BOVEY.

William Howard Bovey, director and general superintendent of the Washburn Crosby Milling company and eminent citizen, is a native of Minneapolis, born February 23, 1871, the son of Charles A. and Hannah Caroline (Brooks) Bovey. Charles A. Bovey was born at Bath, Maine, May 27, 1822. In 1869, after spending some years in St. Johns, New Brunswick, he removed to Minneapolis, where he became a prominent lumber man and leading citizen. He was an active member of the lumber firm, Bovey De Laittre Lumber Co., formerly Eastman Bovey & Company, until his death, November 2, 1911. His son, W. H. Bovey attended the city schools and completed his high school course in 1889. He then entered the famous Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated in 1894. Although equipped with the thorough technical training which years of conscientious study had given him, he returned to Minneapolis and sought a position as an inexperienced workman in the mills of the Washburn Crosby company, determined that he would master every phase and mechanical detail of the flour manufacture through practical experience. His skill and ability were speedily recognized by a series of rapid promotions and at the end of five years, he was entrusted with the general superintendency of the mills. In this capacity, he holds one of the most responsible positions of the flour industry in the world, with nine hundred men under his direct supervision. The great efficiency he has

displayed in the discharge of the duties of this authoritative post has won him the esteem, not only of the employees, but of all with whom he comes in contact. Mr. Bovey also has prominent interests in the lumber business, as president of the Thompson McDonald Lumber company and director of the Bovey Shute Lumber company. He has never sought public honors but his efforts and influence have been given freely to any movement for civic improvement. He has served as chairman of the smoke committee of the Civic and Commercial association and has recently been appointed a member of the board of Park Commissioners. With a mind alert to the needs of the day and a keen foresight into the future of Minneapolis, he realizes the city's obligation to its youthful citizens and is earnestly interested in the provision of adequate playground facilities. He was married in 1896 to Miss Florence McKnight Lyman, daughter of Mr. George N. Lyman of Minneapolis. They have two children, William Howard, Jr., and Elizabeth. Mr. Bovey is a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda, La Fayette and University clubs.

#### ANSON STRONG BROOKS.

Mr. Brooks is a native of Redfield, Oswego county, New York, where his life began on September 6, 1852. When he was four years old his parents, Sheldon and Jeannette (Raney) Brooks, moved their family to Minnesota and located on a farm in Winona county. Here the son grew to manhood, attending the neighborhood country school and taking part in the work of the farm until he reached the age of sixteen years. In 1868, when he was the age mentioned, he began the struggle of life for himself as a telegraph operator, which he continued to be until 1872.

In 1873 he formed a partnership with his two brothers, under the name of Brooks Bros., to handle grain in the great Northwest. The firm of Brooks Bros. remained in the grain business until 1907, twenty-four years, and when it sold this department of its mercantile enterprise in the year last named it owned thirty-five country grain elevators and extensive holdings of other property subsidiary to them and necessary for their successful operation.

About two years before giving up the grain business the brothers aided M. J. Scanlon and Henry E. Gipson in organizing the Scanlon-Gipson Lumber company. The new field of mercantile endeavor opened such widening views of profitable enterprise to them that they determined to devote themselves wholly to it, and for that reason sold their grain outfit as soon as they could conveniently do so. In the meantime the new company bought the lumber business of H. F. Brown of Minneapolis in order to secure a wholesale yard in the very heart of the lumber operations here in the Northwest. This venture proved very successful, enabling the company to carry on a business aggregating sixty million feet of lumber a year.

In 1898 it built a double band sawmill at Cass Lake, Minnesota, which was also a great success, turning out forty million feet of lumber annually. Later this mill was destroyed by fire. In 1890 Mr. Scanlon, the head of the company, visited the Pacific slope, and arranged to purchase a large tract of yellow pine in Western Oregon, he and his fellow members of the Scanlon-Gipson company organizing the Brooks-Robertson

Lumber company for the purpose. The Brooks-Robertson company now owns large amounts of timber in the west.

In 1901 the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber company was organized with a capital of \$1,750,000 to engage exclusively in manufacturing and wholesaling. Almost immediately afterward the company built a very large five band and gang sawmill at Scanlon, Minnesota, which had a daily capacity of 600,000 feet and was probably one of the most extensive and completely equipped sawmills in the world. Mr. Brooks is treasurer of the company and a very influential force in the direction of its affairs. He is also second vice president of the Minnesota & Northern Wisconsin Railway, which was built in 1897 to haul logs to a plant owned by the company at Nicker-on, Pine county, this state, and was subsequently extended to perform the same service for the one owned by the company at Scanlon in the adjoining county of Carlton. In addition to hauling logs to these two mills, the road does a large general freight business, although the main purpose of its construction was to serve the needs of the lumber company.

Mr. Brooks is also associated with Mr. Scanlon, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume, in the Brooks-Scanlon company, which owns and operates two modern sawmills at Kentwood, Louisiana, and of which he is secretary, as he is of the Kentwood & Eastern Railway. This line is forty-five miles in length of trackage, and was built to haul logs to the lumber mill at Kentwood. But it, too, is very useful to the territory through which it extends, carrying on a considerable commercial business for the general public there. In addition to his official relations with large lumber institutions already named, Mr. Brooks is president of the Brooks Elevator company, vice president of the Scanlon-Gipson Lumber company, and a leading spirit in the Brooks-Scanlon-O'Brien company, limited, and the Brooks Timber company, as well as one of the directors of the Security National Bank of Minneapolis. In politics he is a Republican, in fraternal affiliation a Freemason and in social relations a member of the Minneapolis, Lafayette and Automobile clubs of his home city. He is also an ardent and helpful supporter of every judicious undertaking for the welfare and improvement of the community in which he lives.

On July 24, 1876, Mr. Brooks was married at McGregor, Iowa, to Miss Georgie L. Andros. They have one child, their son Paul A., who is now extensively associated with his father in business as secretary of the Brooks Elevator company, the Brooks-Scanlon-O'Brien company, limited, the Brooks Timber company and the Powell-River company. He is also treasurer of the DeSchutes Boom company and the Kentwood & Eastern Railway company. In connection with these various enterprises he displays the same high order of business capacity that distinguishes his father.

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#### DENNIS C. BOW.

Dennis C. Bow was born in Rockford, Illinois, on December 5, 1865, and when he was five years old was taken by his parents to Nora Springs, Iowa, where he remained until he reached the age of seventeen. On January 1, 1883, his parents, Michael and Catherine (Maher) Bow, moved their family to Minneapolis, where the son has ever since resided. The parents were born in Ireland and brought to this country by their parents. They were married in Freeport, Illinois, in 1859.

The father was an iron molder, and after his arrival in this city was employed in the old Minneapolis Harvester Works. Before coming here he had served in a similar capacity in the Nora Springs Iron Works, whose operations and products were like those of the Minneapolis establishment. He remained in the employ of the Harvester Works in this city for a number of years until he was disabled for further duty by losing one of his lower limbs in a railroad accident. He died on January 5, 1912, at the age of seventy-nine, his last years being spent at the home of his son Dennis. The mother passed away some twenty years before the father. Both belonged to Holy Rosary Catholic church, and were very faithful and devout in attention to its precepts and their church duties in general.

Dennis C. Bow obtained his academic education in the public schools at Nora Springs, Iowa, and was prepared for business by a course of special training at the Curtis Business College in Minneapolis. Circumstances led him to the occupation of his father and he too became a molder and worked in a foundry for a time. But his inclination was strongly to mercantile life, and he became a clerk in the grocery store of A. D. Libby on Minnehaha avenue, where he worked faithfully in the interest of his employer eight years. At the end of that period he entered the employ of the Walter A. Wood Harvester company as a bookkeeper, and he continued his connection with the company in that capacity four or five years. The plant employed 800 to 1,200 persons in all, and some years ago was removed to Hazel Park in St. Paul.

After he left the Harvester company Mr. Bow was appointed to a clerkship under City Engineer Cappelán in 1896. He continued to work in the city engineer's office until 1902, when he was elected to the city council as alderman from the Twelfth ward. He has been re-elected twice and is now serving his third term in the council. His first two elections were won by him as a Republican in a Democratic ward. But his last candidacy was non-partisan, and he won easily, as he had never allowed partisan considerations to overbear or sway his sense of duty to the whole people and the best interests of the city, whose welfare he has always striven earnestly to promote.

In Mr. Bow's first term in the council he was chairman of the committee on claims, and in the present council he is chairman of the committee on commerce and markets. He has always been warmly interested in the progress and success of the Minneapolis market, and to confirm his judgment of its usefulness and value has studied the market systems in Eastern cities. The further he went into the subject the firmer his belief in the city market system as a wise and beneficial institution became. In his second term in the council he was chairman of the committee on roads and bridges, and thereby a member of the city park board ex officio. During that term he was also a member of the committee on health and hospitals, one of the most important in the council.

But Mr. Bow has not allowed himself to get out of business because he has been in office. Soon after his first election to the council he became connected with the advertising department of the Minneapolis Tribune for a few months, and then was appointed city salesman for the Ziegler Coal company. At the present time (1914) he is city and outside salesman for the Ziegler District Colliery company, the successor of the Ziegler Coal company, with headquarters in the Security Bank Building.

On January 7, 1891, Mr. Bow was married in Minneapolis to Miss Viola Libby, the daughter of Allen D. Libby, his old employer in the grocery store on Minnehaha avenue. They had three children: William Everett, who is a graduate of St. Thomas College, St. Paul; Dennis Judson, who died on June 27, 1908, aged fifteen, and Viola May, who is a student at St. Margaret's Academy. Their mother died on November 30, 1906. The father belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen. They are all members of the Holy Rosary Church. He is energetic and tireless in all his business and official duties, and when the pressure of these is off he is an enthusiastic devotee of outdoor recreations and sports.

#### THOMAS BARLOW WALKER.

The great achievements of American manhood in all parts of our country have been the subjects of an oft-told tale, but it is one that never loses its interest. The manner in which many of our leading men in industrial life have raised themselves to consequence and affluence and built up gigantic enterprises for the development of our natural resources, giving employment to hosts of toilers, magnifying our commercial greatness along widely beneficent lines and keeping the wheels of production in motion for the benefit of all the people, contains in its exposition elements of interest and inspiration that never grow stale or pall on the taste.

Many of these men have contended with serious opposition and confronted almost insuperable obstacles. But they have been made of the stuff that yields to no pressure of circumstances, and have made, even of their difficulties, wings and weapons for their advancement. One of the most illustrious examples of this fiber is Thomas Barlow Walker of Minneapolis, for many years a leading lumber man of the world. The story of his rise from a small beginning, over great and continued trials and impediments, to the commanding rank he now holds in the industrial and commercial world, is full of encouragement for struggling young men, and shows in a graphic and impressive way the possibilities open to ability and enterprise in this land of almost boundless resources and opportunities.

Mr. Walker was born in Xenia, Green county, Ohio, on February 1, 1840, the son of Platt Bayliss and Anstis (Barlow) Walker. He obtained his early education in the public schools and through the teachings of his mother. When he was sixteen years of age the family moved to Berea, Cuyahoga county, in his native state, in order that the mother might secure better educational advantages for her children. She was a lady of great force of character and breadth of view, and belonged to a strongly intellectual family, two of her brothers being judges for many years, Thomas Barlow in New York and Moses Barlow in Ohio. Her husband died on his way to California in 1849, leaving her to struggle with adversity and provide for her four children, who were all young.

At Berea Mr. Walker had the advantages of several terms attendance at Baldwin University, but was obliged to devote all his spare time to his first occupation as a lumberman in the woods. While working in the woods he studied nights and Sundays, and later, when he became a traveling salesman, he carried his books with him and studied them as industriously as his work would allow. In this way he became in a measure

self-educated, especially in the higher branches of mathematics and science. His business knowledge was gained by travel and experience, contact with business men, studying business methods, solving big problems, and pushing himself forward in the world generally, in which he employed all his ability, courage and self-reliance to advantage and with good judgment.

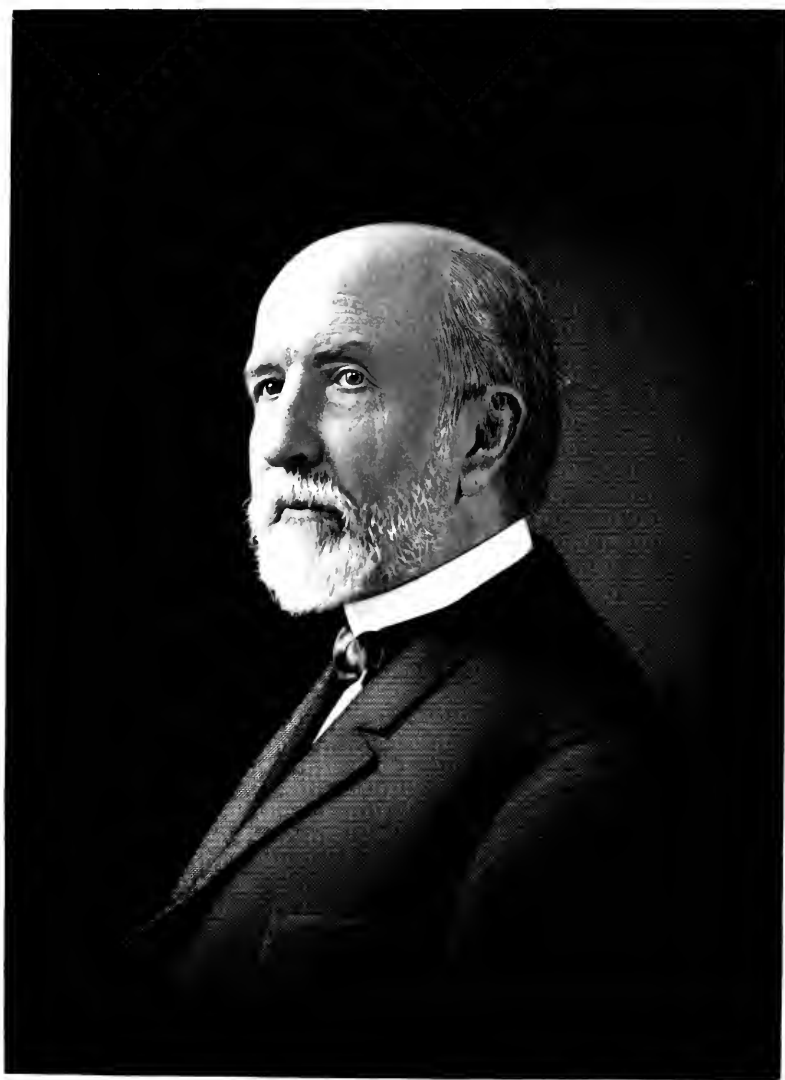
At the age of nineteen, after various business adventures, always attended with hard work and generally with success, he taught a district school in a township in the adjoining county. He next became a traveling salesman, selling grindstones, wooden bowls and wagon spokes, and journeying throughout the Middle West to sell his goods. He was so much impressed with the business possibilities of this region that he determined to make his home in it, and in 1862 located in Minneapolis. Soon afterward he joined a surveying party and began work as a United States surveyor.

While this engagement occupied him only a part of each year he continued in it a long time, and during the period helped to survey a considerable portion of Northern and Western Minnesota, and divide it into townships and sections. His experience in it was of great advantage to himself and the country in a business way. It made him familiar with the white pine regions of the state, and led him to begin purchasing tracts of them, in connection with other persons, for the manufacture of lumber, thus changing his purpose of devoting his energies to railroad surveying and construction and making him a lumberman on a very large scale.

In the lumber business he formed a partnership with Levi Butler and Howard Mills under the firm name of Butler, Mills & Walker, of which he was the manager. Failing health took Mr. Mills out of the firm when its mills were destroyed by fire, and a new firm was organized under the name of L. Butler & Company. This firm built one of the largest saw mills on the Mississippi and did a very extensive manufacturing business for several years. In 1877 Mr. Walker and Major George A. Camp formed the well-known firm of Camp & Walker and bought the Pacific mill, long operated by Joseph Dean & Company, and considered at that time one of the leading lumber mills in this part of the world.

Mr. Walker's mind has always been expansive and broad of vision. In 1880 he began to purchase large quantities of pine land on the head waters of Red Lake and Clearwater rivers, and to utilize the timber there he and his oldest son, Gilbert M. Walker, organized the Red River Lumber company, erecting mills at Crookston, Minnesota, and Grand Forks on the Red river in North Dakota. In 1887 this enterprising and far-seeing man formed another partnership with H. C. Akley of Minneapolis. This firm sold large numbers of logs to the Minnesota Logging company and became the largest timber firm in the state. Mr. Walker afterward extended his land interests into California, where he is recognized as one of the largest owners of timber properties in the United States.

While Mr. Walker's timber, logging and lumber manufacturing business has been conducted very largely outside of Minneapolis, he has always manifested the strongest feeling and desire for the welfare of the city and its residents and a fruitful ambition to see it among the foremost cities of the country in its educational, industrial, commercial and social importance. He founded the Business Men's union, the forerunner of the Commercial club, and with Major Camp, planned and established the Central Market and Commission district, now one of the greatest wholesale markets and wholesale ex-



*Thomas B. Walker*





changes in the world and which has made Minneapolis the third city in this country as a commission center, it being surpassed only by New York and Chicago. He also furnished the capital for and built the Butler building, when it was a question whether the Butler company would locate its Northwestern branch in Minneapolis or St. Paul. By this act he secured for the Flour City the largest wholesale establishment west of Chicago.

But Mr. Walker's business success, great and instructive as it has been, is neither the only nor the best feature of interest in his career. He has been a great student and made himself master of many lines of thought and action. He is a recognized connoisseur in art, an authority on literature, ancient and modern, and has a vast wealth of information on every live and timely topic of consideration. Minneapolis is indebted to him for its fine public library, and he has been annually elected president of its executive board from the beginning of its history in 1885. An early member and patron of the old Athenaeum Library, he foresaw the need of a free public library and secured the enactment of the law which gave to the city its present fine library building. The rapid growth of the library in capacity and popular favor since its opening day in 1889 has given it a standing in circulation fourth among the public libraries in the United States.

But this is not all of Mr. Walker's manifestation of interest in the finer side of life. The Walker home occupies half a city block in Minneapolis, and here he has a large and splendid private library, covering standard authors in philosophy, science, history, political economy, poetry and art, and what is even more notable, a rare collection of fine paintings and other art products, which is said to constitute one of the finest art galleries in America or Europe. The collection represents about four hundred fine paintings by the old masters and modern American and European artists gathered in from the fine galleries of England, France, Italy, Germany and Spain, and from many of the galleries of this country. In addition to these he has about one hundred and twenty-five large paintings in the public library and over one hundred minor.

This sumptuous art gallery is also enriched by a large assortment of the finest Chinese, Persian, Japanese and Korean pottery and porcelain, and one of jades that stands ahead of any known collection in beauty of form and color. He has in addition a magnificent assemblage of carved hard stones of most beautiful color and form, together with a large number of gems and precious stones and splendid crystals, an extensive and superior lot of ancient sunspot bronzes, mostly from China but some from Japan, and the finest aggregation of ancient glass to be found in any museum or collection. The gallery is open every week-day to the public without any charges for entrance fees or catalogues. It consists of ten rooms adjacent to his residence, and he has recently, during the current year (1913), begun the erection of a \$20,000 addition to it. In the gallery at the public library he has a large and valuable collection of porcelains and other works of art in addition to the paintings he has there, and in the museum of the Academy of Science he has a fine selection of ancient art work, pottery, porcelain, ancient glass, Greek and Persian vases, and a magnificent case of ancient bronzes. These two rooms are each one hundred and forty feet long.

From the character of his chief business operations Mr. Walker has naturally given much thought, attention and study to the forestry question, and he has so posted himself with reference to it that he is better prepared to discuss it in-

telligently than almost any other man in the country. He is now deeply and practically interested in the conservation of the forests we have left, and his extensive experience in the lumber trade, together with his judicious study of the subject, has given him a grasp of it that no other man possesses. On this subject he has delivered a considerable number of fine addresses and written many articles for publication in the press and in pamphlet form. In these he has set forth the only plan of conservation that is intended or expressed as a complete one. And his plan will undoubtedly prove successful if public sentiment and legislative enactments by the government and the timber states back it up. He is striving earnestly to get it adopted and put in practical operation, and seeking to induce the authorities who are desirous of intelligent conservation to join him in the movement.

Mr. Walker has also, for many years, been actively, intelligently and effectively engaged in helping to promote agencies for the moral uplifting of the American people. He has been deeply interested in the Young Men's Christian Association in Minneapolis, at the State University and throughout this state; and for years he has been the Northwestern member of the National Committee of that organization, which is one of the most important and useful committees in the country. He is also ardently and serviceably energetic in church work, especially in connection with the Methodist sect or denomination. For a number of years he has been the president of the Methodist Church Extension and Social Union of Minneapolis, and through the agency and helpfulness of this organization, and very largely by reason of his work and contributions, Methodist churches in Minneapolis, particularly those of the common people, are better established, freer from debt and more prosperous generally than those in any other city in America.

Mr. Walker has moral endowments as well as mental power of a high order. The best principles of integrity and honor govern him in all his transactions, and his word has ever been as good as his bond. He has a clear head and a strong mind, and these have been cultivated throughout his long career by reading, study and observation, and by constant intercourse with many of the best citizens of his state and other localities, all of whom he numbers among his friends. In the interesting and domestic character of husband and father he is particularly amiable, enjoying the unbounded affection of his family, and as a man he is just, generous and upright, ever eager to promote the welfare of his fellow men without challenging constant laudation by obtrusive benefits. In manner he is cultured and refined, and is of a genial and sympathetic nature; and as a Christian he lives a life full of good works and well worthy of general emulation. His whole life, domestic and commercial, is marked by fixed principles of purity and benevolence.

On December 19, 1863, Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Miss Harriet G. Hulet, a daughter of Fletcher Hulet. They have five sons and one daughter living. The living sons are Gilbert M., Fletcher L., Willis J., Clinton L. and Archie D. They are all associated with their father in his lumber interests. The daughter living is Julia, the wife of Ernest F. Smith, who has four children. The son who died was Leon B., who passed away in 1887, and the daughter who is dead was Harriet, who was the wife of Rev. Frederick O. Holman, pastor of Hennepin avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Her death occurred in 1904.

## GEORGE L. BRADLEY.

Having practically finished his business work for this world, George L. Bradley, founder of the G. L. Bradley Produce Commission company, is now living retired from active pursuits, enjoying the rest his long and busy career entitles him to, and secure in the confidence and esteem of the whole community in which a large part of his useful life to the present time has been passed, and in which he has made the mark of his enterprise, business ability and high character as a man and citizen.

Mr. Bradley was born at Wheelock, Caledonia county, Vermont, November 1, 1837, in a family of merchants for three successive generations. His grandfather operated a general store at Wheelock Hollow. Sewell Bradley, the father of George L., succeeded the grandfather in the business, and George L. was destined to be a merchant too. At the age of seventeen he was bound to apprenticeship in a store at a compensation of \$75 a year. In the performance of his duties he allowed molasses from a barrel to run over the vessel he was filling on two separate occasions. His employer, a Mr. Quimby, told him that if this occurred again he would be discharged. With characteristic spirit he replied that if it occurred again he would take his cap and go home. On January 14, 1914, he received from Mr. Quimby a little brown jug full of molasses, with an inscription on it saying that it would remind him of his first mercantile experience.

In September, 1857, Mr. Bradley came to Fox Lake, Wisconsin, where he was employed in clerking until 1861. He then passed a few months in the Water Cure Institute at Dansville, New York, when he returned to Vermont and located at Sheffield, near his old home, where he was engaged in merchandising five or six years. From Sheffield he moved to Sutton and later to St. Johnsbury, and formed the firm of Cross & Bradley, manufacturers of crackers, a business which has grown to immense proportions. He was occupied in this business twelve years. In 1885 he came West again and located in Minneapolis, where he bought stock in the Sells-Fletcher-Holmes Milling company and took a position in the office, also acting as a salesman for the company. Later he was with H. E. Fletcher in the City Elevator company.

About fifteen years ago Mr. Bradley opened an office on Central Market and started a produce commission business. He did well and built up a large trade, and this was the beginning of the G. L. Bradley Produce Commission company. He sold out his principal interest in the company when he retired five years since, but the business is still carried on under the old name. While living at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, he was connected with the First National Bank, of which Governor Fairbanks was president, and also had an interest in the Savings Bank, both old and well established and prosperous institutions.

Mr. Bradley being averse to official life has never sought public service of any kind. He was married on January 14, 1864, at Sheffield, Vermont, to Miss Jane M. Morgan, of old New England stock. The fiftieth anniversary of their wedding was most pleasantly remembered by many of their old friends. They have reared a family of three orphans of other households from childhood. They are W. W. Bradley, secretary of the Minneapolis Humane Society; Fannie C., who is now the wife of A. A. Crane, vice president of the First National Bank, and Nellie P., wife of I. W. Lawrence, proprietor of the Hennepin laundry, the two girls being daughters

of Mr. Bradley's sister. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are members of the Second Church of the Christian Scientists, having been attracted to it through actual personal experiences, and they illustrate its teachings in their home and their daily lives. While not given much to sport, Mr. Bradley has found great pleasure in fishing for speckled trout.

## HENRY F. BROWN.

The life story of this great lumber merchant, renowned live stock breeder and strong potency in public affairs is one of unusual interest and embodies a high example of vigorous stimulating influence for struggling young men, while it is illustrative, at the same time, of the best attributes of elevated American citizenship, to which Mr. Brown was an ornament, and of which he was an illuminating specimen. He passed over to the activities that know no weariness on December 14, 1912, but he has left his name in large and enduring phrase on the industrial, mercantile, commercial, educational and moral life of the community in which he so long lived and operated on a large scale, and it will be remembered with grateful appreciation by the people of that community in all walks of endeavor.

Henry Francis Brown was born on his father's farm at Baldwin, Maine, on October 10, 1837, and began his academic education in the neighborhood district school. As soon as he was old enough he was sent to the Fryeburg Academy, Oxford county, in his native state, for two years, and afterward for two years more to an academy of a higher grade at Limerick in York county. He was a son of Cyrus S. and Mary (Burnham) Brown, both members of old New England families domiciliated in that section of the country from early colonial times. The father was born at Baldwin, Maine, where he always lived, and where he reared a family of ten children. He was a man of considerable wealth for that time and locality, a leading man in his neighborhood and prominent in the political activities of the state. Five of his children are living. They have retained the old family homestead and go there every year for a family reunion.

Early in life the mighty Northwest, with its boundless resources and great wealth of opportunity seized upon Henry F. Brown's fancy, and its hold was strengthened and intensified by the flight of time. When he was nineteen years old it drew him, as with the tug of gravitation, into its choicest region, locating him in Minneapolis in 1860; but prior to coming to this city he taught school for a short period in Wisconsin. On his arrival in Minneapolis he at once entered the lumber business, and in this he was engaged until he retired from active pursuits a short time before his death, but he sold the bulk of his lumber interests in 1896, as he then had other claims on his time and attention which were more agreeable to him, and he had also begun to feel the burden of years upon him.

It was in the lumber industry, however, that he laid the foundation of his fortune. He earned his first money in it by driving a team in the woods at twenty dollars a month. His progress at this rate was too slow to satisfy the demands of his ardent nature, and he turned his attention temporarily to other pursuits. He rented a farm, which he worked in the summer, and for three years in succession taught school in the winter. When he had acquired one thousand dollars in this

way he put it in the lumber trade, but he lost it all the first winter and found himself in debt one thousand dollars more.

This reverse would have changed the whole life of many a man, but Mr. Brown was made of firm fiber and gifted with a resolute will. He continued lumbering and soon recovered from his losses and started on the upward way to consequence and wealth at a rapid rate. In the course of a few years other enterprises of magnitude proved inviting to him and he also engaged in them. He acquired a three-fourths interest in two flouring mills in Minneapolis; became a leader in the formation of the North American Telegraph company, organized by Twin City capital to oppose the Western Union, and was one of the most extensive holders of its stock, and for years one of its directors; was the first president of the former Union National Bank, and a director in the Minneapolis Trust company and the Minneapolis Street Railway company, the latter afterward becoming a part of the Twin City Rapid Transit company. He was also interested in a leading way in the Minneapolis Land and Improvement company.

Notwithstanding these numerous and exacting claims on his time and energies, this gentleman of gigantic business enterprise and capacity found opportunity to give attention to other interests. He was for thirty-six years one of the largest individual operators in lumber in the Northwest in both wholesale and retail lines, and he carried the burden of his business in that line of trade easily. He was also the owner of an extensive iron property in the Mesaba range, which has been among the best producers of the United States Steel Corporation's development. In addition he was extensively engaged for many years in general farming on his farm of more than 400 acres near the city limits of Minneapolis.

But the work in which Mr. Brown took most delight, and which carried his name in renown around the world, was breeding Shorthorn cattle. The Browndale herd, on the farm of this name above mentioned, became famous in all the states of this country and in almost every foreign land. It took the sweepstakes prize and many others for individual members of the herd at the world's fair in Chicago in 1893, and has done the same at many state and county fairs. Visitors from many parts of the world have been to Browndale to see the famous herd and attend the annual Browndale auction of Shorthorns, and the Browndale strain has representatives wherever men value high-bred and superior live stock. So many notable animals have been bred on this farm that its output figures with great prominence in the pedigree records in this country and abroad.

Mr. Brown's prominence as a breeder caused him to be elected president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association in 1906, 1907 and 1908, and his continuance as a member of its board of directors and its executive committee until his death. He gave the affairs of this association the most careful attention and helped most effectively to expand and magnify its power and usefulness. This was the case with everything he turned his mind to. No interest or enterprise with which he was ever connected failed to feel in the most serviceable way the quickening impulse of his resourceful mind and ready hand. In social life he long took an active interest as a member of the Commercial club of Minneapolis and the Saddle and Sirlin club of Chicago.

From his youth Mr. Brown was an ardent supporter of the policies and theories of government advocated by the Repub-

lican party, and during the earlier period of his life he was a very active worker for them. He served his party well and wisely as a committeeman and campaigner for years, but was never known as a seeker of office. Only once did he allow his name to appear on the ballot. That was as presidential elector in 1884 for Benjamin Harrison, who was nominated for president in Minneapolis. But the welfare of the party to which he belonged was always a prime interest with him and he sought to promote its success, as long as he was active, by every proper means at his command.

In respect to other matters of public interest Mr. Brown was also energetic and potential. He was an enthusiastic motorist, and this made him an earnest advocate of good roads. As a member of the Automobile club of Minneapolis he gave his support ardently to the improvement of highways in the Northwest. His energy and helpfulness in this behalf were very noticeable and of great value to the whole section of country throughout which they were employed, and he is well remembered for them. He was also earnestly and practically interested in public charities, and on his own account maintained numerous private benevolences, but always without ostentation and with a decided aversion to public notice of his generosity in this connection. For his own enjoyment and recreation he was a great traveler whenever his business gave him the opportunity to indulge his taste in this respect. In the course of his life he visited nearly every section of the United States, and for many years usually passed his winters in Southern California, making Los Angeles his headquarters and traveling wherever he wished from there.

On July 19, 1865, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Susan H. Fairchild of Maine. The marriage was solemnized at Saco, York county, in that state, where the bride was then living. One child was born to them, Grace, who died at the age of eight years. Mrs. Brown, who died in 1906, was a lady of great public spirit and very active in uplift work. Her philanthropic undertakings were numerous and very serviceable, and won her high regard among the people of Minneapolis. She was a member of the Chicago World's Fair commission for the state of Minnesota and took an active part in the management of the Women's department of that great exposition. Her services there were valued, as they were in every other enterprise with which she was ever connected. She and her husband worked hand in hand for every good purpose and kept achieving good results for their fellows in the human struggle for advancement, of which they were such strong and noble advocates, and their names are enshrined in the loving remembrance of all who knew them.

#### HENRY MARTYN BRACKEN, M. D.

Secretary of the State Board of Health was born Feb. 27, 1854, at Noblestown, Penn. His father was Dr. Wm. C. Bracken, whose ancestors were pioneers of Delaware, and his mother, Electa Alvord, was a descendant of early immigrants to Massachusetts.

At thirteen Henry M. entered Eldersridge Academy, then conducted by a relative, to be fitted for Washington and Jefferson College. At seventeen he taught a summer school. Returning to the academy, he decided to enter Princeton University. The death of his father changed his plans and

he decided to take up his father's profession, arranging for study in a physician's office. Teaching to bear his expenses, he persisted till he was able to matriculate in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. Resuming the duties of a teacher, he later took a course in the medical department of Columbia College, in New York City, where his degree was acquired in 1877.

In 1879 he received a diploma as licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, Scotland, and soon after began three years' service as surgeon on the ocean liners of the Royal Mail Steamship Company of England. He was in general practice in Thompson, Connecticut, for a year or more when he became surgeon to a mining camp in Mexico. A year and a half later he returned to "the States," and after post-graduate work in New York City, he in 1885 came to Minneapolis. He was offered the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the Minnesota Hospital College in 1886. When the Medical Department of the University was organized in 1887 he was given the same position, holding it till 1907, when he resigned to devote his whole time to the State Board of Health. In 1895 his appointment as a member of the State Board of Health led to his becoming one of the most important servants of the state. Two years later, he was made Secretary of the Board, and thus became the principal executive guardian of public health. It became his duty to virtually organize his department and develop its various elements to that degree of efficiency that has made Minnesota noted for advance in health work.

Dr. Bracken's achievements have made him well known in the world of medical and kindred sciences. He has been honored by election to high offices in such organizations as the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the American Public Health Association and the American Climatological Association. He is president of the American School of Hygiene Association, for 1914, and others allied with the parent body, the American Medical Association. He has published numerous papers and treatises on health subjects, and is recognized authority among state health officers. As chief executive officer of the State Board of Health the interests of the State have been his interests throughout, and he is given credit for honesty of purpose and earnestness of leadership in behalf of the people.

Dr. Bracken's home is in Minneapolis. He was married February 13, 1884, to Miss Emily Robinson, of Orange, New Jersey.

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#### MARTIN B. KOON.

Martin B. Koon died at his home in Minneapolis, on August 20th, 1912, in his seventy-second year.

He had been a member of the Minnesota bar since 1878. In that year he removed from Southern Michigan, took up his residence in Minnesota and began the active practice of his profession here. He was then thirty-seven years of age. He had practiced law in Michigan for about eleven years before he moved to Minnesota. He had been admitted to the Michigan bar in the year 1867, when he was twenty-six years of age.

Although born in Schuyler county, New York, he had lived, boy and man in southern Michigan since his early childhood. He was the son of a Michigan pioneer farmer, who was a man of Scottish ancestry, and in moral and mental fibre of the

mould of an old Scottish covenant. The son had apparently inherited from his father some of the same qualities.

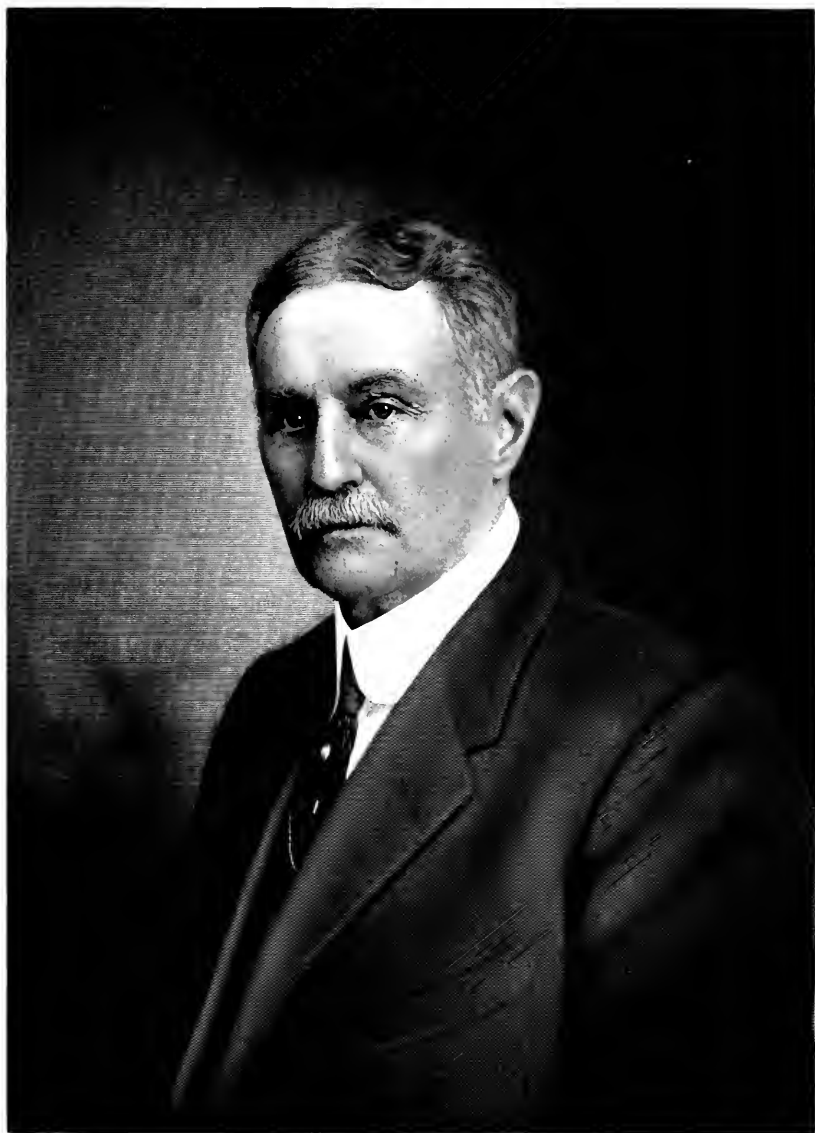
He was early trained in the occupation of his father and disciplined in the heavy work of clearing and opening a farm in Southern Michigan, in the fourth and fifth decades of the last century. His early schooling was only such as the district school of that region and day afforded. Later he attended Hillsdale College, situated at the county seat of the county in which he lived. He there sustained himself largely by teaching and other work, while he carried on his studies.

Impaired health in the year 1863 induced him to go to California, where he remained two years, and was principally occupied in teaching school. At the end of that period he returned to Michigan, studied law in the law office of his brother in Hillsdale, and was there admitted to the bar and practiced his profession until he removed to Minnesota.

Judge Koon was married November 18, 1873, to Josephine O. VanderMark. To them two daughters were born, Kate Estelle (Mrs. Chas. C. Bovey) and M. Louise (Mrs. Chas. D. Velie).

There is nothing new or unusual in the facts of Judge Koon's early life, above sketched. Other lawyers have earned honorable positions at the bar, in spite of early disadvantages and lack of opportunity. But the lawyers at the bar are few, who have that broad knowledge of the law and legal acumen, and at the same time that keen business sense and practical business judgment that Judge Koon possessed. All of these qualities in an unusual degree belonged to him, and they formed the basis of his great success as a lawyer, and of his influence and power among men of affairs and in the business world. In addition to these qualities he was a good judge of human nature; he had keen perception, quick wit, great power of direct thought and terse expression, good command of strong, idiomatic English, depth of feeling, considerable imagination, and a persuasive and winning manner—all part of the equipment of the successful advocate at the bar. His ability to state a legal proposition clearly, tersely and in plain, simple language was very great. He could state a legal proposition or any question clearly because he thought clearly. He possessed, in a marked degree, what is called a legal mind, that is, a mind that, without great effort and almost unconsciously, analyzes any legal question presented by distinguishing at once the material from the immaterial matters, and that almost intuitively goes by direct course to the kernel of the question and sees the real point involved. He had great power of mental concentration and intense application, and a brain that worked with great rapidity and almost always at high pressure. He was thus able to perform a large amount of work within a short time. Indeed, his working hours in his office were usually short and he seldom burned the midnight oil. He used to say—but in no boastful spirit, for he was in no sense a vainglorious man—that it was his belief that he could accomplish more effective law work in his office, in a given length of time, than any lawyer he had ever known. And this also was the experience and belief of his associates and those who worked with him.

In the later years of his life he was not a very diligent student of law books or careful reader of the reported decisions of the courts, and yet, such was his ability to think, discriminate and reason closely upon questions of law that, without any considerable investigation or study of the decisions, he was able to reach conclusions and opinions upon questions presented to him, the accuracy of which was usually



*M. B. Koon*



confirmed when his associates came to examine the law. He used to say to some one of the young men in his office: "This question has been presented to me, and here is my opinion as to what the law should be in regard to it. Look up the question carefully and tell me what the law is as you find it in the books." But ability to form closely accurate conclusions upon legal questions, without immediate investigation and study of the law involved, is not altogether a natural gift. It is the result of hard study and labor at some period in the lawyer's life. A so-called strong, legal mind is a mind, naturally logical and strong, that has been moulded into what it is by hard study of the law and severe discipline in its practice before the courts. Judge Koon was a hard and tireless student of the law during his student life and the early years of his professional life. For eleven years before coming to Minnesota he had been in active, general practice in Michigan, where he had been disciplined at the bar under the old system of common law and chancery pleadings and practice, which there prevailed, a discipline not acquired or known by the young lawyer of today, who learns only modern code pleadings and practice. These years of general practice at the Michigan bar, in the criminal as well as the civil courts—for he not only appeared frequently for the defense in criminal cases—but he was for four years the prosecuting attorney of his county—appear to have been really the most important years of his professional life. They were the years when an unusually acute, active, discriminating, logical and strong mind, under the stern discipline of hard close study of the law and of the preparation and trial of common law and chancery cases, and of hard fought trials in the criminal courts, was being fashioned and moulded into the strong, legal mind which Judge Koon exhibited when he first came to the Minnesota bar, and which together with his keen business sense and executive ability, enabled him to dispatch business during the two years and more, from January, 1884, to May, 1886, that he sat as a Judge upon the bench of the Fourth Judicial District, with an apparent ease and a rapidity not before known to the practitioners before that Court. His decisions were indeed sometimes reversed by the Supreme Court, but lawyers and suitors were pleased with his businesslike methods upon the bench, and the promptness with which he decided the cases submitted to him. The late Judge John M. Shaw, in speaking at one time of Judge Koon's ability as a lawyer, facetiously remarked that he would be a great lawyer if he were not so good a business man. While Judge Koon enjoyed his work upon the bench, yet after a time he began to feel that the bench was too retired and quiet a place for one of his temperament. His great business and executive ability made him restless there, and in May, 1886, after he had been elected to fill a seven years' term as Judge of the District Court, he resigned and came back to the bar, where he was engaged in more or less active practice until about a year before his death.

There was, however, not a little wisdom in the remark of Judge Shaw. Unlike many, perhaps unlike the great majority of lawyers, Judge Koon was a strong business man. He had unusually keen business sense and practical business judgment, and he possessed, above all, strong common sense. It was these qualities which, taken in connection with his legal ability, made him a strong practical Judge on the bench and lawyer at the bar. He was pre-eminently a business man's lawyer. Men of affairs and business consulted him because he could not only advise them well about the law, but because

he could put himself in their places and look at their affairs and counsel them from a practical business standpoint. He had large business interests of his own. He was for more than thirty years a director and for many years vice-president of the Northwestern National Bank. He was a director of the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company from its beginning, and an officer for many years. He was for a number of years a director of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company and its general counsel. He was for twenty-seven years a director of the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, and for a period its treasurer. He was a director of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company. He was for many years a director of the Minneapolis General Electric Company, and also its president. He was interested in and director of several of the large grain and milling companies engaged in business in Minneapolis and in other cities in the Northwest. He was an early member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. He was interested in other business enterprises, but from the foregoing it is plain to be seen that he was a man of affairs and of large business interests, as well as a practicing lawyer.

He was a man of public spirit. He had great faith in the stability and future growth and was greatly interested in the welfare of Minneapolis and of Minnesota and of the Northwest. During the later years of his life he freely gave his time and his best efforts to inaugurating and advancing business and philanthropic projects and undertakings, which he believed were of public necessity or would be helpful and elevating to the people of his city and state. Judge Koon took a very active part in the organization of the Civic and Commerce Association.

He had a strong sense of what was just and right and of what was unjust and wrong. He reasoned honestly. In his thinking he was always honest, both with himself and with others. When he had reached a conclusion he stood squarely upon it, and never allowed himself or others to be deceived in regard to it. He was fearless in making expression of his views to friend or enemy on any question, when he regarded it necessary, and often such expression came from him with a directness and force that was startling and almost cruel. There would be no indirect approach to the matter in hand, no circumlocution, no waste of words by him. And yet, ordinarily he was kind, gentle, gracious and pleasing in his words and conduct to others.

Lastly, Judge Koon possessed what really is of greatest value to man or woman, the confidence, esteem and respect of his friends, of his neighbors, of the citizens of his city and state, and of all persons who knew him personally or by reputation, and he possessed also the warm affection of all those who knew him well.

To sum up: He was a sound and capable Judge, and able and distinguished lawyer, a wise counsellor, a strong and sagacious business man, a good citizen, a man generous and of public spirit, a man who commanded the respect and won the affection of all who knew him, a kind and generous husband and father, an industrious, hard working, honest man of power and influence for good in his day and in the community in which he lived—such was Martin B. Koon. What further or better words of remembrance or eulogy can be spoken of any man? He had passed his three score years and ten, and had filled the full measure of a useful and a noble life.

"God's finger touched him, and he slept."

## EDGAR C. BISBEE.

Among the men and women who took part in the early history of Minnesota and helped to redeem part of it from the wilderness, or at least to further its early progress and development, were the parents of Edgar C. Bisbee of Minneapolis, John and Ardelia (Francis) Bisbee, who saw stirring times in the first few years of their residence in the State. The father was a native of Maine and a merchant by occupation. He came to Minnesota in 1864, and was making his way by wagon to Madelia when the Indian uprising was in progress. Every hour of his trip was fraught with peril and required the utmost care and circumspection on his part. But he reached his destination in safety.

His son, Edgar C. Bisbee, was born at Madelia, Minnesota, on March 15, 1871, and reared in that town. He was graduated from the high school there, and afterward entered the scientific department of the State University, from which he received his degree in 1894. During his attendance at the University he was a member of its football team in 1891, 1892 and 1893, and the team won every game and the championship in each of those three years in contests with the best teams of the west, including Michigan and Wisconsin.

After leaving the University Mr. Bisbee engaged in the insurance, real estate and loan business for a few months, but before the end of the year became connected with the Dubuque Linsseed Oil company. He at once saw great opportunities and possibilities in the business and determined to master it in every detail. With this end in view he studied every department of the business night and day, and also acquired extensive and expert knowledge of the machinery used in the manufacture of linseed oil. By this means he became one of the best posted men in the business, and made himself so valuable also to the company that in less than three years he rose from a minor position to that of superintendent and manager.

From the Dubuque Linsseed Oil company, at the end of three years after entering its employ, Mr. Bisbee went over to the St. Paul Linsseed Oil company as manager and, at the same time, took the management of the Northwestern Shot and Lead Works. In 1900, in connection with E. C. Warner and W. D. Douglas, he organized the Midland Linsseed Oil company. This has since been changed to the Midland Linsseed Products company, and Mr. Bisbee is now its vice president. He is putting his extensive knowledge of the business in which the company is engaged to good use in its behalf, and its operations are large and profitable. He is also financially interested and a director in several other prosperous institutions.

Mr. Bisbee's business capacity and reputation are such that his counsel is much sought and highly valued in business circles generally. He is an active and prominent member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Minneapolis club, Commercial club, and St. Anthony Commercial club, and also president of the Twin City Paint club. He is active in behalf of all public improvements, and zealous in his aid in promoting the welfare of the community and its residents in every line of usefulness.

On May 19, 1897, Mr. Bisbee was united in marriage with Miss Mattie May Arnold of Hornellsville, New York. They have two children, their daughter Helen Francis, aged eleven, and their son, Edgar Arnold, aged seven. The father was one of the trustees of Andrew Presbyterian church for three

years and president of the board, but he and his wife now attend Westminster church of the same denomination. In political faith and allegiance he is a loyal Republican, but he is not an active partisan and has never desired a political office of any kind, either by election or appointment, preferring to serve his city, state and country from the honorable and independent post of private citizenship.

## ABNER LACOCK BAUSMAN, D. D. S.

One of the residents of Minneapolis who was entitled to recognition and esteem as a pioneer, was the late Dr. Abner Lacock Bausman, the first dentist in Minneapolis proper, who opened an office for the practice of his profession in 1837, on Second avenue south, then Helen street. He won particular regard, too, by his elevation of character, earnest interest in the welfare and progress of the community and positive, patriotic and useful citizenship.

Dr. Bausman was born in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on March 23, 1834, of German ancestry. He was sent to school in Pittsburg for his academic education, and passed his boyhood and youth to the age of fifteen on his father's farm. In 1854 he became a dental student in an office in Pittsburg, and in 1856, having acquired a mastery of his profession and being in search of a suitable locality for his future operations, he came to Minnesota and took up a tract of government land on the Minnesota river near Mankato, on which he started improvements and the work of cultivation.

Professional life was more inviting to him than farming, even in the fruitful section in which his land lay, and in May, 1857, he moved to Minneapolis and opened an office for the practice of dentistry, sharing it with Dr. G. H. Keith. He was in active practice in this city for a continuous period of about forty-three years, but retired in 1900 because of failing eyesight.

Dr. Bausman took a great and helpful interest in everything pertaining to his profession and contributing to its advancement. He was a charter member of the Minnesota Dental Association and one of the most active supporters. The science of medicine generally enlisted his attention also to the extent of inducing him to aid in the organization of the Homeopathic Medical College, of which he was president for a number of years after 1870, when it was founded. In 1888 this college conferred on him the honorary degree of M. D., and he is now said to have been the only dentist who received this degree of learning as an honor in recognition of general scientific attainments and professional skill. But he was an authority on many questions of medical theory and practice, and was frequently consulted by physicians. For a number of years his office was in fact a kind of medical headquarters, and many important meetings of doctors were held in it.

The doctor was also a charter member of the Young Men's Library Association, which afterward became the Athenaeum, and was one of the organizers of the present Public Libraries of the city. He was one of the directors and the secretary of this organization for fifteen years. A Baptist in religious faith, he was a devout and zealous member of the First Baptist church of Minneapolis, and at his death its oldest communicant in both the number of his years of life and the



length of his membership. He served it as a trustee for a long time, and took a leading part in organizing the Baptist Union, of which he was one of the directors from the beginning of its history.

In politics the doctor adopted the principles of the Republican party at its organization, and throughout his life he adhered to them. He was an active partisan, but never sought a political office of any kind. He was well known all over the city and was a great favorite with its older physicians and all classes of the earlier residents, and toward all men he was genial, obliging and companionable at all times, and practically serviceable when he could be.

The declining years of his life Dr. Bausman spent very quietly at his home. To him his home life meant more than anything else. He was a student of the Bible and very fond of all reading. His health failing the later years of his life, Dr. Bausman died in Minneapolis August 29, 1911. At the time of his death he was one of the few Territorial Pioneers remaining in Minneapolis. His friends were almost all among the old residents of the city.

Dr. Bausman was a man of great moral courage, kind, generous, always ready to see the good in everyone and to overlook their weaknesses, a man greatly loved and respected by his friends and acquaintances for his integrity and high sense of honor.

Dr. Bausman was first married in 1863 to Miss Fannie R. Abraham of Minneapolis. She died in 1876, leaving one son and one daughter. George A. Bausman, the son, is connected with the National Equipment company, of Springfield, Mass., of which Mr. Frank H. Page is the head. The daughter, Bertha Bausman, is the wife of Mr. Page. The doctor was married a second time, in 1879, to Miss Rebecca Fenby of St. Louis, Missouri, who is still living. Her father was a prominent grain and flour merchant in St. Louis, having gone to that city from Baltimore in 1858. The daughter's acquaintance with Dr. Bausman began in her childhood, when the family came to Lake Minnetonka to spend the summers. She and the doctor became the parents of two sons and one daughter. Richard Fenby, the older of the sons, is in the sales department of the Washburn-Crosby Company, in which capacity he has made several foreign trips. Alonzo Linton, the second son, is superintendent of the National Equipment company and the inventor of a number of machines which it manufactures. The daughter, Marion Douglas Bausman, who is living at home with her mother, attends the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts. Mrs. Bausman has been prominent in church and social work. She is a most estimable lady, richly deserving of the high regard the people have for her.

#### FREDERICK BUTTERFIELD CHUTE.

Among those who have dignified and adorned the real estate business and kept it active and fruitful, Fred B. Chute, who operates principally on the East Side, is entitled to a high rank. His career in his dual activity as a practicing lawyer and dealer in real property is all the more gratifying to the city in which he operates from the fact that he is a product of it and has passed his life to the present time (1914) almost continuously within its limits.

Mr. Chute was born in Minneapolis on December 21, 1872.

He is a son of Dr. Samuel H. and Helen E. A. (Day) Chute, the former a native of Columbus, Ohio, and the latter of the province of Ontario, Canada. A complete record of the life of Dr. Samuel A. Chute will be found in this volume.

Fred B. Chute grew to manhood in Minneapolis, and here he obtained his preparatory education from tutors and in private schools. In 1885 he entered the preparatory department of Notre Dame University, Indiana, and from that institution he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. He then passed one year in the law department of the same university, but deciding to continue his law studies at home, he returned to Minneapolis and entered the law department of the University of Minnesota. At the completion of his post-graduate work in 1896 he received the degree of LL.M. He had already begun practicing, however, and was making progress in his professional career. But a little later he was obliged to give more attention to the business of the Chute Realty Company, of which he was one of the incorporators, his brother, Louis P. Chute, being another. Since that time, although he has practiced law independently to some extent, his energies have been occupied mainly in the real estate business, the several firms with which he is connected having been agents in the consummation of some of the largest transactions in realty which have taken place in the city within his experience in the business.

Mr. Chute at this time (1914) is vice president and secretary of the Chute Realty Company; vice president and secretary of the Chute Brothers Company, and a member of the firm of L. P. & F. B. Chute, and he is active in the management of the financial and commercial interests which these institutions represent.

Mr. Chute is favorably known in Minneapolis social circles as well as in the business world, being connected with the larger social organizations, among them the Minneapolis, Minnetonka and Minnetonka Yacht clubs in the city proper, and the St. Anthony Commercial club on the East Side. He also belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, the Knights of Columbus and the State Bar Association. In religious faith he is a Catholic. For some time he was connected with the Minnesota National Guard, and during two years of this period was the first lieutenant of one of the Minneapolis companies. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, but he has never desired a public office. He did, however, consent to serve for five years on the school board, and while a member of it showed his intelligent interest in the cause of public education by his activity in promoting some of the most desirable and approved improvements in the school system.

Both sides of the house are of English descent, the Chute family having been founded in this country by Lionel Chute, who emigrated from his native land to the colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1636. The mother's family was related to Aaron Burr, and several members of it were prominent on the American side in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Chute was married on May 26, 1909, to Miss Elizabeth McKenna Hawley, a native of Red Wing, this state, and a daughter of Dr. A. B. Hawley of that city. Two children have blessed and brightened the family circle, a daughter named Margaret M. and a son named Frederick H. He and his brother Louis are leaders in promoting the progress of the city on the eastern side of the river, but take a warm interest in all parts of it.

## GEORGE A. PILLSBURY.

In every community there are a few men who leave some distinct impress. Minneapolis has had many such men in its various stages of development. They have come from all parts of the world, and their activities have been along all lines of educational, moral, industrial, commercial and political progress. Very few have been great factors along all these lines, yet George A. Pillsbury touched them all and left a deep impression on each.

One of the first things to attract the attention of the visitor to Minneapolis is that it is a city of homes,—not only of the citizens of wealth, but equally so of the humblest laborer. Whatever a visitor's views may be as to the wisest manner of lessening the evils of the liquor traffic, he observes that Minneapolis is a well ordered city, and that no drinking places exist outside of a limited zone of the city where there is a continuous police patrol. He sees no saloons in the residential portions of the city, and he feels sure that he can select a home in a part of the city where no saloon can ever come. On further investigation he finds that there is a legally established "patrol limit" confined to a small business portion of the city, beyond which the sale of liquor is not permitted. This is what George A. Pillsbury did while Mayor of Minneapolis. In every other large city of the country into which the traveller goes he finds saloons—scattered anywhere and everywhere according to the whim or means of the brewer or saloon keeper, but not so in Minneapolis. This is a fact which makes Minneapolis unique among the dozen largest cities of the country. Except in Minneapolis a traveller can find a saloon almost anywhere.

George A. Pillsbury came to Minneapolis in 1878, when he was sixty-two years of age. He had already rounded out in New England a successful business career; and he became a citizen of Minneapolis at a time in life when most successful business men deem themselves entitled to retire. He had worked hard and had accumulated ample means upon which to retire. Most men, under his circumstances, would have retired, but to a man like George A. Pillsbury the removal from New Hampshire to Minnesota was but the opening of a new chapter, and a new opportunity. And opportunity was what he had sought from his boyhood days.

George A. Pillsbury was born at Sutton, N. H., August 29, 1816. He had only the common school education of a century ago, when the children were taught "to read, write and cipher." With the Yankee instinct, which has never been questioned as to the Pillsbury family, he knew how "to cipher." After serving as a clerk in his native town and in Boston, he returned to New Hampshire, became postmaster of Warner, N. H., from 1844 to 1849; was selectman in 1847 and 1849, town treasurer in 1849 and a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1850 and 1851. In November, 1851, was appointed purchasing agent and adjuster of the Concord Railroad (which is now an integral part of the Boston & Maine R. R.). This position of purchasing agent and adjuster he held for twenty-seven years. How strenuous his duties and responsibilities during that period were, the business man of to-day can readily guess. But he was never a one-idea man. During these twenty-seven years he was active in many lines. Always a Baptist he was strong in religious work. In building construction he was especially sought, not only by the City of Concord, but by the State of New Hampshire, in its public buildings. In 1864 he with others established the First National

Bank of Concord and until he came to Minneapolis was its president. He also established a Savings Bank in connection with the National Bank. In 1871 and 1872 he was elected a member of the legislature of New Hampshire, then a member of the city council of Concord, and in 1876 he was elected Mayor of Concord, which position he held until he decided to come to Minneapolis in 1878. What drew him to Minneapolis was the fact that his brother, John S. Pillsbury, and his sons, Charles A. Pillsbury and Fred C. Pillsbury, had already preceded him. John S. Pillsbury had not only become a factor in the development of Minnesota, but his son, Charles A. Pillsbury, had established the flour milling business of Pillsbury, Crocker & Fisk and C. A. Pillsbury & Co., which are referred to elsewhere in this work.

Upon coming to Minneapolis, Mr. Pillsbury was quickly recognized as a man of affairs. He was elected alderman of the Fifth Ward in 1883 and in 1884 was elected Mayor of the city. Upon his accession to the mayoralty he initiated and carried through the "patrol limit" system which confined the sale of intoxicating liquors to a restricted district in the heart of the city where there was (to use his own words) "a continuous police patrol" and the exclusion of the sale of liquor from all other parts of the city. Space does not permit the details of this controversy which are exceedingly interesting, but George A. Pillsbury prevailed and posterity has the benefits of his fight. Hence Minneapolis is to-day the only large city in the United States where no intoxicating liquors are sold in residential portions of the city. No one can calculate the moral and financial advantages which this policy has already conferred upon Minneapolis, much less can one compute the moral advantages it gives to the city's future.

Aside from his duties as Mayor, Mr. Pillsbury became deeply interested in the various activities of the city,—and this at a time when constructive work was needed. He was one of the projectors of the Syndicate Block, at a time when large business blocks were needed to transform Minneapolis from a frontier town to a metropolitan city. He superintended the erection of the famous Pillsbury "A" Mill,—then as now, the largest flour mill of the world; he was President of the Chamber of Commerce, a Trustee of Lakewood Cemetery, a member of the Board of Education, a Trustee of the Hennepin County Savings Bank, and for several years and up to the time of his death on July 17, 1898, was President of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis. During all this time he was interested in educational and religious work. Shortly after coming to Minneapolis he became interested in the academy at Owatonna and shortly afterwards became one of its trustees. This academy had been organized in 1856, and while doing a good work, it was limited in its means and had not flourished to the degree its friends had intended. Mr. Pillsbury at once applied his business tact to the building up of this academy. With his private means, and under his personal supervision, several needed buildings were erected and donated to the academy, and in his will a large bequest for other improvements and a fund for the perpetual maintenance of the institution were provided. In honor of his work the legislature of the state changed the name of the institution to Pillsbury Academy. The liberal endowment of Mr. Pillsbury put the academy on a strong financial basis, and it is now one of the strong educational and moral forces in the northwest.

All this while Mr. Pillsbury did not forget his New England home. In honor of his wife, Margaret Sprague Pillsbury, he



*Geo. A. Pillsbury*



built and donated to the city of Concord, N. H., the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital, erected a Soldier's Monument to the old Soldiers of Sutton, N. H., and did other works of public charity. All of this was in addition to a long line of private charities of which only he and the beneficiary had knowledge.

Mr. Pillsbury died at his home, 225 South Tenth Street, which is the present site of The Leamington, on July 17, 1898, survived by his widow, Margaret Sprague Pillsbury, and his son, Charles A. Pillsbury.

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#### ALFRED MELVIN BREIDING.

Born in Minneapolis and educated in the institutions of the city Alfred Melvin Breiding is one of the prominent young attorneys of the city. He is the son of John O. Breiding and Marie (Lyng) Breiding. His father was a tailor and the family are all natives of Minnesota and have lived here all their lives with the exception of two years which they spent in Philadelphia. Mr. Breiding began his education in the graded schools of the city, entered the Central High School and graduated in 1897. He graduated from the law department of the Minnesota State University in 1906 and immediately began an active practice in the city. During the years after his graduation from high school and his entrance in the University he was gaining experience which would be useful to him in his profession by working in an attorney's office and gaining a knowledge of human nature and of business by acting as solicitor for advertising—incidentally he was earning the money for his law course.

Socially Mr. Breiding is democratic and genial. He has numerous social affiliations being a member of the B. P. O. E., the University Club, and the Masons. He is also a member of the Commercial Law League of America. Miss Lucene A. Burbank became his wife on September 14, 1906, and they have two daughters. They have a beautiful home at Lake Harriett, and have a charming circle of friends.

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#### ARTHUR EDWIN BENJAMIN, M. D.

As often happens, Dr. Arthur Edwin Benjamin followed in the footsteps of his father, Dr. John Benjamin, his mother being Elizabeth (Garner) Benjamin, and both of English birth. John Benjamin became a physician in his native land, and practiced in Boston, from 1847 until 1857, when he became a banker and merchant at Rockford, Ill. In 1860 he went to Hutchinson, Minnesota, which was founded by the Hutchinson family of singers. When the Sioux Indians attacked the settlers in their stockade in Hutchinson, it was he who cared for the sick and wounded, and who was physician to the refugees in the stockade during the fall and winter. His latter years were devoted to his farm and to his profession, dying at the age of eighty. It was near Hutchinson on "Fairy Glen" farm that Arthur E. was born, December 19, 1868. He attended the public schools, including the high school, graduating in 1887, when he taught for one year. Then entering the University, he was graduated an M. D. in 1892.

He, locating in Minneapolis, for a time was in general practice, when he began to confine his attention to surgery,

finally coming to be widely recognized as a specialist in surgery and gynecology. He availed himself of the great hospitals and centers of surgical science in the East, and took post-graduate work in the most celebrated American and European Hospitals. He did service for the State University as clinical instructor and assistant for 17 years. He has read numerous papers on surgery before the various medical societies and which have been published. His articles on Stomach and Intestinal Surgery and Gynecology especially attracting attention and being awarded favorable reception. He has held important office in several medical societies, and is accorded high standing in the profession. He has also served on staffs of several of the most important hospitals in Minneapolis.

In 1900 Dr. Benjamin married Miss Blanche Grimshaw, a member of one of the leading families of the city. They have four children, Edwin Grimshaw, Harold Garner, Maude Elizabeth and Alice Louise. Mrs. Benjamin is an active member of social and literary clubs and in the work of Park Avenue Congregational Church. The Doctor belongs to the Interlochen, Lafayette and New Athletic Clubs and the Civic and Commerce Association, and finds further recreation in hunting, and has a pleasant summer home at Minnetonka Beach.

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#### WILLIAM MORSE BERRY.

William Morse Berry, for twenty-two years superintendent of parks in Minneapolis, and now living in retirement with his son-in-law, Arthur W. Hobert, was born at Georgetown, Maine, August 12, 1826. His father was Joseph Berry, a ship builder and lumber manufacturer at Georgetown, Bath and Bowdoinham, Maine, and was educated at academies in Lewistown and Brunswick. At the age of eighteen he took charge of his father's mill at Bowdoinham, which he operated for ten years. During six years of this period he was president of a bank and for a part of the time was president of the village, being elected as such at the age of twenty-two.

After the financial panic of 1857, which seriously crippled his father's business, he came to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he built barks for ocean traffic. He became captain of the second one built, and which becoming water-logged in a storm in mid-ocean, was abandoned and never again sighted. In 1861 he went to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where during the next eight years he was engaged in the grain trade. In 1869 he became the first superintendent of the South Side park system in Chicago, over which he had control for fourteen years, laying out Washington and Jackson parks and Drexel, Garfield, Grand and Western boulevards.

Mr. Berry's work in Chicago attracting the attention of Prof. H. W. S. Cleveland, the landscape architect of Minneapolis, he was induced to come to Minneapolis for one year at a salary of \$1,500. The park board was so well pleased with his work that it added \$1,000 to the salary agreed on for the first year and offered him an annual compensation of \$3,000 to remain. From then until he retired from active pursuits in 1907, at the age of eighty-one, his whole energy and ability was devoted to the extension and improvement of the park system of the city. His duties required a large executive power, and this he had acquired in his experience as a lumber manufacturer, ship builder and master. His

fine artistic sense is shown in every stretch of the miles of parkway, and his excellent business management is amply demonstrated by the magnitude of achievements without excessive cost.

In 1847 he married Betsy Ann Godfrey, a native of Saco, Maine, and who died in 1906 after nearly sixty years of ideal companionship. Of the seven children born six are living. Bessie is the wife of Arthur W. Hobert. Helen is the wife of E. A. Merriam, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he is cemetery superintendent after several years connection with the National Bank of Commerce of Minneapolis. Hattie is the wife of Gorham Norton of Brooklyn, a woolen mill operator. Dora is the wife of J. N. Buchanan, of Chicago. Alphonso G. is at Los Angeles. J. W. lives in Seattle, Washington, and Herbert M., who was a mine operator, was killed by a blast in one of his own mines at about 40 years of age.

#### FRANK H. PEAVEY.

The untimely death of the late Frank H. Peavey, of Minneapolis, occurred in Chicago, December 30, 1901, when Mr. Peavey was but 51 years of age, and when his enormous business interests seemed to most require his continued attention and management. His life was not long, but it was a very useful one, and it displayed the best and most admirable human qualities. He aimed at nothing less than the highest and best results in every endeavor, and its every shaft of his effort pierced the center of the mark.

Mr. Peavey was born at Eastport, Maine, January 20, 1850, the son of Albert D. and Mary (Drew) Peavey, also natives of New England. The father was a lumber and shipping merchant of fine business capacity and great force of character. The son was reared in his native town to the age of fifteen. Then his father died and he became almost the sole dependence of the mother.

The youth, though but an immature boy, at once entered upon the high and holy duty before him with ardor, and from then to the end of his life he was never idle. He was constantly on the lookout for opportunities for advancement, and as he grew older they came to him in satisfactory numbers and value. The great Northwest attracted him. He located first in Chicago, where he became a bookkeeper in the Northwestern Bank. Two years later, in 1887, he moved to Sioux City, Iowa, and entered the employ of H. D. Booge & Company. By this change of location Mr. Peavey found an open way to success. He made friends on every hand, and steady progress in advancement. Half his earnings were sent back regularly to his mother, to whom his first duty was always paid. In a short time he became a partner in an agricultural implement business, and in 1871 brought his mother and the other members of the family to Sioux City and set up a home. Twice his business property was destroyed by fire, but he continued his work with intensified energy and determination.

In time, Mr. Peavey became interested in the grain trade, then in its infancy, in the Northwest, both in volume and method. But this far-seeing man divined its possibilities and confidently embarked in it with all his resources. At the age of 23 or in 1873, he was the owner and manager of an old-style "blind horse" elevator, with a capacity of 6,000 bushels, in Sioux City. The next year he secured control of four

small elevators on the old Dakota & Southern Railroad, and began to buy grain for the first elevator built in Duluth, which had just been completed. A little later he brought into his business and under his management the elevators on what was then known as the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad (now the "Omaha"), and his operations in grain grew rapidly.

At this point in his history the Minneapolis flour mills were also extending their business rapidly, and in 1875 he began business in the Flour City, becoming connected with the Minneapolis Millers' Association, for which he bought grain as long as it continued to operate. By 1878 he had control of elevators at all points on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad in South Dakota, and four years later his operations took in the whole "Omaha" road southwest of Minneapolis. The same year, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce having been organized and the grain business here placed on a firm financial basis, he opened his first offices in this city.

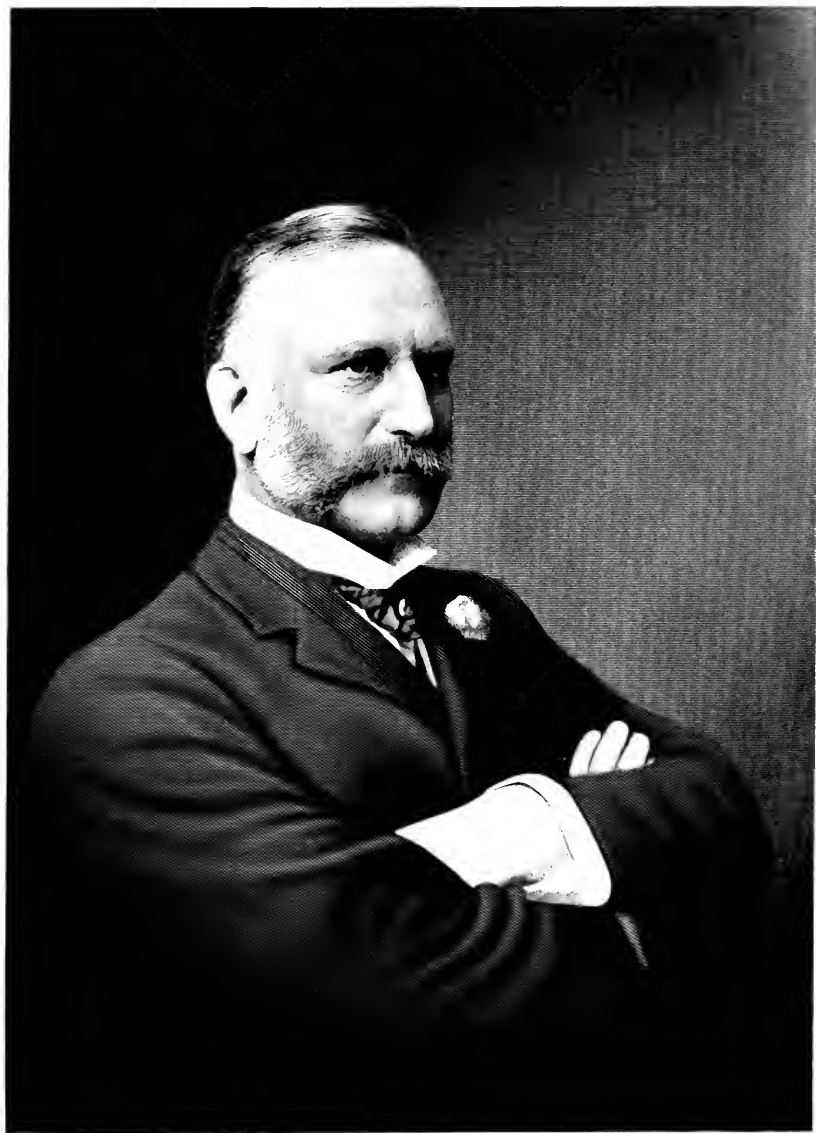
Mr. Peavey, however, continued to maintain his mother's home in Sioux City, and to the end of his life he considered it very much his own home, although in 1884 he established one for himself and family in Minneapolis. From that time on he took a very prominent part in building up the grain market of this city. In 1884 he extended his operations to all points on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and thus became one of the leading operators in the most rapidly expanding grain trade in the world. In fact, at the time of his death, through his large system of elevators, he owned and operated the most extensive grain business known in human history.

In 1889, the arms of this great business genius, like those of fabled Briareus, were reaching out far and wide. He built a great elevator at Portland, Oregon, and added to it some thirty subsidiary houses in the rural districts along the lines of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company in Oregon and Washington. This was the first large terminal elevator on the Pacific Coast. During the next year he built the Union Pacific elevator in Kansas City, extended his operations to the lines of the Union Pacific and leased a terminal elevator at Omaha. In 1893 he took in points on the Northern Pacific. The next year he built the Republic at Minneapolis, and in 1897 acquired the Belt Line elevator at West Superior, Wisconsin. In 1898 the Peavey elevators at South Chicago were built, and in 1899 the Peavey Terminal house at Duluth and the big elevator at Council Bluffs were erected. Within the same year Mr. Peavey's operations were extended to a part of the Great Northern Railway system.

Mr. Peavey was a very careful and exhaustive student of his work and omitted no effort necessary on his part to guard his interests. When he contemplated erecting the Duluth Terminal elevator he sent a special representative to Europe to investigate the concrete storage system in vogue on that continent, and as a result determined to adapt the system to the needs of grain handling in this country. An experimental concrete bin was built at one of the elevators in Minneapolis, and after being tested several months, was found to be entirely satisfactory. The concrete system was then adopted in the construction of the Duluth Terminal, and it became the first great concrete grain elevator built in this country.

In 1900 the Peavey Steamship Company was organized and four large grain carriers were built to operate on the Great Lakes. This was Mr. Peavey's last new enterprise.

He died suddenly December 30, 1901. He had been in the



Frank H. Peorng





Northwest thirty-six years, but in that period he built up the enormous grain trade herein briefly detailed, established the highest credit for himself and his enterprises, and acquired a large fortune. His operations centered at Minneapolis, touched the Great Lakes at Chicago and Duluth, extended far into the Southwest beyond Kansas City and Omaha, and reached to the Pacific Northwest.

After Mr. Peavey's death the business built up by him was continued under the management of his son, George W. Peavey (now deceased), and his sons-in-law, Frank T. Heffelfinger and Frederick B. Wells, who were associated with him before his death.

Although engrossed with his personal affairs Mr. Peavey never neglected the interests of his community. He was interested in the cause of public education and served on the City School Board in 1895, but never held any other public office. In his political relations he was cordially attached to the Republican party; but he was always independent in political thought and action, and was liberal in his views in all things. In religious belief he was a Universalist and he made his faith practical in good work for his own and all other denominations. In the language of the old Latin poet, Terence, "He was a man and nothing that was human was foreign to him." By his radiant example and through the expression of his real feelings he taught men everywhere that fellowship and confidence were a heritage for all alike, and that by working together good would come to all.

September 19, 1872, Mr. Peavey was married to Miss Mary Dibble Wright. His substance had been wasted by fire the year before and his business was at a standstill, but this discouraging circumstance did not delay the marriage, nor cause either the husband or wife to doubt the future. To their union, which was always congenial and felicitous, were born three children, their daughters, Mrs. Frank T. Heffelfinger and Mrs. Frederick B. Wells, and their son, George W. Peavey.

#### LAMONT J. BARDWELL.

Vice president and secretary of the Bardwell-Robinson Company, an extensive sash, door and hardwood interior finish manufactory, began this business upon leaving school and, giving it close attention, has mastered its every detail, having a high standing among the city's enterprising manufacturers. He was born in Minneapolis, Sept. 6, 1872, and the son of Charles S. and Annette (Jenks) Bardwell. The father was born at Goshen, Massachusetts, and was there reared and educated. In early life he located at Excelsior Lake Minnetonka. In 1872 he formed a partnership with L. C. Bisbie, as Bardwell & Bisbie, and started to make sash, doors and hardwood interior finish on the East Side. Their capital was limited but the business soon demanded greater accommodations, and in 1874 a much larger plant was secured. In 1876 S. C. Robinson bought Mr. Bisbie's interest, the firm becoming Bardwell, Robinson & Company, and in 1891, was incorporated as the Bardwell-Robinson company. Mr. Bardwell died in 1892. In 1885 a new brick factory, covering about ten acres of floor space, was erected at Twenty-fourth avenue and Second street south. This is modern in style, of ample size, conveniently arranged and equipped with every facility. The expansion of the business has kept pace with general

growth of the city now employing regularly about 400 men, the most of whom are skilled mechanics. Lamont J. Bardwell passed the grade and high schools, at once joining his father, and in 1894 he was elected vice president and secretary. This company or its predecessors furnished all the furnishings for the West Hotel, the New York Life building, the Lumber Exchange, the Masonic Temple, the Chamber of Commerce, the Milwaukee depot, the Andrus building, the Minikahda and Commercial club buildings, and numerous other important structures both in and out of the city. Mr. Bardwell has taken an interest in the advancement and improvement of the city, the increase and expansion of its industries, the proper administration of its civil affairs, the liberal support and wise regulation of its educational forces and the promotion of every good agency. In 1894 Mr. Bardwell married Miss Susan Baxter. They have four children: Adele, Margaret, Annette, and Robert. The parents are members of Plymouth Congregational church, and the family residence is at 3321 Second avenue south.

#### GUSTAVE A. BINGENHEIMER.

Gustave A. Bingenheimer, President and Treasurer of the Diamond Iron Works, makes no claim to distinction in the way of greatness or heroic action, but on the contrary, is modest about his achievements, although his business career is one of distinction. At the age of eighteen he was conducting an extensive and profitable business of his own, and now, when he is barely forty-six, he has founded and controlled large business enterprises and directed others, and his rise in the business world has been due to no influential connections or adventitious circumstances, but wholly to his own ability, foresight and grasp of opportunities.

Mr. Bingenheimer is a native of Minneapolis, born March 15, 1867, and the son of Jacob Bingenheimer, who came to this city in 1858, and started one of the first flour mills, his plant being located at Shingle Creek. He was successful and held high rank among the business men of the time. His business expanded and with it he kept pace with industrial and commercial growth, until death ended his labors August 27, 1872.

Gustave A. Bingenheimer obtained his education in the public schools, and after leaving the high school started to work in the drug store of the present mayor, Wallace G. Nye. Soon afterward he entered the employ of E. P. Sweet, a well-known druggist, soon becoming a member of the firm. The partnership lasted about three years, when Mr. Bingenheimer decided to start a similar business of his own. He opened a drug store at Plymouth avenue and Sixth street north, where he was located ten years. Following this he had drug stores at Fourth avenue and Franklin avenue south, Washington and Plymouth avenues north, Lyndale and Sixth avenues north and Humboldt and Sixth avenues north, and one at Melrose, Minnesota.

In 1905 he became connected with the Diamond Iron Works and was elected vice president and secretary of the company. When H. H. Smith, the president, died in 1910, Mr. Bingenheimer was made president and treasurer. He is also president and treasurer of the Diamond Iron Mining company, operating in the iron range, and vice president of the Bingenheimer Mercantile company at Mandan, North Dakota.

It is not to be supposed, however, that he has been wholly absorbed in his industrial and mercantile operations. He has taken an earnest interest and a serviceable part in local public affairs, giving his helpful support to every undertaking for its advancement or improvement, but never seeking or desiring the prominence of official station. He is a member of the Athletic, Rotary, Interlachen and Automobile clubs.

January 16, 1895, Mr. Bingenheimer was united in marriage with Miss Geneva Smith of Minneapolis. They have two children, Philip H. and Marion J.

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#### CHARLES W. BIBB.

Charles W. Bibb, president of the Minneapolis Cereal company, is a native of the Old Dominion, or rather in that part of the state now called West Virginia, born July 30, 1857. His parents were Rev. Martin Thomas and Sarah M. Bibb, both descended from old Southern families. The father was a native of Lynchburg, Virginia, and a minister of the Baptist church.

Charles W. obtained his early education in Missouri, where his parents went in his boyhood, and began his business career as a bookkeeper in the Union Stockyards in St. Louis. He came to Minneapolis in 1884 and started handling broom corn and manufacturing and jobbing the material for the manufacturing of brooms, beginning operations at 725 Second street north, removing a few years later to 406 Third avenue north, where he continued for 10 years.

About 1905 he sold his establishment and became president of the Minneapolis Cereal company. The company manufactures Cream of Rye, Toasted Rye Flakes and other farinaceous products which have won a high world-wide reputation. Mr. Bibb is a member of the Civic and Commerce Association and the Municipal Commission. He also has devoted considerable time to literary subjects, he being the author of a number of books. He was married Aug. 13, 1879, to Miss Julia T. Sharp, and they are members of Trinity Baptist church. They have three children: Harry T., Frank L. and Eugene S. Harry is a resident of Gulf Port, Mississippi. Frank is a teacher in the New York University of New York, and Eugene is practicing law, being located at 314 McKnight Building.

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#### WILLIAM WALLACE EASTMAN.

A pioneer in several lines of industry in Minneapolis and a promoter of improvements in other localities, the late William Wallace Eastman, who died in this city on the 26th of July, 1906, on the verge of eighty years of age, made his mark deep and enduring in the industrial and commercial life of several places, and is remembered in all of them with high esteem for the exalted worth of his character, his great business capacity, his broad and intelligent public spirit and his unceasing enterprise in developing natural resources and making them serviceable to mankind.

Mr. Eastman was born on February 6, 1827, at Conway, a popular resort for artists and tourists, in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. The interesting little city of his birth lies on the upper waters of the Saco river, in sight of Mount Kearsage and Mount Washington, and surrounded by many

other peaks of scenic and historic renown, in a region so grandly and picturesquely beautiful that the sojourner in it can almost feel the celestial soul that lights the smile on Nature's lips there. It was in this region that the future founder of much that was great and architect of much that was imposing grew to manhood, obtained his education, learned crafts of useful industry and began his shining business career. Travel from the outside world brought him into contact with highly cultivated minds, and Nature was ever breathing into his being breadth of view and self-reliance, broadening his spirit for great undertakings and building up his physical nature to make him equal to their requirements.

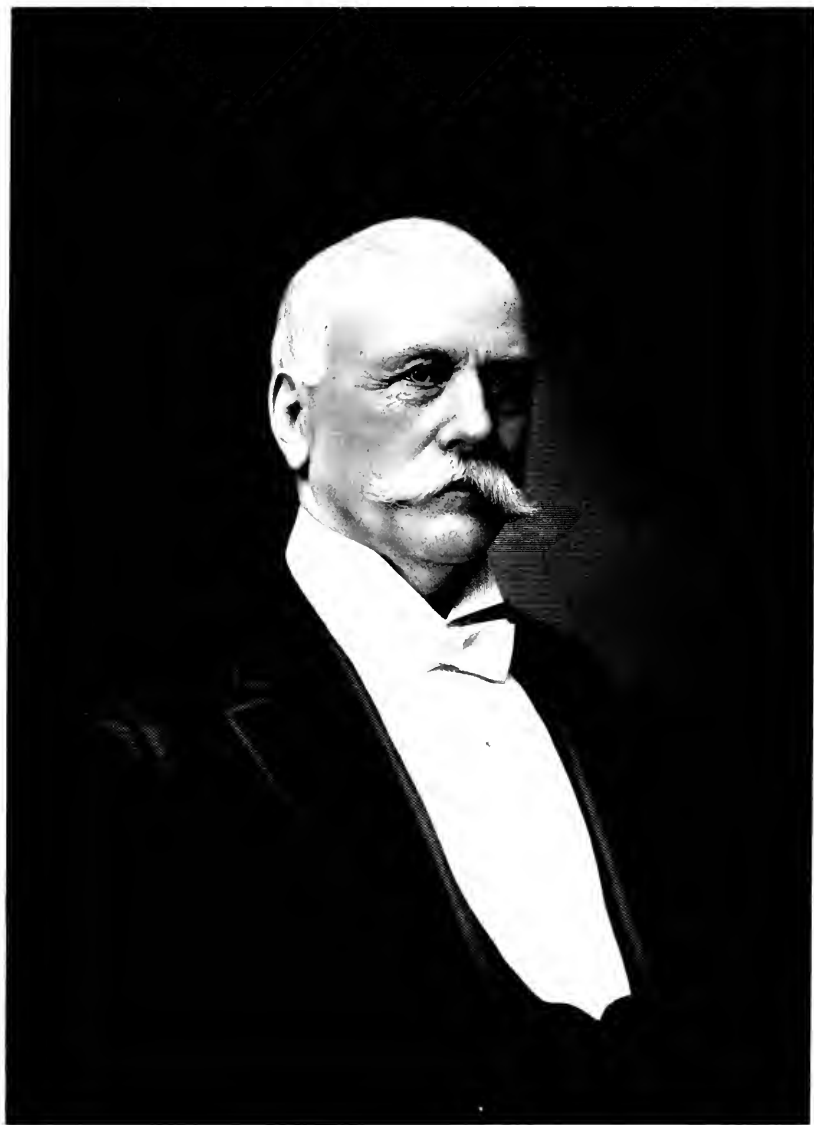
This scion of old English ancestry and families long domesticated in New England was a son of William K. and Rhoda (Messier) Eastman. The father was a merchant, farmer and paper manufacturer. He was prominent in the public affairs of his home county, and served it for a time in the important office of sheriff. The greater part of his life was passed among his native hills, but in his declining years he moved to Minneapolis, where he died at the age of ninety-three.

William W. Eastman worked in his father's paper mill, drove a stage coach and engaged in other occupations during his minority. From his boyhood the West wore a winning smile for him, and soon after attaining his majority he made a trip to California. But he did not linger long in that land of golden promise. In 1854 he came to St. Anthony, where his brother John and his sister, Mrs. D. A. Secombe, were living. About this time John Eastman, Captain Rollins and R. P. Upton were building a flour mill on Hennepin Island. William Eastman joined them in the enterprise, and the result of their joint efforts was the erection and operation of the first flour mill in St. Anthony, except the "Old Government Mill," which was put up in the wilderness in 1821 for the use of the troops on the military reservation, which is now Fort Snelling, but was, until 1824, Fort St. Anthony.

As soon as the St. Anthony mill dam was completed and power was assured Mr. Eastman, in company with Paris Gibson, built a fine stone mill with five run of burrs, which is still standing and is known as the "Cataract Mill." In this mill was made the second flour that was shipped east from the Falls of St. Anthony. The same gentlemen soon afterward built a woolen factory, in which they used the first power tunnel put in service in this locality. Here they produced blankets that always won wherever they were put in competition with the best of foreign or domestic make, and also manufactured cloth and flannels. The same premises were later occupied by the North Star Woolen mills, long one of the leading industrial plants in this city.

In 1860 Mr. Eastman, returning to the occupation of his boyhood, put up the first paper mill in this region, and also built the Anchor flour mill with twelve run of burrs in company with Paris Gibson and George H. Eastman, the largest and most imposing of its day, but long since dwarfed by the other structures in the flour milling industry that have risen around it. The Pillsbury Flour Mills company now owns and operates it as one of that company's large aggregation of mills, but it still holds its distinction as a pioneer in the business, and if not hoary with age is nevertheless conspicuous in importance and the interest of its history.

Lumbering having become the common occupation of enterprising men in this locality, so broad, alert and comprehensive a mind as Mr. Eastman's was, could be in no danger of overlooking its importance and the opportunities it offered for



*W. M. Eastman*



large and profitable operations. He embarked in it with ardor, in partnership with Chas. A. Bovey, and for many years the firm of Eastman, Bovey & Company was one of the leaders in the lumber industry in this part of the country.

A short time afterward Mr. Eastman and several associates with him bought Nicollet Island as a seat for new industries. The purchasers offered the upper part of the island to the city for a park, asking a moderate price for it, but the offer was not accepted, and the negligence of the city authorities in this matter has been a source of deep regret to the whole people of the municipality ever since. As a means of making his new site as valuable and productive as possible, Mr. Eastman originated a plan for developing and directing the water power available from the river in such a way that the full force of the Falls could be utilized. This was the erection of an apron from bank to bank, and was adopted by the government engineers at Mr. Eastman's suggestion. It has overcome difficulties encountered in other plans previously tried, and permanently preserved the Falls from disaster and their great power from waste.

After Mr. Eastman and his associates bought the island they opened stone quarries and built many shops, residences and tenement houses on it. Mr. Eastman alone putting up sixty-two structures, including his own residence, in which so many years of his life were passed, and which is still standing, an impressive monument to his energy, enterprise and foresight. He was also the moving spirit in organizing a company and erecting the famous Syndicate block on Nicollet avenue, and he personally had built the Eastman block on the same thoroughfare.

But this promoter of comprehensive and varied powers did not confine his operations to Minneapolis or the construction of mills, dwellings and business blocks. He erected "The Eastman," a famous hotel at Hot Springs, Arkansas, which is one of the prominent resort houses of entertainment in the United States. He was also active in the building of the first section of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and was connected in a leading way with many other enterprises of magnitude, among them the Minneapolis Brewing company, of which he was president at the time of his death and had been for six years prior to that event. Previous to his taking this position he was for a time president of the Dunham & Eastman wholesale grocery company, although Mr. Dunham was the active manager of the business.

Mr. Eastman was married in 1855 to Miss Susan R. Lovejoy, who was born at Conway, New Hampshire, in 1832, and who died in Minneapolis on April 19, 1912. She was one of the most admired and esteemed ladies Minneapolis has ever known, richly endowed with all the graces of charming womanhood and all the most ennobling traits of her sex. Her natural gifts and acquired culture ripened with advancing age and made her, in her later years, an inspiration to all who came in contact with her.

The only daughter of the household to reach maturity was Ida May, who became the wife of A. C. Loring, a prominent business man of Minneapolis. She died young, leaving her brother, Fred W. Eastman, the only living representative of this generation of the family. He married Miss Jeannette Hale, who also died some years ago, leaving an only son, William W. Eastman, who is now a dealer in stocks and bonds in this city. The present wife of Fred W. Eastman was Mrs. Emma (Spalding) Baker before her marriage to him. They have one child, their son Frederick William. Mr. and Mrs.

Fred W. Eastman occupy the old family home on Nicollet Island. (The founder of the house was active in public affairs as a citizen and promoter of the community's welfare, an ardent and serviceable supporter of all undertakings involving its progress and improvement, earnest in his aid to the leading clubs and other social, educational and moral agencies at work in the city, and in many ways one of its most useful, helpful and representative residents.)

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#### WARREN F. BARR.

Having served two years in the city council as alderman from the Twelfth ward with great acceptability and advantage to the city, Warren F. Barr was well known to the people of Minneapolis when he sought the nomination for the office of mayor in 1912. He did not secure the nomination, but so highly esteemed were his services in the council, and in such cordial regard was he held as a business man and citizen, that he was fourth in the order of preference of the thirteen candidates who were voted for at the primaries.

Mr. Barr was born on a farm near Clarence, Shelby county, Missouri, on August 19, 1875, and is a scion of old and prominent families in that county. His mother's father was for many years county clerk there, and during the Civil war was forced to enlist in the Confederate army for the effect the influence of his example would have on other men in the locality. His grandson Warren was reared on the parental farm and completed his academic education at the Macon District high school, in his native state, from which he was graduated in 1892. He then studied law at the Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso, Indiana, and afterward taught school ten years in Missouri, Montana and Minnesota, his last service in this useful line being at Forestville, in this state, in 1905 and 1906.

In the year last named Mr. Barr located in Minneapolis, and from then until 1912 was employed as storekeeper for the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery company. Just four years after taking up his residence in this city he was elected alderman from the Twelfth ward, being the first independent candidate elected in this city in eighteen years. In the city council he has ably championed legislation for progress and the benefit and protection of the working classes. By great effort he succeeded, in a fight lasting three years, in having the new Third avenue bridge constructed of concrete instead of steel, as was at first intended, his purpose being to make the structure add to rather than detract from the beauty of the river. He also brought about the purchase by the city of machinery for doing grading in connection with the improvement of streets. Before this purchase was made the city was obliged to pay forty cents a cubic yard to remove earth, but with the machinery now used the cost is only fifteen cents a yard. Four wards are supplied with a 40 horse power engine and grader. The dirt is loaded directly into wagons, each grader requiring the use of fourteen teams.

Mr. Barr is a Democrat in political faith and an active party worker in all campaigns. He is an effective public speaker, and a gentleman of pleasing address, frank and candid manner. He has hosts of friends, as was shown in his campaign for the mayoralty nomination, which has been alluded to. He was married in 1902, at Great Falls, Montana, to Miss Marie E. Shanahan, of Preston, Minnesota. They

have four children, James Warren, Mildred Elizabeth, Ruth Marie and Deloris Belle. Mrs. Barr is a member of the Catholic church, but her husband was reared in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He belongs to the Masonic Order, the Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Camels. His principal recreation is fishing.

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#### JOHN T. BAXTER.

President of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, was born at Berlin, Wisconsin, October 15, 1862, his parents being Thomas and Susannah (Lewis) Baxter. After attending the local high school, he entered Ripon College, and, during a three years' course, won scholastic distinction as one of that school's best orators. Matriculating in Williams College, he received his Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1887, and being the choice of the student body and faculty, was awarded the Van Vechtem prize as the best extemporaneous speaker.

In 1887 he came to Minneapolis and in furtherance of cherished desires, began reading law, and upon admission to the bar in 1889, at once embarked upon a successful practice.

Upon the re-organization of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company in 1905, he was chosen as its counsel, thenceforth devoting such attention to its affairs and that of Life Insurance in general, that he, in 1912, was the logical choice for president. This company, which stands in a peculiarly important relationship to Minnesota, has grown from modest beginnings, being organized in 1885, with a nucleus of some 500 members taken over from an Iowa organization. W. S. Sparks was its first president, and the present city attorney, Daniel Fish, its legal representative. Its experience has been varied, but its financial resources steadily strengthened, even during the period of greatest depression; its death benefits have ever been met with promptness, and it now stands as a monument of local protection; one of Minneapolis' staunchest financial institutions—a credit alike to its promoters, the city and the state.

In 1891, Mr. Baxter married Miss Gertrude Hooker of Minneapolis. They have three children, Beth, Helen and John. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baxter have taken prominent parts in social and civic life, he being a member of the Minneapolis Club, the University Club, of which he has served as president, the Minikahda Club, and the Six O'Clock Club. He is also a member of the American Bar Association and of the Minneapolis Bar Association, of which he was long secretary.

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#### RANDALL S. BURHYTE.

Randall S. Burhyte, one of the esteemed citizens of Minneapolis, is living retired at 428 Groveland avenue. Mr. Burhyte was born at Remsen, Oneida county, New York, February 2, 1836, and received an academic education. At sixteen he went to Utica to clerk in a store, where capacity and fidelity to duty made him the head of a leading department before he was twenty-one.

In 1857 he moved to Hudson, Wisconsin, where he bought a stock of goods and opened a store. Hudson was then a city of some 3,500 inhabitants, and one of the best business

towns in the Northwest. Mr. Burhyte was quick to see and seize the chance it offered, and in addition to the general merchandising was also engaged in the handling of grain. He remained at Hudson until 1871, removing to River Falls, where he operated a store and lumber yard in association with his brother, and did an extensive business. He became president of a bank in River Falls, and so continued until 1879 and retired after a successful business career. Mr. Burhyte came to this city to live in 1886, and for a time conducted a loan business. In political faith he is a Democrat, but has never been a hide-bound or aggressive partisan. In fraternal relations he has been a Freemason for forty years.

September 7, 1863, in Hudson, Wisconsin, Mr. Burhyte was united in marriage with Miss Anna Fulton, a native of Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, and brought to Wisconsin by her parents as a child. Their only daughter, Jennie is the wife of John G. McHugh, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. McHugh's parents have their home with her and enjoy the companionship of their two granddaughters, Miriam and Jean McHugh.

In three states and in several lines of trade Mr. Burhyte has dignified and adorned business life and exemplified the best traits of elevated American citizenship. He has met every requirement of duty, being highly esteemed for his genuine manhood and uprightness, his business ability, public spirit and practical enterprise.

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#### GEORGE A. BRACKETT.

For a continuous period of almost sixty years, with only one interruption of about ten years, the record of ambitious undertakings, valuable achievements and distinguished service to the community in business and public life made by George A. Brackett, has run like a veritable thread of gold through the texture of Minneapolis history, along all lines of wholesome progress and development and connected with every important event that has occurred and every important accomplishment that has been wrought out among this people.

Mr. Brackett was born at Calais, Maine, on September 16, 1836, the second son of a large family of children born to Henry H. and Mary (Godfrey) Brackett. The father was a mechanic, and although descended from prominent English ancestors, his circumstances were moderate, and his son George was obliged to earn his own living from an early age, and was thus deprived of the advantages of schooling which he was very desirous of having. But he had large gifts of industry, courage, perseverance and self-reliance from his boyhood, and has been able to meet the requirements of every situation in which he has found himself in a masterly way.

Mr. Brackett came to Minneapolis in 1857, at the same time that his boyhood acquaintance, Hon. W. D. Washburn, came, and secured employment for a time in a butcher shop, afterward working on the construction of the new dam. The next spring he opened a meat store of his own, and his experience in is proved to be very valuable to him a few years later, when he secured contracts for supplying the troops with meat in the Indian outbreak and the Civil war. After the war he engaged in flour milling in a leading way until 1869, when new and broader fields of operation required his attention.

In the year last named he took charge of the Northern Pa-



*Geo. A. Macditt*





cific Railroad Reconnaissance conducted by Governor J. Gregory Smith, president of the road. Was appointed purchasing agent for the road by Governor Smith. The expedition was fitted out in Minneapolis and traveled West over the plains to the Big Bend of the Missouri river. Mr. Brackett's report showed the country inspected to be so satisfactory for the purpose that the construction of the road was immediately begun, and he and others secured a contract to build the first 240 miles, extending from Duluth to the Red river. In this work he had associated with him Hon. W. D. Washburn, Col. W. S. King, W. W. Eastman, Dorilus Morrison, and other prominent men in this community.

Mr. Brackett was engaged in railroad construction work ten years, but during this period, as in all the later years of his life, other interests also occupied his attention and his large endowments for development. He was a member of the village council in the sixties and for years thereafter was connected with the municipal government as an alderman and in other capacities. He was one of the leading promoters of the city water works, the sewerage system, the fire department, of which he was chief for years, and the park system, being a member of the park board for a long time. In fact, he has always been at the forefront of whatever has been of greatest importance and interest. He was prominent in the festivities which welcomed home the returning soldiers after the Civil war; a member of the first board of directors of the Minneapolis Exposition of 1885; one of the most potential factors in the Harvest Festival of 1891, and has always been one of the chief spokesmen and entertainers when distinguished personages have visited the city.

In 1873 Mr. Brackett was elected mayor of Minneapolis and he gave the city a model business administration. As a member of the park board he succeeded in raising \$100,000 for the purchase of Minnehaha Park at a critical time, when the chance of doing anything in that direction seemed lost. He also helped to organize the Associated Charities and was president of the organization for years. He is still one of its vice-presidents and was for a long time a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

The panic of 1893 shattered Mr. Brackett's fortune, and soon afterward he went to Alaska to rebuild it. While in that country he aided in the construction of a wagon road over the mountains from Skagway. The work presented enormous difficulties and obstructions, including financial and political trickery in large measure, and there was bitter opposition to it. But the indomitable will and genius of Mr. Brackett triumphed over all obstacles, and his achievement demonstrated the feasibility and practical value of a railroad through the same country, which has since been built.

Mr. Brackett also took a prominent part in bringing about the settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute and he was largely instrumental in retaining for the United States the disputed territory claimed by Canada. He returned to Minneapolis in 1905, and since then has lived in his home at Orono on Lake Minnetonka, which he purchased many years ago. He belongs to Plymouth Congregational church, and has been one of the trustees of the Lakewood Cemetery association from its organization. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Hoyt, who died in 1891. Of the ten children born of their union six sons and one daughter are living. Mr. Brackett is now (1914) seventy-eight years old, and, as a prominent citizen of Minneapolis has remarked, "is dear to the hearts of the people for what he has been and for what he is."

#### WILLIAM JOSEPH BYRNES, M. D.

Eminent in his profession, both as a practitioner and in scholastic attainments connected therewith, Dr. William J. Byrnes is deservedly one of the most prominent and popular men in Minneapolis and one of the most successful and useful in his calling.

Dr. Byrnes was born in Minneapolis, January 3, 1859. He is not only the son of pioneers but himself a product of the pioneer period of the city's history, and his career among its people is on this account all the more gratifying to them. His parents were William and Katharine (Campbell) Byrnes, whose life story is briefly told in another sketch to be found elsewhere in this volume. As is therein stated, they were born and reared in Ireland, came to Minneapolis in 1851, and preempted land which is all now within the city limits. During the Civil war the father served in the Union army as first lieutenant of Company K, Tenth Minnesota, and in 1866 was elected sheriff of Hennepin county. But he died in November, 1867, in the midst of his term as sheriff, his untimely death being directly due to the ravages made on his health and strength by his hard service in the army.

Dr. William J. Byrnes obtained his academic education in the public schools of Minneapolis and at St. John's College; Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and the college of the same name at Collegeville, Minnesota. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1882, and was at once made assistant house surgeon of the University Hospital in Ann Arbor. The next year he returned to Minneapolis and began practicing in partnership with Dr. Edwin Phillips, with whom he was associated in professional work for eleven years.

Within one year after locating in this city he was made demonstrator of anatomy in the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1886 he became professor of anatomy, in 1895 professor of surgical anatomy and clinics in diseases of women, and in 1900 professor of the principles of surgery in the same institution. In 1885 he visited Europe and studied in some of the leading medical institutions on that continent. He has long been a member of the County and State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association, serving as president of the Hennepin County Medical Society in 1889. In 1887 and 1888 he was county physician, and from 1890 to 1892 county coroner and city physician of Minneapolis.

The doctor is a Democrat in his political faith and a true and loyal member of his party. He also takes an active part in the fraternal life of his community, is a member of the Order of Elks, and pays tribute to his father's military service in the Civil war by active membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The progress and enduring welfare of his city and county and their residents have always been primary objects of importance with him, and he has been zealous, continuous and effective in their promotion and in his support of all worthy undertakings involved therein.

February 4, 1887, Dr. Byrnes married Miss Josephine Armstrong, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. They have four children, Lyle, William, Martica, and Josephine, all of whom, like their parents, are cordially esteemed wherever they are known.

Dr. Byrnes was called at a very early period in his professional life to the elevated and elevating work of imparting to others what he had learned and was still learning from the sages and students in his department of science, and he

has been very successful and serviceable in this important work.

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#### JOSEPH M. BALTUFF.

Starting in business a few years ago as a builder and contractor on a small scale, Joseph M. Baltuff, by enterprise, fine business capacity, good management and reliance mainly on himself for the accomplishment of results has expanded his operations and won an envied name and reputation.

Mr. Baltuff was born at Charles City, Iowa, June 19, 1876, and in October, 1886, came to Minneapolis with his parents, Valentine and Mary Elizabeth (McCall) Baltuff, the former a native of the city of New York and the latter also born and reared in the East. The father was a printer and newspaper publisher, and during his residence in Charles City, Iowa, was editor and publisher of the Floyd County Advocate. In Minneapolis he conducted a job printing office in association with his son, Harry A. Baltuff, as the Reporter Printing company. He was so connected until his death, but during the last five or six years lived mainly in retirement. He died August 29, 1913, aged seventy-nine years. He was a Freemason in fraternal relations and a Republican in politics, and to the last kept up his interest in public affairs.

Mrs. Baltuff is still living, devoted to her home and family. She and her husband were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living, five in Minneapolis. Joseph M., the youngest, has been a resident of this city twenty-seven years. He obtained a high school and business college education. He was connected with the grain trade until 1903, when he founded his present business. This is building houses for others, for which he is paid in monthly installments, about equal in amount to what a fair rental for the properties would be. He puts up about forty such houses a year, and has erected some 250 of them in all. They are moderate-priced homes, modern in style and equipment, and built for persons of limited means, but in good locations.

Mr. Baltuff does his own contracting, and also builds for others on contract. He operates in both Minneapolis and St. Paul on the same plan. He is a member of the New Athletic club and the Real Estate board, and in fraternal relations is connected with the Royal Arcanum. He finds recreation in fishing and travel, and has visited nearly all parts of the United States and some of their insular possessions, including the Hawaiian Islands, especially the city of Honolulu.

January 4, 1899, he was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor M. Brown, of Minneapolis, a daughter of George H. Brown, a retired builder. They have one child, Margaret M., a student at Stanley Hall. The family residence is at 3233 Harriet avenue, and Mr. Baltuff has his office in the Security Bank building.

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#### JAMES P. BROWN.

Reared on a farm and himself a farmer almost to the close of life, even though engaged a great deal of his time in other pursuits, having turned his attention to banking and making as great a success in that. The late James P. Brown, who

died in Pasadena, California, September 2, 1905, was an impressive illustration of the versatility of alert and capable American manhood. But a few days past sixty-eight years of age, he had been a resident of Minneapolis twenty-two years, although portions of each for a long period were passed in North Dakota, and the last four years were almost wholly in California.

Mr. Brown was born in Putnam, a suburb of Zanesville, Ohio, September 18, 1837, and was a son of Dr. James Cyril and Ann (Day) Brown, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Massachusetts. When the son was ten years old the family moved to La Salle, Illinois, where the father practiced his profession until death. A man of prominence and influence in La Salle, he was regarded as a worthy and creditable citizen.

At the age of seventeen James P. Brown entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, a few years later becoming its station agent at La Salle and so continued to serve the road for seventeen years, when he engaged in banking there, buying an interest in an old established bank. In 1881, he went to North Dakota and in 1886 opened a bank at Hope and which is still doing business, being conducted by his son, James D. Brown. Mr. Brown subsequently started others at different nearby towns, continuing to direct their affairs until health failed, when he turned the management over to his son.

He became a resident of Minneapolis in 1883, but retained interests in North Dakota until death, there passing a considerable portion of time. He owned and operated a large farm near Hope and became an extensive dealer in North Dakota lands. He ever took an active part in public affairs, being always interested in behalf of friends, but not caring personally for political prominence or public office. He was a loyal Republican in political faith.

Mr. Brown was regarded as a prudent adviser and was esteemed for his enterprise, progressiveness and public spirit. He supported with ardor and intelligence all undertakings involving the advancement of the community, with a constant desire to promote the general welfare. He took a warm and helpful interest in young men, not merely in giving them advice, but in assisting them financially when found worthy. In religious affiliation he was a Congregationalist.

November 2, 1863, Mr. Brown was married in La Salle, Illinois, to Miss Charlotte A. McVean, a daughter of Duncan and Elizabeth McVean. Her father was born in the Highlands and came to America when ten years old. His wife was a native of Vermont, although they were married in Montreal. They became residents of Minneapolis about 1870, the father keeping a store on Third street for some twenty years. One of their daughters is living in La Salle, Illinois, where they both died. Another is also a resident of Illinois, and another of North Dakota. Mrs. Brown is the only member of the family now living in Minneapolis, except her son, James Duncan Brown, of 1811 Emerson avenue, and who maintains his interest in and supervision over the five banks with which he is connected in North Dakota.

Mrs. Brown has two daughters: Charlotte E., the wife of Harold Johnson, of Excelsior, and Elsie B., wife of D. L. Whittle, of Dallas, Texas, with whom the mother spends the winters. Mrs. Brown has a delightful home at 1808 Dupont avenue south. She is fond of collecting family relics, one that she values highly being a flax spinning wheel which was brought from Scotland by ancestors more than one hundred years ago.

## DR. SAMUEL HEWES CHUTE.

With the whole country available to him for choice of a place of residence and field of operation, and having seen much of it and had practical experience in several other localities, the late Dr. Samuel H. Chute, as a young man of twenty-seven, with all the aspirations of life strong and energetic within him, selected St. Anthony, now Minneapolis, as his permanent home, and cast his lot with the then straggling and uncanny but very promising municipal bantam which had but recently been spoken into being at one of the most picturesque spots on the banks of the great "Father of Waters." He passed all his subsequent years here and devoted his energies vigorously and wisely to building up the city in its industrial, commercial, educational, social and moral elements of power, until his death Oct. 12, 1913. He had retired from business, resting securely on the universal esteem of the residents of his home city, who admired his elevated manhood, were grateful for his contributions to the progress of the community, and cordially revered him as a patriarch among them.

Dr. Chute was born in Columbus, Ohio, on December 6, 1830, the son of Rev. James and Martha Hewes (Clapp) Chute. The father taught a private school in Cincinnati for a number of years, then entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and in 1831, when his son, the doctor, was one year old, moved his family to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he died in 1835, two years after the death of the mother. Their death left their orphaned children largely to the care of Richard Chute, their oldest son, then only fifteen years old, but already some three years advanced in his business career.

Samuel H. Chute passed his boyhood and youth in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and there began his academic education, which he completed at Wabash College in Crawfordsville in the same state. In November, 1849, he began the study of medicine under the direction of Doctors C. E. Sturgis and J. H. Thompson of Fort Wayne, soon afterward matriculating at the Medical College of Ohio in Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in February, 1851, with the degree of M. D. Within one month after his graduation the young doctor became physician to a party of his friends who crossed the plains on horseback to Oregon, consuming seven months in the trip.

On his arrival in Oregon Dr. Chute took up his residence in Portland, where he practiced his profession until the spring of 1853. He then again mounted his saddle and journeyed to Yreka, California. There he mined for gold for six months, then resumed his profession, and was given charge of the hospital as the only physician in the locality with a diploma. He continued practicing at Yreka four years, and in 1857 returned to the "States" by way of San Francisco, Panama and New York. From his far distant and far different home on the Pacific slope the East had grown in attractiveness for him, and at length he yielded to the longing to be in it again.

But he soon realized that the glamor of the old regions had faded for him, and also that the spirit of daring and adventure was still wide-awake and insistent within him. Accordingly, he determined to make another jaunt into the wilds, and in 1857 came through Lake Pepin, in this state, the ice leaving the lake May 1st and proceeded on up the river to St. Anthony, where he again began the practice of his profession. He came up the river by steamboat from

Prairie du Chien to Lake Pepin, and traveled by carriage from St. Paul to St. Anthony. The little settlement needed him in his professional capacity, and he cheerfully yielded to its requirements in this respect. The first house he lived in was one built by John North in 1849, one of the earliest in the village. The next year he bought this house and the whole block it stood on.

This purchase started the doctor in the real estate business, and soon afterward he joined his brother Richard in it as a member of the original firm of Chute Brothers. When Richard Chute died in 1893 the business was incorporated as the Chute Bros. Company, and of this the doctor was president as long as he continued his activity in business operations. The original firm was agent for the St. Anthony Falls Water company from 1868 to 1880, when the property was sold to James J. Hill of St. Paul and some other persons. Dr. Chute was a director of the Water company before the agency began, and he continued to act as its agent for one year after the sale of the property.

When the great improvements were made for the preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony, Dr. Chute, as executive officer of the board of construction, was in charge of the work and J. H. Stevens was the engineer. Dr. Chute continued in this relation to the enterprise and the operations of the improving forces until Colonel Farquhar was sent out by the federal government to superintend the building of the dyke along the river bank and other permanent improvements required to save and utilize the full force of the Falls for industrial purposes. At one time the stock of the Water company was all owned by the Chute Brothers.

Dr. Chute was also connected for many years with the Rum River Boom company, first as one of its directors and its vice president, and from 1879 to 1886 as its president. His principal activity was, however, in the real estate business, and numerous additions to the city have been platted and developed by the company of which he was the head. In this branch of his business the doctor was one of the most astute and far-seeing real estate men in the city. His judgment of the value and possibilities of property was always good, and he at all times knew where to employ his energies in the trade to make them most effective for the city's welfare as well as his own advantage.

During his long residence in the city Dr. Chute held and filled with ability many municipal offices, both elective and appointive. As early as 1858 he was supervisor of the poor, and since then he served several times as a member of the city council. For some years he was city treasurer of St. Anthony, and was then one of the most energetic and judicious among the founders of the public school system. From 1861 to 1864 he was a member of the board of education and during the greater part of the time its president. He was again on the board in 1878, and then the separate educational boards of the east and west divisions of the city were united, as the two cities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis were in 1872; and from March, 1883, to April, 1885, he was a member of the park commission.

On May 5, 1858, Dr. Chute was united in marriage with Miss Helen E. A. Day, who was born on September 15, 1835, at Mount Pleasant in the province of Ontario, Canada, the daughter of Henry Holbrook and Rachel (Dodge) Day. Her parents died when she was four years old, and she was reared by her uncle, George E. H. Day. Her education was obtained in private schools in Painesville, Ohio, and Mil-

Waukegan, Wisconsin, and at Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisconsin. She arrived in St. Anthony in July, 1855, by carriage from St. Paul, having come up the river from Galena, Illinois, by steamboat.

Six children were born of this union, five of whom are living: Mary Jeannette, Agnes, Elizabeth, Louis Prince and Frederick Butterfield. A sketch of the lives of Louis P. and Frederick B. will be found elsewhere in this volume. The first born child of the household, Charlotte Rachel, has been dead for a number of years. The father was a member of the Presbyterian church and the mother is a Catholic. The lineage of the Chute family is ancient and honorable. On his father's side of the house the doctor could trace it back to Alexander Chute, a resident of Taunton, England, in 1268, whose ancestors were among the followers of William the Conqueror, who subdued England at the battle of Hastings in 1066. On the mother's side the forebears were Revolutionary soldiers and men of prominence in New England in Colonial days (one of them being Captain Roger Clapp, who in 1664 commanded the "Castle," now Fort Independence, in Boston harbor). Dr. Chute lived up to the high examples bequeathed by his forefathers, and gave luster to the family name in the pursuits of peaceful and productive industry, as many of them did where "Red Battle stamped his foot and nations felt the shock."

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#### THOMAS HENRY SHEVLIN.

Until within a period of about thirty or forty years men were accustomed to look for large business enterprise and undertakings of magnitude in this country only in the big commercial centers of the East. But something less than half a century ago men of large mold began to demonstrate that gigantic operations, involving great stretches of territory, millions of money and thousands of workmen, could be carried on with radiant and impressive success in the very wilds of the great Northwest, here in Minnesota and even in the far-away and sparsely peopled states of the Rocky Mountain region.

One of the leaders and most extensive operators in this demonstration was the late Thomas H. Shevlin of Minneapolis, whose untimely death on January 15, 1912, at the age of sixty years and twelve days, cast a gloom over the whole of Minnesota and many other sections of the country. For he was well and favorably known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Northern Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, not only for his colossal business interests and achievements, but also for his genial and obliging nature, high character and deep and helpful devotion to the welfare of his country.

Mr. Shevlin was the son of John and Matilda (Leonard) Shevlin, both of Irish ancestry, and was born in Albany, New York, on January 3, 1852. He obtained only a common school education, for his ambition was to be at work for himself as early as possible. At the age of fifteen he began his active career as an employee of John McGraw & Co., lumber dealers in his native city. With this company he remained ten years and in time was given charge of its lumber interests in Albany and Tonawanda, New York, and Bay City, Michigan. In 1879 he left the employ of this company, and during the next year was at Muskegon, Michigan, working in important capacities for T. W. Harvey, an extensive lumber operator of Chicago.

Mr. Shevlin was now twenty-eight years of age, and filled with aspirations to a loftier business career than he had yet begun, although his rise to prominence as a lumberman of great ability and fine business acumen had been rapid and his rank as one of the most sagacious men in the trade was fixed. He therefore, in 1880, formed a business association with Stephen C. Hall of Muskegon and, in 1882, organized the Stephen C. Hall Lumber company, of which he became treasurer and general manager. During the first two years of his association with Mr. Hall they were engaged principally in the purchase of logs, timber and timber lands, and incidentally as manufacturers of lumber. After the organization of the company their operations as manufacturers became more extensive, and in two years grew to such proportions that they were obliged to organize a branch company in Minneapolis, which they did in 1884, calling it the North Star Lumber company.

In 1886 Mr. Shevlin changed his residence to Minneapolis and assisted in organizing the Hall & Ducey Lumber company, the firm being composed of Mr. Shevlin, P. A. Ducey, S. C. Hall and H. C. Clarke. In 1887, owing to failing health, Mr. Ducey was forced to retire from active business and sold his interests in the company to his partners, and the firm name then became Hall & Shevlin Lumber company. Mr. Hall died in 1889, and in 1892 Elbert L. Carpenter, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume, bought interests in the various lumber enterprises with which Mr. Shevlin had become connected, and a new company, called the Shevlin-Carpenter company, was formed.

When the Stephen C. Hall Lumber company was formed Mr. Shevlin began to look beyond the timber supply of Michigan for resources on which to draw for his later activities. He at once began making investments in the white pine woods of Minnesota, and gave proof of excellent judgment and keen discrimination in this line. His genius for organizing, his accurate measurement of property values, his alertness in seeing and seizing opportunities and his superior judgment of men and their capacities remained with him through life and made possible the inception and successful operation of the wide and varied activities in which he was engaged and the development of the mighty industry of which he was the directing spirit.

No amount of work and no successful achievement could satisfy this gentleman of vast business enterprise and mental power. In 1895, in association with J. Neils of Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, he organized the J. Neils Lumber company. Its mill at Sauk Rapids then had a capacity of 15,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and in 1900 the company built a band and band re-saw mill at Cass Lake, Minnesota. This has since been enlarged by the addition of gang saw, increasing the output of the two mills to 50,000,000 feet annually, as they always run at full capacity.

Impressed with the advantage of manufacturing near the stump as well as near the consuming territory, and reaching for greater and grander results, Mr. Shevlin started a new enterprise in 1896. In that year, in company with Frank P. Hixon of La Crosse, Wisconsin, he bought a large amount of timber on the Red Lake Indian reservation, tributary to Clearwater river, and organized the St. Hilaire Lumber company, which built a sawmill with a capacity of 40,000,000 feet a year. One year later the St. Hilaire company bought the sawmill and logs of the Red River Lumber company at Crookston, Minnesota, and all its tributary timber holdings.



W. B. Allen



The Crookston Lumber company was then formed with Mr. Shevlin as president and an annual productive capacity of 40,000,000 feet of lumber.

In the winter of 1902-3 the Crookston Lumber company, formed by the consolidation of the St. Hilaire and the old Crookston companies, built a large mill at Bemidji containing two band saws and a gang saw and capable of turning out 70,000,000 feet a year. To supply this mill with logs a logging spur twelve miles long was built, penetrating to the east of Red Lake and connecting with the Minnesota and International Railway at Hovey Junction. By this move the company secured direct transportation by rail from the timber to the mill and made available a large body of timber which had before been dillicult of access. The Crookston Lumber company owned, at the time of Mr. Shevlin's death, tributary to its various plants, approximately 400,000,000 feet of stumpage, which insures its operation for many years. In January, 1904, the general offices of the company were moved from Crookston to Bemidji, where they have since been maintained.

In connection with the manufacturing plants mentioned a number of retail yards have been operated under the name of the St. Hilaire Retail Lumber company, additional yards being established from time to time to complete and keep up the chain of lumber handled from the tree to the company and the consumer. While this arrangement has added largely to the profits of the companies establishing it, it has also been of great value to the purchasing public in making it easy and convenient for customers to get lumber near at hand, promptly delivered, and at reasonable cost.

A thorough investigation of the timber and lumber conditions in the South led the Crookston Lumber company to purchase a large interest in the Winn Parish Lumber company, which owns approximately 1,000,000,000 feet of virgin pine in Louisiana and is engaged in the manufacture of lumber as Pyburn in that state. A similar examination of the Pacific Coast territory led Mr. Shevlin to purchase personally large holdings of timber land in British Columbia, the future possibilities of which, under enterprising and skillful development are almost incalculable.

In the fall of 1903, as if there was no limit to their enterprise and sweep of vision, Mr. Shevlin and his associates organized the Shevlin-Clarke company, limited, in the province of Ontario, and bought timber berths from the Canadian government aggregating 225,000,000 feet of pine stumpage. In the same year the Rainy River Lumber company, limited, was formed by Mr. Shevlin and E. L. Carpenter of the Shevlin-Carpenter company and E. W. Backus and W. F. Brooks of the Backus-Brooks company as principal stockholders. This company bought a large amount of timber from the Canadian government, and in the winter of 1903-4 erected at Rainy River, Ontario, one of the most complete sawmill plants in the world, with an annual capacity of 70,000,000 feet. This mill is very much like the Minneapolis mill, built by Mr. Shevlin earlier in his career, which was at the time of its erection the largest and most complete ever put up. Summing up the whole story, the various lumber companies in which Mr. Shevlin was interested when he died, have an annual output of more than 300,000,000 feet. He was the originator and the controlling spirit of all this vast wonderwork of industrial operations, and the mere recital of the figures its transactions involve and the values they embody serves to suggest in an impressive manner the enormous sweep of his vision, the firm-

ness of his grasp and the magnitude and comprehensiveness of his business ability.

But this man of imperial range in industrial and mercantile affairs was a genius of many parts, and did not confine his activities to only one line of endeavor. Enormous as were his business enterprises, with all of which he kept in close touch, Mr. Shevlin still found time and energy to take a keen interest in public affairs and the duties of citizenship. He was a Republican in politics, strong in his convictions and zealously loyal to his party. In its service his energy never slackened and his feelings never grew cold or even lukewarm. He was the Minnesota member of the Republican national committee from 1900 to 1904, and in this position proved himself to be a great power of strength and usefulness to the organization he served, the extent and value of his services being especially notable in the campaign of 1900. But he never accepted or sought a political office, either by election or appointment, except as stated above, although frequently urged to allow the use of his name as a candidate. The only political or quasi-political position he ever held besides that of national committeeman and delegate to the Republican national convention of 1900, was that of delegate to the Reciprocity convention which met in Washington city. These were honorary posts to which no salary was attached.

Because no special mention has been made of Mr. Shevlin's activity in behalf of public improvements and welfare work for this city and state it is not to be inferred that he was indifferent to them. On the contrary, he was always one of the most energetic and helpful supporters of worthy undertakings for the good of the people and the general advance of his locality, and he always brought to their aid judgement broadened and seasoned by comprehensive intelligence and studious reflection, as well as liberal assistance of a material kind. He was also earnestly and serviceably active in the club life of his own and other communities, belonging to the Minnesota, the Minneapolis, the Commercial, the Minnetonka Yacht, the Automobile, and other clubs at home, and the Union League clubs of New York and Chicago, the Manitoba club of Winnipeg, and many more in different parts of the country. It should be noted that he was also a heavy stockholder and a director in the Security National Bank of Minneapolis, president of the Iron Range Electric Telephone company, and interested in many other important business enterprises. In addition, he was warmly interested in the cause of education, and made this manifest by donating to the University of Minnesota the Alice Shevlin hall and five \$10,000 scholarships.

On February 8, 1882, Mr. Shevlin was united in marriage with Miss Alice A. Hall. Three children were born of the union: Thomas Leonard, who has taken his father's place in the business the latter conducted; Florence, who is now the wife of D. D. Tenney; and Helen, who is the wife of George C. Beckwith. Mr. Shevlin died at Pasadena, California, his demise occurring on January 15, 1912, as has been stated above.

The imagination cannot but revel in the mammoth undertakings and achievements of this man. And yet he was modest and unostentatious in his demeanor, genial and companionable in his disposition and easily approachable and courteous in his treatment of all comers. He was frank and candid always, both with those whom he favored and those whom he opposed. He was a fine public speaker, eloquent and persuasive, and very effective in his appeals to reason. A man of great gifts and great wisdom in the use of them; broad-minded and public-spirited in large measure; devoted to his country and loyal

to his friends; true to every attribute of elevated manhood—America reveres him as one of her highest types of citizenship and Minnesota as one of her brainiest, brightest and most upright and useful men.

#### JOHN TRUE BLAISDELL.

The life story of the late John True Blaisdell, who died August 25, 1896, with those of his parents, brothers and sisters and other early residents with whom he was associated, embraces much of the history of the city itself in its formative period.

He was born at Montville, Waldo county, Maine, April 25, 1826, a son of Robert and Mary (Chandler) Blaisdell, the former born at Peacham, Vermont, December 14, 1802, and the latter in Massachusetts, November 23, 1801. The parents were married at Montville, January 1, 1825, moved to Wisconsin in 1847 and to Minneapolis in 1852, accompanied by their sons, Robert, Jr., William and Isaac, and their daughters Caroline C., Hannah E. and Rachel E. The latter is the only member of this family still living. She is the widow of the late Hiram Van Nest, and resides with her son Charles in Minneapolis. In 1849, three years before the arrival of his parents and family, John T. Blaisdell came to St. Anthony, boarding for a time in the family of Deacon Harmon. He had been a lumberman in Maine, following the same occupation here for two years. He then took up a claim between Nicollet and Lyndale avenues and Franklin avenue and Twenty-sixth street, as they now exist, and built his home on Nicollet avenue between what are now Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, and thereafter devoted his energies principally to the cultivation and improvement of his farm.

His father took up a claim on Thirty-eighth street with Twenty-fourth avenue as its eastern boundary, and there he died April 27, 1887, and the mother September 8, 1888. Robert's claim adjoined John's, extending south to Lake street. William's farm was near Powder Horn lake and probably included it. Robert married Miss Elmira Taunt, of Wisconsin, May 1, 1855, and John T. Miss Isabella L. Gates, of Albany, Vermont, July 1 of the same year. Their wives came with them as brides, and both couples, as also the husbands' sister Caroline and her husband, David Langley, and two children, all lived with the parents until each family had a child born within a few weeks of each other. William, Isaac, Hannah and Rachel were also still living at home.

Within a few years the expansion of the town led Mr. Blaisdell to plat his farm into an addition, following it later with the John T. Blaisdell revised addition. This was a mile long and a half a mile wide, extending from Franklin avenue to Lake street and west from Nicollet, and included his brother Robert's farm. He also platted three additions in the Bryn Mawr section of the city and the John T. Blaisdell addition in North Minneapolis. In addition to his property in the city he owned large tracts of land in Traverse and Sherburne counties and large farms in Wright and Hennepin counties.

In association with R. P. Russell he was largely instrumental in building up South Minneapolis and securing the Blaisdell school, which was named for him. He was active in politics as a Republican, and was a regular attendant of the First Unitarian church, whose pastor, Rev. H. M. Simmons, lived in the old Blaisdell home for many years. He was

also a charter member of the Minneapolis Grange and deeply interested in the fair. He warmly supported the movement to preserve the Agricultural College lands for the use of the farmers, and was proud of the college in the later years of his life. He lived twenty-nine years in his old home, then built a modern brick residence at 2244 Nicollet avenue, where his last years were passed with the companionship of his daughter Mary.

Mrs. Blaisdell, died Feb. 28, 1891. She was the daughter of William B. and Mariam J. (Goodrich) Gates, natives of New Hampshire, who came to Minneapolis about 1857, and died at their home, 608 Fourth street north, the father January 17, 1866, and the mother April 7, 1883. This old home is still in the family. He operated a blacksmith shop, the second in Minneapolis, and is often now spoken of as "the old village blacksmith." His family consisted of three daughters and one son, Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, of Edina Mills, being the sole survivor.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell had five children. Mary A., was born April 6, 1856, in her grandfather's house. For some years she carried on a millinery business, and during the closing period of her father's life was his main dependence in the management of his affairs. She is a Christian Scientist and attends the Sixth church of that faith. Ada M. is the wife of Leslie Beach of Minneapolis. George L. died September 19, 1907. Sarah E., who was the wife of William Anderson, died June 23, 1908, and Robert A. died January 21, 1888, aged seventeen years.

#### SUMNER BOOKWALTER.

The late Sumner Bookwalter, whose useful life ended in Minneapolis on February 14, 1913, passed through several occupations before he finally settled down to the one he deemed himself best fitted for.

Sumner Bookwalter was born at Hallsville, Ohio, on April 25, 1858, the sixth of seven children and the last born of four sons of Rev. Isaac L. and Phebe (Johnston) Bookwalter, then living in that town. The father was a minister of the United Brethren church, and, after long service in his sacred calling, was induced to come to Minnesota in 1864 for the benefit of his health, which was then failing. He visited Minneapolis, but considered the soil too sandy in this neighborhood for successful farming. So he went by stage from St. Paul to Mankato, and not far from that city he bought 600 acres of Blue Earth county land, which he at once began to transform into a productive farm, continuing his efforts in this direction until 1870. The family improved the farm residing on it six years.

Isaac L. Bookwalter was born at Colerain, Ross county, Ohio, in 1820, February 6, and was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Bookwalter, who had moved from Berks county, Pennsylvania, to that portion of Ohio four years before. He grew to manhood and was educated in Ross, and after leaving school worked at different occupations for a number of years, but at farming mainly. In 1852 he was licensed to preach, and in the course of time became the presiding elder of the Western district of the church, which included the extreme frontier of Minnesota. He preached in this territory in school houses, dugouts and sod shanties, as well as often in the open air.



In 1870, his health having been in a measure restored by his outdoor life, he accepted an appointment as pastor of the church of his sect at Western College in Linn county, Iowa. He had also in view good opportunities for the education of his children in agreeing to take this appointment. The college then located in the town named has since been removed to Toledo, Iowa, and is now the Leander Clark college, but it is still under the patronage of the United Brethren church. Rev. Mr. Bookwalter was a strong anti-slavery man, an abolition advocate, an opponent of secret societies and fraternities, and radical in all his views. As a young man he helped to work the Underground Railroad for the escape of fugitive slaves, and throughout his life he was zealous in defense of any position he took on any subject of public interest. In 1869 he was vice president of the National Christian Association, and in 1907 he died at Lisbon, Iowa, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, forty of which were passed in active work in the Christian ministry. His widow is still living in Chicago, and is now ninety-three, and one of the sons is pastor of a Congregational church in Kansas City, Kansas.

When he was twelve years old Sumner Bookwalter entered Western College, and after matriculating in that institution, while he was yet very young, he engaged in teaching school, attending college part of the time. One of the young ladies studying at the college was Miss Maria Louise Kelley of Wilton, Iowa. At the first sight of her young Bookwalter determined to win her affection and make her his wife if he could. He was successful in his suit, and they were married on December 29, 1881. She reached the age of twenty on December 20, and the marriage occurred nine days later.

After his marriage Mr. Bookwalter became the manager of a boot and shoe store in Marion, Iowa. His father-in-law, S. G. Kelley, was the pioneer in the creamery business at that time in that section of the country, having started it first in Scott county, and having creameries at his home farm, Muscatine county, Wilton, West Liberty, Lone Tree and other places. He put Mr. Bookwalter in charge of the creamery at West Liberty, and he remained there three years. At the end of that period he went with Mr. Kelley to Chicago for the purpose of starting a wholesale produce store in that city through which he could dispose of the products of the creameries to advantage. Mr. Bookwalter had charge of this store for three years, then, in 1888, came to Minneapolis to live and engage in business.

At this time his brother Joseph had an office in St. Paul as the land commissioner for the Great Northern Railroad, having previously served for some years as collector of customs at Pembina, North Dakota. With the purpose of starting a bank, he sent Sumner to Pembina to learn the business in a bank in that city. But fate had other lines of endeavor for both of them. Joseph was sent out to develop the new horn town of Great Falls in Montana for the Great Northern Railroad, and Sumner was soon afterward appointed to a position in the service of the state of Minnesota.

The office to which he was appointed was that of state registrar of the railroad and warehouse commission, and he received it at the hands of Governor McGill. He held this office until he was appointed by the board of directors to organize the office of registrar of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. He was kept in this office until it was abolished about the year 1906. His mind was ever active and inquiring, and while serving as state registrar he attended the night

course in the law department of the State University, from which he was graduated in 1892, but he never practiced the profession. His knowledge of Chamber of Commerce matters was very extensive and exact. He kept in touch with all the grain elevators operated in the state and knew accurately all about them. He also owned two memberships in the board of trade, and gave its doings close attention.

In 1906 Mr. Bookwalter started an enterprise in the produce trade in Minneapolis. His wife's brother was employed as manager in the Hanford butter factory at Sioux City, Iowa, and Mr. Bookwalter began to handle its butter on November 3, of the year mentioned. His son, who was a student but worked evenings and Saturdays, introduced this butter by showing small samples to grocers. The demand for it grew so rapidly that Mr. Bookwalter saw great possibilities in the trade, and these were soon realized in large measure. The sales of his establishment in the year 1912 covered 763,000 pounds of this butter, and the house is now engaged in the wholesale trade and is the exclusive distributor of the celebrated Hanford products in this locality. Since the death of the proprietor the business has been conducted by his widow and his daughter Hazel.

Mr. and Mrs. Bookwalter became the parents of four children: Their son Joseph S. and their daughter Hazel, Lucile, and Louis S. Joseph is a graduate of the architectural department of Columbia University in New York city and is practicing his profession in that city. Hazel obtained a fine musical education at the University musical department, and under Professor Cross, and she now teaches piano playing of a high order to the others at home. All the members of the family belong to Westminster Presbyterian church, as did Mr. Bookwalter during his life. He was a great worker in his church.

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#### CHARLES CRANSTON BOVEY.

Charles Cranston Bovey, one of the leading business men of Minneapolis, has been a resident of this city since 1870. He is a native of St. John, New Brunswick, where his life began on October 25, 1864, and where he passed the first six years of it. He began his education in the public schools of Minneapolis, which he attended until 1883. He then passed three years at the Phillips-Andover Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1886. Entering the academic department of Yale University the next year, he pursued its full course of study until 1890, when he was graduated with the degree of A. B. Immediately after his graduation from Yale he accepted a position with Shepard, Henry & Company, railroad contractors in St. Paul, who were extending the Great Northern Railroad from Seattle north to a junction with the Canadian Pacific.

In February, 1891, Mr. Bovey entered the employ of the Washburn-Crosby company, with which he has been connected ever since. He is now one of the directors of this company, a director of the Minnesota Loan and Trust company and one of the executors of the estate of the late William H. Dunwoody. In religious affiliation he is connected with Plymouth Congregational church, and during the last seven years he has been one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is also president of the board of trustees of Blake School. On June 14, 1898, he was married

to Miss Kate Estelle Koon, daughter of M. B. Koon. They have three children, Martin Koon, Ruth Alden and Charles Argalis. Mr. Bovey is modest and unassuming as to his own merit, but he is universally esteemed throughout Minneapolis as a citizen of genuine worth and great practical usefulness, and as a gentleman of high character, lofty ideals and superior business capacity.

#### CHARLES JAIRUS MARTIN.

Was an ornament to the business world,—he was looked up to wherever he was known as a high-minded, honorable, genial, generous and cultivated American gentleman, and no higher tribute can be paid to any man in any condition in life.

Mr. Martin was not a native of Minnesota, but he passed thirty-six years, more than half his life, in Minneapolis, and in that time became thoroughly attached to the state, deeply interested in its welfare and that of its residents, and known as one of the wisest and most active promoters of every enterprise that involved its and their advancement and improvement. He was born on a farm in Orleans county, New York, on April 2, 1842, and was a son of Dan and Dorcas (Putnam) Martin, his mother having been a kinsman of General Israel Putnam, the rough and ready, but daring, skillful and able hero of the Revolutionary war.

The early life of Mr. Martin was passed on his father's farm, and his scholastic training was begun in the public school in the neighborhood of his home. After completing its course of study he attended Brockport (New York) Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated after passing through the regular literary course of study. As he approached manhood he found the great, undeveloped West had a winning smile for him, and he moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he became associated with his uncle J. T. Lewis, afterward governor of Wisconsin, and worked in his store. In 1862 he followed Mr. Lewis to the latter state, of which he was then the chief executive, and became a clerk in his office.

In 1864 the devotion to the Union, which was one of this gentleman's salient characteristics throughout his life from boyhood, impelled him to enlist in the Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry as a private soldier. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and the division commanded by Major General Cadwallader C. Washburn. His military service was short, and part of the term of his enlistment was passed in a hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, and from there he was discharged from the army at the close of the war. He had, however, become well acquainted with General Washburn, and when that gentleman was elected governor of Wisconsin in 1872, Mr. Martin was appointed his secretary and aide.

When General Washburn retired from the office of Governor his secretary and aide accompanied him to Minneapolis by his request, and he at once became connected with the governor's extensive flour milling interests here, and also with the Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum in this city. The work of looking after the details of the erection of the Orphans' Home devolved mainly on him, as did the greater part of the management of the Home after it was ready for occupancy. But he never severed his connection with the mills, and at the time of his death, and for many years

prior to that event, he was secretary and treasurer of the Washburn-Crosby company, one of its members and a leading force in its management and the control of its business.

Mr. Martin's long and intimate association with Governor Washburn, his deep, abiding and serviceable interest in everything that the governor was concerned in, his warm attachment to the Orphans' home, his ability and enterprise in business affairs, and his unwavering fidelity to every duty, gave the governor great satisfaction and was of vast advantage to him. So great was his confidence in Mr. Martin and his regard for him, that he named him as one of the executors in his will, Charles Payson, the governor's son-in-law, and General Van Steenwick of La Crosse, Wisconsin, one of Mr. Washburn's closest friends, being the other two. They were actively employed for eight years in settling up the estate.

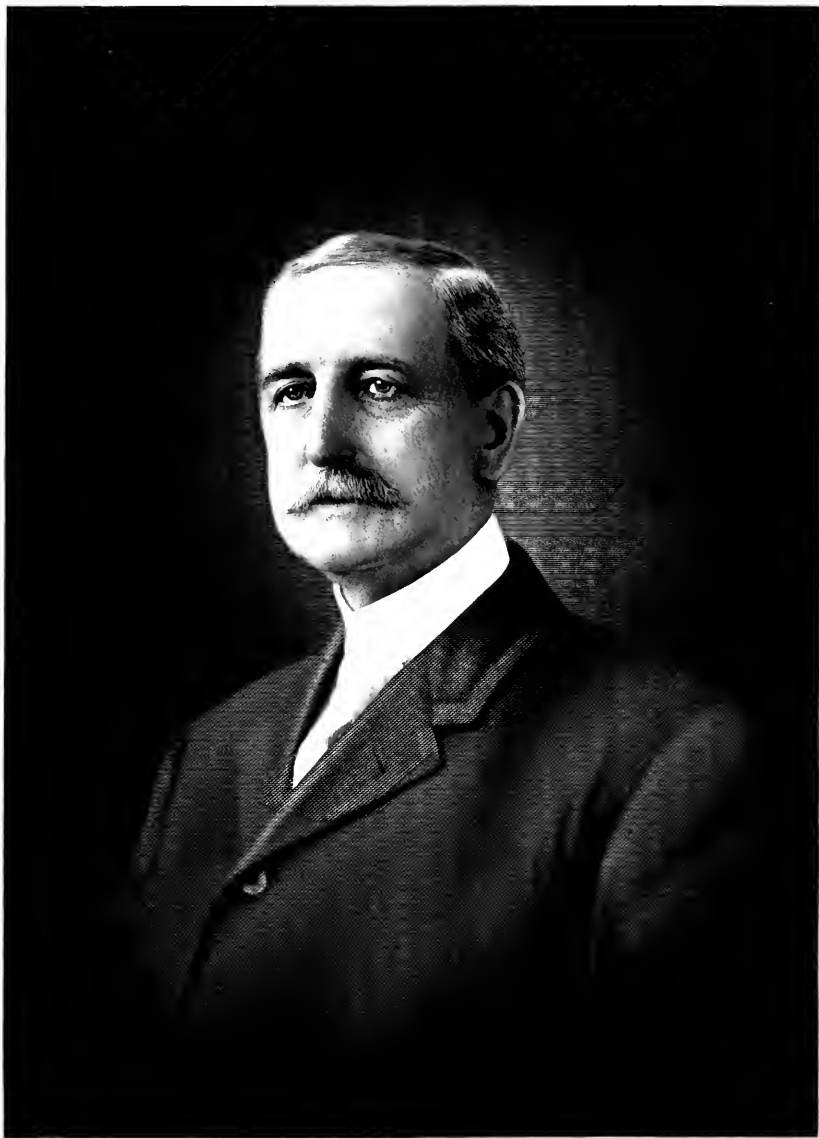
At one time Mr. Martin was vice president of the old Bank of Commerce, and for several years he was treasurer of the Millers' National Association. He was also made the custodian of many trusts, all of which were executed with conscientiousness and the utmost fidelity. Although he was deeply and sincerely interested in benevolent work, his large and important part in charitable undertakings was conducted with the extreme of modesty and self-oblivion. He was liberal to all undertakings for the public good; made large donations to the parks of his home city; aided the public library with money, counsel and earnest work; took a cordial and helpful interest in all civic improvements; was one of the guarantors of the fund to be raised to support the orchestra, and a life member of the Art Society.

His great devotion to art and history led Mr. Martin to take many trips to Europe in order that he might enjoy the art galleries in that country, visit historic places and generally revel in the scenes, associations and productions on which the voice of time has placed the seal of universal interest and everlasting renown. He also visited many parts of this country, going where History has held her splendid course, and examining both natural and artificial wonders and beauties wherever he could find them. And he rejoiced ever in the greatness, wealth, power, fine institutions and lofty ideals of our country, for he was in all respects thoroughly American, and unstinted in his devotion to the land of his birth.

In 1876 Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Miss Ella F. Sage, a daughter of Hon. E. C. and Elizabeth M. (Lour) Sage. Her father was an early New York banker and miller at New Lisbon, Wisconsin, where the marriage occurred, and a relative of the great New York broker, Russell Sage. He was a prominent man in Wisconsin and represented his county in the state legislature at times. His later years were passed in Minneapolis at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Martin.

Mrs. Martin has been free to take a very active interest in various institutions and organizations of a public or semi-public character. For many years she has served as one of the directors of the Old Ladies and Children's Home, and also as a director of the Art Society.

Charles J. Martin was an honor to the milling industry, a credit to the great army of American business men, one of the finest types of uprightness and sincerity in every phase of his life. Such men as he are rare, very rare, and the world needs them. It is much to the credit of Minneapolis that its people knew how to appreciate him at his true worth and esteem him accordingly.



*Chas. J. Martin*



## RENE L. BAILLIF.

Rene L. Baillif, one of the leading citizens of Bloomington township, was born in the old DeNoyer neighborhood, three miles from St. Anthony and six miles from St. Paul, December 9, 1847, and is a representative of a family that settled in that neighborhood late in the thirties. He is a son of John P. and Victorine (LaVocat) Baillif, the former from the North of Normandy, France.

The father was a sailor, going to sea as a cabin boy at the age of twelve, advancing gradually till he became first mate. The captaincy of a vessel was offered him but he declined, preferring to become a citizen of the United States. He remained in New York until 1836, when he came to Minnesota and located at Mendota. There he formed the acquaintance of his wife, they being afterward married in St. Paul. She had come to the Northwest with her parents in 1844.

Mr. Baillif bought forty acres of land and later took up a claim of 160 acres, the tract being now embraced in the State University grounds. He sold his right to this tract for \$300, and in 1854 took a pre-emption claim on Nine Mile creek, nine miles from Fort Snelling, and on the Shakopee stage line, where the Baillif Bros.' Bloomington store now stands. There he kept tavern which became a regular station on the stage line from Shakopee to St. Paul. It is four miles East of Bloomington Ferry and was kept as a public house to the end of his life. No man had a wider acquaintance with the public in this region. All travelers stopped with him, his house being on the main stage line into the interior of the state. An old time-table of the coming and going of the stages in 1857 is still kept in the family. The stages would leave Glencoe one morning, and Shakopee for St. Paul the next, two days being also consumed in the return trip. The elder Mr. Baillif died about 1872, aged fifty-two years, his wife surviving him nearly thirty years, dying in 1901. He served as township treasurer for a number of years, and was such at death. He was succeeded by his son Rene, who held it for seventeen years continuously.

The family consisted of eight children. Victor, who was a carpenter, was killed at the age of thirty by a fall during the construction of the stone arch bridge in Minneapolis. Ernest is a resident of Bloomington township and was formerly a school teacher. Julius lives at Bloomington, as do Alfred and Charles. Mary is the wife of E. S. St. Martin, and also has her home in Bloomington. Albert lives in Seattle, Washington. Alfred and Charles have kept a store at the old home in Bloomington for the last thirty years.

Rene L. Baillif remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-two. He helped to grub out the farm, and also worked at the hotel, doing stable work, often cooking the meals, and performing numerous other duties. In company with J. P. Bachelor he bought 280 acres of land, without making any cash payment, but paying ten per cent interest until the debt was discharged. His main crop was hay, for which a ready market was found in the winter in St. Paul, sixteen miles distant. At the end of eight years his partnership with Mr. Bachelor was dissolved, and the land was divided. Mr. Bachelor sold his to C. E. Wales, but Mr. Baillif still owns his tract. Fifteen years ago he turned the farm over to his sons and became secretary of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance company, of which he was a charter member

and director when it was organized in the spring of 1884. He is still the secretary.

Mr. Baillif was married in 1880 to Miss Jeannette McCloud, a daughter of Martin McCloud, one of the first settlers. His farm lies where Lyndale avenue reaches the Minnesota river, and went out of the family only six years ago. Mrs. Baillif was born at Lac qui Parle, Minnesota. They have had four sons, three of whom are living, one having died at the age of seven years. The three living are Martin J., Victor C. and Arthur A. They operate the farm, the two younger being partners, and raise principally potatoes and onions. They had four carloads of potatoes and seven of onions in 1913, amounting to 4,500 bushels in all.

Politically Mr. Baillif is a Democrat, but in local elections casts his vote to the candidate he deems best qualified for the office sought and most likely to render good service to the public. Mrs. Baillif's sister Mary is living with her, and they are the only members of this McCloud family left in Hennepin county. Their brother, Walter S. McCloud, who owned the old farm and lived on it six years ago, is now living near Northfield, a sister Isabel keeping house for him, neither having married.

## WILLIAM W. BARTLETT.

With an abiding faith in Minneapolis as a future city of a million inhabitants, with all the industrial, commercial, political, social and moral power involved in such an aggregate equipped with the almost boundless natural resources available, William W. Bartlett, one of the prominent lawyers, real estate owner and investor, and versatile citizens, is doing his share to hasten this prophecy to fulfillment.

Mr. Bartlett was born in Vassar, Tuscola county, Michigan, September 22, 1860, and in 1866 was taken to Omaha, Nebraska, by his parents. During the next sixteen years he alternated between Nebraska and his native state, attending schools in both, finally studying law in Michigan and then, in 1880, being admitted to the bar in Omaha. In the meantime he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the printers' trade, working at the case and in the pressroom, and performing duties of the reporter and the editor.

In April, 1883, he came to Minneapolis. His purpose was to open a law office, but Colonel G. D. Rogers and others having started "The Times," he became court reporter for that publication, later doing editorial work. He is one of the able and successful lawyers, devoting especial attention to real estate and commercial law.

For some years Mr. Bartlett took a very lively interest and active part in public affairs. He is a Republican in political alignment, being formerly a zealous partisan and delegate to various conventions, is a warm advocate of all improvements, such as opening streets, providing playgrounds and bathing facilities for the children and all other betterments that will help to make Minneapolis a more desirable place to live in, and thinks such evidences of public spirit should continue in progress at all times and with all the force the city can command. For some years he was active in the Minnetonka Yacht club taking a leading part in the lake races. He sailed the "Magic Slipper" on Minnetonka waters, winning numerous pennants and other trophies prized by yachtmen.

He was also fond of hunting. It should be recalled to his credit that when the Minnetonka Yacht club took a stand against lowering the level of the lake he was a zealous champion and was of assistance in arousing public sentiment in behalf of maintaining the old level, and was one of the committee that drafted a communication to the legislature which opened the way for the erection of the dam at the head of the lake. This restored the old level and has been of substantial advantage to the lake. But the fight was a hard one extending over four or five years, many really wanting the water lowered two feet and persisting in their efforts. He has been the organist of several churches at different periods, and for some time was a vestryman of St. Luke's although not a member of the congregation. He was also for years a member of the Philharmonic Society and sang in its chorus, and still endeavors to keep up his violin practice.

In 1895, Mr. Bartlett was married to Miss Nellie M. Wills, who was born in Colorado, completed her education at the Mankato Normal School, and taught for three years in Minnesota. They have four children, Walter, Marshall, Edith Belle and Martha, three of whom are students in the high school.

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#### WINFIELD W. BARDWELL.

Winfield W. Bardwell was born in Excelsior, Hennepin County, July 18, 1867, the son of the pioneers William F. and Araminta (Hamblet) Bardwell. Theirs was one of the leading families of the County in the formative period when citizenship, though less complex, was sturdier than at present. It was to this quality of interestedness in all that goes to make the community better that Judge Bardwell owes one of his strongest characteristics. He attended the common schools at Excelsior, and later an academy which for a few years held high rank among educational institutions of the West. From there he entered the office of Harlan P. Roberts, as stenographer and clerk. But it was not as a clerk that he continued there, but as one with an ambition to win laurels in a profession. Mr. Bardwell soon entered the law school of the University and there took a course culminating in the degree of LL. B., which was supplemented after post-graduate study, by the degree of LL. M.

Beginning in 1891, Mr. Bardwell engaged in the practice at first in partnership with James M. Burlingame, later with C. Louis Weeks. During the last five years he has been associated with Samuel Levy, as Bardwell and Levy. Mr. Bardwell attained a reputation as a successful criminal lawyer, appearing as counsel in several of the most important cases ever tried in the local courts.

Politics attracting his attention, he was elected to the legislature in 1902, and became one of the strong factors in legislation in the session of 1903. That his services were appreciated was indicated by the fact that he was re-elected for the sessions of 1905 and 1907. In the session of 1907 he was chairman of the Hennepin delegation, an important member of committees, being chairman of the committee on insurance. His retirement from the field in 1909 was voluntary, choosing to give closer attention to his profession. He continued his interest in desirable legislation, his counsel being sought by the thinking men who desired to press the enactment of important legislation.

In the campaign of 1912 Mr. Bardwell was close to the other leaders of the Republican party in the generalship of the campaign, although he had come to look with more favor upon the legal side as opposed to the administrative or the legislative phases of government. It was through Governor Eberhart's becoming acquainted with the trend of Mr. Bardwell's mind and his ideals for good citizenship that he offered him appointment as judge of the municipal court, to fill a vacancy caused by the elevation of another judge to the district bench.

His qualities of councillor brought about his advancement to prominence, also in the several fraternal and social clubs of which he is a member. Thus he held important committee-ships in the Commercial club, was secretary and member of the executive committee of the Hennepin County Bar Association, and is the present exalted ruler of Minneapolis Lodge No. 44, B. P. O. E. He is also a member of the Masonic order, and of the Royal Arcanum.

Judge Bardwell married Edith May Champlin in 1892. They have three children, Mildred L., Charles Champlin, and Marion A. The family's church affiliations are with the Congregational sect.

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#### LEVI M. STEWART.

In none of the residents of the city from its foundation to the present time (1914) has Minneapolis had a more striking illustration of self-reliance and self-containment, strong and unyielding individuality, strict and exacting integrity and remarkable force of character, all combined with high mental endowments and stern regard for the rights of others, than was furnished in the person and career of the late Levi M. Stewart, long one of the leading lawyers of the city and for many years one of its most substantial capitalists and property owners. A complete analysis of his character and a full account of his life are alike impossible, for his indefinable secretiveness prevented all attempts to acquire a knowledge of his true inwardness, except as it was revealed slightly in his daily walk and actions or to his most intimate friends; and the latter were few and for the most part have departed this life with the story untold. And yet, Mr. Stewart was not a man of mystery. He simply lived within himself, and to a large extent kept the world outside.

Mr. Stewart was born in the town of Corinna, Penobscot county, Maine, on December 10, 1827, and died in Minneapolis on May 3, 1910, in the eighty-third year of his age. He came of a family noted for longevity and his sister Elizabeth and brother David D. are still living, the latter in the town of St. Albans, Maine, and both are now far advanced in age. The father and grandfather of the family were Baptist clergymen, and when the subject of this review was born he was named Levi and dedicated to the ministry to keep up the succession. But circumstances acting on his sturdy nature, which was better adapted to combat than persuasion, decreed another destiny for him.

Mr. Stewart was a son of David and Elizabeth (Merrick) Stewart, and they were zealous in efforts to prepare him for the work they had marked out for him. He obtained his elementary education in the common schools, and was fitted for college at academies in Hartland and Corinth, Maine. He then passed one year at the college in Waterville of the same state



*Levi M. Stuart*





and three at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1853, and at once began the study of law in the office of his older brother, David D. Stewart, of St. Albans, Maine, with whom he remained two years. He then attended the law department of Harvard University, from which he was graduated in January, 1856, and he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Maine in the same month.

Returning to the office of his brother in St. Albans, Mr. Stewart remained in that town until October, 1856, when he concluded to come West, and did so, locating in Minneapolis, where he always afterward resided. Before this, however, he wrought out something of a career in his native state. While attending one of the academies he studied in, he secured employment in a sawmill in Corinna in order to do something toward providing for himself. The work was very hard, and he soon gave it up. At the age of fifteen, when he "looked well over twenty," as he said himself long afterward, he taught school and made his mark in the work.

The next year he was told by one of his school companions that there was money in working on a fishing boat, and together they planned to go to the seaboard from their little inland town, which offered but few and slender opportunities for advancement. They visited Bangor and Portland, and finally got employment on a mackerel schooner at \$7 a week and their "keep." Mr. Stewart determined to keep on with his education, and arranged with the captain of the schooner to be allowed to alternate fishing with study.

In his youth and young manhood Mr. Stewart was very tall and slender, and had a great reputation as a wrestler and was something of an all-round athlete. While he was at college, and still insistent on supporting himself as far as possible, he secured a position as teacher in Nicholas Academy at Searsport. The call was for a "young, healthy male teacher." There were 120 pupils in the school, including a few girls, and fifty-five of the male students were captains or mates of coastwise or sea-going vessels, who took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the winter season, when their boats were tied up, to "get a little schooling." Mr. Stewart had to teach these rough men the elementary branches, in which they were sadly deficient, and also induct them into the mysteries of "Bowditch's Navigation," then a renowned text-book on the subject. Some of his pupils thought they knew more about navigation than Bowditch did, and sometimes tried to enforce their belief with physical arguments. But Mr. Stewart mastered them and won their respect during the two seasons in which he taught the school.

When Elder Stewart, as he was always called, at home and in this city, because he had been destined for the ministry, reached Minneapolis in the fall of 1856, he went at once to the Bushnell House, which is still standing at the corner of Fourth street and Sixth avenue south. Later he boarded with a family that lived near Fourth avenue on the block now covered by the city hall and courthouse. There he rescued two small children from the house while it was burning. He could never afterward be induced to speak of this event, and resented every inquiry made of him about it.

The young lawyer had his first office in this city in the Woodman building, which is now the St. James Hotel, at Washington and Second avenues south. In 1857 this was one of the pretentious office buildings of the city, and housed some of its most important stores on the street floor. In 1860 the Harrison block, which is also still standing on its

original site, was put up at the corner of Nicollet and Washington avenues, and as it was more centrally located and more imposing than the Woodman building, Mr. Stewart moved his office to it, and remained there twenty-eight years. He took one room on the second floor, where Thomas Lowry had two, and several other lawyers, prominent then or later, also had offices in the same building.

About the same time Mr. Stewart bought a half block of ground on Hennepin avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets. On part of this he had his residence. It was a source of special pride to him, and he continued to own and occupy it until his death. In 1880 the Kasota block was built on the corner of Hennepin avenue and Fourth street, directly opposite his dwelling, and in 1890 he moved his office into that structure. It is a handsome stone building, seven stories high, and when it was erected was the finest edifice in Minneapolis. Mr. Stewart took a suite of five rooms in it and installed his library in them. He was located on the second floor, and there he passed much of his time during the later years with his books.

In the practice of his profession Mr. Stewart was very successful. In his earlier years it gave him particular delight to take a case against men older than himself, and when he won such a case he was greatly pleased. He would never have a partner or occupy an office with another man. In his youth he determined to go it alone, and he held to this determination to the end of his life. He would, however, frequently give advice to men he thought worthy who were unable to pay fees. And it was said by persons who knew him best that he had many admirable traits of which the general public knew nothing. He was very charitable in his own way, but his benefactions were known only to himself and the beneficiaries of them.

Besides practicing law Mr. Stewart dealt extensively in real estate for many years. But in the latter line of effort he marked the opening of his career in Minneapolis by a losing venture. His brother placed \$1,500 with him to invest here. He invested it, and he lost it. He put it into property in North Minneapolis, the title to which was uncertain, but he paid the money back to his brother to the last dollar, although the brother was not insistent and his own income was meager and required frugal living on his part.

The \$1,500 were not wholly lost. The transaction brought him an experience that was highly educational. He used to say he had learned by it \$1,500 worth of what he did not know about real estate. From that time his thought was given to the study of conditions that were fundamental in determining realty values, and he became in later years the most conspicuous holder of strategically located property in the city. He also saw early what many shrewd men did not so clearly see, until twenty years later, that the geography of the Northwest was such as to make Minneapolis in time not only a large city but a great industrial and commercial metropolis.

Mr. Stewart donated the ground on which the Northwestern Hospital stands, which was worth about \$10,000 when he gave it. He also contributed to the Bethel Home, which is now the Pillsbury Home. These were public benefactions and necessarily became matters of general knowledge. But his private charities were never mentioned by him. It was his custom for years to send coal to poor families he knew of who needed fuel for the winter, and the dealers would till his orders of this kind without asking questions or making comments.

and he never allowed any in his presence on his generosity of this kind. One dealer once remarked to him, in a casual way, that he was sending out a good many loads of coal to other persons, and Mr. Stewart never gave that dealer another order.

In his business transactions Mr. Stewart was exacting to the limit both for himself and for others. He required that all business with him must be done absolutely according to agreement to the minute of delivery, the fraction of a pound and the decimal part of a cent in the price charged. But he was as strict in the performance of his part of a deal. All who did business with him came in time to understand his peculiarities. They knew that he had ample means to pay a thousand times over for whatever he bought, and was always willing to pay good prices for good articles. They knew also that if there was a mistake of a single cent in a bill he would not pay it until it was corrected. No merchant who understood this and acted accordingly ever lost his trade.

This excellent specimen of New England firmness of fiber, flexibility of function, strictness of integrity and self-reliance, came to Minneapolis when he was a young man and the city was also young and small. He took an active part in its life and striving, until he reached an advanced age, and it grew to metropolitan magnitude and importance; and he helped materially to make it what it is. His natural reticence and secretiveness, his disposition to live to and within himself, and his other peculiarities kept him from securing the full measure of public appreciation and esteem he was entitled to, but even as it was, the people of the city thought well of him and respected him highly, and he was altogether worthy of their regard because of the genuine manhood which underlay his rugged manner and made him seem often and in considerable degree what he was not.

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#### MELBOURNE C. BURR.

Melbourne C. Burr, manufacturer and inventor, is a native of Louisiana, born near the Mississippi river March 4, 1838. When he was eight years of age his family removed to Rising Sun, Indiana, where his boyhood was spent. He manifested marked mechanical genius and early in life began the study of various lines of mechanical productions. Through his interest and natural ability he soon acquired a thorough training, devoting especial attention to wood work. He went to Owatonna, Minnesota, in 1856, where he applied his skill to the making of furniture, continuing in this enterprise for a number of years. In 1865 he came to Minneapolis which with its great water power, offered attractions to manufacturing industries. Here he also engaged in the manufacture of furniture, forming a partnership with T. L. Curtis. J. S. Treat and D. M. Gilmore were also associated with him in this enterprise at various times until 1878. Mr. Burr has made it possible that many important and useful articles should become of common use, his inventive mind and skilled craftsmanship having perfected and adapted numerous crude suggestions and ideas. One of the most noted of these perhaps, is the sectional book case now manufactured by the Globe-Wernecke company. Mr. Burr developed the idea

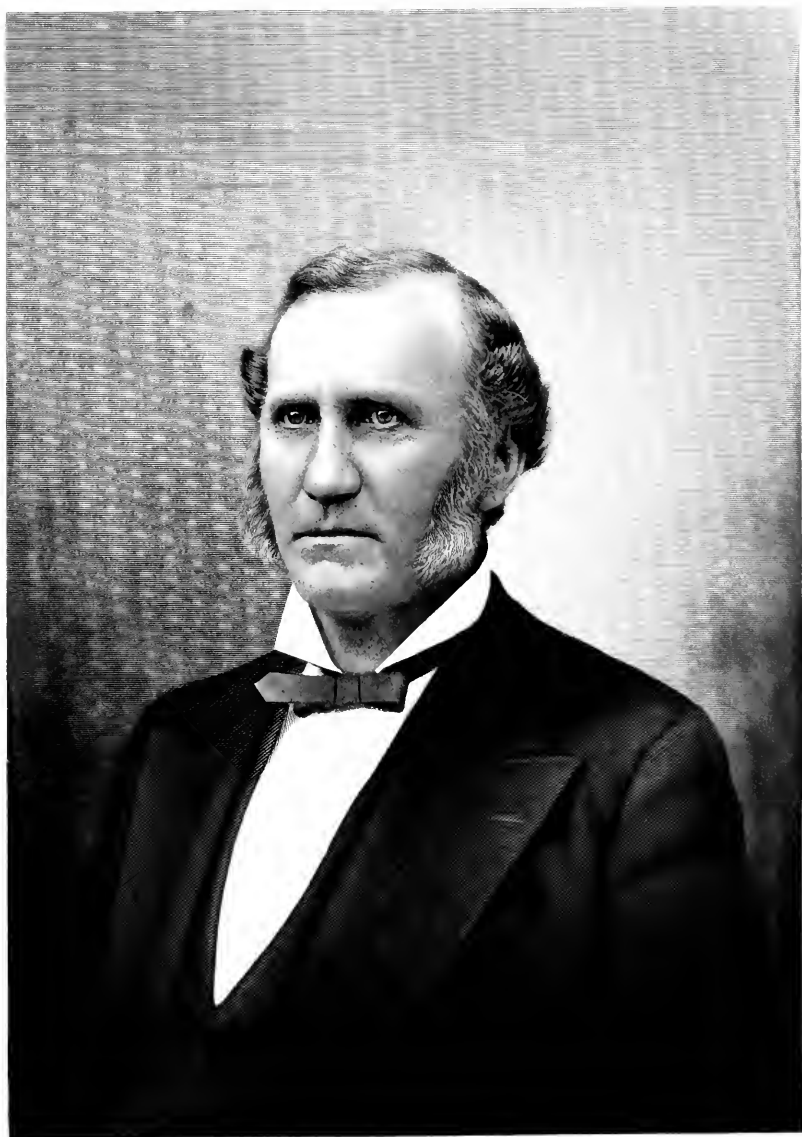
and patented it and was the first to place it on the market then selling his rights to the Wernecke company. He has since devoted his efforts largely to the designing and construction of wood specialties, establishing the M. C. Burr Manufacturing company with a capital of \$10,000. The plant is located in the power building on Nicollet island and is completely equipped with the most modern and improved machinery much of which has been built for this factory to be used for some special and unique productions. Fifty workmen are employed in the manufacture of various articles, constructed from wood, a large number being the inventions of Mr. Burr or the result of his expert knowledge applied to some incomplete working model. Among the articles constructed are hand looms for school industrial work, exhibition coops for poultry dealers, display cases for seed houses, the company having supplied Northrop King & Company with over 11,000 of the latter. It also manufactures all varieties of automatic wood turnings and the plant is fully equipped to supply any article made of wood. Mr. Burr has made this work his life interest and devoted every effort to the development of his mechanical talent, finding ample satisfaction in achievement and success, believing with Goethe that "the spirit that strives for higher things can become satisfied with the ideas springing up in its own breast," and he has no desire to enter other fields of endeavor or public service. He has made a continual study of mechanical and scientific subjects and of every phase of their advancement possessing an extensive library on these subjects. He was married in Owatonna, January 1, 1865, to Miss Carrie Donaldson, daughter of Judge N. M. Donaldson. She died in 1881 leaving two children, Jessie N. who married Mr. McFarland of Winthrop, Iowa, and Dr. George D. Burr, of Wenatche, Washington. His second marriage was with Miss Alice Cain of Washington, D. C., and they have four children, Ida, who is Mrs. Spencer of Willmar, Minnesota; Frances E.; Richard M., who is rapidly making a reputation as a tennis player; Alice C., a student in the art school. Mr. Burr is a deacon of the Park avenue Congregational church and takes an active interest in the work of the Sunday school. He is a staunch Republican but not tied to party lines in local matters.

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#### JACOB K. SIDLE.

The most eminent name in connection with the banking business in Minneapolis up to the time of his death, was that of Jacob K. Sidle, who came to this city in 1857 and died here on January 25, 1888, after a few days of painful illness from acute intestinal inflammation. During the whole of his residence of about thirty-one years in Minneapolis banking was his chief pursuit and absorbed all the force of his ambition. Moreover, through his thorough mastery of the business and his skill, vigor and success in the management of it he gave to the banking interests of the city in the early days a reputation for enterprise and soundness and a standing in public confidence they would not otherwise have had for many years.

Mr. Sidle was a native of the sturdy and sterling old city of York, Pennsylvania, where his life began on March 31, 1821, and the son of Henry and Susan (Kootz) Sidle, also natives



*Reid*



of that state, but of German ancestry. Jacob's grandfather was a soldier in the army of Washington during the Revolutionary War, and his son Henry, the father of Jacob, was first a blacksmith and afterward a merchant. His two sons, Jacob K. and Henry G., were associated with him in his merchandising enterprise until advancing age induced him to retire from active pursuits and turn the business over to his sons, after which they conducted it together for seventeen years.

In the spring of 1857 Jacob K. Sidle made a tour of the West. At Minneapolis he found the conditions and prospects that suited him, and here he decided to locate. He had with him Peter Wolford, a wealthy man of York County, Pennsylvania, and together they opened a private banking house under the firm name of Sidle, Wolford & Company. As soon as the Nicollet House Block was completed the firm took an office on the ground floor of the new building, and there it grew and flourished, steadily extending its operations to the profit of its members and the great advantage of a large part of the population and the community in general.

In 1865 his partner, Mr. Wolford, left the firm and turned his attention to other business. About the same time Mr. Sidle organized the Minneapolis Bank under a state charter. Before the end of the year this institution was converted into the First National Bank, it being the second bank northwest of Chicago to come under the new National Banking Law.

Jacob K. Sidle was the president of the First National Bank from its organization until his death. He had behind him and working with him a substantial board of directors—men who represented the best business sense and greatest success in the city.

The First National began business with a capital of \$50,000, the same as that of its predecessor, the Minneapolis State Bank. This was increased to \$100,000, \$400,000, \$600,000, as the business grew, until, in 1879, a larger increase than usual was found necessary, and the capital was then raised to \$1,000,000. The acorn from which this gigantic oak of fiscal vigor and utility has grown was wisely planted and skillfully tended in its sprouting period and years of youth by Jacob K. Sidle, and its development in its present stature and spread shows how well he understood and how carefully he attended to the business of the Bank. The present condition of the bank also demonstrates the wisdom of the policy he inaugurated in conducting its affairs. For that has never been changed, and the bank has never ceased to grow.

The directors' room of the First National Bank was so closely associated with the financing of so many of the early big enterprises of the city that could a history of it be written it would almost be a history of the early finances of Minneapolis. In these meetings Jacob K. Sidle was ever foremost, his conservative judgment being invaluable to his associates. In the early days there was no Chamber of Commerce, and the preliminary meetings for the organizing of such big enterprises as the "Soo" Railroad, the Minneapolis Railway, Minnesota Lined Oil Works, etc., were held in the directors' room of the First National Bank. This shows the position the bank has held since its foundation.

Mr. Sidle with Mr. Washburn, made several trips East in order to secure Eastern capital for the building of these enterprises. This was in the days when Wall Street had less faith in the growth of the West, and was more shy of Western investments.

Mr. Sidle was earnestly interested in the public affairs of his community at all times, but he never could be induced

to accept a public office of any kind. He followed the principles of the Democratic party in his political faith, but never became an active partisan. He was a prominent supporter of Westminster Presbyterian Church and a liberal contributor to its mission work and numerous charitable enterprises. In September, 1846, he was married in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, to Miss Margaret De Huff, of that city. Four daughters of the union are living: Mrs. S. C. Sidle, Mrs. James W. Lawrence, Mrs. C. C. Elfelt and Mrs. Kate Sidle Regan, the second daughter, Mrs. C. A. Bliss, having died March 23, 1906.

#### CHRISTOPHER ADAM BOEHME.

The combined science and art in architecture is one of the most pleasing pursuits known among men. It is work of the highest intellectual requirements, its creations engaging the rapt attention of him who brings them forth, and holding the regard and admiration of thousands afterward.

Christopher A. Boehme, one of the leading architects of the Northwest, measures up to the highest standard. Mr. Boehme has the additional claim on the regard of the residents of this city of having been born, reared and educated in their midst, and employing all his ability in their service. His life began in Minneapolis on January 16, 1865, and he is a son of Gottfried J. and Eva (Traump) Boehme. The father was born in Germany and came to St. Anthony in the early fifties. He was a builder and contractor, and died in this city in 1908, after long years of usefulness.

Obtaining his academic education in the public school, Christopher A. Boehme attended the University, taking a special course in architecture. During vacations he worked with his father, and upon leaving the University entered the office of Architect W. B. Dunnell, as student and assistant. He remained with Mr. Dunnell sixteen years, aiding in preparing the plans and superintending the work in the erection of the Soldiers' Home, the State Training School at Red Wing, the State Hospital for the Insane at Fergus Falls, and many other structures of magnitude and importance.

He then became manager of the Fergus Falls Manufacturing company, later returning to the office of Mr. Dunnell, but soon afterward opened an office of his own. From 1902 to 1911 he was in partnership with Victor Cordella. Many monuments to the enterprise, superior skill and ability of Boehme & Cordella are standing in Minneapolis and other places in the Northwest, including the residence of Swan J. Turnblad on Park avenue; the residence of Charles Glueck on Mount Curve avenue; the residence of R. A. Jacobson; the operating wing of St. Mary's Hospital at Rochester; St. Francis' Hospital at Breckridge, and a number of churches in St. Paul and other cities in the state, the firm attaining a wide reputation for excellent work.

Mr. Boehme is a member and a Vice President of the North Side Commercial club, and an enthusiastic member of the St. Anthony Turn Verein. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum. He was married May 21, 1891, to Miss Martha Oeschger of La Crosse, Wisconsin. They have three children, Marceline, Sidonia and Lubue, and reside at 2215 Lyndale avenue north.

Since 1911 Mr. Boehme has prepared many important plans, the claims on his professional skill constantly increasing. He has taken part in everything designed to promote the welfare

of his home city, and in all public affairs within the purview of good citizenship. He has never been an active partisan in local matters of government, and has never sought or desired a political office.

#### JOHN CROSBY.

Men like nations build their monuments of different materials and in various forms, according to their bent and the conditions of their environment. Literature in all its forms—history, poetry, fiction, criticism, scientific elucidations, and all the rest—has its votaries; art in all its phases of expression commands its devotees and rhapsodists; military and naval glory—scenes of blood and battle—win many and present to them always a persuasive smile; political eminence, the power “the applause of listening senates to command,” is all there is of life to some. The late John Crosby of Minneapolis would have none of these. His inclination and his opportunities led him into the field of peaceful and productive industry, and he passed his life in that. His achievements in it remain in the public mind, and their outward expression in the public view as his monument, and every inscription on it, is true to his worth and usefulness.

Mr. Crosby was born at Hampden, Penobscot county, Maine, on November 1, 1829. He died in Minneapolis on December 29, 1888, at the untimely age of fifty-nine years, at the full maturity of his powers, the height of his usefulness, and when it was to be supposed he had many years of activity yet in prospect. But he had so well developed his plans and built up his industry that the removal of even his strong hand had no effect to stop or stay the productive machinery he had set in motion. At the time of his death he had been a resident of Minneapolis eleven years.

Mr. Crosby's father and grandfather bore the name of John, also, and his son, the John Crosby of the present day, is therefore the fourth member of the family in direct descent to dignity and adorn it. The first of the name here alluded to, the great-grandfather of the prominent resident of Minneapolis who now bears it, represented a family that had lived on the coast of New Hampshire from early Colonial times. He moved from there to Hampden, Maine, then a remote settlement in a new country, but full of promise. His ancestry was Scotch, and he had the salient characteristics of the frugal, self-reliant and resourceful Scotch people. He made them tell to his advantage in his new field of endeavor, and they have distinguished the members of the family ever since.

His son John was a manufacturer of paper and had interests in several mills devoted to that industry. He had a family of ten children, of whom John, the immediate subject of this sketch, was the second in the order of birth. The latter obtained a preparatory academic education in his native town, and was about to enter college for more advanced instruction. But the business instinct within him was too strong for him to combat, and he abandoned his purpose and began his business career in connection with the management of his father's paper mills. Some time afterward he became connected with an iron foundry and machine shop at Bangor. He secured a home in that city and thereafter made it and Hampden alternate places of residence. In Bangor he was united in marriage

with Miss Olive Muzzy, a daughter of Hon. Franklin Muzzy, an extensive manufacturer in that city, and by this marriage became the father of three children, John, Caroline M. and Franklin M., all of whom are now residents of Minneapolis. Their mother died before the family left her native state of Maine.

Mr. Crosby came to Minneapolis to live in 1877. He was then forty-eight years of age and had been engaged in manufacturing for almost a generation of human life. He therefore brought with him ripe experience in industrial enterprise, and here he found a fruitful field for its use. Soon after his arrival he purchased an interest in the business of the Washburn B flouring mill and assumed its management. Later he became interested in all the mills built by Governor Washburn, the style of the firm becoming Washburn, Crosby & Company. It was while Mr. Crosby was principally in charge of the interests of the firm that the chief improvements which have revolutionized the process of making flour were evolved and adopted by the mills under his control, and he showed his breadth of view and progressiveness in the promptness with which he accepted and the completeness with which he installed them in his operations.

What the Washburn-Crosby mills have become since is largely the result of evolution on the broad basis laid for their progress by this far-seeing and enterprising man. He met all the requirements of his day in his industry in a masterly manner. But he also built for the future with a keen and clear apprehension of its needs, making his the largest manufactory of flour in the world, unless that of the Pillsbury company exceeded it, and that seems to be an open question. At any rate, Mr. Crosby's plant was easily the second, if it was not the first, in magnitude and importance.

In 1879 Mr. Crosby was married to Miss Emma Gilson of Minneapolis, a daughter of the late F. A. Gilson. As a temple for his domestic shrine he erected a fine brick mansion on Tenth street, and in a short time this became a center of refined and generous hospitality and a popular resort for the friends of the family, who were numbered in hosts. There the head of the house passed the remainder of his days, high in the regard of the community as one of its most useful and representative citizens and enjoying, in a marked degree, an almost world-wide reputation as a manufacturer and business man of great sweep of vision, far-reaching enterprise and the strictest integrity in every particular.

Mr. Crosby devoted himself wholly to his business. While he was intelligent beyond most men in reference to public affairs, and highly qualified in other respects for public life and official station, the contentions of politics never had any attraction for him, and he never entered them in his own behalf. He saw far and he saw clearly in matters of government, and his convictions on public questions, which were positive, were based on intimate knowledge of them of the most practical kind. But he always preferred to serve the state from the honorable post of private life, enforcing his opinions as far as he could in his own way, but leaving to others the administration of affairs. In his intercourse with men he was very influential, for his personality was strong, but his manner was always courteous, and in the circle of his intimate friendships he was genial and companionable in an unusual degree. No man in Minneapolis ever stood higher in general esteem, and none ever deserved to stand higher.



*John Crosby*





## DAN C. BROWN.

Dan C. Brown was born at St. Anthony March 12, 1861, and was one of the first students to enter the Central High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881. His parents, Charles D. and Henrietta S. (Murphie) Brown, who are still living, are natives of Maine, the former of Edgecomb, Lincoln county, and the latter of Aroostook county. They both came to St. Anthony in 1857, the mother accompanying her parents, Edward D. W. Murphie and wife. Her father was an expert timber scaler, and died highly esteemed at an advanced age.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were married in St. Anthony in 1860. He was a fine mechanic and conducted a carriage factory, blacksmith and paint shops, on Main St. S. E. and employed twenty-five to thirty-five men.

He is now seventy-eight years old, and he and wife in the summer of 1913, celebrated the fifty-third anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Brown responded to the first call for volunteers serving nine months and took part in the battle of Shiloh. He is a member of Downs Post Grand Army of the Republic, and is an uncompromising Republican of the old school, adhering to the Taft wing of the party with unyielding tenacity. He and his wife became the parents of four children. One son died in 1880, aged seventeen years. Dan C.; Alice, the wife of Walter Scott of Minneapolis, and Irwin M., a farmer.

Dan C. Brown began to learn the woodworking part of carriage making in his father's factory, but in a few months, in March, 1882, entered the employ of the city as a clerk in the water department. He was cashier in the water department fourteen years, then for two and one-half years deputy County Auditor under Hugh R. Scott. In 1903, City Comptroller Joshua Rogers appointed him to a clerkship in his office, and in 1905 he became comptroller, Mr. Rogers declining to be his own successor.

A new system of accounts, checks and balances had been adopted by the city, and for one year, while assistant comptroller, Mr. Brown worked under the experts who were installing this system. Mr. Rogers urged him to become a candidate for comptroller, as he was really the only man in the city capable of conducting the new system in its inchoate stage. Some friction between the different branches of the city government necessarily arose before the new plan was fully understood. But it was adhered to, and now all see its advantages. All the business is carried on systematically, the records of each department being kept in strict conformity and tallying exactly with those of the comptroller. There are fifteen employees in the office and its accounts cover millions of dollars annually, the sum in 1913 exceeding twenty-two millions.

Mr. Brown was married August 1, 1889, to Miss Grace N. Newland of New York. Their only daughter, Gladys N., was graduated from the East High School in 1909, and died forty days after graduation, from an attack of pneumonia. She was an accomplished and popular young lady, of high attainments and hosts of friends. Her talent and education in music were of a high order, and she was selected as organist of St. Matthew's Episcopal church. During the exercises of her graduation she presided at the piano, which was the last service she rendered her class. Mr. Brown is a vestryman of St. Matthew's church. He was made a Freemason in Cataract Lodge. He is Past W. M. of Arcana lodge, is also Past Eminent

Commander of Darus Commandery, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Athletic club. He and his wife stand high socially, and he is widely and well esteemed for the uprightness, progressiveness and serviceable character of his citizenship, and his cordial practical interest in everything that embodies the substantial and enduring welfare of his community.

## WILLIAM BUTTERS.

Mr. Butters lived an honorable and useful life in Minneapolis for 36 years. The men and women who knew him in life esteemed him highly for his genuine worth and manhood, and his memory is still cherished by them. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 21, 1850, the son of Isaac Hill and Angeline S. (Mott) Butters, who were also natives of New England and pioneers in Minneapolis. The father's life began in New Hampshire, in 1823, but during his childhood he moved with his parents to Boston, and there he grew to manhood. In 1849 he married Miss Angeline S. Mott, of that city, and the next year their only child, William Butters, the principal subject hereof, was born. The father was engaged in business in Boston until 1860, when he moved to Chicago and entered into partnership with his brother, William A. Butters. After a few years of business activity in Chicago, he came to Minnesota in 1865, hoping to improve his health and located first at St. Paul. One year was passed in the Capital City, and the next the Butters family came to Minneapolis.

He purchased a home at the corner of Seventh Street and Ninth Avenue South, the latter being then called Rice Street. With the exception of a few years passed on a small farm at what is now the intersection of Chicago Avenue and Twenty-second Street, he lived in his Seventh Street home until his death, in January, 1886, and his widow continued to occupy it until her death, in 1898; it is still in the possession of the family. By 1867 his health had improved so that he was able to enter the office of Dorilus Morrison as bookkeeper, a position which he retained until his death in spite of continued precarious health and frequently recurring illnesses. When they first located in Minneapolis he and his wife joined the Universalist Church of the Redeemer, and they were always zealous for its welfare.

William Butters began his business career in 1871 as an employe in the lumber office of Dorilus Morrison, under the immediate supervision of his father, and he remained in the employ of the Morrison family, father and sons, almost without a break or an interruption until his death, serving for many years of his later life as private secretary to Clinton Morrison. At the same time, however, he carried on a real estate business on his own account, and took part in a number of profitable enterprises. He was interested in the North American Telegraph Company and the Northwestern Knitting Works, and was for many years a director of the National Bank of Commerce. He was a Republican in politics, but not an aggressive partisan. In fact, he withdrew from the Union League in 1898, after having long been a member, because he found its prevailing political opinions too radical for him.

In religious affiliation Mr. Butters was a Universalist and a member of the Church of the Redeemer. He was a regular attendant at the services in this church, and for many years

before his death served as its treasurer. He was married in 1874 to Miss Ella S. King, a daughter of Edward King, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. They had two sons, one of whom died in infancy. The other, Frederick K. Butters, is now an assistant professor in the University of Minnesota. Mr. Butters died suddenly September 15, 1902. His widow and son are still living in the family residence, at 815 South Seventh Street, on the lot adjoining the home purchased by Isaac H. Butters, in 1867.

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#### GEORGE K. BELDEN.

Among the younger business men of Minneapolis, none enjoy a wider acquaintance in business and social circles, than George K. Belden.

Mr. Belden was born at Lyndon, Vermont, in 1870 and is a son of Judge Henry C. Belden, one of the pioneer attorneys of Minneapolis. Mr. Belden received his early education in the schools of his native state, attending school at St. Johnsbury.

In 1884 the family removed to Minneapolis and soon after he entered the State University from which he received the degrees of bachelor of science in 1892; and also graduated from the law department in 1897.

He was at once admitted to practice before the courts of the State, and for a number of years was associated with Thomas F. Wallace, in the bonding and liability business, under the firm name of Belden, Wallace & Co.

Later he became interested in electrical contracting as a member of the firm of W. I. Gray Company with whom he is still associated. Mr. Belden is cordial and democratic in his social inclinations and holds memberships in several organizations of the city, including the Minneapolis, Minnetonka, University Minnetonka Yacht and Minneapolis Athletic clubs; and, for a number of years he was captain of Company M, Fourth Regiment of Minnesota National Guards. He also served as Sergeant Major and first lieutenant of Battery B. In politics he has always been an active worker in the Republican party, particularly so in the early days of the Roosevelt club.

Mr. Belden was married in January, 1906, to Miss Edith Knight of this city.

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#### JAMES STROUD BELL.

Heredity and the environment of his boyhood combined with the natural industry of a lifetime to make a great miller of James Stroud Bell. For he grew up in the flour business, and he entered it at the bottom of the ladder. That he is at the top of the longest ladder of its kind in the world is due to the fact that, while being the son of his father may have started him on the lowest rung, natural aptitude sent him upward. And he is today president of the largest flour mills corporation in the world, in point of output and fame.

James S. Bell is not one of the milling pioneers of Minneapolis. The foundations of Minneapolis' supremacy as the flour capital of the world were laid many years before Mr. Bell became directly identified with the city's chief interests. But the connection of the Bell family with the flour market

began before there was a flour mill in Minneapolis, or even a Minneapolis. And it is from this family of flour merchants that there arose forceful elements which have figured prominently in the growth of one of the largest and most complex enterprises in the world of barter and sale.

As early as the 1830's the name of Bell figured in the flour markets of the East. Samuel Bell of Philadelphia was a miller, and in 1837 he became a flour commission merchant as well as a miller. Down through the nineteenth century the name endured in the business; indeed, it endures today, in the Eastern markets. For awhile there was the firm of W. and S. Bell; again it was known as Samuel Bell, and later as Samuel Bell and Son. The "Son" was James Stroud Bell. Ten years after Samuel Bell had gone into business as a commission merchant, a son was born to Samuel and Elizabeth (Faust) Bell. That was on June 30, 1847, in Philadelphia. The family came of Irish stock, and its affiliations were with the Quakers who made Philadelphia. And the boy, James Stroud Bell, had the advantages of schooling which gave Philadelphians a leadership in the world of business and society. His education was that of the public schools and of the Central High school of Philadelphia. And it was directly from the high school, after two years of the course, that the boy passed, when he was sixteen years old, to the office of his father's firm.

It is tradition in the business world that the men who have won their way must have started as office boys. So Mr. Bell holds fast to tradition in this particular. He began as office boy—and he worked in every place in the business. So that when the time came, in 1868, for the father to say to his son that the time had come for the two to establish a partnership, James S. Bell had become conversant with the ins and outs of the flour market from personal contact.

For twenty years James S. Bell continued a member of the firm of Samuel Bell and Son. The firm was one of the foremost in the business; and it happened that it was Pennsylvania sales agent for one of the big milling companies of Minneapolis, Washburn, Martin & Company, an outgrowth of Gen. C. C. Washburn's connection with the industry. So it naturally came about that when that company became the firm of Washburn, Crosby and Company, and a reorganization was effected following the retirement of some of its members, Mr. Bell entered the firm and moved to Minneapolis. That was in 1888.

A year later the firm was incorporated as the Washburn-Crosby company, and Mr. Bell was elected its president. He has held the same office ever since. And in this capacity he has directed the largest flour milling concern in the world, for the Washburn-Crosby company has mills in Minneapolis alone which have a total daily capacity of about 30,000 barrels of flour, and in addition the concern owns and operates huge mills in Buffalo, N. Y., in Louisville, Ky., and in Great Falls and Kalispell, Montana. Men who know the flour market say it was due in part to Mr. Bell's insight into the peculiar demands of the flour business, its strategy and its vantage points of competition that the mills in the East, South and West were added to the plants of the Washburn-Crosby Company.

For a quarter of a century James S. Bell, president of the company, has been at the helm. That he is a leader as a chief executive of the company is shown by the fact that he has surrounded himself with experts in the complex ramifications of the milling and grain business. For the Washburn-



*James S. Bell.*



Crosby Company is not only a flour milling concern; it is a commanding figure in the grain trade, and points the way of big traders in the Chamber of Commerce. In this connection it is that Mr. Bell heads not only the milling company but its closely allied concerns, the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company, and the Frontier Elevator Company. And as he has a guiding hand on the affairs of the milling and elevator companies, so also he figures in the councils within the companies, when matters which have to do with utilizing the by-products of the business come up.

A successful miller, in Minneapolis, must likewise be a successful financier as well. Business contacts are with men big in the banking world, just as business deals in the grain and flour markets are of such a nature that it is initiative and boldness of operation which rule. So Mr. Bell is perhaps as well known as a banker as he is as a miller. For many years he has been a director of the Northwestern National Bank or predecessors which have become part of that financial institution. And he has been looked to for advice, when matters affecting the credit of the city were uppermost. Mr. Bell is also vice president of the Minneapolis Trust Company.

Of late years, though Mr. Bell has continued to be a living and active proof of the theory that a man is at his best when he is past fifty years of age, he has given more of his time to social enjoyment than had been his wont in the beginning of his business career. He is a member of the leading clubs of the city, the Minneapolis, the Minikahda, and the Lafayette, and he is prominent in the affairs of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a stalwart Republican.

Mr. Bell has been married twice. His first wife was Sallie Montgomery Ford, whom he married in Philadelphia Jan. 8, 1873. To them was born one son, James Ford Bell, who is associated with his father in business. The first Mrs. Bell died on June 19, 1905.

Mr. Bell was again married September 28, 1912, his second wife being Mabel Sargent.

#### LEWIS CASS BARNETT.

Lewis Cass Barnett was born January 13, 1848, at Greensburg, Kentucky, the seventh of eight sons of William and Lucy Reed (Cable) Barnett. The Barnett ancestors were Scotch Presbyterians who migrated to this country to secure religious freedom. William Barnett, the paternal great-grandfather of Lewis C., coming to America in 1750, and settling in South Carolina, his sons espoused the cause of Independence, and served with distinction throughout the war. William, grandfather of Lewis, choosing Kentucky, "the dark and bloody ground," for his future home, there prospered and became the owner of a large plantation.

The third William Barnett's second wife was Lucy Reed Cable, another historic Ohio family. Lewis C. Barnett attended the public school until the age of fourteen. In 1864 the family moved to Rock Island, Illinois, and he became a student in Davenport, Iowa, and then took a four years' course in the University of Iowa. His first occupation was farming, where he learned the possibilities of the grain trade, and soon afterward began operations in the building of grain elevators.

Mr. Barnett became a elevator building contractor in 1880, in 1892 becoming president of the Barnett & Record company. F. R. McQueen soon after was made general manager; and in 1895, when the Canadian Northwest showed signs of great

grain development the Barnett & McQueen company, limited, was organized under the laws of Canada.

The companies are using, in their operations, numerous patents on grain elevators and grain handling devices devised by J. L. Record, C. V. Johnson and Mr. McQueen. Some of the elevators erected by them are: The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad's fireproof elevator in Kansas City, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels; the P. V. elevator in Duluth of fireproof tile with a capacity of 650,000 bushels; the steel elevator at Fort William, Ontario, fireproofed with tile and built for the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a capacity of 1,700,000 bushels, and the Canadian Northern Railroad company's elevator at Port Arthur, Ontario, the largest in the world, having a storage capacity of 7,000,000 bushels.

The type of elevator put up by these companies is the result of many years' study, observation and experimenting to meet the demand for absolutely fireproof construction. These companies have designed and built over 1,100 elevators of the first class. They have also erected a large number of iron ore, coal and dry docks.

November 16, 1893, Mr. Barnett was united in marriage with Miss Laura A. Tomblar. They have one child, Lucy Cable. He is a member of the Minneapolis club, the Iroquois club of Chicago, and the Kitchi Gammi club of Duluth. He and wife are presbyterians. He is regarded as one of the far-seeing, enterprising, and public-spirited citizens.

#### WILLIAM BURNS.

Mr. Burns was born in Natick, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on November 27, 1868, and when he was between fifteen and sixteen years old came to Chicago, where he began to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of the manufacture of ornamental iron work. He started his work in this industry as helper to a shipping clerk at a compensation of \$6 a week. But he soon made his merit known and was rapidly advanced by the firm which employed him, becoming in turn checker, keeper of the tool room, purchasing agent, cost clerk and city salesman for Chicago.

His deep interest in his work and his superior qualifications for it attracted the attention of other firms in the industry, and in the course of a few years he was elevated to the post of assistant superintendent of the Winslow Brothers company in Chicago. A few years later, in company with two other men, he organized a small company and began doing business on his own account. In 1906 he came to Minneapolis to accept the office of vice president and sales manager which he now holds in connection with the Flour City Ornamental Iron Works, and in this position the greatest work of his life in the ornamental iron industry has been done.

When Mr. Burns began his connection with this company it employed about 160 persons and sought only comparatively small contracts, one for \$30,000 being the largest it had ever secured.

This contract was carried out completely, promptly and to the entire satisfaction of the company, and the success opened the eyes of the men with whom Mr. Burns was connected to the larger possibilities of their business and their ability to meet all the requirements involved therein.

Repeated extensions of the plant of the company and augmentations of its facilities have since been made necessary.

At the time of this writing (June, 1914) the company has on file contracts aggregating more than one and one-half million dollars in value, and additions to the works are in course of erection which will practically double their capacity, although about 1,000 high-grade workmen, are regularly employed in them now, and are kept busy to the full limit of their working time.

Deeply interested in the enduring welfare, wholesome progress and artistic adornment of his home city, Mr. Burns takes an active part in everything that ministers to its betterment. The social amenities of life engage his attention and he contributes to them by active membership in the New Athletic, the Elks and Rotary clubs and other social organizations. In the Civic Commerce association he serves on the committee on track elevation, and he is also zealously interested in the new Art building.

Mr. Burns was married in Chicago in 1893 to Miss Mary Kelley. They have one child, their son William V., who is a salesman for the company.

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#### GEORGE M. BLEECKER.

George M. Bleeker, Lawyer:

Mr. Bleeker was born in the village of Whippany, Morris county, New Jersey, on November 19th, 1861, and is a descendant of one of the early Knickerbocker families of New York city. His early education was received at a local academy. In 1883, he came to Minneapolis, and during the next two years pursued a course of special instruction in the University of Minnesota. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1887, and was admitted to practice in Minnesota in December following. During the next two years he was employed as law clerk with the firm of Smith and Reed, Judge Seagrave Smith of that firm being then City Attorney of Minneapolis. In December, 1890, he was appointed clerk of the Probate court of Hennepin County, and served as such until January, 1893, and since that date he has been in active general practice.

He was a member of the legislature during the years 1893 and 1894. He is now one of the members of the Minneapolis Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Bleeker also takes an active part in organized social life as a member of several clubs and other organizations devoted to physical, intellectual and social betterment.

On October 22nd, 1888, Mr. Bleeker was united in marriage with Miss Mary Frances Martin, a native of Illinois. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. They attend the Episcopal church.

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#### JOSEPH DEAN.

Mr. Dean was born on January 10, 1826, near Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, where his forefathers lived, labored and were laid to rest in the soil that was hallowed by their labors for many generations. He died on May 23, 1890, at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, leaving a record of initiative and accomplishment that would have been creditable to any man in any age or country.

While he was yet but a lad he was brought to Canada by his parents, who located near Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, but moved to the neighborhood of Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois, when he was twelve years old.

The father of the family died about this time, and the mother, who survived him, devoted her energies to complete the rearing and education of her children. She passed her last years at the home of one of her daughters at Baileyville, Illinois. George Dean, the oldest son of the household, remained in Belvidere, and died there well advanced in years.

Joseph Dean learned the carpenter trade in Belvidere after obtaining a limited common school education, and was married there in 1849 to Miss Nancy Harvey Stanley, of near Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, New York, where her girlhood was passed. After their marriage they moved to Chicago, and there Mr. Dean worked at his trade until 1850, when he brought his family to St. Anthony. He did not remain in that village, however, but soon after his arrival there pre-empted a claim near Bloomington, on the Minnesota river, fifteen miles southwest of Minneapolis, where the dwelling house he built is still standing. He and Thomas Chambers operated a ferry over the river there, and Mr. Dean also engaged in farming and was postmaster at the neighboring village of Bloomington.

About 1856 Mr. Dean moved to Minneapolis and conducted the principal building activities of Colonel Franklin Steele, who was then the most prominent man in this locality. After working for Colonel Steele three or four years Mr. Dean, in 1860, purchased of a Mr. Morey a sash and door factory at the Falls, which he sold to J. G. Smith and L. D. Parker after running it for a few years. The factory then became the nucleus of the large plant of the Smith & Wyman company of the present day.

When he sold his factory Mr. Dean formed a partnership with William M., Thomas A. and Hugh G. Harrison, and they engaged in lumbering under the name of Joseph Dean & Company. They manufactured and sold lumber, their principal mill, the Pacific, being on the bank of the river above where the Union Depot now stands, and their second mill, the Atlantic, at the mouth of Bassett's creek. The Atlantic mill was destroyed by fire two or three years after they became possessed of it. But this disaster did not lessen their business. The Harrisons were the strongest men financially in the community at the time, and the firm had, therefore, plenty of capital and credit, and was able to carry on its business on a very extensive scale.

The Harrisons limited themselves to an advisory capacity in the trade and left the management entirely to Mr. Dean. The wisdom of this course is shown by the fact that the firm became the most extensive manufacturer of lumber in Minneapolis, employing regularly in the sawing season 250 to 300 men and producing about 30,000,000 feet of lumber per annum for many years. In 1877 Mr. Dean quit the lumber trade and turned his attention to banking. In July of that year he consented to take the cashiership of the old State National Bank of Minneapolis, of which Thomas A. Harrison was president, and which was not doing as well as it could have been in a business way.

This move on the part of Mr. Dean led to the founding of the Security National Bank, which was opened for business on January 1, 1878, with Thomas A. Harrison as president, Hugh G. Harrison as vice president and Mr. Dean as cashier. The old State Bank was liquidated, its depositors were paid off, and the institution was closed. Alfred J. Dean, the oldest



*Joseph H. Carr*





living son of Joseph, who had been employed in the old bank for seven years, was made assistant cashier of the Security and opened it for business. His father was the first cashier of the new bank, and served it in that capacity until 1881, when failing health caused him to retire. Then Alfred was made cashier. In 1887, the father's health having greatly improved, he was chosen general manager of the bank, the position having been especially created for him, and from then until his death he continued to hold this relation to the institution, and under his management it became the leading bank in the city. Thomas A. Harrison was president until his death, when he was succeeded in the office by his brother Hugh.

Mr. Dean's excellent judgment led him to invest largely in centrally located property, such as would be needed in time for business purposes. But his faith in the future of the city then, and his judgment in relying on it, have been fully justified by subsequent events and conditions. He owned the site on which the Guaranty Loan building, now the Metropolitan Life building, was erected and the site on which the public library stands. After the purchase of this site by the city he donated the sum of \$5,000 to the library building fund. He also owned the site on which the Security National Bank was built and a large amount of land around the Lake of the Isles. He laid out the Dean Addition to Minneapolis at the intersection of Lake street and Hennepin avenue, and owned a tract at the corner of Third avenue and Fourth street south. His first home in the city was at Sixth avenue south and Washington avenue and later built a home at First avenue and Ninth street. When he decided to move in 1878, he sold the house on this lot and leased the land.

For many years Mr. Dean was an active working Freemason and a leader in the fraternity. He was a Republican in politics, and as such was once elected treasurer of Hennepin county. But he was averse to official life and never accepted another office. In religious faith he was a Methodist, and for years was active in the First Methodist Episcopal church, which later became the Centenary church. He was Superintendent of the Sunday school in the old church on Third avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets, and remained in the congregation until 1874, when he left it to assist in founding the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. But after he moved to Franklin and Fifth avenues south, he became a member of the Franklin Avenue church of the same denomination.

Close and constant attention to business finally broke down this energetic gentleman's health, and for ten years he was almost a nervous wreck. His first wife died in 1874, and two years later he married Miss Elizabeth Stevens, of Ogle county, Illinois, who is still living. His offspring numbered seven, all the children of his first marriage. The first born, Harvey Stanley, died in infancy. Alfred J. is now the secretary and treasurer of the Thorpe Brothers company. William E. lives in Los Angeles, California. John Henry died in 1881, and Mary E. in 1874. Frederick W. is a prominent and successful business man of Minneapolis, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. George F. is also a resident of this city.

ALFRED J. DEAN. The oldest living child of Joseph and Nancy Harvey (Stanley) Dean, was born in Minneapolis on May 30, 1853, and grew to manhood in this city. He was employed for seven years in the old State National Bank of Minneapolis, and then became assistant cashier and later cashier of the Security National Bank, which he served in the

capacity last named until 1883. In that year he resigned and made a trip to California and a tour of Europe which consumed a year. In 1888 he again went to California, and he remained in that state two years, but returned to Minneapolis in 1890 to aid in settling up his father's estate as one of the executors of his will, and in 1897 was chosen secretary and treasurer of the Thorpe Brothers company, which relation he still holds to that enterprising, progressive and resourceful business corporation.

On October 6, 1880, Mr. Dean was married to Miss Carrie Chamberlain, a sister of F. A. Chamberlain, president of the Security National Bank, and a half sister of S. S. Thorpe. They have four children: Agnes L., who was graduated from Smith College in 1904; Helen M., who is also a graduate of that institution, of the class of 1907, and is now the wife of Dr. Fred M. Bogan, a surgeon in the United States navy and in charge of the hospital at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Harold F., a graduate of Princeton University, and Carolyn E., who is also a graduate of Smith College.

#### WILLIAM ARTHUR DURST.

The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, one of the colossal financial institutions of the country, owes its success largely to the enterprising, progressive and prudent men who have managed its affairs. Among the gentlemen who compose the official staff is William A. Durst, the first vice president, who has been connected with the company for a full quarter of a century. Mr. Durst was born in Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, in 1870, being a son of Henry and Louisa (Jackson) Durst, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of New York. His father was a prosperous merchant in Wisconsin, where both he and the mother died. William after attendance at the local schools early became interested in mercantile life and general business operations. He came to Minneapolis in 1887, soon securing employment in the Minnesota Loan Trust company. His early training proved of great advantage and manifesting a warm and helpful interest in the details of the company, his advance was assured, rising from post to post until he attained the official relationship he now occupies. Politically Mr. Durst is a Republican, fraternally is a Freemason, and in social relations he is an active member of the Minneapolis, Minikabha and Interlachen clubs. He is affiliated with Plymouth Congregational church. He was married in 1893 to Miss Clara J. West, of his own native town. They have one child, Burdette H.

#### GEORGE W. COOLEY.

George W. Cooley, who drove the first survey stake west of the Mississippi as assistant engineer for the St. Paul and Pacific Railway, now the Great Northern, came to Minneapolis in 1864. He was also the first locating and construction engineer on the eastern end of the Northern Pacific Railway, commencing work February 15, 1870. In this work he was succeeded by General Rosser while he was given charge of the preliminary surveys.

For a decade Mr. Cooley has been state engineer and Secretary of the Minnesota state highway commission; thus making him the largest factor in the development of "good roads" in Minnesota for which he, for years, has been known as a most indefatigable promoter. With the rapid increase in the use of the automobile his years of advocacy of good roads began to bear fruit, and at the same time problems of road-making and maintenance multiplied. His associations with the fellowship of engineers through road associations brought him recognition as one of the most practical authorities on highway construction. For some years the planning of a great state system of trunk and lateral highways has largely engaged his attention, his suggestions being recognized in recent legislation.

He has long been intimately connected with affairs of city, county and state, taking a deep interest in civic life, and when elected alderman from the Eighth ward in 1884 he stood for betterments and advancing ideas that have since become generally adopted. He pointed out the need for establishing a system of underground conduits for the wires of the telegraph, telephone and electric service companies, originated the plan and secured the passage of the ordinance. He was one of the promoters of the patrol limits system, recognized as an advanced method in restricting the liquor traffic. He worked steadily for measures which meant better streets and desirable solutions of engineering problems.

Mr. Cooley in 1898 was elected county surveyor and under his administration the office acquired a well-arranged system of records, indeed the only records of importance dating from that time. He was re-elected in 1900, 1902 and 1904. When he became state highway engineer.

Mr. Cooley was married in 1872 to a daughter of the late R. E. Grimshaw, and they have six children. He is a member of the Masonic order and also of various civic, commercial and professional organizations.

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#### FRANK R. CHASE.

Mr. Chase was born at Concord, Essex county, Vermont, about 1868. He resided eight or ten years in Lowell, Massachusetts, attending school and employed as a salesman of dry goods. In 1882 he moved to Georgetown, Colorado, whither he was sent as agent of the Boston & Colorado Smelting company. He remained in the employ of this company as assayer and purchasing agent seven years, then, in 1889, came to Minneapolis with the Western Guarantee Loan company. He attended to the renting of its building and looked after its property generally. The company failed and the building in which its offices were located passed into the hands of Thomas Lowry, but Mr. Chase continued to handle it as agent, as he had done from the time it was opened for business in 1890.

In August, 1904, the Metropolitan Life Insurance company bought this building, but there was no change then and has since been none in the agency. Mr. Chase has been very successful in his work of supervision over this building, but his energies have by no means been confined to the duties involved in that work. He has been in the insurance and loan business since 1893 on his own account, and has been successful in that too. He is head of the firm of Chase & Schauffeld, operating in these lines, and also agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company in its Minneapolis real

estate transactions. He is one of the directors of the Metropolitan Bank and the Minneapolis Savings and Loan Association, both of which are tenants of the building of which he is custodian.

In religious faith Mr. Chase is a Universalist, holding his membership in the Church of the Redeemer of that sect, of which he had been treasurer since the death of the late William Butters. He was married in Massachusetts in 1886 to Miss Laura B. Clough. They have three children, Marjorie, who is a graduate of the State University, and Stillman and Frank R., Jr., who are students in the high school. Mr. Chase belongs to the Commercial and Minneapolis clubs, but he is not a devotee of club life, has no sporting tendencies, has never been active in politics as a partisan, and pays but little attention to any of the fraternal orders. His business and the ordinary duties of good citizenship absorb his time and attention to the exclusion of almost everything else.

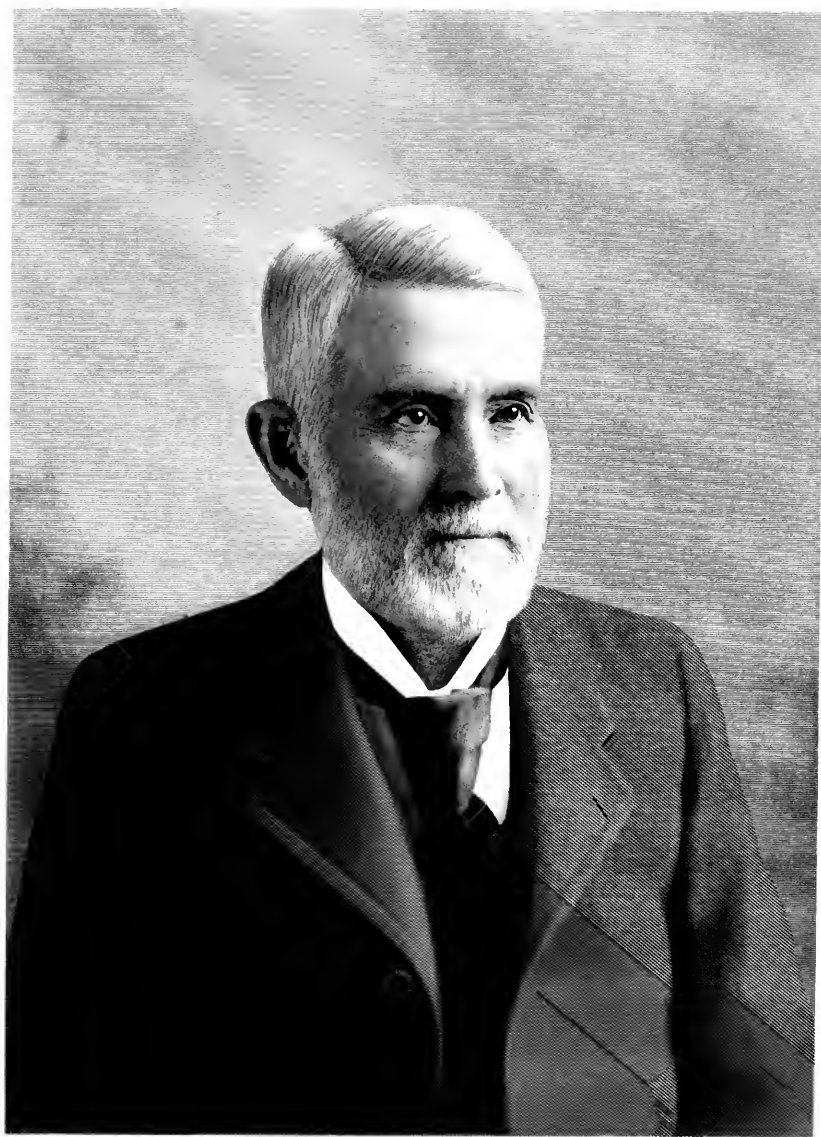
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#### HUGH GALBRAITH HARRISON.

Many men of unusual ability, large caliber, great force of character and far-reaching sweep of vision have written their names in bold and enduring phrase in the chronicles of Minneapolis, short as its history is, and have left lasting monuments of their unusual capacity and great usefulness to the community. Among the number none is entitled to higher regard, closer study or more admiring remembrance than the late Hugh Galbraith Harrison, for many years one of the leading lumbermen and afterward, until his death, one of the most prominent and influential bankers of the municipality, which he found a straggling hamlet when he came to it an aspiring young man of thirty-seven, and a mighty mart of industry and commerce when he left it on August 12, 1891, in obedience to nature's last call, on the verge of the limit of human life as suggested by the psalmist.

Mr. Harrison was a scion of old Scotch-Irish ancestry, and in his career he exhibited many of the salient and masterful attributes characteristic of his lineage. He was born at Belleville, Illinois, on April 23, 1822, a son of Rev. Thomas H. and Margaret (Galbraith) Harrison, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of North Carolina. The father was a lay preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years preached twice a week, his voice being literally "one crying in the wilderness" after his removal to Illinois in 1803, when the southern part of the state was an almost unbroken forest. He and his wife were strong in their repugnance to the institution of human slavery, especially the mother, and they left their native section of the country to escape the reproach they suffered for not sharing the views of the people there on this subject.

After their arrival in the distant West, as it was in that day, the father became a pioneer farmer and miller in the new region in which he had located, but continued his pastoral work with fervency and zeal. He farmed only for a number of years, then, in 1826, bought a \$300 ox mill, and his enterprise in this act proved to be a great boon and benefaction to the neighborhood. Meanwhile the family was required to undergo all the privations and hardships and risk all the perils incident to pioneer life. But the parents were made of sterling metal and met their responsibilities and the requirements of their remote location not only with fortitude but with commendable cheerfulness also.



*H. G. Harrison*



The father prospered in his milling operations and established a reputation for their products that became very extensive. In 1831 he installed a steam engine in his mill for motive power which was the first one so used in the state. This enabled him to greatly enlarge his output and get much nearer to supplying the vastly extended demands for his flour. A writer well informed on the subject has recorded that "for many years the product of the Harrison mills at Belleville, Illinois, was the standard of excellence throughout the commercial world. The sales of flour and purchases of wheat ran into millions of dollars. Until the introduction of a new process of milling by which the superior qualities of spring wheat were developed Belleville flour was the best in the country."

When the mill was ready to begin work the two oldest sons of the family quit farming and took charge of the new enterprise. In 1836 a new and larger mill was built, and this was destroyed by fire, with 5,000 bushels of wheat and 500 barrels of flour, in 1843. As soon as he was sufficiently advanced in physical development for the purpose Hugh G. Harrison began working on his father's farm and assisting his brothers in the mill. He obtained a good education for his time and surroundings, however, at a private school in Belleville and McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois. But he was associated with his brothers in the milling business at Belleville until 1859, when he and his brothers, Thomas A. and William, moved to Minneapolis, then growing into notice as a milling center of great promise. Each of the brothers built a fine residence for that period, Hugh's being at what is now the intersection of Nicollet avenue and Eleventh street, which was then far outside of the building section. This became the family home, and it is still standing and still much admired.

For a number of years the brothers made their investments and carried on their business in common. But in the course of time the abundant opportunities of this region, and perhaps some diversity of tastes, led them to separate and pursue different lines of endeavor. They were all original stockholders in the First National Bank of St. Paul and largely interested in the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad. In 1862 they built, at the junction of Washington and Nicollet avenues, the stone building which is still standing, and was, at the time of its erection the most massive and imposing structure in the town. It contained a hall which for years furnished the audience room for public meetings and entertainments.

Hugh G. Harrison was one of the directors of the First National Bank of St. Paul and the railroad mentioned above from the beginning of his connection with them. He studied their operations and acquired a familiarity with the banking business especially that was of great service to him and the community in later years. In 1863 he became associated with Joseph Dean in the lumber business under the firm name of J. Dean & Company. During the next fifteen years this company was the leader in the lumber trade of the city. The company purchased richly timbered lands, bought and rebuilt a large sawmill at the mouth of Bassett's creek and started a number of lumber yards. Subsequently it built the Pacific mill on the river bank just above the suspension bridge, which was for a long time the largest and best equipped saw mill in Minneapolis, if not in the Northwest.

In 1877 the firm of J. Dean & Company retired from the lumber business, and its members, with other enterprising men, founded the Security National Bank. The new financial

institution was organized on a basis commensurate with the then exacting needs of the community and its impressive promise of fast-coming greatness as an industrial and commercial center. The bank began business with a larger capital than any other in the city at the time, and its affairs were placed under the control of men who knew how to manage them to advantage. Mr. Harrison was made vice president, his brother Thomas president, and Mr. Dean cashier. The bank has flourished and grown from the start. Its capital has been enlarged as needs have required until it has been made \$1,000,000, and its deposits are now far beyond \$25,000,000. When Thomas A. Harrison died, on October 27, 1887, Hugh G. was elected president of the bank, and from that time to the end of his life he gave its affairs his most careful and constant personal attention.

Mr. Harrison took a very active and serviceable part in public affairs, particularly in connection with the intellectual and moral welfare of the community in which he lived. He was a member of the city school board for many years, and it is largely due to his far-sighted and progressive policy that the city now owns so much valuable school property. He was also administrator of the Spencer estate, which became the foundation of the public library, and in 1868 was elected mayor of Minneapolis. In the administration of this office he applied to the business of the city the vigorous and systematic methods which he used in his own, and gave the people excellent service, which is still remembered with high approval and cordial admiration and commendation.

Mr. Harrison's business ability and enterprise led him into other lines of trade besides the lumber and banking industries. He founded the wholesale grocery house of B. S. Bull & Company in the seventies, and later that of Newell & Harrison. He was one of the most liberal subscribers to the Minneapolis Exposition and its first treasurer and a member of its first board of directors. At the time of his death he was vice president of the Minneapolis trust company, and for many years took a hearty practical interest in Hamline University, to which he gave large sums of money from time to time. His benefactions to churches and benevolent institutions were numerous and large, and his private bounty to needy men of worth must have been considerable, but he never made mention of it. He was the first president of the Chamber of Commerce.

It was written of Mr. Harrison, when he died, by one who knew him well, that "he was always foremost in every enterprise relating to the growth and well being of Minneapolis, and a correct student of political questions, though not a politician. Always a student and an omnivorous reader of the best literature, besides being an extensive traveler in this country and abroad, his fund of general information was large and serviceable, his views were comprehensive and his convictions were well settled. There was nothing narrow in either his disposition or his attainments. One of the greatest sources of enjoyment to him was good music, and all the refinements of life were parts of his being by nature and culture."

Mr. Harrison was married twice. His first wife, whose maiden name was Irene A. Robinson, died on August 13, 1876, leaving five sons: Edwin, George, Lewis, Hugh and Perry. All but Hugh are living and engaged in business. The father's second marriage took place on October 25, 1877, and united him with Mrs. Elizabeth (Wood) Hunt, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. She and her daughter, Helen Louise, are also living.

All the members of the family have their homes in Minneapolis, and all are highly esteemed throughout the city.

In the latter part of July, 1891, Mr. Harrison made a business trip to the East, and on his return seemed in perfect health. On Monday, August 12, he was at his desk in the bank, but on going home was obliged to go to bed, and on Wednesday night following he died of heart failure, which was the result of a severe cold. The whole city paid tribute to his elevated citizenship, exemplary manhood, great business ability and extensive but unostentatious usefulness after his death, and his name is still living fragrantly in the memory of all who knew him, a watchword to the faithful and a fruitful incentive to generous endeavor. "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

#### L. A. CONDIT.

Mr. Condit is a native of Adrian, Michigan, where his life began on March 17, 1849, his father being Benjamin F. Condit. After due preparation in public and select schools, the latter entered the University of Michigan, and there pursued an academic course of instruction for a time. But his inclination was to commercial pursuits, and he left the University to take a course of special training in the Mayhew Business College, where he was a student under the celebrated Professor Ira Mayhew, the author of a popular system of book-keeping and the text book in which it was taught.

On August 21, 1873, Mr. Condit entered the fur manufactory of Barnard Bros. & Cope, Minneapolis, as a clerk, and during the next two years he rendered that firm excellent and appreciated service. In 1877 he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the county auditor of Hennepin county. He was soon advanced to the position of first deputy auditor, and he remained in that position nine years, serving under Auditors C. J. Minor and Hugh R. Scott. In 1887 he was elected county auditor, and this office he filled with great acceptability until 1890.

At the end of his term as county auditor Mr. Condit was chosen secretary and manager of the Moore Carving Machine company, which he served in that capacity until 1898, when he again became deputy county auditor. In 1903 he was also asked to accept the secretaryship of the Municipal Building Commission when a vacancy in that office was created by the death of Charles P. Preston. Mr. Condit accepted the offer and his official relation to the commission continued most pleasantly until the completion and dedication of the new court house and city hall in 1908. His post as secretary was one of great labor and responsibility, demanding detailed records of every transaction connected with the construction of the mammoth building, which involved an expenditure of more than three million and a half dollars in an immense multitude of accounts.

When the Municipal Building Commission was discharged Mr. Condit was appointed first assistant city comptroller, receiving his appointment to the place from Dan C. Brown, the present efficient and popular city comptroller. His selection for the place met with universal approval in the community.

In his political faith and allegiance Mr. Condit has always been an unwavering Republican of the stalwart stripe, but he has never been considered a politician. In fraternal life

he is connected with Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and has served as its Worshipful Master. He is also a member of a Royal Arch Chapter and a Council of Royal and Select Masters in the Masonic fraternity. His religious affiliation is with the Fifth Avenue Congregational church.

On April 23, 1875, Mr. Condit was united in marriage with Miss Anna L. Pinkham. They have three children: Jessie F., who is the wife of John Baird, of Eugene, Oregon; Edith, who is now Mrs. Charles O. Ellsworth, of Minneapolis, and Irving, who is a physician and surgeon and on the medical staff of the Northern Pacific hospital in Missoula, Montana.

#### HENRY A. CROW.

Was born at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, August 16, 1852, the son of George and Clarinda Jane (Ellsworth) Crow, the former an engineer on the old Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the latter a cousin of the Colonel Ellsworth of the Union army who was killed in Alexandria, Virginia, at the beginning of the Civil war. In 1856 they came from Ohio to St. Anthony, induced to make the change of residence by members of Anthony Northrop's family; also relatives of Mrs. Crow, who were already here. George Crow secured a farm on Eden Prairie, but in 1856 and 1857 the grasshoppers ate all his crops, and he then moved to Winnebago Prairie, near St. Cloud, where he lived until the outbreak of the Indians just after the Civil war began.

At the time of the Indian uprising Mr. Crow enlisted in the Seventh Minnesota Regiment, and all the families on Winnebago Prairie were forced to take refuge in the stockade at St. Cloud, or seek some other place of safety. Mr. Crow's family moved to St. Anthony, and in the winter of 1862 he went South with his regiment, never seeing his wife and children again. He died at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, December 14, 1864, after two years of active service against the Confederacy in the South.

His widow survived him twenty years, dying in December, 1884, at the age of fifty-two. By his death she was left with four small children to rear and with very slender means for the duty. The children were: William Albert, who was a fuel dealer in Minneapolis, and died here in June, 1913, in the sixty-fifth year of his age; Henry A.; Fred, who kept a hotel at Bena, Minnesota, and died July 5, 1910; and Louisa Jane, who is the wife of John H. Hasty and lives in Miles City, Montana.

Henry A. Crow, as a boy, accompanied George Brackett when he was hauling government supplies to Fort Ridgeley, Buford and other places. One of his brothers was a cook at one of the forts they visited. In this experience he saw a great deal of Indian life and suffered a great many hardships in storms and from exposure. Early in his youth he was in the employ of Captain Byrnes while the latter was in the war. He worked in the woods in winter and at sawmills in summer, and did cooking, as did also his two brothers, for lumbering camps, he continuing at this work until 1877.

On October 26, 1873, Mr. Crow was married to Miss Nellie Callahan, a daughter of John and Eliza (Smith) Callahan, the father a native of Dublin, Ireland, and the mother of the Hudson river region in New York. The father was a sailor and also worked in iron mills as a young man, and experi-

enced severe hardships in both occupations. Early in the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army in New York, and on his retirement from military service they moved to Minneapolis, a sister of Mrs. Callahan being already a resident of Hennepin county, and persuading them to come to this locality.

Here they lived neighbors to William Eastman, near where the big mills now stand. Mr. Callahan worked in the North Star Woolen Mills and also pumped water by hand for the roundhouse of the Milwaukee railroad in 1866. The roundhouse stood at Eighth and Washington avenues south, and from it all the engines on the Minnesota Valley road, about half a dozen in all, were supplied with water through Mr. Callahan's industry. His wife died in 1875 and he returned to Ohio and died at the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, that state, four or five years after the demise of his wife. He was a veteran from continuous service throughout the war.

Henry A. Crow was employed for a time in the grocery store of Charles Lumberg, and afterward, in company with one of his brothers, opened a similar establishment on the East Side. In 1898 he went to Alaska, remaining three years. Later he made another trip to that country, but his health was broken by his residence there and he secured no satisfactory financial returns from it. During his absence his wife kept a store at Third street and Twentieth avenue south, and after his final return from Alaska he again engaged in the grocery and meat trade. In later years his wife became possessed of several apartment houses on Sixth avenue south, from which they now have a liberal income, and in one of which they have their home.

Mr. Crow is an Odd Fellow, holding his membership in Flour City Lodge of the order. He also belongs to the Woodmen and the Royal Neighbors. Mrs. Crow is a member of the Territorial Society, in which she has many old friends, and also belongs to the Degree of Honor. They have had four children. George Henry was born in 1875 and died at the age of twenty-four. Frank Percival was born in 1877 and died at the age of fifteen. Grace E. is the wife of E. E. Smock, who is in the employ of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. Florence May is employed in the office of the Cedar Lake Ice company.

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#### JOSEPH CHAPMAN.

Although he has been connected with the banking business in this city, and continuously with the same bank since he was seventeen years of age, Joseph Chapman, one of the best known and most esteemed business men of Minneapolis, and a potential influence in the social life of the community, is also a lawyer by careful study and graduation from the law department of the University of Minnesota. He has never practiced his profession, and really studied law only as a means of service in his other business relations and of broadening mental culture. But that he took the pains to go through a course of professional preparation at the University, although at the time busily occupied with other duties, shows his zeal and determination in striving to make the most of his faculties and opportunities, no matter how great the personal sacrifice, effort and inconvenience might be. It also shows that he has the proper view of what a man's education ought to be, especially in this country, where

the conditions of life are constantly changing, a state of affairs that makes it desirable for every man to be prepared for whatever may turn up in his course through life.

Mr. Chapman was born in Dubuque, Iowa, on October 17, 1871, and is a son of Joseph and Catherine C. (Cassiday) Chapman, the former a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the latter of Baltimore, Md. The father has been for many years connected with the railroad service, and at the time of his son Joseph's birth was division freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with headquarters at Dubuque. He was afterward located at Fairport, Ohio, as manager of the terminals of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He died at Painesville, Ohio, August 17, 1912.

Joseph Chapman began his education in the public schools of Dubuque, where the family remained until 1887, when its residence was changed to Minneapolis. As soon as the household was settled in this city he entered the Central high school to complete his preparatory course, and from that school he was graduated the following year. Soon after his graduation he secured a position in the Northwestern National Bank, and he has been connected with that great financial institution ever since.

He entered the service of the bank in the humble capacity of messenger as a youth of seventeen. He is now its vice president and has an influential voice in the management of its affairs. The distance between the two stations was covered by him with faithful and devoted service and the strict performance of his duty in every way, and at every stage of his progress from one to the other he showed unusual capacity for the banking business, the warmest and most helpful interest in the affairs of the bank, and a sweep of vision and grasp of affairs that made him ready for any duty that might fall to his lot at any time. In consequence of these attributes and his unwavering integrity and high character, his promotion was rapid, and there was always a landing above him to aspire to until he reached the altitude in the work of the institution which he now occupies. On the way up he filled the position of cashier for a number of years with great acceptability to the authorities and patrons of the bank.

Mr. Chapman was not satisfied, however, to be merely a banker. He took a broader view of life and determined to prepare himself for a more comprehensive mastery of business in a general way. With this object in view he attended the night school of the law department of the University until he completed the course and was graduated in 1897. He had a special object in this enterprise, too, and that was to make his knowledge of law useful as a means of mental training and serviceable in his regular business.

Mr. Chapman has always been deeply interested and intelligently helpful in the further development and improvement of Minneapolis and Hennepin county, and has allowed no worthy undertaking to go without his active and practical aid when the general welfare of the community has been involved in it. Whether the project has been social, industrial, commercial or educational, it has always been able to command his earnest support, and in connection with all he has at all times borne his full share of the burden of work and material assistance required. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi college fraternity, and the Minneapolis, Minn. kaidha and Six O'clock clubs, and was president of the last-named in 1906-7. He is also a valued member of the Agricultural, Development and Educational Committee of the

State Bankers' Association and its president; one of the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association, and chairman of its committee on agricultural development; a member of the Minnesota Bankers' Association, which he served from 1899 to 1906 as secretary, and of which he was president in 1908-9. He is also a member of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, and was the organizer and President of its first Chapter.

In none of these organizations is Mr. Chapman merely one of the silent units. He is a clear, inspiring and forceful speaker, and is in frequent demand for talks in public on topics of finance and business, as well as one of the spokesmen for any association of men to which he belongs, and a guide and always warmly welcome speaker in the discussions which take place in them all. He is always master of his theme, and never talks on any subject without illuminating it and making it interesting. For he is always earnest in his purpose and has some useful end in view, and never talks simply for the purpose of hearing himself.

Was chairman of the Citizens Pure Water Commission which established the present filtration plant.

On December 26, 1896. Mr. Chapman was married at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, to Miss Elizabeth G. Mahew. They have two children, their daughters Katherine and Elizabeth. All the members of the family attend the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and the father is also a member of the Masonic Order, in which he has climbed the mystic ladder to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He takes an earnest and serviceable interest in the affairs of his church, and in those of all branches of his fraternity through which he has ascended to his present exalted place in it. He hearkens readily and responds cheerfully to every claim of citizenship, is ever obedient to the call of duty in helping to promote the best interests of his community. The residents of Minneapolis of all classes and conditions esteem him highly, and from every point of view is altogether worthy of the high place he holds in public regard.

#### HON. EDWIN SMITH JONES.

"Here" was a rich man whom the struggle of making his own fortune did not harden, and the possession of wealth did not injure. Here was a man of the people who lived the common life and knew it all, with its anxieties, sorrows, pains, toils and tears, and remained a plain man with his heart close to the common heart to the end. Here was a successful man, to whom no one grudged his success. Here was a fortune for which no one clutched. He delighted to make all about him happy, while his own personal tastes and habits remained the simplest. So long as we have rich men like the late Edwin S. Jones, class will not be widely separated from class, and anarchism is not much to be feared."

So spoke an admiring and judicious friend of Edwin Smith Jones, for thirty-six years a resident, and during a large portion of that time one of the leading citizens of Minneapolis, at the time of his death, on January 26, 1890, at the age of nearly sixty-two years. The justness of the tribute was fully acknowledged at the period when it was uttered, and the cordial and general regard in which the memory of

the subject of it is still held in all parts of the community he did so much to build up and improve, and in other sections of the country in which he was well known, show that it has stood the test of time and is still considered right and true.

Edwin Smith Jones was born in Chaplin, Windom county, Connecticut, on June 3, 1828, the son of David and Percy (Russ) Jones. The father owned and cultivated a farm among the hills of Eastern Connecticut, and on that farm the son grew to manhood, obtaining his academic education at the neighboring country school and at Munson Academy. His opportunities for mental development and training in the schools were meager, but they were well improved, and at the age of sixteen he was a school teacher himself in the vicinity of his home. It was necessary for him to make the most of every opportunity and means he found for advancement, for when he was but seven years of age his mother died, and three years later his father also passed away, leaving him and an older brother to carry on the farm and provide for their own maintenance.

When Mr. Jones was twenty he made a trip to Indiana in the interest of a publishing house, and had a number of other young men under his supervision in the business. Before the dawn of his manhood he decided to study law, and as soon as he was able he entered upon the work of preparing for his profession. He was first married in 1854, and that year came to Minneapolis to live, bringing his young bride with him. Before leaving Connecticut he had commenced reading law in the office of Hon. J. H. Carpenter, at Willimantic. After his arrival in this city he continued his legal studies in the office of Judge Isaac Atwater, and in April, 1855, he was admitted to the bar, being the first law student to whom that distinction was accorded in Hennepin county.

In 1857 he was elected probate judge of the county, and in 1858 he was re-elected, serving three years in all in the office, and receiving from it the title of judge, which he afterward carried through life. From the beginning of his residence in this city he was in touch with all the public movements of his time, in both business and moral circles, and soon became a leader in philanthropic work. During the progress of the Civil war he was commissioned commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain, and was assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf. His services were so efficient in the army that he was brevetted major.

Before the war Judge Jones gave great attention to the organization of the Athenaeum Library association, and was one of its incorporators and its first president. And while in the South with the army, even amid the brutality and inhumanity of a great war, his sympathetic heart overflowed with sorrow over the impoverished and suffering condition of the people of that section of the country. His sympathy for them found expression in later years by his establishing and conducting at his own expense a school for young ladies known as the "Jones Seminary," at All Healing Springs, near King's Mountain in North Carolina. The purpose of this school was to give education to the white girls of the mountains in the usual text books and also in the practical and serviceable domain of sewing, cooking and domestic economy. In addition to this he contributed liberally in both money and counsel to a free kindergarten for colored children in Atlanta, Georgia, and in consequence of his liberality to it this institution was named in his honor "The Jones Kindergarten."





*Edwin S. Lawrence*



After the war the judge returned to Minneapolis, and in 1866 was elected one of the supervisors of the town and president of the board, and in 1873, after the organization of the city government, he was elected alderman from the Eighth ward. In 1870, in connection with other gentlemen, he organized the Hennepin County Savings Bank, and was chosen its president, with J. E. Bell as cashier. He remained at the head of this institution until his death and gave it a large part of his time and attention. It has been one of the most successful banking institutions in the city, and was during his tenure of its presidency.

The foundation of Judge Jones' fortune was land which he acquired in and near Minneapolis in the early years of his residence in the city. The continued increase in the value of this land gave him large profits, and he also engaged in loaning money on his own account and as the agent of investors in the East. He was a good business man, industrious and careful in all his undertakings, and frugal in his style of living. He acquired a considerable amount of wealth for his day, but he left only a moderate estate. For the glory and excellence of his character was his benevolence.

The objects of his public bounty were many and all designed for large and general usefulness. Among them were the Western Minnesota Academy, now Windom Institute, at Montevideo, of which he was a trustee; Carleton College at Northfield, to which he bore the same relation; The Chicago Theological Seminary, of which he was also a trustee, and the American Board of Foreign Missions, of which he was a corporate (voting) member. These were all under the patronage of the Congregational church, of which he was long a devout and consistent member, attending service at Plymouth church.

Judge Jones also gave the site for the Jones-Harrison Home for Aged Women on the shores of Cedar Lake in the suburbs of Minneapolis, a beautiful tract of eighty acres, and was most liberal in general benefactions and church activities. The aggregate of his benevolent and charitable gifts was never known to any one but himself, and it is doubtful if he could have given more than a guess at it, as he kept no account of such expenditures. He was generous too with the knowledge he acquired by diligent reading and frequent and extensive journeys, both in his own country and in Europe, but he was never obtrusive with any form of his benefactions.

The judge was married three times, and by these unions became the father of nine children. Only two of these are living. Mrs. Frank H. Carleton and Hon. David Percy Jones, for several years mayor of Minneapolis, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume. Mrs. Susan C. Jones, the last wife and companion of her husband's declining years, is still a resident of this city. She is the daughter of Captain Charles C. Stinson of Goffstown, New Hampshire, and was married to Judge Jones in May, 1877.

#### FREDERICK W. CURRIER.

Frederick W. Currier, manager of the northwestern territory of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, was born at Dorchester, near Boston, Mass. He came to Minneapolis as a lad with his father, Frank J. Currier, who was employed as manager of the cotton textile mills until their destruction

at the time of the historic mill explosion. Frederick W. Currier as a boy entered the employ of Brown & Haywood, which was succeeded by the Pittsburg Plate Glass company. He was advanced from one position to another, becoming thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business. During this time he found opportunity to gratify his ambition for a more complete equipment and became a student in the night classes of the state university, where he completed the law course. The business with which he has been identified throughout his career was established in 1883 by Captain Charles W. Brown and Wm. Haywood and sold by them in 1900 to the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, becoming one of the twenty-eight warehouse points for this company. Captain Brown is a native of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and as a youth went to sea with his father who was captain of an East Indian trading vessel. Here he won rapid advancement and at twenty-one became the master of a merchant marine trading between New York and Australia. He continued in this position until his marriage when he left the sea and came to Minneapolis, where he formed a partnership with Mr. Haywood, who was a native of England and an artist and designer of stained glass for windows and decorative purposes. They established their enterprise in a single room on the third floor of the building occupied by the Bishop Paper company, with a capital of about \$4,000. After several years of prosperous trade they disposed of the business to the Pittsburg company and Captain Brown was retained as manager. At the end of two years he went to Pittsburg to accept the office of secretary of the company, and later became vice president and the most influential factor in the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, known among the world's great business organizations as the largest corporation in the glass industry. Something of the remarkable growth of this immense enterprise may be glimpsed, in the comparison of its business of twenty years ago with that of today, where the transactions of a year are more than doubled in one month. During the time of his residency in Minneapolis, Captain Brown won the esteem and good will of his fellow citizens, which he has continued to hold, with his own interest in the city, through the years when his successful career has widened the scene of his activities. When his successor to the position of manager of the Minneapolis offices was sought, the choice fell naturally on the man who through training and natural ability was fitted for positions of trust and responsibility and Mr. Currier received the position in which he has given his able services for the past twelve years. The firm occupies the Morrison building on Fifth avenue and Third street and employ a force of 180 workmen, sixty of whom are engaged in the manufacture of mirrors and art glass. The local trade requires the services of eight salesmen and thirteen men cover the northwest territory to the coast.

#### H. B. CRAMER.

Harry B. Cramer, business man and member of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners, was born in Troy, New York, July 28, 1851. As a youth he apprenticed himself to the trade of house decorator and painter and after becoming a proficient workman he, in company with three other young men of his native city, spent some time in journeying, work-

ing for a time in Buffalo and Guelph, Ontario. Then he and a companion, Mr. Dick Wager, went to Chicago, and in the fall of 1871 they reached St. Paul. Here they found no demand for workmen of their trade and employed themselves in various occupations. The following spring they came to Minneapolis, where they found employment and where they remained until in 1876, when they spent some months in Philadelphia and assisted in decorating and painting the buildings of the Centennial Exposition. In Minneapolis they were first employed by various firms; their earliest employers were Charles Metzger and John Horton, and then, in partnership with George and William Blewitt, they established an independent business. A few months later Mr. Cramer formed a partnership with Daniel O'Rourke, on Third street; and, some time afterwards his former companion and partner of many years, Dick Wager, returned to the East. During Mr. Cramer's early struggles, he married Miss Marie Jones and their home was established at first, in three cheap rooms with extremely modest furnishings. He soon was in a position to embark independently and opened a store on the present site of Browning, King & Company, on Sixth street, where he remained until his removal to 215 South Sixth, where he was located for about 18 years, and then moved to his present attractive quarters, in the Leighton block, on Tenth street. Mr. Leighton gave him much valuable assistance and necessary backing in the days of his early operations. His first large contract, the Guaranty Loan building, now the Metropolitan Life building, proved a financial loss to him, but with the aid of Mr. Leighton he was able to successfully withstand this disaster and rapidly attained a prosperous business. He decorated several structures of the World's Fair of 1893 at Chicago, including the Minnesota and the North Dakota State buildings, the Mechanical and Mining building, and the White House Inn. He also finished the Park hotel and Hotel Eastman at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Mr. Cramer is a Republican and although he has never held a purely political office, he has given his fellow citizens valuable service for ten years as a member of the Board of Park Commissioners. He has devoted particular attention and effort to the development of the child life of the city, the establishment and maintenance of playgrounds, etc.

Mr. Cramer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Elks. He has always taken an interest in sports and outdoor recreation, and is an enthusiastic fisherman and horseman. Mrs. Cramer is popular in the social circles of Minneapolis and the family home on Park avenue is well known for its hospitality and attractiveness. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer have one daughter, Madge, the wife of Mr. H. D. Lyon.

#### HERBERT O. COLLINS, M. D.

Dr. Herbert O. Collins, Superintendent of the City Hospital who has attained a reputation as a promoter and builder of hospital improvements and in the application of the most modern and approved methods in all hospital work.

Aware of the defects in this department of human endeavor he is fertile in resources in suggesting and securing remedies and betterments.

Dr. Collins was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1865, and completed his academic education in the Dayton high

school. He received his professional instruction at the University Medical College in New York City, graduating in 1888, and coming to Minneapolis in 1908 to become Superintendent of the City Hospital, his extensive previous experience giving him special fitness for such responsibility.

He keeps in touch with the living, flowing currents of knowledge and inspiration in the profession through membership in its organization, such as The Hennepin County Medical, The Minnesota Pathological, The Minnesota State Medical Societies, The American Hospital, and The American Medical Associations.

Dr. Collins' chief worth has been in connection with hospitals especially in securing enlarged accommodations and improved facilities. The balance of the block where the city hospital is located has recently been purchased for the hospital. The service building has been remodeled. The New Hospital for Contagious diseases is well under way and Lymanhurst for children has recently been acquired, through the generosity of the Lyman Brothers, who contributed their old homestead comprising half a block. The west wing of the City Hospital and the West Wing of the Nurses House with greatly increased facilities have been completed. About 250 employes are now required, the increased facilities demanding about 100 more, then about 900 patients may receive accommodation.

In fraternal and social life Dr. Collins is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the New Athletic club and Civic and Commerce club. He was married in 1891 to Miss Jessie Oram. They have three children, Helen Louise, Herbert O., Jr., and Richard Louis. The family attend Westminster Presbyterian church.

#### ROBERT BRUCE LANGDON.

"He was one of the noblest of God's creation—an honest man in every sense. His word was always as good as his bond, whether in business, friendship or politics. He was a man who delighted in serving his friends, who never lost an opportunity to reciprocate the slightest favors or courtesies, and his loyalty to friendships and business associates was a matter of universal comment among all who knew him."

So spoke a close personal and political friend of many years standing of the late Robert Bruce Langdon. This is high praise, but Mr. Langdon's firm place in the regard of many persons in many states during his life and the cordiality and warmth with which he is remembered and his name and achievements since his death are revered show that he must have deserved it all, and that the estimate of his character and personality embodied in the description was based on genuine merit and a truly lofty, pleasing and serviceable manhood.

Mr. Langdon was born on a farm near New Haven, Vermont, on November 24, 1826. His ancestry on both sides of the house was English, but the progenitors of the American branch of the family were early arrivals in this country, for his great-grandfather was captain of a Massachusetts regiment during the Revolutionary war. At the close of that momentous contest for independence and freedom the captain located in Connecticut, but later moved to Vermont, becoming one of the pioneers of that state, or at least of the portion of it in which he settled, which was the neighborhood of the



*Robert B. Laing*



town of New Haven, in Addison county, where his grandson, Seth Langdon, the father of Robert Bruce, was born and reared. The mother was a Miss Squires, and a descendant also of families long resident in this country.

Mr. Langdon's father was a farmer and he was himself reared on the farm and at an early age began to take part in the work of cultivating it. He began his academic education in the district schools and completed it by a short course in a good academy. He was of a constructive nature, however, and eager from his youth to be doing something tangible and material. On this account his school days were limited, except what followed in the rugged but thorough school of experience.

In 1848 he yielded to his great ambition and began his business career as foreman of a construction company engaged in building the Rutland & Burlington Railroad in Vermont. A short time afterward he left his native state and came West in the employ of Selah Chamberlain, a railroad contractor, for whom he worked a number of years in Ohio and Wisconsin. In the course of time, however, he felt strong enough in the business to take a contract on his own account, and secured one to fence the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, to Minnesota Junction.

Mr. Langdon was successful in this undertaking, carrying out his contract in every particular and doing well through it. He was now fairly launched on the broad sea of railroad construction work, and followed his first contract with others as rapidly as he could. In 1853 he had charge of the construction of a section of seventy-five miles of the Illinois Central road extending from Kankakee, Illinois, to Urbana, Ohio, and later was engaged on contracts for the Milwaukee & La Crosse and the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien roads in the order named.

His work was bringing him to his destined permanent home. In 1858 the first ground broken for a railroad in Minnesota was turned up under his direction. Soon after this performance he went South to build the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, a piece of work he was obliged to abandon, after spending two years on it, because of the outbreak of the Civil war. But this did not stay his hand in this department of productive labor or abate his energy. He at once returned to the North and began new lines wherever the time was ripe for them. During his active career as a railroad contractor he was associated at different times with D. M. Carpenter, D. C. Shepard, A. H. Linton and other gentlemen, and in association with them built more than 7,000 miles of railroad in the states of Vermont, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Tennessee, Mississippi, Iowa, the Dakotas, Montana, and the Northwest Territory in Canada.

Mr. Langdon was not, however, only a railroad contractor, although one of the foremost in the country. He acquired interests in some of the roads he built and became a stockholder and director in some of the most important lines in the Northwest. He was vice president and a director of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and for a number of years a vice president of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad. He also turned his attention to other enterprises besides that of railroad building. In 1866 he built the canal of the Minneapolis Milling company. He was also president of the company which built the Syndicate Block and the Masonic Temple in Minneapolis; a director of the Twin City Stock Yards at New Brighton and of the City Bank of Minneapolis; a partner in the wholesale grocery firm of George R. Newell & Company, and interested in the Terminal Elevator

company and the Belt Railway, which connects the stock yards with the interurban system of railroads.

Mr. Langdon was a gentleman whose counsel was eagerly sought by various corporations and large institutions, not only in Minnesota, but throughout the Northwest, his reputation as a financier and a man of fine business capacity being high and widespread. And his sterling traits of character made him a strong man in every field of endeavor with which he was ever connected. But his numerous and very exacting business undertakings did not wear him from the studious habits formed in his boyhood and youth, and he possessed a vast fund of general information gathered by reading, observation and reflection. Few men were equal to him as a conversationalist on so many and such varied topics of human interest and discussion.

No man in his community ever took a more active, intelligent and serviceable interest in the affairs of his locality than did Mr. Langdon. In the molding of the destinies of Minneapolis and the state of Minnesota during the active years of his life his influence was widespread and potential. He also had an extensive acquaintance with men of national reputation and influence throughout the country, and this he made serviceable to his city and state whenever he could do so. It was largely through his persuasive power and country-wide acquaintance with the leaders of political thought in his party that Minneapolis was selected as the meeting place of the Republican national convention in 1892, and he was a member of the general committee on arrangements for it and chairman of two of its most important sub-committees, chosen because of his great business ability and personal strength in his community and elsewhere.

Politically Mr. Langdon was a Republican all his life after the birth of the party of that name, and was prominent in its councils locally and nationally. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate, and his services in that body were so satisfactory that he was successively re-elected, serving continuously until 1878. In 1880 he was again elected to the senate and served until 1885. He was also the choice of his party for the same honor in 1888, but owing to the Farmers' Alliance landslide of that year he was beaten at the election by his Democratic opponent. That he was very strong in his party was shown by the fact that he never had an opponent for any nomination that he received, always being the unanimous choice of the nominating convention, and always without solicitation on his part.

He was many times a delegate to the state conventions of his party and was also one of Minnesota's representatives in three of its national conventions—the one that met in Cincinnati in 1876; the one that met in Chicago in 1884, and the one that met in the same city in 1888. It should be stated that he was a member of the state senate at the extra session called by Governor Pillsbury to act upon the adjustment of the state railroad bonds and remove the stain of repudiation from the fair name of the state. During the session he was an earnest advocate of the remedial legislation proposed and a vigorous supporter of every effort made for the settlement of the vexatious problems involved in the case.

The pleasing subject of this brief review was a man of large frame and robust physique, and possessed a personality that was both impressive and magnetic. He was also a genial man and had a natural faculty of making friends of all who came in contact with him. He was a remarkably benevolent and kind-hearted man, too, rich in his bounty to public charities

and generous always to the needy, but always in the most unobtrusive and unostentatious way. His sterling qualities of head and heart greatly endeared him to men in all walks of life, and his death, which occurred on July 24, 1895, in Minneapolis, was mourned by a host of sincere and devoted friends such as few men leave behind them when they die or ever have during life. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of the people among whom he so long lived and labored. It is also embalmed in the name of two towns, Langdon, North Dakota, and Langdon, Minnesota, both of which were given this name in honor of him and because of his services in bringing them into being.

Mr. Langdon was married in 1859 to Miss Sarah Smith, a daughter of Dr. Horatio A. Smith, of New Haven, Vermont. The Langdons took up their residence in Minneapolis in 1866, came to Mendota in 1863 and resided in Gen. Sibley's old home from 1863 to 1866, and here the head of the household passed the remainder of his days. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian, and at the time of his death was a vestryman of St. Mark's church, as he had been for many years before. His offspring number three, all of whom are married and reside in Minneapolis. They are: Cavour S. Langdon, Mrs. H. C. Truesdale and Mrs. W. F. Brooks. All of them stand high in public esteem and in their daily lives exemplify the sterling virtues of their parents and the lessons given them by precept and example at the family hearthstone.

#### WALLACE CAMPBELL.

Was born at Waverly, Tioga County, New York, September 8, 1863, and is the son of S. C. and Mary A. (Farwell) Campbell, both natives of New York. The father was for many years a successful dry goods merchant, late in life joining the son in Minneapolis, where he became Vice President of the People's Bank. Both parents died in this city.

Wallace graduated from Hamilton College at Clinton, New York, in the Classical course, with the class of 1883. While a student he became a member of the Chi-Psi Greek Letter fraternity, with which he has continued to be affiliated for thirty-six years.

In 1885 he graduated in law from Columbia Law School. During 1883-4 he taught Latin, Rhetoric and Elocution in Brooklyn Polytechnic. In 1885 he came to Minneapolis for six years, being associated with H. C. Stryker in a very satisfactory law practice. He then entered the financial field as Vice President of Hill Sons & Company Bank and continued as active manager for seven years. In 1898 he bought the controlling interest in the Peoples Bank, becoming President.

In 1907 this was sold and became the nucleus of the Scandinavian-American National Bank. Mr. Campbell retiring from active banking. While banking occupied his attention largely during that sixteen years, he was identified prominently with other diversified interests. For some years he was Vice President of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, was also Vice President of the New England Furniture & Carpet Company. He also acquired the land grant of 9,000 acres in the Red River Valley of the Great Northern Railway, which he disposed of to actual settlers. He is the owner and President of the Hudson Sanatorium Company at Hudson, Wisconsin, which occupies one

of the natural beauty spots of the St. Croix Valley. He is owner, also, and President of the Widmann Hotel Company at Mitchell, South Dakota, and is President of the Almay Oil Company at Tulsa, Oklahoma, one of the fine properties in that wonderful oil territory. He holds membership in the Minneapolis club, the Athletic club, the Auto and the Miltona clubs, the latter composed of congenial spirits whose enjoyment is in hunting and fishing.

In 1886 he married Minnie V. Adams of Chicago, a niece of C. H. McCormick, the renowned manufacturer. They have two daughters, Mary and Ruth. They live at the Hotel Plaza. Ever an ardent Republican, during the Harrison and Morton campaign of 1888 Mr. Campbell attained quite a reputation as a political worker and speaker, stumping the state for the party. Richly endowed with a pleasing personality, enhanced by the culture that comes from university life, and the personal contact with the world through important business relations, few men in Minnesota possess a wider or more loyal circle of friends.

#### GEORGE H. CHRISTIAN.

Although a Southerner by birth, and partly educated in the South, George H. Christian has lived in the North from the time when he was eleven years of age, and in Minneapolis for a continuous period of forty-five years. He is therefore in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of this section, and has shown his warm and helpful interest in it by his large contributions to its industrial and commercial development. No part of its business life, and no phase of its economic progress, during his residence among its people, is unknown to him, and there is scarcely any in which he has not taken part to its great advantage, even though his own manufacturing and mercantile activities have been confined to but a few lines of production and distribution.

Mr. Christian was born near Wetumpka, Alabama, on January 14, 1839, and remained in the South until 1850, when he moved with his parents to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where they settled on a farm. Before leaving his Southern home, however, Mr. Christian began his academic education in a private school at Wilmington, North Carolina. He had but limited opportunities for further study in a scholastic way, for soon after his arrival in the North he went to Albany, New York, and entered the store of an uncle there. His next step in business training was as a clerk in the office of the Continental Insurance company in New York city, and his experience in both places was of great advantage to him in giving him knowledge of himself and of others, and also in affording him practical acquaintance with business.

But he was far above being for any great length of time a worker for other men, and in a few years after having been a clerk for a flour, grain and commission merchant in Chicago, he with great foresight and discriminating intelligence saw the possibilities at the head of navigation on the Mississippi and divined the great future of the region around it, especially in the production of cereals and their conversion into manufactured products of various kinds for consumption and still further manufacture, and in 1867 Mr. Christian became a resident of Minneapolis as a flour buyer. Soon afterward he became associated with Governor Washburn in the milling business, introducing French and German processes



for milling flour, which practically revolutionized the business in this section. In 1869 he organized and became the head of the firm of Christian, Tomlinson & Co., merchant millers, which was changed the next year to that of George H. Christian & Co., and continued as such until 1875.

At that time he was still a young man and the milling business was particularly profitable because of the introduction of a new process of milling wheat. He had, however, formed the singular determination not to acquire riches, believing happiness could easier be found by one neither rich nor poor, and although his profit on flour per barrel was twenty times what is now considered satisfactory, he sold out his interest in the business to his brothers without exacting any premium. He remained out of active management of any business for twenty years, when a certain large milling concern became financially embarrassed through divided management. He was asked to take over the business, which he did, and at the end of four years he was enabled to hand it back to the company with its financial strength restored and its affairs in a prosperous state.

Subsequently he became the President of the Hardwood Manufacturing Company, a position he has ever since filled. By his energy and business capacity he built this company and its trade up to large proportions, making it one of the leading industrial and mercantile institutions in the city, and giving it a name and standing in the business world of the highest rank and a commanding influence in business affairs in the locality in which it operates so extensively.

But it was not to be expected that a man of Mr. Christian's activity of mind and business resources could be confined, or would confine himself, to one line of endeavor. He is vice president of the Minneapolis Paper company and connected with other industries and business undertakings of various kinds and cumulative value to the community around him, which he had helped so materially to build up, develop and improve.

George H. Christian is the son of John and Susan (Weeks) Christian, the former a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, and the latter of Wilmington, North Carolina. The father was born in 1807, and was a son of David Christian, of the same nativity as himself, who came to the United States in 1806 and located in Albany, New York, where he died after having been for many years engaged in mercantile life. His family consisted of six sons and three daughters. His son John, father of George H., died in Minneapolis in 1881. He and his wife were members of St. Mark's church.

Mr. Christian of this sketch was married on April 23, 1867, in Minneapolis, to Miss Leonora Hall, a native of Wisconsin. They have one child living, their son, George C. The parents are Episcopalians in religious connection and members of St. Mark's church. The father belongs to the Minneapolis and Commercial clubs. He and his wife, who still abides with him, have long been among the most esteemed residents of their home city, and recognized as among its most potent factors for good to the community, morally, intellectually, socially and materially.

#### COLONEL FRANK T. CORRISTON.

Although now known and listed professionally as an attorney at law, Colonel Frank T. Corrison has served the com-

munity well in an important official capacity, the State as an officer of the National Guard, and the country as a soldier and officer in the Spanish-American war.

Colonel Corrison was born in St. Peter, Minnesota, February 10, 1868. He removed to Minneapolis in 1882. Later he learned shorthand. Began the study of law in the office of Wilson & Lawrence, and was admitted to the bar March 14, 1889. From 1893 to 1896 Colonel Corrison was a partner of James W. Lawrence and Hiram C. Truesdale under the firm name of Lawrence, Truesdale & Corrison, the firm being dissolved when Mr. Truesdale was appointed Chief Justice of Arizona. In January, 1897 Judge David F. Simpson appointed Mr. Corrison official court stenographer of the Hennepin County District Court, a position he held until January 7, 1907, except for eighteen months' service in the Philippines.

Colonel Corrison served in the First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, from April 14, 1889, to October 23, 1913, completing almost twenty-five years of active connection with that organization, vacating his position of Lieutenant Colonel to accept an appointment as Colonel on the Governor's Staff.

As a captain in the Thirtieth Minnesota Volunteers he went to Manila, arriving there July 31, 1898. Participated in the capture of the city of Manila on August 13, 1898, being in command and acting as Major of the Minneapolis battalion of the Thirtieth Regiment. Remained in the Philippines until the regiment returned September 7, 1899. He was mustered out of the federal service October 3, 1899. Resumed his connection with the Minnesota National Guard, in which he was soon elected Lieutenant Colonel. Was largely instrumental in securing the new National Guard Armory, and was a member of the Armory Board for a number of years.

During his service in the Philippines he was detailed for seven months as Judge of the Provost Court of Manila. He preferred the charge and was a witness in the trial of the first person convicted under American authority in the Philippines.

Mayor James C. Haynes appointed him chief of police of Minneapolis January 7, 1907, and when the Mayor was re-elected the chief was reappointed, his term expiring the first of January, 1911, when he declined reappointment.

When he assumed charge of the police department the force numbered 262 members, and the appropriation was \$282,000. When he retired, after four years' service, there were 337 members, and the appropriation was \$398,000. The number of arrests in the first year was 8,842, and in the last 11,430. During his term the expense of maintaining the department never exceeded the appropriations. During the four years he was chief of police the appropriations aggregated \$1,310,460, and the credit balance at the close of his term was \$38,544.

He introduced the use of automobiles in the department; started the Traffic Squad to regulate street travel at congested points; was the author of the present traffic ordinance; inaugurated a new street signal service, and installed the auto-patrol and motorcycle service; established the auto-ambulance and police surgeon department, and created the new Sixth Precinct station at Lake street and Minnehaha Avenue; the Bertillon method of identification was systematized and enlarged, and the finger print identification installed; salaries of police officers were increased twice during his term of office, and promotions were made on civil service lines before there was any legislation on the subject.

Since leaving the police department he has been engaged in a general practice of his profession. He received his degree

of LL.B. from the Law Department of the University of Minnesota, graduating in the Class of 1890.

Colonel Corriston is a Democrat. He was Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee in 1892, and in 1900 was the candidate for special judge of the Municipal Court.

Belongs to the Masons, holding membership in Khurum Lodge; is Past High Priest of Ark Chapter, belongs to Minneapolis Mounted Commandery and Zuhrah Temple. He is also a member of the Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Native Sons of Minnesota, Patterson Post No. 11 Army of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, of which he is the first Past Commander. Also belongs to the Minneapolis Athletic Club and the West Side Commercial Club.

He was married May 1, 1898, to Miss Lela E. Benham, a native of Algona, Iowa. They have one daughter, Lucile Benham Corriston.

#### HENRY TITUS WELLES.

"The memory of the just is blessed." So it was written by King Solomon in his Proverbs of men in general, and so it was written of the late Henry Titus Welles of Minneapolis especially, in the Minnesota Church Record, when he departed this life on March 4, 1898, in the seventy-seventh year of his age and after a residence of forty-five years in Minneapolis, all of which were crowded with business activity, practical and broad-viewed efforts for the progress and improvement of the community, zealous and effective work for his church and all others, and extensive benevolence in many ways. That the encomium was justly bestowed in his case cannot but be seen from even the brief outline of his life presented in these pages.

Mr. Welles was descended from old New England families of Puritan stock, and was born at Glastonbury, Connecticut, on April 3, 1821, in the house where his father and grandfather were born and died, and where his mother and her mother, his father's mother, grandmother and great-grandmother died. He was a son of Jonathan and Jerusha (Welles) Welles, who were cousins, and were married in Boston on December 10, 1818. Governor Thomas Welles, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, having been proscribed as a recusant in England, his native country, came to America and settled in Connecticut in 1636. He was governor of the colony in 1656 and 1658, and held other important public offices. Henry T. Welles was one of his lineal descendants on both his father's and his mother's side of the house.

Jonathan Welles, the grandfather of Henry T., was a graduate of Yale College, and was a tutor in that institution for a number of years after his graduation. He married Catherine Saltonstall, grand-daughter of Gurdon Saltonstall, governor of Connecticut from 1707 to 1724, dying in office. The family is supposed to be of Norman origin, and has been traced in Normandy back to the latter part of the eighth century, from which time its members held the highest rank, personally and by royal intermarriages. Doubtless some of them were prominent in the train of William the Conqueror, when he invaded England in the eleventh century and gained dominion over that country at the battle of Hastings.

Henry T. Welles passed his infancy, boyhood and youth on his father's farm and in academic studies until he entered Trinity College (which was formerly known as Washington College) in Hartford, from which he was graduated in 1843.

He then studied law and in 1845 was admitted to practice at the bar of Hartford county. At the age of twenty-nine he was elected as the candidate of the Whig party to represent his town in the legislature. He accepted but one term in that body, however, as his active mind was already looking out to projects of moment in a locality far distant from his ancestral home.

In 1853 he brought what family he then had to St. Anthony, as the town at the Falls was then called, and at once engaged in the lumber business, which was the principal, the most attractive and almost the only industry of magnitude in this region at the time. He had liberal capital for the period, and invested a large part of it in operating seven of the eight sets of saws then at St. Anthony, working in association with Franklin Steele, sutler at Fort Snelling, who owned the mill. He encountered many difficulties in his new and hitherto untried line of endeavor, but his native ability, genius for management and adaptability to circumstances made him triumphant over them all, and his venture proved very successful.

Two years later the rapid growth and great promise of the town induced Mr. Welles to invest a considerable sum of money in real estate, whereby he acquired, along with other properties, a share in the claim of which Col. John H. Stevens had entered on the west side of the river, and he moved to that side in 1856. Retaining and improving this property, using it liberally but with care in furthering the advance and extension of the town, Mr. Welles laid through it the foundation of one of the largest fortunes in Minneapolis.

In all his activities Mr. Welles displayed great ability, breadth of view, quickness of perception and ready resourcefulness. The people around him recognized these attributes in him early, and repeatedly selected him to present their interests and claims before the authorities at Washington. In the winter of 1854-5, in co-operation with Franklin Steele and Dr. A. E. Ames, he succeeded in having the size of the military reservation reduced and the lands included in it before that time on the west side opened to purchase and settlement.

In the winter of 1856-7 he was again called to Washington, in company with Richard Chute, to aid Delegate Henry M. Rice in procuring the passage of the land grant act of that year, which opened the way to speedy and extensive railroad expansion. On his return home Mr. Welles was tendered a public dinner by the citizens of Minneapolis and St. Anthony in recognition of his services in aiding in the passage of this bill, and in making the two towns centers in the railroad system marked out in it. This compliment, with characteristic modesty, he courteously but firmly declined.

When the city of St. Anthony was incorporated in March, 1855, Mr. Welles was elected its first mayor. The contest was a warm one and his majority over Captain John Rollins, a very worthy man, according to Mr. Welles, was less than ten votes. About the same time the parish of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal church was in a measure reorganized and Mr. Welles was chosen one of its wardens. He was elected to the same office in Goffsemane church when it was organized the following year. His contributions to both churches were liberal and very timely. He saw their needs and anticipated all requests for aid by his own offers of help for them. In 1857 a New England Society was organized and he consented to be one of its vice presidents. At the first Minneapolis town election, held in 1858, this enterprising citizen was called to





*H. T. Welles*





the presidency of the town council, and before the end of the same year to the presidency of the school board.

There was at this time strong competition between the partisans of the upper and the lower towns on the west side of the river. In 1858 a hotel was built on the corner of Washington avenue and Cataract street in the lower town, which it was thought would boost that part of the city and give it the advantage over upper town. But Mr. Welles and Mr. Steele had already, with unusual enterprise, procured the building of the suspension bridge to Nicollet avenue, where their interests chiefly lay, and they now set apart a fine lot at the corner of Nicollet and Washington avenues for a hotel in their section, and, with a bonus raised by themselves and others, they brought about the erection of the Nicollet House. At its opening in 1858 a banquet and celebration were held, at which Mr. Welles made one of the speeches. With graphic clearness he sketched the bright prospects and anticipated the magnificent future of the infant city.

In 1859, while Mr. Welles was president of the school board, the salaries of the public school teachers were in arrears and all of them resigned. The president of the board, with the aid of others, procured funds to pay the back salaries, and the schools were reopened. This was only one instance of many in which this public-spirited gentleman held the welfare of his city and its residents in his hands and gladly gave up his own substance to promote it. But in such instances he strictly obeyed the injunction of the Scriptures by not letting his left hand know what his right did.

The two towns on the banks of the Mississippi, at its picturesque Falls, were growing apace, and both looking forward with the usual optimism of municipal bantlings to metropolitan magnitude and importance, and each was visibly jealous of the other. A serious effort was made in 1860 to unite them in one city corporation, and Mr. Welles was appointed on a committee to draw up a charter. But the hour for this move was not ripe. Public sentiment was not yet sufficiently advanced in education to look over local pride and littleness, and the effort failed for the time, as neither burg was willing to give up its name or merge its individuality, and the great advantages that would accrue to both by the merger were but slightly considered by the thoughtless multitude. Happily a better state of feeling and broader intelligence have since obtained and brought magnificent results.

Mr. Welles was never an aspirant for public office and declined it whenever it was practicable for him to do so. But in 1863 the Democratic nomination for governor was thrust upon him, and, although the election of any candidate of that party was hopeless, he made the race from a sense of duty. Of course he was defeated, but he reduced the majority of his opponent, Governor Stephen A. Miller, to an extent that showed and emphasized his own popularity and influence in the state. He had been a Whig from his youth, but in 1856, when his party lost its identity in the newly-organized Republican party, he became a Democrat because he looked upon the new party as sectional and revolutionary.

Probably the activity in the busy life here briefly chronicled which contributed in the greatest degree to the prosperity, progress and improvement of Minneapolis was the conception of and co-operation in building the Minneapolis & Duluth and Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroads. In the land grant act the railroad system provided for the Minnesota valley had two terminal lines, one to end at St. Paul and the other at St. Anthony, their divergence being at a point near Shakopee.

The public lands granted for the system were equally applicable to both branches, but the control of the road fell into the hands of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad company, the controlling owners of which were residents of St. Paul. The line from St. Paul was built and the St. Anthony branch neglected, although lands equitably belonging to it were appropriated for the other.

Mr. Welles deliberately determined that with or without public lands the road should be built. He called on the president of the St. Paul & Sioux City road and was informed by that gentleman that his company had no intention of building the St. Anthony branch and would not do so. Mr. Welles told him that under such circumstances the people of Minneapolis would build the road themselves, and if not allowed a co-operating road would provide a competing one. President Drake received this statement with a derisive smile which showed how futile he regarded the attempt.

But President Drake reckoned without his host. The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad company was organized. Mr. Welles was one of its directors and its first president. The construction of the line was begun and it was soon opened from White Bear lake to St. Anthony, and from Minneapolis to the junction with the St. Paul & Sioux City road. Then crossing that line, it was extended south into Iowa and west into Dakota. In course of time the line to St. Paul from the point of junction was abandoned for through traffic, and the derided St. Anthony branch became the main line of the St. Paul road. The extensions involved in this construction work are now parts of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Minneapolis & Duluth Railroads. By the magnificent enterprise which spoke them into being the prestige of Minneapolis was preserved, and her lumber and milling industries were facilitated; and instead of sinking to a subordinate position she soon outstripped her rival city in population and business.

At the organization of the park commission Mr. Welles was appointed on the board, but after the act had been submitted to and ratified by the people, and the work of park construction was safely started on its beneficent way, he resigned. He was also for a number of years president of the Northwestern National Bank, and during his tenure of that office guided the institution safely through a great difficulty, and it is now the strongest bank in the Northwest. He resigned the presidency after a service of twelve and a half years, but remained one of the bank's directors until failing health obliged him to give up that position also.

Mr. Welles was married on May 3, 1853, in his native town to Miss Jennie H. Lord, a native of Tolland county, Connecticut, and daughter of Joseph and Chloe (Moulton) Lord, and six of the children born of the union lived to maturity. Henrietta died a maiden lady. Catherine is living with her mother. Harriet became the wife of Dr. A. M. Eastman, and died in middle life. The others are Henry, Caroline and Frances, the last named still living at home and Henry being the third of the children who attained their majority and the only son of the household in the number. The wife and mother is still living and maintains the old home on Hennepin avenue.

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DANA L. CASE.

Is a native of Greene, Butler county, Iowa, where he was born on Dec. 3, 1874. He is a son of Edgar S. and Matilda

E. (Hazlett) Case, who were born and reared in Ohio. The father was for a number of years engaged in the banking business at Wadena, Minnesota. During the Civil war he served in the Union army in an Illinois regiment. He died in California in 1910.

His son, Dana L. Case, was brought to Minnesota by his parents in his childhood, and has been a resident of Minneapolis for twenty years. He obtained his education in the school at Wadena, this state, and began his business career as clerk in a bank at Verdale, Minnesota, with which he was connected during 1888 and 1889. In 1902 he opened a bank at Motley, this state, which was first called the Bank of Motley, and was a private institution, but which has since become the First National Bank of Motley. He worked in that bank as cashier until 1907, when he came to Minneapolis, seeking better opportunities and larger returns for his energies. But he still retains an interest in the bank at Motley and is its vice president.

On May 1, 1907, when Howard Dykman resigned the cashiership of the East Side Bank, Mr. Case was appointed to succeed him in the position. By his enterprise and business capacity he built the trade of the bank up to a large volume, and he also largely increased its popularity through his own. In 1913 he resigned as cashier to accept a responsible position with the Minneapolis Trust company.

Mr. Case takes a warm interest in the social life of the community and shows it by active and serviceable membership in the Commercial and Interlachen clubs. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, and in this also he is deeply and helpfully interested. The public affairs of Minneapolis claim his attention too, and have the benefit of his aid in the direction of securing good government and promoting desirable improvements of every kind, and also with a view to enlarging the comfort and conveniences of the residents of the city and making it a still more desirable place to live in than it is at present. On May 23, 1894, he was united in marriage with Miss Grace Holden, who was born in Connecticut. She also is earnestly interested in the progress and welfare of the city of her home, and warmly second all her husband's efforts to advance it, and does what she can in this behalf on her own account besides. She shares with him the high and general regard and good will the people have for him.

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#### CALEB D. DORR.

If the venerable and highly esteemed patriarch whose life story is briefly told in these paragraphs had no other title to honorable mention in a compendium of history and biography for Minneapolis and Hennepin county, the fact that he was one of this locality's earliest pioneers; that he stood by the cradle of its civilization and assisted its growth into lusty boyhood; that he helped to speak its great activities into being and direct them into fruitful channels for the service of mankind and that he is one of the few remaining links which connect its present high development and advanced progress with its birth as a civic, social and industrial entity, would entitle him to an honorable place among its makers and builders in any narrative of their aspirations and achievements.

But Caleb D. Dorr has enough in his own struggles and good work; his manly battle with difficulties and his mastery

over them; his contributions to the growth of all that is now among us and around us, and above all, in his high character and sterling manhood, to make any account of the city and county named incomplete without at least some brief narrative of his useful career among this people, which is all that the space available here will permit, insufficient and unsatisfactory as it must necessarily be.

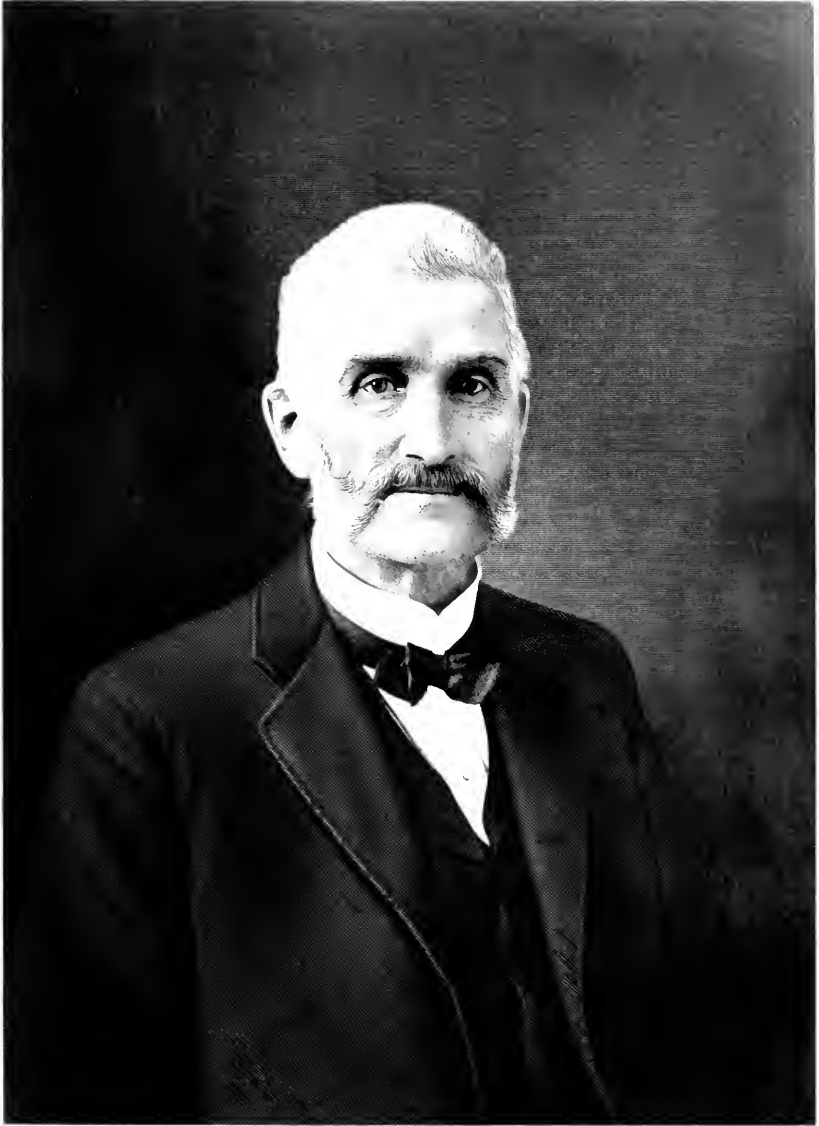
Mr. Dorr was born at East Great Works, now Bradley, Penobscot county, Maine, on July 9, 1824, and is a son of Charles M. and Ann (Morse) Dorr, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Western Maine. The father was a farmer on a small farm, thrifty and industrious in cultivating his land and managing his affairs, but the circumstances of the family were moderate, and the life of its members under the parental roof-tree involved little of incident or adventure out of the ordinary experiences of that day and locality. Both parents died in Maine after long lives of useful labor and upright living, and their remains were laid to rest in the soil hallowed by their toil. Three sons and two daughters were born in the household, all of whom are now deceased except Caleb and one of his brothers.

Caleb D. Dorr grew to manhood on his father's farm, and during his boyhood and early youth attended the village school during the winter months. At an early age he began to shift in part for himself by working in the lumber mills in his neighborhood and rafting logs. The work was hard and the life of which it was a part was monotonous and primitive. But even as it was, some account of the great possibilities of the great West enlivened it and filled the adventurous spirits engaged in it with desire to see something of the world outside of it and become a part of larger activities.

In 1847, when Mr. Dorr was about twenty-three years of age, he yielded to this longing and came West. He reached Buffalo by one of the first railroads then available, from Albany, and journeyed from the former city over the Great Lakes to Milwaukee. From there to Galena, Illinois, he traveled overland, and from Galena to St. Paul on the old Argo, a river boat. He was now near his long journey's end, but what was he to find in the region of hope and promise when he reached it? From St. Paul to the Falls of St. Anthony was but a short distance, but was a journey into the wilds.

When Mr. Dorr arrived at the Falls he found but a single log house and a mess shanty here, but he saw the great possibilities of the locality for carrying on the business to which he had been trained, and he at once laid plans to engage in it. In 1848 the St. Anthony Waterfalls company built a small mill, and he became one of the employees of that company. But he did not linger long in the service of others. Before the end of the year he started an enterprise by organizing the Mississippi, and Rum River Boom company which built the first boom across the Mississippi at head of the Island, bringing the timbers for the purpose from Crow Wing, and putting up the first works of construction of this kind ever erected in this locality. He then engaged in cutting and rafting timber on the Rum and Mississippi rivers, and continued his operations for a period of eight or ten years continuously, and in 1866 he became the active manager of the Boom Company. In this position he served the company faithfully and wisely until 1888, and he is still connected with it officially. He also began the manufacture of lumber in the fifties and continued to be actively occupied in this industry for many years, in company with others, helping





*Caleb D. Dorr*







*B. S. Buice*

to start it here and, in fact, being its pioneer in this region as well as one of its most active early promoters.

In the meantime a village of great enterprise and promise had grown up at the Falls and been named St. Anthony. In 1855, on April 13, the first city council of this village held its first meeting with Henry T. Welles as mayor and Mr. Dorr as one of the six aldermen. During the rest of his years of activity Mr. Dorr took an active part in the business and civic affairs of the community, and rendered it great service in many ways. He was always broad-minded and progressive, and his judgment was largely deferred to by the men who were engaged with him in promoting the advancement of the town whose birth he had witnessed and which he had helped to baptize.

On March 4, 1849, Mr. Dorr was united in marriage with Miss Cletia A. Ricker of Dover, Maine, who died in March, 1909. They had no children. Mrs. Dorr was a zealous and devout member of the Universalist church, to which Mr. Dorr has also belonged for a long time, and in whose welfare he has taken a very cordial and serviceable interest at all times.

#### BENJAMIN SETH BULL.

Among the early settlers of Minneapolis was Benjamin S. Bull, born October 19, 1832, in Essex County, New York. His ancestors were of English Quaker origin, settling in Vermont. His father, Henry Bull, was a man of moderate means, so the son's education was necessarily confined to the district schools of his neighborhood.

At the age of twelve years it was necessary that Benjamin Bull support himself and as he grew towards manhood he developed such energy and capacity that he was soon operating for himself in various enterprises.

At the age of twenty-one years he married Miss Mary Stickney of his native village and, following the example of others in the neighborhood, journeyed West to Illinois. Before very long, the glowing accounts of Minnesota became alluring and yielding to the pioneer instinct he made the trip with his wife and infant daughter by team, as there were no railroads running to Minneapolis at that time. He arrived at Minneapolis in 1855 and soon identified himself with the active life of the town.

Three years after arriving in Minneapolis Mrs. Bull died and two years later Mr. Bull married Miss Beulah Newell, who was also a native of Essex County, New York.

He now entered the grocery business with a store near Bridge Square. The project prospered, business increased rapidly and soon a partnership was formed with Mr. Hugh G. Harrison, a capitalist who had recently arrived in Minneapolis. This partnership resulted in the Harrison Block at the corner of Washington and Nicollet avenues, which building was in those days one of the prides of Minneapolis. After several years of success, the company sold out to Stevens & Morse, Mr. Bull and Mr. Harrison continuing their partnership in the lumber business with sawmills at the Falls of St. Anthony.

About this time there was great excitement over Montana mining and several leading citizens of Minneapolis, Mr. Bull being among them, made a journey of investigation. This trip resulted in a mining partnership being formed with Mr.

Isaac I. Lewis, the enterprise centering in the "Legal Tender" mine of the "Silver Bow" district. This was before the days of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, and it was necessary to make the trip via the Union Pacific to Salt Lake City, thence north by stage to Montana.

The "Legal Tender" was a mine of remarkably rich ore, but capricious, as is often the case, and finally, the flour milling business at Minneapolis attracting his attention, Mr. Bull disposed of the Montana mine and erected the "Humboldt Mill," the business being conducted under the name of Bull, Newton & Co. The original Humboldt Mill went down in the great mill explosion of 1878 but was immediately replaced by the present structure now operated by the Washburn-Crosby Co. Flour from the Humboldt Mill received gold medal and first prize at the World's Paris Exposition in 1878.

Discontinuing the milling business, Mr. Bull took up what was then known as bonanza farming. His farms were located in various parts of western Minnesota and North Dakota, the principal, however, being the "Hancock Farm," comprising some 14,000 acres in Stevens and Pope counties, Minnesota.

In the year 1869 Messrs. Bull, Gilson and others introduced the first street railway into Minneapolis, the concern being incorporated as the Minneapolis Horse Railway Co. Cars were run on a track laid along Second Street, connecting the Milwaukee and Manitoba depots. The project was a little premature as a street railway and the tracks were used mainly for the purpose of transferring cars between the two systems of roads. Soon Mr. Gilson died and it was decided to abandon the enterprise, thus ending the first street railway of Minneapolis.

Mr. Bull was a quiet man, keeping much with his family and working with unceasing energy and interest on the various business ventures of his life. He was a member of the First Baptist Church when that church occupied a location at the corner of Nicollet Avenue and Third Street.

Benjamin S. Bull died November 21, 1889, and there survives him, his widow, two daughters and a son—Mrs. Louis F. Menage, Mrs. William G. Crocker and Benjamin S. Bull, a sketch of whom is embraced in this book.

#### BENJAMIN S. BULL.

Mr. Bull has the administration of the advertising department of the Washburn-Crosby Co., and, directing the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars for printing and advertising, he is particularly well known in periodical circles. In this field he has earned a reputation for being a sagacious and discerning judge of publicity.

Born in Minneapolis on June 21, 1869, Mr. Bull received his education in the public schools of the city. His first business experience was with his father in the real estate business in 1887 and 1888. From 1889 to 1895 he was associated with the First National and other Minneapolis banks.

It was in the latter year that he took employment with the Washburn-Crosby Co. Expending large sums of money for advertising, the company found it necessary to create a department for its systematic and judicious handling, and Mr. Bull was made manager of it. His success in this position is attested by the fact of his being made one of the eight

new directors elected by the company at its annual meeting on September 19, 1910.

Aside from the publicity department, Mr. Bull is in charge of the auditing and clerical forces of the company.

#### GIBSON ALLAN CHAFFEE.

The business career of Gibson A. Chaffee, manager of the Crane Company of Minneapolis since 1899, has been a continuous succession of effort and achievement, of enterprise and progress, from the time when he left school at the age of nineteen years until the present day. His duties and responsibilities have steadily increased in volume and importance as the years have passed, but every step of his advance has been wrought out by himself by faithful performance of the duties he has had in hand, and has been based on substantial and well demonstrated merit.

Mr. Chaffee was born at Hastings, Minnesota, on January 31, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Mansfield, Ohio, which he attended until 1883. In that year he took a position in the employ of Wilson & Rogers of St. Paul, and during the next fourteen years he was a traveling salesman for that firm, the Rogers-Willis company, the Rogers & Ordway company and the Crane & Ordway company, all St. Paul business houses of high rank, and carrying on extensive operations throughout an extensive territory.

At the end of the period mentioned he became assistant manager for the Crane & Ordway company, a position which he filled with great ability and to the entire satisfaction of the company for four years. In 1899 he was made manager for the Crane company, of Minneapolis, and in this capacity he has served that company ever since. On his own account he has for some years been an extensive breeder of dairy stock on his fine farm at Long Lake, Minnesota. He is a member of the Minneapolis Athletic club, the Rotary club, the Civic and Commerce association and several fraternal orders, and takes an active interest in everything involving the welfare of the people of the Twin Cities. His residence is at 1942 Carroll avenue, St. Paul.

#### WILLIAM SHELDON JUDD.

In a residence of thirty-seven years in Minneapolis and forty-four in Minnesota, the late William Sheldon Judd, a leading business man, demonstrated the admirable adaptability of American manhood to circumstances and requirements. He was an Eastern man and a mountaineer, but he fitted in with Western surroundings and life on the Minnesota prairies as if they had always been his portion. He passed his boyhood and youth in the hardest kind of farm labor; yet he took hold of industrial pursuits in manufacturing lines with readiness and easy control.

Mr. Judd was born at Elizabethtown, Essex county, New York, in the Adirondack mountains, March 10, 1823. His father David Judd, like several generations of his forefathers, lived and died in that region. He owned a rough, stony farm which was hard to work. His son William often said he wore his fingers out picking up stones in his boyhood and early youth, and he also wore out his fondness for farming such soil, if he ever had any. While he was yet a very young man

Mr. Judd engaged in the manufacture of iron as the head of a foundry in which he had scarcely any but French workmen, who called him "Beel," their pronunciation of "Bill." He was successful and in a few years sought larger opportunities and more congenial pursuits.

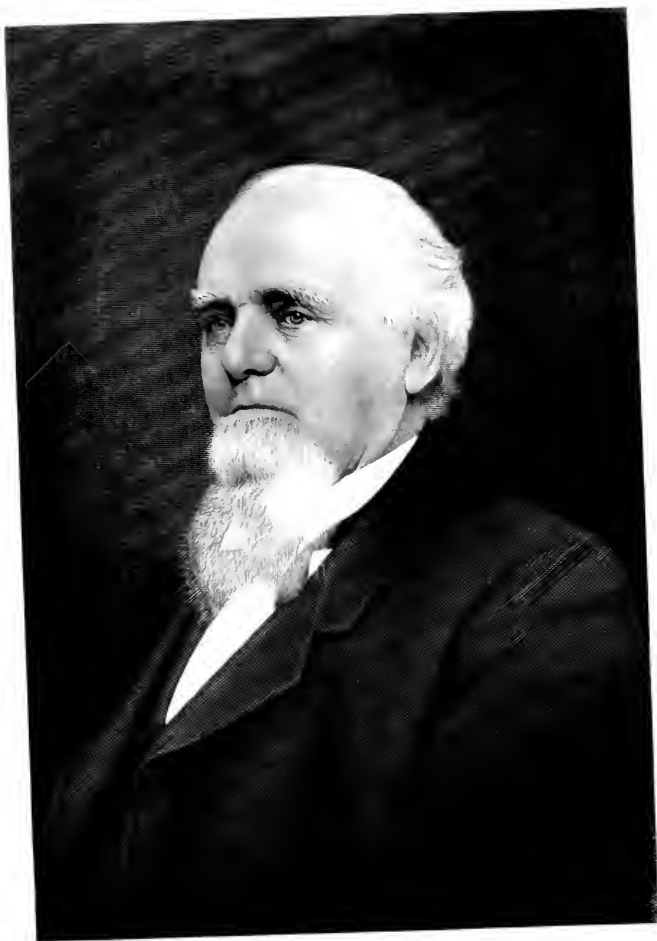
In 1858 he moved to Faribault, Minnesota, where he engaged in banking in partnership with William Dyke. They loaned money on farms and other security and carried on a general banking business. Prosperity attended them and Mr. Judd was well satisfied with his location and his prospects. But Mrs. Judd had visited Minneapolis, admired the attractions of the then thriving little city and longed to make it her home. In 1865 she induced her husband to move here, and once more they found a new home among strangers.

Mr. Judd formed a partnership with William Eastman, and they became the managers of the Cataract flour mill, which Mr. Eastman had previously built. This was the first mill from which flour was shipped to the East from St. Anthony Falls. Mr. Judd was well acquainted with many leading families in St. Paul, and they were serviceable in helping to promote his business enterprises. He gave his attention earnestly and studiously to the affairs of the mill, but soon after becoming connected with it he bought the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth Streets and Fifth and Sixth Avenues South, and on it erected a large brick dwelling, which was one of the leading residences in the city at that period. Some years later he bought a home at 629 Eighth Street South, in which both he and his wife died.

In the course of a few years Mr. Judd joined Mr. Eastman and George A. Brackett in the erection and operation of a woolen mill, of which Mr. Eastman was the originator, as he was of the Cataract flour mill. Mr. Judd was also a pioneer in one of the local industries that has been remarkably successful and grown to great magnitude. He was one of the incorporators of the first street railway, a horse-car line that traversed half a dozen blocks along Washington Avenue. After some years Mr. Judd sold his interest in both mills and turned his attention to the wholesale lumber trade. He made extensive sales of lumber in Kansas and Missouri, but before he could make collections for his sales the grasshoppers devastated those States, his debtors became impoverished, and his losses were sufficient to wipe out his fortune.

He was then past middle life, had suffered some loss of health and lowering of vitality and strength, and decided to relinquish the greater part of his activity in business. He was for some years manager of a large wheat farm near Wahpeton, North Dakota, for a Mr. Adams of Chicago. He passed a great deal of his time thereafter at Lake Minnetonka, where he enjoyed sailboating, fishing and other lake pleasures. He was also an enthusiastic horticulturist, and gave this pleasing pursuit much attention during his years of leisure. He died November 25, 1902.

May 13, 1851, Mr. Judd was married at Moriah, in his native county, to Miss Mary Almira Bishop who was born in Vermont, February 16, 1830, and died in Minneapolis, July 3, 1911. They became the parents of three children, William Bishop, Ella, and Frank David. William Bishop Judd lives at 3607 Pleasant Avenue, Minneapolis. Mrs. Ella (Judd) Dibble, now deceased, was the widow of the late Russell Dibble (of the flouring firm of Darrow & Dibble), who died in 1882, at the age of twenty-eight. She had two children. One of these is her daughter Mary, who is the wife of Chapin R. Brackett, the son of George A. Brackett, her grandfather's old partner.



*William G. Ingham*





Mrs. Dibble's son, Eugene Russell Dibble, is prominently connected with the Dibble Grain and Elevator Company, with an office in the Flour Exchange building; he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of several social clubs. Frank David Judd, the third child of William S., died at the age of sixteen years.

Mrs. Mary Almira Judd, the wife of William S. Judd, was a lady of domestic taste and habits; her home was a social center and great resort. She was the confidential friend and adviser of almost everybody in her circle of intimates, and was always prompt in helping the needy. She retained her youthful appearance in her old age, and her beauty of disposition and attractiveness of manner grew with her years, making her in advanced life one of the most charming old ladies Minneapolis has ever known.

Her daughter, Mrs. Dibble, was a very energetic and enthusiastic social worker. She was active in the work of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, the Ladies' Guild, and a number of other helpful and uplifting organizations. During the later years of her mother's life they passed their winters together in Florida. Mrs. Dibble's death occurred October 27, 1913, at the Hampshire Arms.

#### BARCLAY COOPER.

Mr. Cooper is a native of that rich, old German locality, renowned for the sturdiness and worth of its people and the great value and highly improved condition of its farms, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, which about the time of his birth, 1842, was probably the richest rural county in the United States. His parents, Milton and Zillah (Preston) Cooper, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Minneapolis to live in 1857, arriving in this city on May 11. The father was a contractor and builder, and died here at the age of ninety years and six months.

Barclay Cooper was reared to the age of fifteen in his native county, and began his education in the district schools there. He finished this with a high school course in Minneapolis, and immediately afterward learned the carpenter trade under the instructions of his father, who was a master of the craft. Soon after the beginning of the Civil war the young man enlisted in the Union army and was assigned to duty in the quartermaster's department, in which he served to the end of the sanguinary contest.

After leaving the army Mr. Cooper joined his father and brother in contracting and building, and was associated with them for a number of years. For a long time, however, he has been in business alone, and has been very successful in his work, having been engaged to put up a large number of important business and dwelling houses. Among the structures he has erected in this city are the residences of George McMullen, on Chestnut avenue; Mr. Harmon, on Hennepin avenue; and B. Taylor, at Sixth avenue south and Eighth street; the Metropolitan theater; a large store building on First avenue north; and four store buildings on Second avenue north; the Curtis Court apartment, Tenth and Third avenues south; the large Flat building, Eleventh and Hawthorne, besides many other houses on Franklin and Irving, residences for W. L. Waldron, John Proctors, W. Pauls and R. M. Chapmans. He owns a lot at the intersection of Third avenue and First street north, 165 by 100 feet in

dimensions and a number of other parcels of valuable city property.

On Sept. 14, 1869, Mr. Cooper was married to Miss Addie Bassett, of Minneapolis, and by this marriage he became the father of two children, his son Edgar B. and his daughter, Mrs. Edna Fortner. Edgar B. Cooper married Miss Cora Joslin, and he also has two children, Priscilla E. and Barclay Edgar. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Commercial club, and he and his wife belong to the Universalist Church of the Redeemer. Their pleasant home is at No. 1100 Hawthorn avenue.

#### OLIVER PERRY CARTER.

The mastery of mental power and a strong will over serious bodily ailments, and the almost complete subjection of the physical nature to the higher attributes were forcibly illustrated in the life of the late Oliver Perry Carter, a former leading grain dealer who died January 28, 1912, at the age of sixty-six. Mr. Carter was a victim of locomotor ataxia, which rendered him unable to walk for several years. Yet he meanwhile devoted great energy and constant attention to the management of large business enterprises and even made two extensive tours in Europe.

Oliver P. Carter was born near Glen's Falls, New York, July 5, 1846, and during childhood was brought to a farm near Delavan, Wisconsin, where he reached the age of seventeen. In 1864 he returned to New York to enlist in obedience to the last call for volunteers, being discharged with his regiment.

On his return he attended Beloit College three years and began his business career in the employ of M. J. Near & Company, Chicago, manufacturers of bags, his attention to business and the unusual ability displayed soon making him a member of the firm. In 1877, yielding to a long-standing desire, he came to St. Paul to engage in the wholesale trade in vegetable and other seeds. Entering into a partnership with U. S. Hollister and Henry A. Castle and, organizing the firm of Hollister, Carter & Castle, they bought several hundred acres, which was devoted to the growing of seeds. His marriage January 23, 1878, united him with Alice Wheeler, daughter of William and Mary B. (Spalding) Wheeler of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were natives of New Hampshire, were there married and came to Minneapolis in 1866. Mr. Wheeler had formerly been a manufacturer of lumber in both Wisconsin and Michigan, and had also bought pine lands in this state, but is generally remembered in connection with the grain trade, retiring in 1888.

After Mr. Carter's marriage he joined Mr. Wheeler in the firm of Wheeler & Carter, and when the senior member retired his son, Charles F. Wheeler, took his place.

Mr. Wheeler died December 2, 1897. His widow now resides at Minnetonka, but still owns the old home on Sixth street south. She is active in the Women's club and a charter member of the Current Literature club.

Mr. Carter was always energetic in business, and was found in his office almost constantly until a short time before his death. He traveled extensively, but ever kept his finger on the business pulse even when farthest from home. He owned a farm and timber lands, but for some years restricted his operations to his extensive grain trade, including a line of country elevators in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Mr. Carter and wife had two daughters, Mary S., the wife of Doctor G. B. Frankforter, dean of the College of Chemistry of the University of Minnesota, and Alice Ellen, wife of Charles J. O'Connell, interested in iron mines of the Cayuna Range, at Crosby, Minnesota.

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#### C. M. E. CARLSON.

This esteemed citizen who has been a resident for about a quarter of a century has exemplified, in a manner worthy of admiration the strong traits of character, elevated patriotism and cordial interest in the general welfare which are salient features of his countrymen.

Mr. Carlson was born in Jeareda Soken, Kalmarian, Sweden, December 25, 1859, and is a son of Carl Johann and Lovisa (Hultgren) Carlson. He was educated in the state schools and for his technical training attended a skold school, with special attention to drafting and designing, and was subsequently selected as a teacher in a similar institution at Upsala. At the Copenhagen industrial exposition he was awarded first prize for a sketch and detail description of a buffet, in competition with many others. Not satisfied with the prospects at home and having former associates in this country, and hearing so much of the vast wealth of natural resources and opportunity he decided to come where so many of his countrymen had become successful and distinguished.

In 1888 he reached Minneapolis. Soon after helping to found the Northwestern Mantel company, now the Northwestern Marble and Tile company, and was its manager and secretary until 1908. From the time of his advent he felt a cordial and serviceable interest in public welfare, and has contributed largely to advance its interests.

In 1910 he was chosen county commissioner from the second district, which he now represents, and was elected chairman. He is interested in mining properties in Alaska, and has also other important interests.

Mr. Carlson was married in 1896, to Miss Matilda Peterson, of Otisco, Minnesota. They have four children. He is a member of the Odin club, and of the Evangelical Mission Tabernacle.

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#### LESTER R. BROOKS.

The euthanasia, the easy, painless and peaceful death, least foreseen and soonest over, so much desired by the ancients, was the kind that closed the honorable and useful life and the great and fruitful business record of the late Lester Ranney Brooks of Minneapolis on November 11, 1902, when he was but fifty-five years old, in the prime of his manhood, with all his faculties fully developed and obedient to his will, and when he was also one of the main supports of many worthy undertakings for the advancement of his home city and the enduring welfare of its residents. His final summons came suddenly, without warning or premonition, giving the city he had so long and so wisely served a great shock and enshrouding all its people in deep and oppressive grief and gloom.

Mr. Brooks was a native of Redfield, Oswego county, New York, where his life began on May 19, 1847. He was a son

of Dr. Sheldon and Jeannette (Ranney) Brooks. Because of the uncertain health of the father the family came to Minnesota in 1856 and from then until his death the doctor was engaged in the grain business at Minneiska. He built a home in the Whitewater Valley and laid out a town which he called Beaver. It still bears that name and has become a flourishing and progressive village. Early in his residence in the state of Minnesota, which the territory became two years after his arrival within its borders as a resident, the doctor attained to prominence in public affairs, and until his death he continued to be a man of strong influence and local power for good. He was a member of the second state legislature, and in order to reach St. Paul for the session made a thirty-hour journey by stage on the frozen surface of the Mississippi river.

Lester R. Brooks was but nine years old when he was brought by his parents to Minnesota, and here he obtained the greater part of his academic education. Early in life he showed a decided talent for business and an earnest desire to be engaged in it. Accordingly, in 1862, when he was but fifteen years of age, he became associated with his father and brothers in the grain trade. In 1873 they formed the firm of Brooks Bros., doing business in that line of traffic. The next year Lester moved to Winona, having purchased a large amount of the stock of the Second National Bank and served as its cashier for a number of years, meanwhile retaining his interest in the firm of Brooks Bros. in Minneiska, where he had previously served as agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

In 1880 he organized and became president of the Winona Milling company, which erected what was then the largest and most important steam flour mill in the Northwest, if not in the United States. It was one of the first to install the roller milling process and probably the first large mill in the country to discard burrstones entirely. The mill began operations with a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day, and during the five years of his presidency of the company this was enlarged to 2,600 barrels. In this mill Mr. Brooks installed the first Edison incandescent light system west of New York city.

In 1885 the state of his health and the growing importance of Minneapolis as a grain market induced Mr. Brooks to move to this city and establish here the headquarters of the Brooks Elevator company, of which he was president and his brothers, Dwight S. and Anson S., were members. This company owned and operated thirty-five elevators in Western Minnesota and Dakota, and terminal elevator stocks, and also had extensive interests in the lumber trade and in banking. About the year 1908 the company disposed of practically all its holdings in the grain business, the lumber department of its enterprise having been largely extended by the purchase of western timber lands. This change was made at a time when the price of lumber was rapidly going up, and proved very advantageous to the company.

Mr. Brooks also founded the Brooks-Griffith company, which, with various changes in name, is still one of the leading grain companies in Minneapolis. In addition he was president of the Brooks-Seaton Lumber company, president of the Seaton-Gipson and the Brooks-Robertson Lumber companies. In the management of all these industrial institutions he took an active interest, and to their expansion and successful operation he gave the full force of his highly stimulating enterprise and business capacity. His record as a business man is written in large and enduring phrase in the industrial and commercial chronicles of this city and the monu-



*L R Brooks*



ments which proclaim his greatness as a manufacturer, merchant, banker and promoter are the mighty enterprises he helped to found and build up to almost colossal magnitude and almost world-wide usefulness.

Soon after his location in Minneapolis he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce and immediately prominent in the management of its affairs. He served on many important committees and in 1897 was elected president. His work in this position, which he filled for two years, was universally recognized as most efficient, conscientious and productive. He saw that the organization was greatly in need of more commodious quarters and forcibly advocated the erection of a new building. When his views prevailed he was made chairman of the building committee, a position of weighty responsibility, the duties of which, however, he performed in a manner wholly satisfactory to the members of the Chamber. He also gave to the grain trade of the city the Chamber of Commerce Clearings association, the need of which he was the first to see and which he organized and, as its first president, started on its helpful career, directing its activities into proper channels, awakening and concentrating all its powers, and making it meet all the requirements for which it was created and kept in operation.

The banking business enlisted the interest, gratified the taste and extensively engaged the energies of Mr. Brooks from an early period in his business career. For many years prior to his death he was a director of the Northwestern National Bank and the Minnesota Loan and Trust company of this city and the Second National Bank of Winona. He was also a prominent member of the St. Paul Lumber Exchange, and belonged to other business organizations which have had an important bearing on the progress and improvement of the city and the expansion of its industrial, commercial and mercantile greatness. In its social life he took an active part as a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda and Lafayette clubs, in the last named being a member of the board of governors and the chairman of the building committee, and in all a potential force for progress in every way.

While never desirous of holding political office, Mr. Brooks was an ardent supporter of the principles and theories of government of the Republican party. Fraternally he was a Freemason of high degree, being a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He was liberal in his contributions to all religious and charitable organizations, and to all other agencies working for the uplifting of the people in his community without reference to their creeds or articles of faith, and with full tolerance toward them.

Mr. Brooks always took an earnest, practical and helpful interest in outdoor life, and clean and healthful manly sports, and gave them strong advocacy in speech and substantial encouragement and aid in a material way. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman and served for years as commodore of the Minnetonka Yacht club. His yacht, the Pinafore, won the championship of her class on Lake Minnetonka and also the inter-lake pennant on White Bear lake. For many years he maintained a summer home on the upper end of Big Island in the former lake, his winters being passed in the South or in travel.

Mr. Brooks was married in April, 1873, to Miss Josephine Bullene, a native of Wisconsin, and a resident of Minnesota, at the time of the marriage. They had one child, their son, Philip Ranney Brooks, who is still living and has his home in Minneapolis. Mr. Brooks, as has been stated, died suddenly,

without warning or premonition, on November 11, 1902, his demise occurring in his apartments in the West hotel. Rev. L. H. Hallock, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church, conducted the funeral services, and in the course of his address paid the highest tribute to the genuine worth, strict integrity, elevated manhood and useful citizenship of the deceased. He said in part: "The greatest of mysteries has transpired before our eyes, and we can only stand in awe and sorrow, saying with our late lamented President McKinley, 'It is God's way, His will be done.' Mr. Brooks respected genuineness and sincerity. He abhorred meanness and pultry show. The world is better for his having lived in it and poorer because of his having gone out of it."

All the institutions and organizations with which the deceased was connected adopted resolutions of testimony to the high character, excellent citizenship and vast usefulness he had exhibited, of sympathy with his surviving family and of deep grief over his untimely departure. The Chamber of Commerce Clearings Association placed itself on record in the following language:

"The Association has lost one of its most useful members, an honest and upright man, whose virtues endeared him to all, and who was always zealous in advancing the interests of the association. He served it as president in 1897 and 1898, and to his wise guidance it owes much of its present prosperity and high standing. During the last two years, as chairman of the building committee for the erection of the new Chamber of Commerce annex, he devoted much of his valuable time to the service of the Chamber, and it was largely through his efforts that the elegant structure is now receiving its artistic finishing touches." His portrait hangs in the directors' room of the Chamber.

The St. Paul Lumber Exchange resolved: "That in the death of L. R. Brooks the State of Minnesota has been deprived of a business man of sterling qualities and of a high, honorable type, whose wise and conservative counsel will be missed and the loss of which will be deplored by all, while his being taken from among us will be deeply mourned."

The directors of the Second National Bank of Winona declared: That they could not too strongly express the institution's high appreciation of the excellent and valued judgment of the deceased, who had been a director of the bank continuously from 1875, and could not too deeply regret the loss of his future advice.

For the directors of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis E. W. Decker, the cashier at the time, said: "It was with a great deal of regret that we were obliged to give up Mr. Brooks as one of the directors of this bank, and I know that every member of the board felt the loss very keenly."

The Minnesota Loan and Trust company resolved: "That Mr. Brooks was a square man. He combined the good judgment, executive ability and strength of a successful business man with a gentleness and courtesy and consideration for others which endeared him most to those who knew him best."

The American Lumberman, published in Chicago, spoke feelingly of the keenly sensitive integrity of Mr. Brooks as follows: "He could not bear to think of the least reflection being cast upon the financial honor of any concern in which he was interested. He carried this high sense of honor through all his business dealings, and demanded it of his associates and employees."

His memory is enshrined in the hearts of all the people as

a perpetual fragrance. "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

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JOHN E. BURNS.

The story of the growth of an important contracting business in connection with the upbuilding of the Northwest is told in the narration of John E. Burns. It is a business which, like many another, had its beginning in the development of the lumber and flour mill industry. Mr. Burns is a native of New Brunswick, where he was born June 15, 1841, being one of seventeen children, and was reared in the lumber woods. He continued working in the woods until 1865, when he landed in Minneapolis, which was then rapidly becoming the lumber capital of the west. For five years he followed lumbering, working for Fred Clark and for Washburn, Stickney and Company. During the winters he was head chopper in the woods; and in the spring would drive logs down the river to Minneapolis. In 1870, Mr. Burns went to work for C. C. Washburn, and it was this association that shaped his future, for it was then that he became interested in canal, tunnel and flour mill construction. He assisted in building the Washburn "A" mill, and worked in it until the mill was blown up in the great mill explosion. At the time of this disaster Mr. Burns stood only a few hundred feet from the mill, and was knocked down but not hurt by the force of the explosion. He was then foreman in charge of cleaning away the debris, as well as of the work of rebuilding.

Mr. Burns' first work on tunnels had been done in 1865, when he helped construct the first tunnel to the "B" mill. And he has worked on almost every big tunnel since, in the river about the mills. At the death of Governor Washburn, Mr. Burns turned his attention to contracting, and put in a tunnel for the J. B. Bassett sawmills, and in partnership with Ami Weeks, he took a contract for constructing the city tunnel under the viaduct to the city waterworks at the foot of Sixth avenue south, a distance of five hundred feet. Here he devised water wheel power for pumping and hauling out the cars of earth. At this time he came into close relation with William de la Barre, manager of the waterworks. Mr. Burns continued to contract for the city on watermain and sewer work; he also in 1887 built a big tunnel at Galena, Ill., for the Great Western railroad. He took contracts for tunnels for Winston Brothers, railroad contractors, in various parts of the country; and also built a long tunnel in 1900—for the Great Northern railway, from the Missouri river to the Teton river, in Montana. In addition to this contracting, Mr. Burns has also been superintendent on large works of water power and dam construction, a line in which he was engaged because of his recognized ability in handling large forces of workmen.

He has built and now owns a large apartment house near his own home; has been active in municipal and civic affairs, participating in politics for others, having himself several times refused candidacy for public office. Mr. Burns is a Republican, although non-partisan in local politics.

In 1869 Mr. Burns married Mary Collins, a native of Ireland, and to them were born two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Burns, who was one of the best known women in the Holy Rosary church, and for some years treasurer of the Aid society of the parish, was born in 1844 and came to Minneapolis in

1866. She died in February, 1913, and was buried in the habit of the Third Order of Dominican Sisters. Their children are Frances, Mrs. P. M. McDonough; Willis, an attorney in Seattle; Ella, private secretary to the president of an insurance company; Anna, a teacher in Minneapolis; and John, superintendent of an iron mine at Everett, Minnesota.

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GEORGE FRANK PIPER.

George Frank Piper was born in Minneapolis on April 11, 1856, and is a son of Jefferson and Mary Davis (McDuffee) Piper, natives of New England, where they were reared, educated and married, and where they lived for a number of years after their marriage. The father's health began to fail and he moved to this state, locating first in Minneapolis and some time afterward changing his residence to a farm near Mankato. In the family residence on the farm, amid rural associations and pursuits, his son George F. grew to the age of seventeen. He began his academic education in the public schools, continued it at one of the state normal schools in this state and completed it at the State University, which he entered on his return to Minneapolis in 1873. But he remained at the University only one year, being eager to begin making his own way forward in the world.

Mr. Piper began his business career as a manufacturer of linseed oil, which he has been ever since. For more than ten years he carried on his operations in this business at Mankato, and was very successful in them from the start. The larger opportunity and greater resources for his business in Minneapolis brought him back to this city in 1894, and here he has passed all his subsequent years, throughout the whole period being prominently connected with the industry in which he started and contributing so largely and effectively to its growth and development that Minneapolis is now the most extensive linseed oil producing point in the United States, and the company which he and his associates control do about one-fifth of the linseed oil business of the country.

But Mr. Piper has not confined his energies to the oil business. He holds extensive interests in Canada in the elevator and lumber business. The elevator companies in that country in which he is one of a number of men who hold a controlling interest, handle about one-sixth of the grain in the Dominion. In the early development of Canada Mr. Piper and his associates owned large tracts of land amounting in the aggregate to over three million acres. They were among the first to realize the immense possibilities of the western part of the country, and pioneers in starting the development of those possibilities.

Mr. Piper also has extensive interests in Minneapolis in a business way. He has been for many years a director of the Chamber of Commerce, serving as vice president two years and president one year. He is in addition a director of the Security National Bank and one of the board of governors of the Minneapolis and the Minikabala clubs. His political allegiance has always been given with firmness and fidelity to the Republican party; but, while he has at all times been deeply interested in its success and continued supremacy, he has never desired a political office or been willing to accept one, although frequently solicited to do so.

On August 20, 1883, at Mankato, where he was then living, Mr. Piper was married to Miss Grace Brett of that city. They



G. F. Piper





have four sons. Clarence B., the eldest, is a graduate of the Lawrenceville, New Jersey, school and of Cornell University. He married Miss Isabella Galt and lives in Winnipeg. The second son, Louis H., is also a graduate of the Lawrenceville school. He married Miss Ruth Hamm, of Chicago, and is now connected with the starch factory of Douglas Co. of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Harry C., the third son, is a graduate of Yale University and engaged in business with Piper & Co. in handling commercial paper. George F. Piper, Jr., the youngest son, is at present a student at Yale. All the members of the family are Presbyterians, and those living in Minneapolis belong to Westminster church of that sect.

This is a brief review of a remarkable business career wrought out by a gentleman of very unusual mental endowments and business capacity. While it has been of great profit to him, it has also been of great usefulness to the city of his residence and all other localities with which it has connected him. And he has at all times and in all places been zealous in promoting the welfare of others along with his own. This has given him a strong hold on the regard and good will of all who have business or social relations with him or knowledge of his broad and helpful manhood.

#### THEODORE F. CURTIS.

Mr. Curtis is the builder and proprietor of the "Leamington" hotel and the "Curtis Court" apartment house, architectural creations constructed according to his own ideas and plans, and at the time of their erection almost unique in this country, their most renowned antecedent having been a structure of the same kind built by him in Los Angeles, California, in 1900. Curtis Court in this city was built in 1905 and the Leamington hotel in 1911. Like all new departures in human enterprise, they were at the start objects of considerable skepticism and some ridicule, and like others of real merit, they have shown their value and turned their critics of the past into their warmest commenders of the present.

Mr. Curtis was born in Portland, Maine, on February 7, 1854, the third of the seven children, three sons and four daughters, of Theodore Lincoln and Esther (Moore) Curtis, also natives of Maine. The father was a ship-builder and learned his trade with his father and older brothers. In 1855 he brought his family to St. Anthony with the intention of engaging in manufacturing here. He first built flat-bottomed boats on the west side of the river at the boat landing, about where the Washington avenue bridge now stands. These were large scows, 200 feet long and 30 feet wide. They were loaded with lumber and other merchandise and floated to lower points on the river, forming an important factor in the river transportation of the early period of development in this region.

The elder Mr. Curtis was occupied in this work for a number of years, but he also built houses and other structures, aiding as a sub-contractor in the erection of the first part of the Nicollet hotel. He also built himself a house on Third avenue north at Fourth street, a locality that was then in the woods, and erected numerous other buildings in different parts of the city as it was or was to be, many of which are still standing. In payment for his work on a barn he built

for John Green on the Lake of the Isles he was offered 160 acres of land in that locality. But the land was then of so little value that he refused the offer.

The growth of the city in a few years after his arrival here induced Mr. Curtis, the father, to form a partnership with Mr. Burr, under the firm name of Curtis & Burr, for the manufacture of furniture. Some little time afterward he bought a property on Washington avenue between First and Second avenues south in which he opened a retail furniture store, and he had a small mill in connection with this enterprise at which much of the furniture he handled was made. He continued his operations in this business until his death in 1875, passing away in the prime of his life at the age of fifty-seven years.

Mrs. Curtis, the mother of Theodore F., lived until 1893. She and her husband were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters. Norman Eugene, the first born, now lives in Los Angeles, California. Edward Lincoln died in childhood. Theodore F. was the third in the order of birth and the youngest son. Susan H. is the wife of Winslow Knowles. Frances F. is the wife of Edward F. Maloney, the manager of Curtis Court in this city. Etta is the widow of W. J. Bishop, a Minneapolis real estate man who died in 1908. Emma married Captain William P. Allen, an old associate of T. B. Walker in surveying work, who afterward joined the Nelson lumber trade at Cloquet. The father was a deacon in the old Baptist church which stood on the site now occupied by the Andrus building. Later he was active and prominent in the Presbyterian church, which long stood where the Vendome hotel now flourishes.

Theodore F. Curtis grew from infancy to manhood in Minneapolis and obtained his education in the primary schools and the old Central High School which was conducted on the lot on which the new municipal building has since been erected. Among his early playmates were many boys who have since become prominent men in the business, social and public life of the city.

Mr. Curtis was nineteen when his father died. The estate owned a block of ground on Third avenue north between Fourth and Fifth streets. The construction of the railroad into this locality made the property undesirable for residences, and Mrs. Curtis, the mother, was offered \$10,000 for it. The son advised her to ask \$20,000, but she sold it for \$18,000. Within one year afterward it was cut up into small lots and sold for over \$100,000. This transaction opened Mr. Curtis' eyes to the future possibilities of the city, and he set to work to learn the real estate business. Under his direction the \$18,000 was reinvested, and in the course of a few years it made up the loss sustained in the sale of the old block.

During the boom period Mr. Curtis built, at Vine and Fourteenth streets, the first apartment or flat houses in the city. He also built one at Seventh street and Third avenue south. In 1887 he began to build cottages on the installment payment plan, putting up small modern houses in different parts of the city, and extending his operations to the Lake Calhoun district, where he had 180 lots and built cottages on most of them. In the meantime he had passed several winters in Los Angeles and invested money there. He owned an attractive site on which he erected the first apartment house in that city, embodying in the structure the ideas which he has since expressed more elaborately in Curtis Court and the Leamington hotel, these buildings being divided into suites embracing a large parlor or living room, a bath room and a

kitchenette, small but provided with every convenience for the purposes for which it is designed.

The Leamington hotel contains 860 rooms and has accommodations for 800 to 1,000 persons. It cost \$1,500,000, and was built by Mr. Curtis in association with Frank J. Mackey of Chicago, who put up the Mackey-Legg block on Fourth street and Nicollet avenue. Mr. Curtis worked five years in planning the hotel. One of its special attractions is its immense lobby encircled by broad verandas. Similar buildings are being built in all the leading cities, and many architects and builders have inspected it for plans and suggestions, its fame being world-wide. At a recent congress of bishops, composed of men who had visited every important city, emphatic approval of the plan of the Leamington was expressed. It is a hotel where men and women may have moderately priced homes with all conveniences, and the privilege of either home cooking or public dining service. Many families now make this house their regular home, and it is a great resort for traveling men. Mr. Curtis has been urged to build similar structures in Detroit, Pittsburgh, Chicago and many other cities. But he feels that one is enough for him, and he has sold his apartment house in Los Angeles, where he has spent twenty-five winters.

Mr. Curtis was married on August 19, 1885, to Miss Della F. Brown, a daughter of the late James G. Brown, of the firm of Rand & Brown, operators of an immense farm near Grafton, North Dakota. Mr. Brown maintained his residence most of the time in Minneapolis, but passed his winters in California. He died in 1890, and his daughter, Mrs. Curtis, passed away in January, 1911. Mr. Curtis built one of the first houses on Clifton avenue for a family residence. But for twenty-four years he has lived on the west side of Lake Calhoun, although he still owns the Clifton avenue home.

#### ASA EMERY JOHNSON, M. D.

The life story of this man of many parts, who passed away in Minneapolis on January 27, 1905, after a residence of almost fifty-two years in this locality, and when he lacked less than two months of being eighty-two years of age, contains so much that is of interest that it will be difficult to tell it all within the limits of space allowable in this work. It is a story of personal privation and personal endurance; of incident and adventure; of effort and achievement; of trial and triumph; of firm faith in the goodness of God and great usefulness to man; of all, in short, that is admirable and commendable in the best American manhood.

Notable among the doctor's services to the city of his long and last residence on earth was the organization of the Minnesota Academy of Science, an institution now known the world over, which was founded in his office in Minneapolis on March 4, 1873, by a few far-seeing men like himself, whom he had interested in the project, and of which he was the first president. Of the little band of studious and progressive men who laid the foundation of this Academy, of which the city of its home is justly so proud, Professor N. H. Winchell of the University of Minnesota, at the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the institution on March 4, 1913, gave an interesting account of its history.

Dr. Asa E. Johnson was born at Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York, on March 16, 1825, a scion of New England ancestry. His great-grandfather fought under Washington in

the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. The progenitors of the American branch of the family came to this country from Holland in Colonial times and settled in Connecticut. From that state the doctor's grandfather journeyed on foot to Oneida county, New York, then far into the Western wilderness, and in the new region planted his hearthstone and reared his family. At that hearthstone the doctor was born and reared to the age of twenty.

At that age he left the home farm on foot as his grandfather had come to it, and himself journeying into the wilderness farther West in search of what fortune might have in store for him. He reached the lake shore at Buffalo and from there traveled by boat to Detroit. His path was still straight westward, and there was no way in which he could follow it but on foot. He walked to Ypsilanti, working in the hay fields by the way, and so on to New Buffalo on Lake Michigan. Another steamer carried him across the lake to Chicago, and from there he again walked on, working at haying as he advanced, and so earning a few dollars week by week.

When he reached Lisbon, Kendall county, Illinois, he visited an uncle, and being pleased with the region, he rented forty acres of land in that neighborhood and raised a good crop of wheat on it. This he hauled to Chicago, sixty miles distant, with ox teams. He also attended Lisbon Academy for more advanced instruction than he had previously received, and at the completion of his term in that institution returned to New York to take up the study of medicine in the homeopathic branch of the science. He later completed his medical education at Columbia University, graduating from that college. He began his professional studies under the direction of Dr. Erastus King at Niagara Falls, and afterward attended the University of New York City, from which he was graduated on March 16, 1851, with the degree of M. D.

After his graduation the doctor came West again, stopping at Beloit, Wisconsin, where he had been five years before with his father. Here he was married on his twenty-eighth birthday to Miss Hannah Russell. Here, also, he was persuaded by Dr. A. E. Ames to come to St. Anthony, which he reached on May 29, 1853. The population of that village was then about 800, and eight physicians attended the ailing. Dr. Johnson, however, soon gained a good general practice, being recognized as particularly capable in the department of surgery. He continued practicing actively for nearly forty years before he retired. At his death, as for many years before, he was the oldest physician in Minneapolis in length of practice. In his earlier activity he served a number of years as county physician of Hennepin county and as a member of the county board of health.

By taste and inclination Dr. Johnson was a naturalist, and he gave a great deal of intelligent attention to natural history. He discovered some rare fossils, a number of which are now in the museum at the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. He dug into the mounds and secured well preserved specimens of their builders. He also made a special study of fungi and catalogued over 800 specimens, many of them never before observed, and his researches extended into several other fields of natural science. While struggling upward from obscurity and a very moderate estate in life financially, he cut cord wood at 25 cents per cord, sheared sheep at 3 cents per head and slept in haystacks; and while attending school he lived in a garret and subsisted almost on bread and water. In his later life he belonged to the Episcopal church.

He was married at Beloit, Wisconsin, on March 16, 1853, to



*Asa E. Johnson*



Miss Rosenia Russell, a native of England. She died in August, 1892, leaving one child, their daughter Rosenia Amelia, who is now the wife of Andrew M. Hunter of Minneapolis. Her father passed the last years of his life with his daughter, Mrs. Hunter, surrounded by his books and specimens. He found solace in his pipe and enjoyed the companionship of his old friends and neighbors.

ANDREW M. HUNTER, the son-in-law of Dr. Asa E. Johnson, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on September 29, 1864, and is a son of Samuel and Rosa (Byrnes) Hunter, who came to Minneapolis in 1867. The father was a plumber and was engaged in business thirty-six years in this city. He is still living, and is now eighty-four years old. He represented the Sixth ward of the city in the board of aldermen four years and served six as a member of the park board. When the Civil war began he enlisted in the Union army and remained in the service to the close of the memorable conflict. He is now prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic in this part of the country. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is one of the oldest members of the order in this locality, having joined it forty-five years ago. He is a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in church fellowship.

His son, Andrew M. Hunter, is one of the leading real estate dealers in Minneapolis, and has his office in the Phoenix building. He was educated in the public schools of this city, having come here when he was but three years old, and for fifteen years after leaving school was associated with his father in the plumbing industry. His interest in the welfare of his community has always been cordial and practical, and his aid in promoting it has always been zealous, prompt and effective, guided by intelligence and governed by good judgment.

In fraternal life Mr. Hunter is a Freemason with membership in Hennepin Lodge of the order. He also belongs to Minneapolis Lodge of Elks. In the doings of both these fraternities he takes an earnest interest and an active part. On July 5, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Rosenia A. Johnson, the only child of Dr. Asa E. Johnson. Mr. Hunter is a vestryman of Holy Trinity Episcopal church.

#### RICHARD HENRY CHUTE.

Having been connected with the lumber industry for twenty years in Minneapolis, and for almost a generation previously in other places, Richard H. Chute, has contributed largely and substantially to its development. He is the treasurer and active manager of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom company, which handles the logs on their way to the mills.

Mr. Chute was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, March 14, 1843. His parents were Rev. Ariel P. and Sarah M. W. (Chandler) Chute, the former born at Byfield, Massachusetts, and the latter at New Gloucester, Maine. The father was a widely known Congregational minister throughout New England, and died in Massachusetts in 1887. The paternal grandfather, whose name was Richard, was a manufacturer and died while on a business trip at St. Louis, Missouri.

Richard Henry Chute obtained his education in the public schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, was transferred to the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Veterans, serving to the close

of the war. He was given repeated promotions being mustered out as Captain.

He participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. He was sent with his command to Kentucky and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, returning to Virginia to be with Grant in campaign in the Wilderness. At North Anna River he was taken prisoner, and for eight and one-half months suffered the horrors of confinement in Libby Prison and at Macon and Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina. In 1865 he went to St. Louis, where he was engaged in the lumber trade for seven years, moving to Louisiana, Missouri, where he had charge of a large lumber yard for three years. In 1875 he came to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, at the manufacturing end of the same company, becoming about 1887 the Manager of the mills.

In 1893 he became associated with the Mississippi and Rum River Boom company, and he has since been connected with it in a managerial capacity.

Mr. Chute is Vice President of the Northland Pine company and he was the secretary and treasurer of the St. Paul Boom company which ceased operation in 1914 and is also secretary and treasurer of the Northern Boom company.

Mr. Chute has not been a partisan, but has always taken an active interest in efforts toward good local government and municipal improvement. He is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic with Eagle Post Eau Claire. He is a regular attendant of Lowry Hill Congregational church.

November 6, 1867, Mr. Chute was united with Miss Susan R. Nelson, of Georgetown, Massachusetts. Three of five children are living: Arthur L., is a surgeon in Boston; Robert W., is teller in the Security National Bank; and Rebecca.

#### CHARLES BRADLEY CLARK.

Closing a life of nearly sixty-one years of usefulness and activity, suddenly and in a highly tragic manner, on January 12, 1911, while surrounded by friends and just after performing a duty of general interest, the late Charles Bradley Clark, of Minneapolis, left a record and rounded a career full of credit to himself and of suggestiveness for others.

Charles Bradley Clark was born on a farm at Pewaukee, Wisconsin, March 26, 1850. He was educated in country schools and at the State Normal School at Whitewater. At sixteen he began to teach, thus paying his own way through the Normal School.

In October, 1871, he went to Chicago in search of employment, leaving his valise in the office of a friend while he hunted a job. That same night the memorable great fire of 1871 broke out, and his grip, containing everything he had in the world but the clothes on his back, was burned. Not dismayed, he returned home, and soon afterward went to Milwaukee as clerk in an office, and although the pay was less than his necessary expenses, he adhered to his position, only quitting to take a better job in a wholesale drug house. Confinement undermining his health he became a traveling salesman, and continued in this occupation throughout the remainder of his life. Driving summer and winter he encountered all the hardships of the country commercial traveler, but health was restored and he enjoyed the freedom of the life and the self-reliance and resourcefulness it required.

For nine years he worked faithfully for one firm, and then

embraced a better opportunity for himself with another corporation. He came to Minneapolis in the interest of the wholesale grocery establishment of Griggs, Cooper & Company of St. Paul and in the service of this firm made regular trips through North Dakota and Montana, though maintaining his home in Minneapolis. His last employer was the C. J. Van Houten Cocoa Company, for which he traveled seventeen years, making thirty-seven years of service on the road. He was said to be the oldest commercial sales-man in length of service in this part of the country. The life was exacting, its duties requiring continued fortitude and endurance, and he was obliged to visit many small towns by team, stage coach, or by any other available means of transportation. He had to face the rage of the elements, ford streams, live in primitive taverns, and put up with all kinds of privation. But he never lost interest in his work or cheerfulness of disposition. Whatever his hand found to do at any time he did with all his might.

He became connected with the United Commercial Travelers' Association, always taking an earnest and active part in its proceedings. While in North Dakota on one of his early trips he took up a homestead at Eldridge, near Jamestown, and also secured a timber claim.

A friend in Washington sent him new varieties of seed for his tenant to test. He introduced alfalfa into North Dakota, and he became an enthusiastic advocate of this valuable forage as a staple crop for North Dakota. His articles in the *Breeders' Gazette* and other publications, setting forth the food and crop value of this product, attracted wide attention to it and aided greatly in extending its use in the Northwest. So deeply did he impress the public mind on the subject that he was often referred to as the "Alfalfa King." He also proved by tests the value of several other forage crops and small fruits to North Dakota.

He was reared a Christian and throughout life was a consistent and sincere exemplar of that worthy character, holding membership for many years in Pilgrim Congregational church of Minneapolis. He joined the "Gileads," the traveling men's Christian organization and distributed Bibles under its auspices all over the Northwest, particularly in Northern Michigan. His evenings were devoted to visiting pastors in the interest of Christian work, and in the service of the Volunteers of America. He was an excellent singer and speaker, and frequently used his talents in these lines in churches and meetings of the Volunteers.

Mr. Clark died in the harness while attending a meeting of the State Horticultural Society held in the Minneapolis courthouse. He made an impassioned speech, seconding the nomination of one of the members for president of the society, dying immediately after resuming his seat.

June 12, 1887, Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Petter, who was born at Golden Valley, Hennepin County, a daughter of William and Catherine Petter, natives of Germany, who came to Minnesota in 1853. They lived two years in St. Paul, ten at Golden Valley, and the rest of their lives in Minneapolis. As a child Mrs. Clark gathered hazelnuts over the locality in which she now lives, at 1513 Bryant Avenue North. She and her husband were the parents of two children, who are both still with her. They are Harriet O. Clark, a graduate of the State University and a teacher of German in Sisseton, S. D. High School, and Clarence F. Clark, a clerk in the office of the Washburn-Crosby company.

#### VICTOR CORDELLA.

Victor Cordella, son of the Polish sculptor Marian Cordella chose another line for his creative ability than that of his father when he became an architect. His mother, Florence Cordella, was also gifted along artistic lines but it was their ambition that their son should be first of all well educated along academic lines before he took up any work calculated to develop his artistic ability. Victor was born at Krakow, in Austrian Poland on January 1, 1872. He was sent to the graded schools of Austria and received his preparatory education in the High School. After that he entered the Royal Art Academy of Krakow. After finishing there he became a student of technology under the direction of Professor Michael Kowalozuk at Lemberg.

When he came to America he came first to St. Paul and began his architectural training in the office of Cass Gilbert. This was eighteen years ago. After being associated with Mr. Gilbert for some time he won experience and ripened his art in the offices of a number of other architects among them, W. H. Dennis, W. B. Dummell and Charles R. Aldrich.

Mr. Cordella is at present of the architectural firm of Boehme and Cordella. This association began about ten years ago and has been very successful in building up a good business in the local field. He has a large business acquaintance and is of social and democratic tastes. He was married eleven years ago, September 15, 1902, to Miss Ruth Maser of Canton, Ohio.

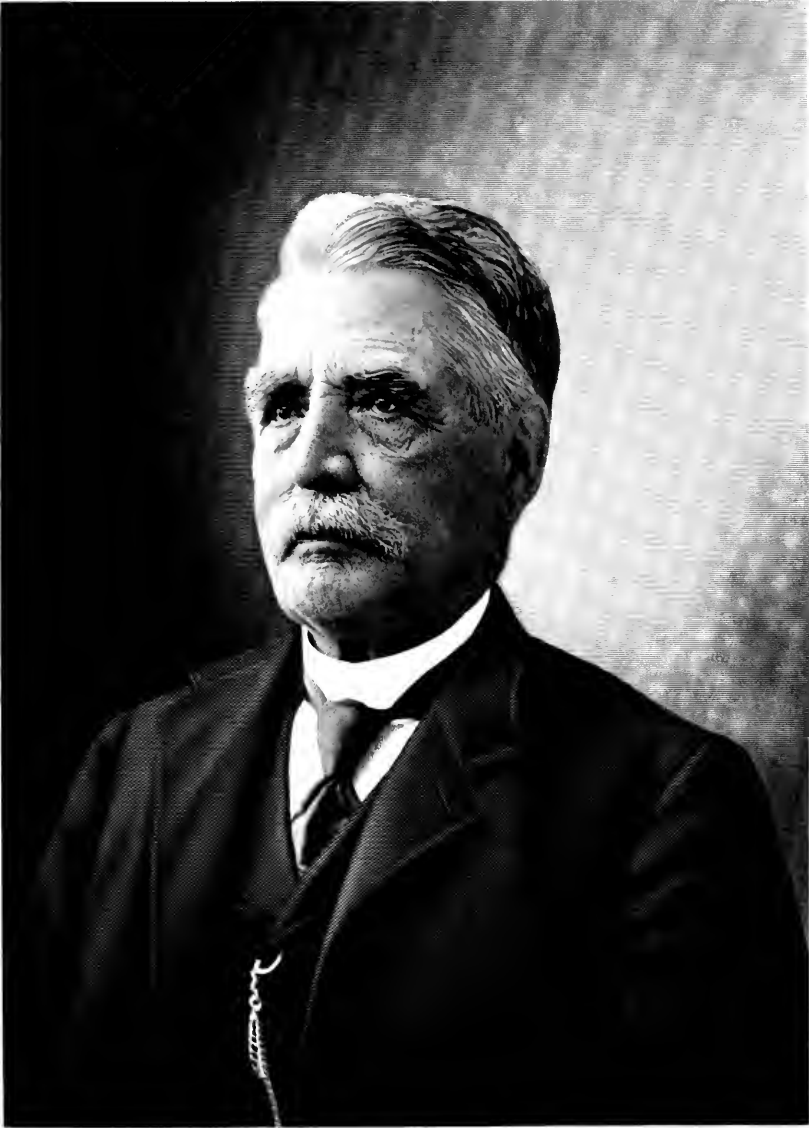
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#### CAPTAIN JOHN MARTIN.

Among the founders and makers of Minneapolis Captain John Martin must ever stand in heroic proportions, a type of the men of his day and locality, an embodiment of all their aspirations, capacities, natural traits and force of character. Yet his origin was humble and his early life uneventful. He sprang from the ranks of the plain and sturdy people of New England and passed his boyhood and early youth in obscurity and toil. But throughout his life he exemplified everywhere and in every situation the sterling virtues of his class, its resourcefulness in conception and action, its strong self-reliance, and the unyielding fiber of its manhood.

Captain John Martin was born at Peacham, Caledonia county, Vermont, on August 18, 1820. His parents were Eliphalet and Martha (Hoit) or (Hoyt) Martin, descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers of Massachusetts, whose early lives were passed in Woodbury, Connecticut, whence they moved to Vermont not long after their marriage. They were farmers and well-to-do for their day and locality, and John was one of eight children. His early life differed little from that of the sons of other New England farmers, who wrung a scanty living from their rugged and not overproductive land. He attended the district school in the winter months and worked on the farm in the summer, performing his tasks faithfully and with all the skill he could command, and true to his duty in every respect.

But he had that within him that gave him intimations of the great world beyond his limited horizon and filled him with longings to see it and be a part of it. He felt that he had faculties and capabilities for which he found no scope at home, and at the age of nineteen determined to find a field for their



*John Martin*





employment. At that age he accepted a position as fireman on one of the boats plying the Connecticut river, then the leading avenue or highway of internal commerce in that part of the country, having first bought the rest of his time as a minor of his father.

After five years of good and faithful service on the steamboat on which he began the battle of life for himself, during which he rose to the position of captain, his boat was sold South and he was engaged to go with her. During the next five years he served as captain of the Wayne and the Johnson and navigated the Neuse river in North Carolina, conveying tar, turpentine and resin down to the sea and carrying back cargoes of varied merchandise. His wages were small, but he was frugal and saved them. He was also wise and invested his savings in farm lands among his native hills, which he looked upon as his permanent home.

At the end of the period mentioned he returned to Peacham and was married. Just then California broke the silence of the Far West with the inspiring melody of her golden music, and the captain's love of adventure and laudable ambition for a more rapid advance in his fortunes, led him to leave his young bride and join the hosts of argonauts that was hastening to the newly discovered gold fields. He made the trip by the Isthmus route, and passed a year in the new eldorado, owning and working a placer mine on the American river, cleaning up a goodly sum of the precious metal and then selling his mine and returning to his Vermont home with his accumulations, intending to remain there.

But the place had lost its charms for him. Its rocks and hills no longer held him with their one-time fascination. After his thrilling life of years on the deck and in the mining camp, every hour of which was replete with stir and excitement, existence in the remote and quiet hills of Vermont was intolerable to him, and his restless energy rebelled against it. He endured it with what patience he could for two years, then broke away from it in an exploration of what was then to all the Atlantic slope the far away West.

In this excursion Martin's eye at once took in the possibilities of the lumber business in this region. He at once returned to Vermont and sold all his possessions in that state. Then, in 1855, he moved to the village of St. Anthony, in which and Minneapolis, as the town became by its later baptism, he passed the remainder of his active and serviceable life, growing in business activity and popular favor with the growth of the community, and contributing in many ways to its advancement and improvement.

As soon as he was established in his new home he entered in full measure into the enthusiasm of the community, and gave every form of its progress the impulse of his hand. On January 23, 1855, soon after he located in the village, a banquet was served at the St. Charles hotel to celebrate the completion of the suspension bridge over the Mississippi. The street parade, a part of the celebration, was a mile in length, according to Colonel Stevens, who took part in it, and was led by Dr. J. H. Murphy as marshal and Captain Martin as standard bearer, so soon and so earnestly did he enter into the spirit of the place. There was music and there were cannon in the parade, and the line of march was through the towns on both sides of the river.

Before the end of the same year the residents of these two

towns organized a steamboat company for the navigation of the lower river, and raised a capital stock of \$30,000. Captain Martin took great interest in the enterprise, subscribed to a considerable block of the stock, and later became the captain of the Falls City, one of the company's boats, on which he made trips periodically to the lower Mississippi river points.

But this industry did not occupy him wholly. Soon after his advent in the region he engaged in logging in the pines, and from then until his death fifty years later he was connected in many ways with the lumber trade. He built and operated sawmills and opened lumber yards, and incorporated his lumber business under the name of the John Martin Lumber company. He had yards in Minneapolis and St. Paul and a sawmill at Mission creek on the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, and his tireless energy kept them all busy.

In addition, he took a hand in flour milling, and in a short time became a proprietor of the Northwestern Flour Mills in Minneapolis and later of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling company in the same city. This company, under his management, operated five mills with a daily capacity of 2,500 barrels, and became, next to the Pillsbury-Washburn company, the largest manufacturer of flour in the world.

He was a director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis from its organization in 1864, and its president from 1894 to his death, and held the same relation to the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad from its completion to its incorporation with the Rock Island system. He contributed liberally of his capital and business sagacity to the success of these institutions, and did the same for the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railroad, of which he was a director and the vice president, as he was of the Minneapolis & Pacific Railway, which opened a new and shorter route to the Atlantic seaboard and made the milling business of his home city independent of hostile railroad combinations.

Captain Martin was one of eight children, five sons and three daughters, born to his parents, all of whom are now deceased. The parents died in Vermont, and the captain passed away in Minneapolis on May 5, 1905, lacking but three months and fourteen days of being eighty-five years old. He was married in 1849, to Miss Jane B. Gillilan, like himself, a native of Peacham, Vermont, the daughter of Robert and Janet (Bachop) Gillilan of that city. One child was born of the union, the late Mrs. Joan M. Brown, who died in Minneapolis on January 23, 1901. The mother's life ended in 1886.

Captain Martin was a member of the First Congregational church for many years, and also a Freemason from his early manhood. He was liberal in his benefactions to the needy and charitable institutions of all kinds. As a memorial tribute to the worth of his daughter and his strong affection for her, he contributed the sum of \$40,000 to the Children's Home Society. In politics he was an unwavering Republican, believing firmly in the principles of his party as the promise and fulfillment of the highest and most enduring good to the country. But he never sought or desired any of the honors or emoluments usually held out as the reward for political service. He rendered the service with loyalty, zeal and efficiency, but it was principle and strong conviction that impelled him, and no personal interest was involved in his work in this particular.

Captain Martin was a man of great force of character, strong mental endowment and the strictest uprightness in all the relations of life. He has passed into the history of his com-

ministry as a type of the most elevated and serviceable citizenship.

#### GILMAN CONNOR.

One of the men who figured prominently in the founding of Minneapolis' chief industry was the late Gilman Connor, whose trade of millwright was of the greatest importance. He also figures in Minnesota history for another reason—he was one of the founders of the village of Merrimac, which, later renamed, became famous as the home of the "Sage of Nininger"—Ignatius Donnelly, statesman, orator and author.

Mr. Connor was born in Farmington, Maine, March 21, 1810, and died in January, 1883. He learned his trade of millwright, and built large mills in Maine and New Hampshire, including a big plant at Berlin Falls, as well as mills in other important places. So that, when he came to St. Anthony in 1857, he came as an expert millwright, well grounded in his trade and a valuable man for the pioneers who were beginning to develop the industry by the Falls. That he was more than an ordinary factor in this development is recalled by the fact that twice he sought to break away from the trade and become a farmer, but circumstances held him to the trade and to St. Anthony. He was regarded as an expert on all milling questions, especially in the problem of calculating the speed of grain elevation.

John DeLaitte once consulted him relative to a troublesome elevator. In a few moments he had reckoned the proper speed, the suggested change producing the desired effect. Mr. DeLaitte insisted on paying him twenty dollars for his service. He had a fine mathematical mind, and became one of the active constructors of the waterpower at the falls.

In early life Mr. Connor married Nancy R. Young, of Orono, Maine, and who was born in Sebec, Maine. She came with him to St. Anthony, they then buying the present Connor home on University avenue southeast, their primary purpose being to have their children near a good school. Mr. Connor had hoped to go to farming, but his wife preferred the advantages and social intercourse of village life with convenience to the excellent school which was one of the first thoughts of the New Englanders who had founded St. Anthony.

Mr. Connor's early dreams of life in the new West found realization for a time in his participation in the founding of the village of Merrimac, on the Mississippi river below St. Paul. This enterprise was a partnership affair, in which William and John Eastman were also interested. Their plans did not bear fruit, for the hard times of 1857 followed by the Civil war produced an insurmountable handicap. The village was revived later, as Nininger, but never amounted to more than a hamlet. Later Mr. Connor took up a homestead in Big Stone County, but St. Anthony still held him, and remained his home. He owned half a block of the choicest part of old St. Anthony, and until the railroad passed through the property it was a beautiful place, fronting the University campus.

Only two years after the Connors came to the young city by the Falls, Mrs. Connor died, at the age of forty-six. She left, with her husband, seven daughters and one son. Three of these daughters are now living. Anna M. is the widow of George Smith, and of whom mention is made elsewhere.

Addie is the widow of J. A. Chesley of Anoka. Miss Augusta Connor remained with her father, and still lives in the old home at 1413 University avenue. She was a worker in the W. C. T. U. under the late Frances Willard, devoting fourteen years to organization work in Minnesota. She knew Miss Willard personally and was one of her valued friends and aides. She was also a close friend of Mrs. Hobart of Red Wing, long one of the leaders of W. C. T. U. work in the Northwest. Miss Connor is recognized as one of the pioneer woman Suffragists of Minnesota, and the first to start the work in state university. She was educated in the academy at Bethel, Maine, and early engaged in teaching. Besides her activity in the cause of women, Miss Connor has lived a life of devotion to her family, and is known as a womanly woman whose advocacy adds strength to any cause.

Another daughter, Florence, died unmarried, whose circle of friends was an exceptionally notable one. Still another, Marietta, was in the Hennepin County register of deeds office for fourteen years. She married E. L. Spencer and died some years ago. Helen Connor married C. C. Cogswell. She became a teacher at St. Louis, Missouri, but passed her closing years in the old home. The eldest daughter married in Maine, and never was a resident of Minneapolis. Charles died when he was about thirty years old, leaving a daughter, Alma, now a teacher in Oakland, Cal.

Thus Gilman Connor gave not only his best years as a factor in the upbuilding of the city's chief industry, but also left a heritage of good through the achievements of his children, all of whom were useful members of society.

#### HON. CHARLES H. CLARKE.

The late Charles H. Clarke, of Richfield township, was born at Bath, Steuben County, New York, June 19, 1835, being reared principally in the city of Corning, and came to Minneapolis in 1856 with his parents, Charles and Prudence (Tucker) Clark, who spelled the name without the final "e." The father was born in Bath in 1813, and was there married in his twenty-first year. Prudence Clark was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, removing to the State of New York while young.

Charles Clark was a carpenter and builder in his native State for fully a quarter of a century before coming West. He continued in the same line of endeavor, enlarging his operations by becoming a contractor of large jobs and under taking the erection of important public and private structures. His first job of consequence in Minnesota was building the first Hennepin County court house, for which the contract price was more than \$36,000, and which served the county for two generations.

Another early contract was for the erection of a dwelling for the elder Dr. Ames, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Fourth street. This was then one of the most pretentious dwelling houses in the town, and was usually spoken of as a mansion. It is still standing, and, although dwarfed and outclassed by many subsequent structures, it still shows that it was erected with great care and a view to stateliness, comfort, and completeness.

In the fall of 1856 Mr. Clark furnished some rooms in the uncompleted court house and lived in them for a year. His next residence was on a lot which is now occupied by the

Knights of Labor building, opposite the Dr. Ames residence, he having secured the lot as part payment on the Ames house. He lived there until the Knights of Labor took over the property, some ten or twelve years in all. He and his wife were charter members of the Plymouth Congregational Church, and he built the first church edifice for the congregation at the corner of Nicolet avenue and Fourth street. He continued his membership in that church through life, and was regular in his attendance at its services. He was the first superintendent of its Sunday school, serving in that capacity for a number of years. He was also alderman from his ward for some time. During the last ten years of his life he was partially paralyzed and took no active part in business or public affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark were the parents of three children, Charles H., Joseph H., and Emeline S. Joseph H. Clarke, during his residence in Minneapolis, previous to 1890, was engaged in the feed business as a member of the firm of Clarke & Linton. Since then his home has been in Santa Monica, California. Emeline S. Clarke was married in 1859 to Charles M. Cushman, who was engaged in the book trade until his death in 1906.

Charles Clark died in June, 1892, surviving his wife some ten or twelve years. Hon. Charles H. Clarke was associated for some years with his brother-in-law, Charles Cushman, in the book and stationery trade. Later in life he served eight years in the House of Representatives, and was also deputy collector of internal revenue for eighteen years under William Bickel. He became close in friendship and business relations with Colonel W. S. ("Bill") King, who chose him as secretary of the Minneapolis Fair, conducted by him for some years. Previously—first in 1863 and again from 1866 for five years, closing in 1871—he was Secretary of the State Agricultural Society. He was also a member of the Executive Board of the Society for several terms and superintendent of the State Fair on numerous occasions. He was greatly interested in the Society and served it as Secretary for five years without salary.

He was school officer for many years and ever active in work for the good of the schools. He visited them frequently, often talking to the pupils, and would sometimes teach a class. Every Christmas for years he would have a Christmas tree for them and distribute presents to some sixty boys and girls. His last real activity in life was shown in making an address to one of the schools in the city.

In politics he was a Republican and ever an aggressive partisan. He died November 21, 1885. In 1856 he was united in marriage with Miss Adelaide H. Hoag, the only child of Charles and Ann (Emmons) Hoag, who came to St. Anthony in 1852. Their former home was in Philadelphia, where he was principal of a leading school. The Hoag home was at first on the site of the present Church of the Immaculate Conception in St. Anthony, where he had secured 160 acres by preemption. It was a mansion for that time, and its white marble mantels were brought from Philadelphia at great cost and labor. Mr. Hoag became security for large amounts for an old friend, who failed to protect his surety in an emergency, and Mr. Hoag's property was largely swept away. He then secured a fine tract of land bordering on Diamond Lake, five miles south of Bridge Square, and erected a comfortable home overlooking the lakes. In addition to serving as County School Superintendent and in other similar capacities and positions, he devoted himself mainly to his home and planted

the fine rows of elms that now adorn the grounds. To induce his daughter to live near him, he deeded to her nearly 100 acres of fine land and here the Clarke children were reared. As stated elsewhere in this history, Mr. Hoag is the man to whom is accorded the distinction of giving Minneapolis its poetical and suggestive name. He lived in the city from 1852 to his death, which occurred Feb. 1, 1888. His widow died Oct. 8, 1872.

Mrs. Charles Clarke was reared a Quaker, and adhered to the faith of her parents, although she never affiliated with the Society of Friends. She and her husband were the parents of six children who are living. They are Frederick H., a resident of Richfield township; William A., of Idaho; Gertrude, wife of Howard S. Clark, of Minneapolis; Antoinette, wife of Samuel J. Nicholson; Adelaide H., who is living on a part of the old family homestead, and Joseph H., a merchant at Bloomington, and who also resides on the old homestead.

#### FRANK H. CASTNER.

Frank H. Castner, attorney-at-law, was born in Bureau County, Illinois, June 12, 1862, the son of Stewart M. and Mary (Hildebrandt) Castner. Two brothers and his father were Union soldiers during the Civil war, the father serving on the border in Missouri and the brothers were with Sherman, all remaining in the service to the end of the war. Early in the seventies Fred, the younger of the brothers, located at Waseca, Minnesota, where he resided for a number of years.

Frank H. Castner, his mother dying when he was ten years old, was taken to Iowa City, Iowa, by his brother-in-law, John T. Marvin, a highly educated man and well known teacher for many years. Mr. Marvin came to Minneapolis in 1879 to become a professor in Minneapolis Academy, now Minnesota College, in which he was one of the principal instructors for two years. He afterward was manager of a mill at Appleton, Minnesota, finally entering the ministry of the Congregational church.

Mr. Castner obtained a common school education in Iowa, and came with his brother-in-law to Minneapolis, working in sawmills in the summer and at carpenter work in the fall and spring. During the winter months he attended the Minneapolis Academy, and became a teacher in the St. Croix Academy at Afton, where his brother-in-law was principal. He taught two years at Lake Johanna, just east of Minneapolis, in Ramsey county. He bought land in Mound View township of Henry Weeber, who still lives there, and engaged in farming on a small scale, finally selling the land at the establishment of the New Brighton stock yards.

When he quit teaching Mr. Castner resumed work in the sawmills, attending the scientific department of the State University in the winter for two years. Only the main building and the chemical building were then erected at the University; but it was even then a vigorous and influential institution. After working in the mills and at the carpenter trade for eight or nine years he was graduated from the law department of the University in June, 1893, having covered in less than two years the full three years' course. In the meantime he had passed more than a year in New Mexico working at his trade and in a store earning the money with which to pay his last tuition, and completed the course with a residue of \$10 in the bank.

He was admitted to the bar in 1893, and at once began the practice, soon getting business in the line of collections for Edwin Cooley, an old merchant, and whose influence brought him other clients. His first suit was a case for Mr. Cooley, which became locally renowned because of the principle which it established, which was that a prior chattel mortgagee cannot dispose of mortgaged property without accounting in full to a second mortgagee. Judgment was against him in the District Court, but was reversed in the Supreme Court. He has had a fine general practice, and has taken many cases to the Supreme Court, where his contentions have generally been sustained. He was also instrumental in having the case through which the street car company's franchise was limited to 1923, instead of being terminated in 1937, carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, which reversed Judge Lochron's decision in the U. S. Circuit Court.

Mr. Castner became interested in Northeast Minneapolis several years ago, erecting a number of residences in that section. From 1905 to 1909 he served in the council, and was instrumental in having the old and unattractive Maple Hill cemetery converted into the present Maple Hill park, and "Long John's Pond," an eyesore to the community, made over into Jackson Square park. He is acknowledged to have been the father of the principle involved in the ordinance restricting the gas company to a reasonable income on its investment. He always took the position that public service corporations should be subject to public control and limited in their charges to a reasonable return on the physical value of their property used in the public service. The Supreme Court of the United States had held that a railroad was liable for bridges, viaducts or their safety devices where it crossed a public highway already traveled. In the celebrated Twenty-ninth Avenue Northeast case the ground was taken by Mr. Castner that it made no difference which was built first, that the railroad was liable, and the case being carried to the Supreme Court of the United States that principle became established, the Supreme Court of Minnesota being affirmed.

Fraternally, Mr. Castner belongs to the Masonic order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Foresters, the Woodmen, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the Order of Odd Fellows he has passed the chairs, has been Grand Master for Minnesota, and is at present the Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment and representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is a Methodist in religious faith, and a member of the St. Anthony Commercial club. He was married in April, 1882, to Miss Minnie E. Van Valkenberg, a native of Anoka. They have five children: Melvin L., a contractor and builder; Florence E., the wife of John H. Stater, of Minneapolis; Mary L., a student at the St. Cloud Normal School; Thoron S., in the State University, class of 1914, and Leah, also a St. Cloud Normal School student.

#### WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE McNAIR.

When William W. McNair came to old Saint Anthony in 1857 to make his home, he found twin villages whose men and women leaders seem almost to have been endowed with the gift of prophecy. It was in the formative period of the city that was to be, and though Nature had furnished the reason for being, it was a time that called for indomitable purpose, that "seeing eye" which must be the attributes of builders

for the future. But these were qualities never lacking among the men and women of Saint Anthony and Minneapolis. They were men and women of high intellectual standards; they were pioneers with more than the ordinary pioneer's stamina, for they had come out of the cultured, educated homes of the East not merely to settle but to develop in keeping with its promise the rich and potent West. Among them were such men as John B. Gillilan, S. H. Chute, William Lochren, C. H. Pettit, Eugene M. Wilson, the Siddles, the Harrisons, Charles M. Loring, W. D. Washburn, W. W. Eastman, C. E. Vanderburgh, George A. Brackett, W. S. King, and a score or more of others—a company imbued with public spirit and strong purpose characteristic of city-builders which they became.

It was by these men that the financial and manufacturing as well as the commercial foundations of the city were laid; and it was by them, too, that beginnings were made in the finer things of life, which are not measured by material standards. It was a community of intelligent progressiveness, and Mr. McNair, coming to the city to begin the practice of his profession of the law, speedily demonstrated his right to fellowship by taking his place among its leaders. All were men who comprehended the city's future, and gave of their best selves to realize it. None was more active, none more eager to co-operate, than Mr. McNair—and it was that spirit of co-operation that while it made a city, likewise made men.

William Woodbridge McNair was born in Groveland, Livingston county, New York, on January 4, 1836. His father, William W. McNair, was of Scotch-Irish descent; his mother, Sarah Pierrepont, was of that Pierrepont family whose members, counting their descent from the time of William the Conqueror, numbered among themselves a founder of Yale and not a few deeds that stood out in high relief on the tablets of American history. Mr. McNair's youth was passed in the environments of culture and education which marked society in Genesee and Canandaigua. There it was natural that he should develop the taste of a student, the attributes of a leader. It was the "seeing eye" that penetrated the opportunities which the West held, and it was the intellectual tendency that spurred him to take up at the age of 19 years, not in the East but in the West, the study of law in the office of Judge J. P. Doolittle, of Racine, Wisconsin. That was in 1855, and two years later he came to old Saint Anthony—then young Saint Anthony, by the falls—to gain admission to the bar and begin practice.

The bar of the young villages on opposite banks of the Mississippi was even then a body of brilliant men. Indeed, it is doubtful if, in the years that have passed since the founding of the city there have since been so remarkable a body in the bar of the community as in the first fifteen years. In the period preceding 1865 there came to Minneapolis, as contemporaries and colleagues of Mr. McNair, such men as Cornell, Atwater, Washburn, Stewart, Wilson, Vanderburgh, Lochren, and E. S. Jones, and they figured among the foremost factors in every movement in the community. Because it was a pioneer community, the contact of its citizens was perhaps more intimate, but regardless of this phase of life it is certain that the mental attainments of the members of the bar shone with a brilliance which must endure in the history of the city and indeed of the state. Among these men none was more prominent than William W. McNair. Perhaps the most notable fact, however, in connection with this body of men is the part they played in the industrial and commercial as well as the civic advancement of the city. They were





lawyers, and men of large affairs, and for the most part laid the foundations for the great business enterprises of today. Their names loom large in milling, financial institutions, transportation, and what has since become the wholesale and manufacturing business of the West.

Less than four years after Mr. McNair arrived in St. Anthony, he formed a partnership with the late Eugene M. Wilson, under the firm name of Wilson and McNair, which continued until Mr. Wilson's election to Congress in 1868. Then Mr. McNair and William Lochren became associated, and later J. B. Gillilan joined the firm, which was for many years recognized as the leading law firm of the city. The association continued in force until 1881, when William Lochren was appointed to the district bench. For three years Messrs. McNair and Gillilan were partners, and then Mr. Gillilan was elected to Congress and Mr. McNair retired from active practice on account of failing health. His active career in the law was thus marked by a noteworthy attitude. Political considerations entered into his various partnerships, all his partners becoming at one time or another members of the bench or of Congress. Yet Mr. McNair held aloof from public office except as he yielded to the importunings of friends and accepted a place in the public service at home out of a sense of duty to the community. He was mayor of St. Anthony for the last two years of that village's separate identity, in 1869 to 1872. For four years prior to 1863 he was county attorney. In 1868 he was one of the school directors of St. Anthony. Only once, and then reluctantly, he was on a ticket as nominee for higher office than those just named. In 1876 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress, and his hold upon the regard of the community is shown by the fact that, in a Republican electorate, his vote greatly reduced the Republican majority in the district. A large number of friends urged him in 1883 to accept the tender of the Democratic nomination for governor, but he firmly declined.

All these years Mr. McNair was connected with most of the important litigation of the times. In addition he had become interested in some of the successful enterprises of the city. He figured as one of the stockholders in the first street railway company, organized to construct traction lines, especially a line connecting the flour mills with the lower levee. This latter project was abandoned, and only a few of the original incorporators remained in the company. In the establishment of the Minneapolis Gas Light company Mr. McNair was likewise one of the original incorporators. And when the Minneapolis and St. Louis railway company was formed to construct a railroad to connect Minneapolis and the wheatfields of the Northwest with the country to the south, Mr. McNair was one of the original incorporators and directors. He was also heavily interested in railroad contracting and in lumbering. And as he was identified with some of the largest business enterprises, so it was natural that he should be listed among the leading bankers. He was connected with one of the oldest banking institutions in the city, the Security of Minnesota, which had been organized out of the old State Bank of Minnesota in 1868, and his name is on the rolls of directors of the Security National Bank, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the Northwest.

In addition to these interests, Mr. McNair was also one of the men who early appreciated the future of the city in the way of real estate, and became one of the heaviest holders of city properties.

As Mr. McNair's career in Minneapolis was characterized by

leadership in professional and business life, in a manner typical of earlier times, rather than of the present, so too he was among the foremost of the citizens in a social way. He was married August 21, 1862, to Miss Louise Wilson, a sister of his law partner at that time, Eugene M. Wilson, and a daughter of Edgar C. Wilson, a prominent resident of Virginia. To the McNairs two daughters were born, one of whom, Agnes O., is now the wife of Louis K. Hull, and the other Louise P., now the wife of Francis M. Henry, a well known engineer. The home of the McNairs for many years was in a beautiful residence which Mr. McNair built on Linden avenue, facing Hawthorn park, and which was long one of the show places of the city. It was the scene of social affairs, and was one of the chief centers of the brilliant society events of the day.

Mr. McNair died on September 15, 1885. Yet so prominent was he in the public life of the city that his name remains one of the most frequently mentioned in reference to the strength and stability of Minneapolis institutions.

#### FRANK HENRY CARLETON.

There is in Minneapolis a fast narrowing circle of prominent citizens to whom the expression "the good old days" has a magic significance. Among them is the jurist, journalist, scholar and citizen, Frank Henry Carleton. Mention "the good old days" to any one of this luminous circle and you will call up the time of real friendships, real comradeship, of struggle, and of youthful ambition. This youthful ambition has carried many of these men a long way, but no one of them to the outward observer, has more definitely "arrived" than the young man who came west forty years ago to cast his lot with the pioneers.

When Mr. Carleton turned his eyes westward the great city on the Mississippi was a vision which only the most optimistic eyes could behold. He came with the idea of growth and advancement; he stayed to achieve all that his ambition craved, and by doing so helped to build for the betterment of city and state.

Minneapolis has been good to Mr. Carleton, but he has always given as much as he has received, for few young men bring to a new country such abundant equipment for success as did this young man from Newport, N. H.

Perhaps it is not exact justice to give a man credit for his ancestry, but it is interesting to know that Mr. Carleton traces his line back to some of the best blood in England. On his father's side he is descended from Sir Guy Carleton, while from his mother there comes to him the loyal blood of that splendid old Englishman, Joseph French, who as a settler and leading citizen of Salisbury, Mass., was a staunch American a generation before the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Carleton's father, Henry Guy Carleton, was president of a bank in Newport for many years, and for forty years was one of the leading democratic editors of New Hampshire. He was a man of wide acquaintance and influence, a member of the State Legislature and was the personal friend of such men as John P. Hale, Franklin Pierce and William Butterfield. It is easy to see why the son of so able an editor should have felt the lure of newspaperdom when he came to Minneapolis after graduation at Dartmouth College. He prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden,

N. H., graduating in 1868 and completed his college course at Dartmouth in 1872.

Just at this period of his career he first showed his literary ability, for he took the first prize for English composition and wrote the class ode in his senior year in college. Like many other of the young men of New England he partly earned his way through college by teaching, and had a varied experience in different parts of the country. This work took him in 1870 into Mississippi during the "reconstruction" and "carpet-bag" days, where he was principal of an academy for white pupils, and where he had great success in his work.

That the fascination of the newspaper held him even from boyhood is shown from the fact that as soon as he graduated from Dartmouth he became city editor of the Manchester (N. H.) Daily Union and continued in that work for some time prior to his coming to Minneapolis. In this first experience he showed the ability which has characterized his literary career throughout, and called from his associates prophecies of achievement which have been abundantly fulfilled.

Mr. Carleton's first newspaper experience in the west was with George K. Shaw who was then editor of the Minneapolis News. Later he was associated with Mr. Joseph A. Wheelock as city editor of the St. Paul Daily Press, with "Mart" Williams as a colleague, and "Alec" Johnson of the Pioneer as a rival. This editorial work continued successfully for over a year, during which time he developed remarkably in his knowledge of human nature and in literary taste. The stamp of this newspaper experience has shown in Mr. Carleton's later life for he is noted for the excellence of his literary judgment among his friends. Newspaper men, with whom he has a wide acquaintance, like to consult him on matters pertaining to the early history of Minnesota. The "newspaper instinct" has never deserted him, and when "short of copy" many a newspaper correspondent has made him "give down" data for an interesting "write up." He is as alert today as when he and Frank A. Carle of the Tribune were associated.

The real ambition of his life was to become a lawyer, and he entered the law office of Cushman K. Davis and C. D. O'Brien at St. Paul, and commenced his studies in that direction. After five years of close application to his legal work, during which time he was clerk of the Municipal Court at St. Paul, his health failed and, with his cousin, Charles A. Pillsbury, the flour miller, he took an extended trip to Europe, returning fully recovered. Upon his return from Europe he became the confidential and private secretary to Gov. John S. Pillsbury. In this connection he rendered most valuable services in the preparation of papers and documents relating to the adjustment of the repudiated Minnesota Territorial railroad bonds. Even now he did not give up entirely his newspaper work, for he acted as Minnesota correspondent for the New York Times and the Chicago Inter-Ocean for several years.

In 1882 Mr. Carleton formed a law partnership with Judge Henry G. Hicks and Capt. Judson N. Cross. Cross, Hicks & Carleton was the firm name until Norton M. Cross, Capt. Cross' son, was taken into the firm. In 1883 Mr. Carleton was made assistant city attorney, and served until 1887. This was a period of importance in the history of the city, as it brought into active operation the new principle of the "patrol limit" in the regulation of the liquor traffic. Mr. Carleton had charge of all this litigation, succeeded in establishing in all the courts of this state the validity and legality of the "patrol limit" principle. Mr. Carleton's practice and that of his firm has always been one to call out a high order

of judgment and ability, and is far reaching and varied. Real estate, probate law, corporations and financial adjustments are the branches of the profession which brought the firm into the most prominence. Since the death of Capt. Cross and Judge Hicks, Mr. Carleton's partners have been his sons, Henry Guy Carleton and George A. Carleton.

Republicanism and all that it stands for is Mr. Carleton's politics, but he has never taken an active part in party scrambles. Scientific research, reading and literary pursuits have always taken precedent over political studies or aspirations. He has always been a collector of books and has a large private library in his city and country homes. He is now and for many years has been a member of the Library Board of the city of Minneapolis, and is the Chairman of the General Committee of the Library Board.

The name of Frank H. Carleton is prominent in the history of the Park Avenue Congregational Church, of which he is a member, and in which he has always been a deacon or a trustee. He was for many years one of the directors of the Minnesota Home Missionary Society. For many years Mr. Carleton has taken an active part in Masonry. He is a Knight Templar, the 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, and has been the treasurer of the Minnesota Masonic Home since its incorporation.

Frank Henry Carleton was born in Newport, N. H., October 8, 1849, and Ellen Jones, daughter of the late Judge Edwin S. Jones, and a sister of ex-Mayor David P. Jones, of Minneapolis, became his wife in 1881. They have six children: Edwin Jones, Henry Guy, George Alfred Pillsbury (Charles Pillsbury, who died in infancy), Frank H., Jr., Fred Pillsbury and Margaret S. Carleton.

It is in the cultivation of flowers and in fly fishing that he finds the greatest recreation. His love of nature is back of both of these inclinations. Flowers bring the beauties of nature into his own garden, and angling takes him into the picturesque northern fishing ground. At River Falls, Wisconsin, in the beautiful valley of the Kinnickinnic, where trout abound, he has a large farm, where fruits and flowers are cultivated in abundance, and blooded stock is raised. His favorite cattle are Holstein-Friesians, which he breeds. He is a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. He is also a breeder of Berkshire swine. He knows a good horse and owns some, but he can't drive.

With the true American blood flowing in his veins, with the best of New England's ideals and traditions as the basis of his character development, and with the hustle and struggle of the then new west to develop that character, Frank Henry Carleton has been an example and an inspiration to hundreds of the younger men of Minneapolis, a generous, whole-souled and loyal citizen and stands today as a living monument of the best that New England and Minnesota can produce.

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#### GEORGE WASHINGTON CROCKER.

Sagacity, perseverance and ability, together with the determination to do what was really best, and not just what he wanted to think was best, brought about the conspicuous success in the life of George Washington Crocker. Left on his own resources in early youth, he forged his way onward and upward. The biography of this Nestor of the millers would be the veritable history of the flour industry in Min-





*Geo. W. Crocker.*



neapolis. He was one of the first men to engage in the milling business here and he passed through all the stages, from practical working miller to proprietor. For nearly fifty years Mr. Crocker was continuously in the milling business in this City, commencing with the first grist mill that ever turned a wheel in the State, and managing the first mill of any kind on the west bank of the river.

Mr. Crocker was born in the State of Maine, in the Town of Hermon, Penobscot County, in 1832. He was the son of Asa and Matilda Crocker. His father kept a small inn on the road to Bangor and had a farm as well. His mother was in poor health, so when the boy was only seven years old he went to live with a neighbor's family. He stayed here for ten years, his mother dying soon after he left home and shortly afterwards he lost his father. He had to work his way, even from his seventh year, and only went to school when there was nothing particular for him to do on the farm. In this way he acquired a fairly good education, for he was ambitious and made every moment of his school time count. When he was but seventeen years old he went out into the world to earn his way by his own exertions, in theory as well as in fact. He went to Providence, Rhode Island, and found employment in the Butler Hospital there. In the summer of 1852, when he was but twenty years of age, he started out with his brother to go to the gold fields of California. The route taken was the only practical one at the time, across the Isthmus of Panama, they crossing the Isthmus on foot. He did some placer mining there with very satisfactory returns and soon went into the mercantile business for himself. This was in Merced, California. He was successful and soon returned to New York, via the Isthmus route, with a comfortable accumulation of money for so young a man. From there he and his brother came directly to Minneapolis in 1855, and it was with the money brought from California that he bought an interest in the City Mill.

This was the old government mill at the west end of the falls which had been built by the garrison at Fort Snelling in 1822 and used for sawing lumber and later for grinding grain. This had fallen into disuse and was in a forlorn and dilapidated condition. Thomas H. Perkins, from western New York, arrived in Minneapolis in 1854 and secured the property and fitted it up as a grist mill. He took in Smith Ferrand, as partner, and soon after Mr. Crocker purchased the latter's interest. This was the beginning of Mr. Crocker's milling career at St. Anthony Falls. Toll was taken for the service of the mill and everything was arranged on the most primitive plan. When it is said that Mr. Crocker was a practical miller it means that he put on the dusty garments of the trade and did everything that there was to do about the mill. He was not a miller when he went in with Mr. Perkins. But time soon made him so, for he worked to master all that there was to learn. What he did in the early days, with the poor equipment, he did throughout his experience. He worked through all the years, of new methods and improved equipment, to know all the details of everything pertaining to the business, whether mechanical or otherwise. What he did not know about milling, no one knew. In 1865 he sold the City Mill and built a stone mill on the Mill Company Canal with a capacity of 300 barrels a day. In this he was associated with a Mr. Rowlandson. It was known as the "Arctic Mill." Mr. Crocker sold his interest in this in 1870 and bought an interest in the "Minneapolis Mill." This mill was destroyed by fire twice while Mr. Crocker owned it and each time it

was rebuilt, its capacity was increased, and its equipment was improved. The flour from this Mill was branded "CROCKETT'S BEST" and was known all over the country. It has been on the market continuously ever since. Besides the milling concerns before mentioned Mr. Crocker was identified with many of the big firms of the City, as manager and senior partner; among them being Perkins, Crocker & Tomlinson; Crocker, Tomlinson & Company; Gardner, Pillsbury & Crocker; Pillsbury, Crocker & Fisk; and Crocker, Fisk & Company. In 1893 the "Minneapolis Mill" was leased and finally sold to the Washburn-Crosby Company.

Mr. Crocker was married to Sarah Perkins Moore on Christmas Day in 1862. There were two children born to them, William G. and George Albert. The latter died in 1902 and Mrs. Crocker in 1908. William G. Crocker was associated with his father in the milling business and for the past twenty years has been with the Washburn-Crosby Company, now being a director.

George W. Crocker was in every sense a self-made man. He was always widely respected for his uprightness of purpose, his honesty and reliability. He knew the milling business as one knows his A. B. Cs, and was always a ready and wise counselor to younger men in all lines, but especially in the milling industry.

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#### ELBERT L. CARPENTER.

Mr. Carpenter is a native of Rochelle, Illinois, where he was born on March 6, 1862, and is the son of Judson E. and Olivia (Detwiler) Carpenter, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Maryland. The father was a lumberman first in Iowa and later in Minneapolis, where he located in 1904. He now resides in Pasadena, California. Samuel J. Carpenter, the grandfather of Elbert L., was born and reared in Rhode Island, and for a number of years after reaching man's estate was engaged in farming in that state. Later in life he moved to the state of New York, where he passed the remainder of his days.

Elbert L. Carpenter began his education in the common schools, continued it at the high school in Clinton, Iowa, and completed it at an excellent academy at Lake Forest, Illinois, which bore the same name as the city in which it was located. He began his business career in company with his father, who was then president of the Curtis Bros. Lumber company of Clinton, Iowa, which had also extensive holdings in Wisconsin. In 1887 he came to Minneapolis as the manager of the branch house of this company in this city, which was then known as the Adams-Hoar company, later as the Carpenter-Lamb Company, and still later as the Carpenter-Yale company, the name which it still bears.

In 1892, he purchased the interests of Mrs. Hall in the Stephen C. Hall Lumber company, and consolidated them and his own with those of Mr. Thomas H. Shevlin, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume, and the Shevlin-Carpenter company was formed of the consolidation. From this time to the present Mr. Carpenter's interests and activities have been identical with those of the Shevlin-Carpenter company.

Mr. Carpenter is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, of the Minneapolis Trust company and of the Northwestern National Life Insurance company. He has been for years president of the Orchestral Association of

Minneapolis, which was organized in 1903, and which, under the leadership of Mr. Oberholfer, has reached a place in the first rank among the orchestras of the world. It is supported by cordial public commendation and liberal private subscription, and returns in high value full measure of worth, excellence and reputation all it receives in approval, admiration and material assistance.

On June 4, 1890, Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage with Miss Isabella Welles, the daughter of Edwin P. Welles, a prominent lumberman of Clinton, Iowa, now deceased. Two sons have been born of the union: Lawrence W., who is now a student at Yale University, and Leonard, who is still at home. The father has long been an interested and valued member of the Minneapolis, Commercial, Munkahda, Lafayette and Interlachen clubs of his home city. In church affiliation he is a Presbyterian, holding his membership in Westminster church, of which he is a trustee.

#### HON. JOHN BACHOP GILFILLAN.

Eminent in his profession and highly successful in the practice of it; for many years one of the leaders of thought and action in connection with public affairs, local and national, resident in this part of the country; always earnestly interested in the cause of general education, both in the lower walks of the great domain of effort covered by the term to which the common schools are devoted, and the higher avenues of its almost boundless expanse which lead to and from the classic shades of university teaching; and always, in every station and condition, a high-minded, broad-viewed, elevated, progressive and stimulating representative of the best American citizenship, Hon. John B. Gilfillan of Minneapolis has won the universal esteem and regard of the people of the Northwest by the sterling qualities of his genuine manhood and a long succession of valuable public services that would command admiration among any people.

Mr. Gilfillan was born in the town of Barnet, Caledonia county, Vermont, on February 11, 1835. He is of Scotch ancestry on both sides of his house, the parents of his father, Robert Gilfillan, having come from the land of Scott and Burns to this country in 1794, and those of his mother, whose maiden name was Janet Bachop, in 1795, the former from Balfron, County Stirling, and the latter from Glasgow, the great industrial center of the country, in the adjoining County of Lanark. They located on farms in the then newly settled county of Caledonia, Vermont, which, as its name indicates, was at first largely occupied by Scotchmen.

The rugged life of a New England farm seventy years ago was full of usefulness in its teachings, and the interesting subject of this brief review took full advantage of those it furnished him. He grew to manhood on the farm on which his parents lived, taking part in its labors and acquiring self-reliance, independence and powers of reflection and analysis with his stature and his strength. He attended the district school of the neighborhood during the winter months until he reached the age of twelve, when the family moved to the town of Peacham in the same county. There his educational opportunities were enlarged. Being the youngest child of the household he was allowed the privilege of attending the Caledonia county grammar school, which was located in that town, and made excellent use of his advantage.

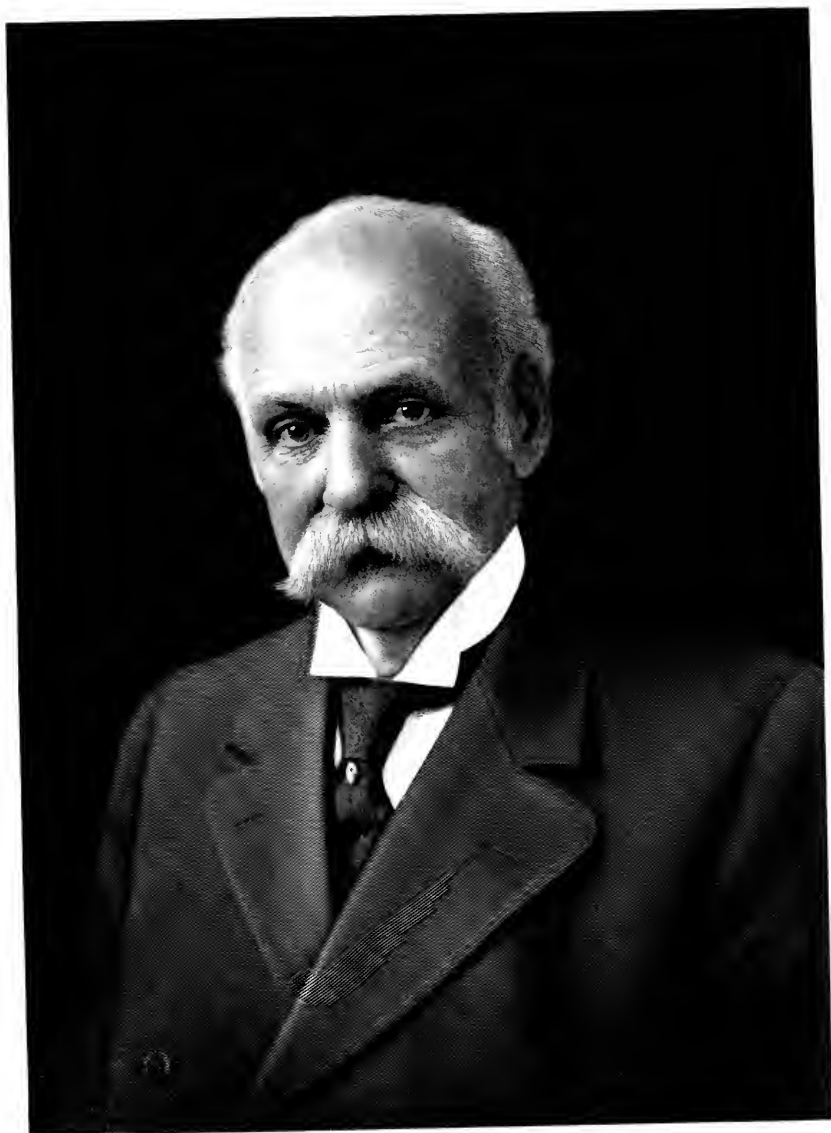
So studious and capable was he that at the age of seventeen he began teaching school as a means of preparing himself for Dartmouth College. But he was designed for another course in life. His brother-in-law, Captain John Martin, had settled at St. Anthony, and in October, 1855, Mr. Gilfillan came here to visit his sister and her family, hoping also to secure a school to add to his accumulations for his college course. But he never went to Dartmouth. He secured the desired school and taught it wisely and faithfully, but the West loomed upon his fancy with increasing magnetism, and he turned his mind from academic to professional studies, occupying his leisure time in reading law books until the end of the school term.

When that came he entered the law office of Nourse & Winthrop and afterward that of Lawrence & Lochren as a clerk and student of law. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar of Hennepin county, and the same year to the supreme court of the state and United States, and at once formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with James R. Lawrence. This partnership lasted until the Civil war took his partner into the military service in defense of the Union, and from that time Mr. Gilfillan practiced alone until 1871, when he became a member of the firm of Lochren & McNair, the name of the firm being changed to Lochren, McNair & Gilfillan, and its new member changing his residence to west side of the river.

This firm remained unchanged until the elevation of Mr. Lochren to the bench, after which Mr. Gilfillan continued his association with Mr. McNair until the death of the latter. In the meantime, however, the force of character, persistent industry and fine legal ability of Mr. Gilfillan was suitably recognized by the people, who first elected him city attorney of St. Anthony soon after his admission to the bar and kept him in the office four years. He was then elected county attorney of Hennepin county and filled that office with great acceptability for three terms—from 1863 to 1864, from 1869 to 1871, and from 1873 to 1875.

The practice of the firms with which Mr. Gilfillan was connected was general and very large. They stood high in all branches of the practice, especially the firm of Lochren, McNair & Gilfillan, and in some this firm was at the very head for many years. Its reputation as to the laws governing real estate was pre-eminent. In its probate and equity practice it had some cases so notable that they settled the law in this department, and in each of these the position taken by Mr. Gilfillan was sustained by the courts. The members of the firm were also attorneys, in their partnership capacity, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Omaha, and the Minneapolis Eastern Railways, and as such transacted a vast amount of important and laborious business, the largest part of which was conducted by Mr. Gilfillan, and with almost invariable success. His practice was frequently interrupted by official and other engagements, but it was his main pursuit and resumed after every interruption as soon as the opportunity came.

Mr. Gilfillan's interest in the cause of education led him into intimate connection with and valuable service for the public schools and the University of Minnesota, this part of his career beginning in 1859. In that year he organized a Mechanics' Institute in St. Anthony for literary culture, and served as one of its officers. About the same time he drafted a bill for the organization of a school board in St. Anthony, under which a system of graded schools was established, which was



*Wm. H. H. H. H.*



the basis of the present excellent school system of Minneapolis. He was chosen a member of the first school board under the new arrangement, and continued to serve as such for nearly ten years. The valuable work he did in this connection resulted in his appointment as one of the regents of the University by Governor Pillsbury in 1880, and in that position he also served eight years.

From the dawn of his manhood Mr. Gillilan has taken a very earnest interest and an active part in public affairs. His political faith and allegiance have always been given to the Republican party, and during the active years of his life he was influential in its councils. In 1875 he was elected a member of the state senate, and by repeated re-elections his tenure of office in that body covered ten years. His services there were so entirely satisfactory to the people that in the fall of 1884 he was elected to the house of representatives of the Forty-ninth congress. At the expiration of his term in that body he passed two years and a half in Europe with his family, visiting almost every part of it and extending his trips to Egypt and the Holy Land. During his sojourn abroad he saw many spectacles of unusual interest. At the Queen's jubilee in 1887 he occupied a seat in Westminster Abbey, and he also witnessed the funeral of the German emperor William I. in Berlin in 1888.

Mr. Gillilan's career as a member of the state senate was too important in service to the people of all parts of the state, and too impressive in the ability it displayed on his part, to be passed up with the mere mention that he was a member of that body. He employed in the discharge of his duties there the same sterling qualities that had won him his professional success, and it was a forum in which they were of especial value. He soon became an influential senator and a leader in shaping policies and measures and in carrying them into effect. In the earlier years of his senatorial service he was chairman of the committee on tax laws and taxes, and he compiled these laws into a code which is even yet the basis of the revenue system of the state. He was from the first a member of the judiciary committee and during the last five years of his tenure its chairman. He was also chairman of the finance committee for a time and at the head of the committee on the University and university lands. In the legislation whereby the adjustment of the troubles over the state railroad bonds was brought about he was one of the leading and most influential forces in the senate. In congress he had but little opportunity to display his ability. He was there but one term, and during that the house of representatives was in the control of the Democratic party and there was a Democratic president in the White House. He gave his constituents good service, however, in looking zealously after their local interests, and they appreciated highly his zeal in their behalf.

Mr. Gillilan was married January 20, 1870, to Miss Rebecca C. Olephant, who was born near Morgantown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and who died on March 25, 1884. They had five children, four of whom are living, three sons and one daughter. He was again married on June 28, 1893, to Miss Lavinia Cappock, a native of Ohio. Mr. Gillilan was president of the First National Bank two years and is now (1914) chairman of its board of directors. The Northwest has known no higher type of man than Hon. John B. Gillilan, and has held none in higher or more general esteem.

#### MASON H. CRITTENDEN.

Mason H. Crittenden was known to Twin City business circles for more than forty years. He was one of the pioneer manufacturers of the Northwest, having begun the manufacture of composition roofing in St. Paul in 1869. Entering the business world at an early age he followed one line of endeavor from the beginning to the end and always with uniform success. Whatever he undertook he pursued with such energy, persistence and good judgment that, unaided by fortune or friends, through the sheer force of his indomitable will and character, he came to be at the head of a great concern.

Mr. Crittenden was one of those quietly efficient men, who by foresight and elaborate preparation for an undertaking set the machinery of business in operation and achieved results as much through his belief and confidence in others as in reliance upon his own ability. He was a careful manager and from the first, his business prospered.

Almost to the very end of his life Mr. Crittenden was a man of robust health and buoyant spirits. Being extremely democratic with his associates he was popular with all classes. With the profits from his enterprises he was generous in the promotion of public interests and the channel of his beneficences was wide. He was particularly interested in Plymouth Congregational Church, of which he was a member and a constant attendant. He was very liberal in the support of all the work of the church. Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota, was another institution which received his support and co-operation.

Mason H. Crittenden was born in Washtenaw county, Michigan, on February 15, 1836. His parents were of English descent who settled in New York in the early days and later came to Michigan to live. When he was but twenty-four he was married to Sabra A. Murray, also a native of Michigan. She was two years his junior and soon after the marriage they came to Minnesota and settled on a farm near Winona. Nine years later they moved to St. Paul and Mr. Crittenden engaged in the manufacturing business by opening a factory of the construction of composition roofing. This was the first factory of the sort west of Chicago. Soon after this he added to this line undertaking the manufactory of architectural sheet metal work. This was on the site now occupied by Noyes Bros. and Cutler, of St. Paul. It was not long before he was employing from 25 to 50 men and doing a thriving business. As another angle of the business Mr. Crittenden was also engaged as a contractor and handled some of the largest contracts for the time in the city.

It was after fourteen years as a St. Paul business man that he came to Minneapolis, in 1883. For a number of years previous to this he had had as a partner a Mr. Scribner and the firm was known as Crittenden and Scribner. When he left St. Paul he sold out his business to Mr. Scribner and Mr. Libby and the firm became known as the Scribner-Libby Company. When he first came to Minneapolis he formed the M. H. Crittenden company and engaged in the manufacture of roofing. Later, in 1905 or 1906, the company was incorporated, and was known as the Crittenden Roofing and Manufacturing Company and located at 704-6 5th street south. Here large factories were erected. The business grew so rapidly that it was necessary in 1908 to move to larger quarters. At this time the company moved to a large factory on Tenth Avenue South and 4th street. Two years later

the business outgrew this place and a new building was erected at 1121 and 1123 south 7th street at a cost of \$15,000. With this new building the company enlarged its scope of endeavor. Not only sheet metal and composition roofing were manufactured but cornices and fireproof doors and windows. The company patented and manufactured one of the first fireproof windows in the country. The output of the company now grew from \$75,000 to \$125,000 a year. Mr. Crittenden still continued to be actively engaged in the business of contracting and remained actively as president and at the head of the firm until his death which occurred in St. Petersburg, Florida, on Jan. 6, 1912. For a number of years he had been spending the coldest months of the year either in Southern California or Florida.

Mr. Crittenden may well be called one of Minneapolis' most energetic and representative citizens. His widow survives him and is his successor as president of the Crittenden Roofing and Manufacturing Company. A. M. Crittenden, the only surviving child of the union is the secretary and treasurer of the company. This son was born at Rochester, Minnesota, July 31, 1863. He received a common school education and practically grew up in the company of which his father was the dominant spirit. For many years he had complete charge of all the outside construction work. His wife, who was Madge Wright before her marriage, is the daughter of R. R. Wright, lately retired from the O. A. Pray Manufacturing Company. She was born in New York City and was educated in the Minneapolis Academy. They have one daughter, Ruth, who is the wife of Wyckoff C. Clark of Minneapolis.

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#### RICHARD CHUTE.

Richard Chute, late distinguished citizen and pioneer of Minneapolis, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 23, 1820, the son of James and Martha (Hewes) Chute. James Chute traces his ancestry back to an old Norman family through one Alexander Chute who lived at Taunton, England, in 1268 and his wife was a descendant of Captain Roger Clapp who in 1664 was commandant of the "Castle" now known as Fort Independence in the historic Boston Harbor. Like his hardy Norman forefathers, Richard Chute was notably possessed of those qualities which mark the pioneer and empire builder and his career was characterized by a remarkable executive ability and forceful personality. His father was a teacher and minister and in 1831 located with his family at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where his death and that of his wife occurred a few years later, leaving Richard, a lad of fifteen. When twelve years of age he had entered the employ of the firm of S. & H. Hanna who were traders with the Indians, dealing in furs, and for a number of years continued to be connected with the fur trade and became prominently associated with the affairs of the middle west territory and its various tribes of Indians. In 1844 he was sent to build a post on the Minnesota river, at Good Roads, a village eight miles above Fort Snelling and at this time he visited St. Anthony Falls, in the history of the development and conservation of which he later played such a prominent part. He was quick to grasp the possibilities of the place and predicted the founding and growth of a city in this location. The following year he returned to Ft. Wayne and became a partner in the firm of Ewing, Chute & company, fur dealers and at a later period

engaged in the same industry as a member of the firm of P. Chateau, Jr., & company. During this time he was a witness of many of the historic treaties between the government and the native tribes, at the treaty of Orange City, Iowa, in 1842 with the tribes of Sac and Fox, in 1846 in Washington when the Winnebagoes sold the "neutral ground" of Iowa and in 1851 was present at Traverse des Sioux and Mendota when the Sioux concluded their treaties which opened the lands of Minnesota for settlement. He inaugurated the system of individual ownership with a dissolution of tribal relations among the Indians with the result that the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan exchanged tribal lands west of the Mississippi for lands in severalty in Michigan, becoming citizens of that commonwealth. In 1854 he came to St. Anthony Falls and engaged in the real estate business. In partnership with John S. Prince he purchased an interest in the property which controlled the water power and for the next twenty-five years, during the most active period of his career, his efforts were identified with the development of this enterprise which was the nucleus for the growth of a great city. The company was incorporated in 1856 as the St. Anthony Falls Water Power company and Mr. Chute became agent and manager, serving in this capacity until 1866 when he became its president, a position he continued to hold until the property was sold to James J. Hill and others in 1880. During this time he superintended the building of a dam and the erection of many mills, factories and saw mills. In 1856 \$7,600 was raised by the citizens and entrusted to Richard Chute, R. P. Upton and Edward Murphy to be used in clearing the channel to Fort Snelling and the following year witnessed the arrival of fifty-two steam boats at the Falls as the result of the opening of navigation. The partnership between Richard Chute and his brother, Dr. Samuel Chute, which continued until the death of the former, was formed in this same year. In November, 1856, Mr. Chute went to Washington at the request of Mr. Henry M. Rice, the delegate to congress from Minnesota, to give his assistance in the securing of a railroad land grant. With the cooperation of Mr. H. T. Welles a sufficient grant was obtained the last day of the session for the construction of 1,400 miles of railroad in the territory of Minnesota. Mr. Chute was made a charter director in several of the railroad companies and was especially identified with the promotion of the road now known as the Great Northern. At the time that the water power of the city was threatened by the receding of the falls he gave valuable service in securing their preservation. After the expenditure of large sums of money it became necessary to ask the assistance of the government and Mr. Chute was sent to Washington for that purpose. In 1870 after several years of effort he obtained the appropriation and the services of a government engineer and insured the permanent conservation of the great water power. He has left many memorials of his public services to the city, having introduced the system of boulevarding the streets and the plan for numerical streets and residences and also in the 3,000 shade trees which he placed along the thoroughfares of the city in 1858. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Ramsey special quartermaster of the troops sent to Fort Ripley and later became assistant quartermaster of the state with the rank of lieutenant colonel. From 1863 to the close of the war he served as United States provost marshal for Hennepin county. He was made a regent of the state university in 1876 and for several years was treasurer of that institution,



resigning in 1882. An old line Whig, he was one of twenty men to organize the Republican party in Minneapolis in 1853 at a meeting held in the Methodist church and presided over by Governor William R. Marshall. He was an elder and one of the six original members of the Andrew Presbyterian church. Mr. Clute was a man of large mental attainments and unbounded energy and enthusiasm which won him a notable influence in public affairs where he built for the future and devoted every effort to the promotion of any project for the welfare and development of the northwest. He possessed a commanding presence and was an attractive and distinguished figure among the men of his time. He was married in 1850 to Miss May Eliza Young and they had five children, Charles Richard, Minnie Olive, Mary Welcome, William Young and Grace Fairchild. Charles R. Clute was for many years associated with the Clute Brothers Company but since 1894 has resided in New York city. William Y. Clute was born in Minneapolis September 13, 1863. He attended the state university and later matriculated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is prominently identified with the real estate interests of the city and has served as president of the Minneapolis Real Estate board. He is a member of the Commercial club, the Minneapolis club, and the Auto club, and has been president of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts. He was married in 1906 to Miss Edith Mary Pickburn of London, England. Three children have been born to this union, Mary Grace, Marchette Gaylord and Beatrice. Mr. Clute is a member of the Christian Science church.

#### DE WITT CLINTON CONKEY.

For almost forty years the late De Witt Clinton Conkey was a resident of Minneapolis connected in an important capacity with one of its largest and most active industries. He came to this city in the fall of 1867 and here died March 6, 1907, in his eighty-third year.

He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, July 10, 1824, and was there reared and educated and there started his business career. He was married in 1857, to Miss Antoinette Kingsley, who was born August 11, 1829, near Plattsburg, on the shore of Lake Champlain. Mrs. Conkey was five years younger than her husband and survived him six years, dying in April, 1913, in her eighty-fourth year.

Directly after marriage the young couple set their faces toward the bountiful opportunities of the then almost undeveloped West, and came to Burlington, Racine county, Wisconsin. In that city and Milwaukee they lived during the next sixteen years. Here they were busily employed in useful labor and active in the promotion of every enterprise and agency conducive to the advancement and improvement of the community.

Mr. Conkey entered the employ of the North Star Woolen Mill as a purchaser of wool throughout the Western country. He was later given charge of the sales department, devoting his energies wholly to its requirements. He continued in this relation until he retired because of the growing weight of years.

In his religious affiliation Mr. Conkey was a Universalist, attending the Church of the Redeemer. He and his pastor,

Dr. Tuttle, were near neighbors on Chicago avenue and became intimate friends, and when he died the last service of love was rendered by this old associate. He was a staunch adherent of the Republican party, being an energetic worker for it, but he never sought or desired a political office. In the later years he leaned strongly to the Democratic party, considering it more friendly than the other to the general interests. Both he and wife were domestic in their tastes and habits, their greatest interest being the welfare of their family. She became a Christian Scientist and late in her life joined the Second church of that denomination.

They were parents of four children. Charles C. was an employe of the Tribune and died in 1878, aged twenty-four, his widow, Mary L. Case, surviving. Maud is the wife of S. A. Stockwell, of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance company. Mabel is the wife of Eugene H. Day, an account of whom appears elsewhere; and Lucius J., of Seattle, is engaged in railroad construction work in British Columbia.

#### FRANK J. VENIE.

President of the Harriet State Bank, though a recent comer to Minneapolis, has already impressed its citizens as one of the live and progressive men, whose enterprise accomplishes results.

Although the newest bank in the city, the Harriet State Bank has started with most satisfactory auspices, its board of directors containing, beside the president, such well known names as L. L. Vroman, M. F. Strauser, W. J. Smith, J. J. Venie, John Devney, Sr., and George H. Venie. The bank was opened for business in its own building on Saturday, May 16, 1914, with a capital of \$25,000 and a surplus of \$5,000 and is prepared to extend much needed accommodations to the Lake district. Its officers are F. J. Venie, president; L. L. Vroman, vice-president; W. F. Strauser, cashier; with W. J. Smith, assistant.

Frank J. Venie is a native of Missouri, his birth occurring at Chillicothe of French parentage, his father being J. J. Venie, who for several years has resided in Minneapolis and who has extensive real estate holdings. The boyhood years of Frank were passed on a farm in Wisconsin, and he was graduated from the high school at Beaver Dam and then took a course in a business college at Milwaukee.

For three years he was in the commission business in Chicago, then becoming deputy register of deeds of Dodge County, Wisconsin, for four years, and was deputy county clerk for two years, when he was elected county surveyor for two years, since when he has been engaged in the banking business. In 1893 he organized the State Bank at Reeseville, Wis., becoming its cashier, though three years later he was made the president, so continuing until June 1, 1913. Realizing the excellent opportunity offered for a first-class institution at Lake Harriet, he was not slow to take the necessary steps to organize the present bank.

Mr. Venie is classed as a Democrat, and since attaining manhood has taken an active part in all public questions, the advantages for social and general benefits of the various

clubs being recognized and in several of which he holds membership.

In 1896 he was married to Margaret Devney, daughter of John Devney, formerly of Dodge County, Wisconsin.

They have three children, Pearl, Irvin and Arthur.

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#### CHARLES M. LORING.

Pioneer merchant, early flour miller, public-spirited citizen and energetic promoter of the improvement and beautifying of Minneapolis, Charles M. Loring has shown himself to be one of the most useful and progressive residents of this city, and one of the foremost men in Minnesota in the sweep of his vision and his prompt and effective action in carrying out the wise designs it has revealed to him. Where the foresight of others has been too short his has always reached to the end, and where their energy and courage have failed his have always worked with full power.

Mr. Loring was born in Portland, Maine, on November 13, 1833, and is a son of Captain Horace and Sarah (Wiley) Loring. The father was a sea captain, and took the son, while the latter was still a boy, on several voyages, having destined him to be a sailor also. He was attentive to the work on the ship, and at an early age rose to the position of first mate on one of his father's vessels. But nature had designed him for a different career, and he never found life at sea entirely agreeable to him. In 1856 he determined to build his career on land and came West to Chicago. There he engaged in wholesale merchandising in connection with P. B. Hutchinson for a few years.

The climate of Chicago proved unfavorable to the health of Mr. Loring, and he determined to seek one more congenial to his nature. In 1860 he moved to Minneapolis, and a few months after his arrival in this city he associated with Loren Fletcher in general merchandising in the firm of L. Fletcher & Company, now the oldest mercantile firm in Minneapolis. In 1868 he entered the flour milling business in company with W. L. Cahill and Mr. Fletcher, and by his success in business and his fine business capacity he acquired extensive real estate holdings as the years passed.

Mr. Loring has been connected with other business enterprises in a leading way and has made them successful. Since 1894, when he quit the milling business, he is president of the Morgan Machine company of Rochester, New York. He was also one of the organizers of the North American Telegraph company and served as its president from 1885 until 1897, when he resigned. He was president of the Minneapolis Board of Trade in 1875, and of the Chamber of Commerce from 1886 to 1890. He served in the city council from 1870 to 1873, and was president of the first improvement association which operated here and promoted the first Flower Show held in Minneapolis. He was a member of the Court House Commission, president of the State Board of Commissioners for securing Minnehaha Park, and president of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners from its organization in 1883 to the time of his resignation in 1893.

Neither Mr. Loring's name nor his activity in the matter of business expansion and public improvements has been confined to Minneapolis, however. For several years he was one of the vice presidents of the National Board of Trade, and has

recently been president of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association and the Minnesota State Forestry Association. He is now a life member of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, the State Historical Society and of the American Civic Association. Besides all this, Mr. Loring was treasurer of Lakewood Cemetery Association and for a long time one of the trustees of the Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum, a position he resigned in 1905.

It is in his efforts toward the improvement and embellishment of Minneapolis through its park system, however, that Mr. Loring's greatest service to the community has been rendered. His efforts in this behalf began soon after his arrival in the city and have been continued for almost half a century. They are well appreciated in Minneapolis, the people having put their seal of approval on them forever by changing the name of what was once Central Park to Loring Park in his honor. His interest in this form of civic welfare has been intense and his work in it has been constant. He has not only made great improvement in the park system of the city, but has molded public sentiment in accordance with his advanced views. On this account he is familiarly called the "Father of the Parks," as his enterprise in connection with them has made them one of the main attractions of Minneapolis.

Mr. Loring has great aptitude for this kind of work. He has a natural taste for it and this has been cultivated by extensive travel, studious observation and intercourse with kindred minds both in many parts of this country and in foreign lands. His services have been sought in many other cities, too, to which he has been urgently invited for the instruction of the people, and he has delivered many addresses full of information and suggestions designed to educate the people to whom he was talking how to make their cities more beautiful and attractive.

Mr. Loring was first married in early life at Portland, Maine, to Miss Emily Crosmen. They had one child, their son, A. C. Loring, who is now a prominent miller in Minneapolis. Mrs. Loring died in 1894, and a second marriage was contracted in 1896 with Miss Florence Barton, a daughter of A. B. Barton, of this city. In political relations Mr. Loring has always been a Republican, but never other than a liberal partisan, always looking to the good of the public rather than the success of his party. He is a member of the Minneapolis Athletic club and other organizations of a public and social character, but he finds his chief recreation in studying public grounds and promoting parks and parkways. He has a very pleasant home in this city, but passes his winters in California.

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#### EDGAR F. COMSTOCK.

Another of the sturdy sons of Maine, who brought honor with him to the West and lived to accumulate not only more honor but also wealth and a name as a statesman, was Edgar F. Comstock. He came to Minneapolis in 1870 while the town site on the river was only a village, and helped to build the great city. He was twenty-five when he arrived here and lived the best years of his life as an active citizen of Minneapolis.

Mr. Comstock was born in Passadunkang, Maine, March 4, 1845. While he was still attending school, there came a call that meant war. He left school to go to the front, enlisting



*Charles M. Loring*



when but seventeen, in Company A, of the First Maine Cavalry in 1861. During his service he participated in several battles. In 1865 he re-enlisted in the Seventeenth Maine Infantry and served until the close of the war; and all of this before he was of age. These were the honors he brought with him when he came to Minneapolis. While the honors that came later may have brought him more satisfaction, there was probably no other four years of his life which brought him such development and experience that makes for character growth, as those years of war that ripened him from a boy into a man, the years of hardship and struggle which so many boys knew throughout the Civil War.

When Mr. Comstock first came to Minneapolis he engaged in the lumber business. For nearly half a century of residence in the Flour City he divided his time between the lumber business and railroad contracting. During his long residence here he had the spirit of good citizenship always as his guide and was always generous with the time he devoted to public affairs and with his services to the municipality and to the state. He served in many capacities. He was the first republican ever elected to the city council from the First Ward of Minneapolis. In his responsibility as alderman he was always zealous and served on a number of important committees. He was at different times chairman of the committee on roads and bridges, and ex-officio member of the park board. Through his efforts the patrol limits were established and he was influential in placing Minneapolis under high license.

Mr. Comstock was placed upon the Minneapolis Court House and City Hall commission in 1889 and was chairman of the construction committee until the building was completed in 1909, June 16. In 1886 he began a long service to the state. It was in this year that he was first elected to the legislature. He served for three terms in the lower house and in 1903 he was elected state senator, in which capacity he served four years.

The people of Northeast Minneapolis looked to Edgar F. Comstock as the source of all the good things that could come to them as a community. He was the father of Logan Park and was instrumental in getting sewers, good roads and everything that made for the good of that section of the city.

Mr. Comstock's father was a Maine lumberman. He, like his son, served his city and his state, as town officer and in the state legislature. He was James Madison Comstock and his mother was Louisa M. (Gillman) Comstock. Mr. Comstock married on January 28, 1867, Miss Mary Hacking, a native of England, who came to this country as a child to live in Greenbush, Maine. Three sons were born to them, Robert M., Edgar F., Jr., and James M. They all live in Minneapolis. He was a member of Chase Post, G. A. R., of the Masons, and of the St. Anthony Commercial Club.

Mr. Comstock died December 15, 1912. He is survived by his wife and three sons, the wife still residing at the old homestead, No. 750 Madison St., N. E., Minneapolis.

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#### L. H. DAPPRICH.

L. H. Dapprich, vice president and general manager of the Northwestern Marble & Tile company, was born in Belleville, Illinois, Sept. 6, 1876. In 1894 he entered the marble business in Baltimore and after eight years of practical training there

went to California where he worked in large granite quarries. In 1904 he accepted a position as Chicago representative of large Eastern marble company and during this period visited Minneapolis and the northwest. In January, 1910, he removed to Minneapolis and since that time has been identified with Northwestern Marble & Tile company where his able services as manager have contributed to the marked success and rapid extension of the trade of that industry. Within the last two years the plant has been more than doubled in size in order to properly execute their contracts thereby making the Northwestern Marble & Tile company the largest manufacturers of interior marble work west of New York, estimating their annual output at \$600,000. They originally engaged in the construction of wood mantels and contracting in floor and wall tiling but these lines were gradually superseded by the marble work and they now handle some of the largest contracts in United States and Canada for interior marble, etc., ninety percent of their business being outside of Minneapolis. Among their more important contracts are the Wisconsin state capitol building at Madison, Wisconsin, and the union station at Detroit, Michigan, each of these contracts approximating one-quarter million dollars. The manufacturing plant and yards are located at Twenty-seventh avenue and Twenty-seventh street south on the C. M. & St. P. main line. Branch offices are operated at Chicago and Winnipeg but the headquarters for the entire sales force is maintained at the Minneapolis office. All details of the management and business transactions are under the direct supervision and administration of Mr. Dapprich. The company is incorporated with a capital of \$300,000 with Mr. Eugene Tetzlaff, president, Mr. L. H. Dapprich, vice president and general manager, Mr. E. D. Spencer, secretary, and Mr. Charles N. Gramling, treasurer. Mr. Dapprich is a member of the New Athletic club and the Rotary club and in Masonic circles has attained the rank of Master Mason. He was married at Pontiac, Illinois, to Miss Charlotte Boman.

MR. CHARLES N. GRAMLING, treasurer of the Northwestern Marble & Tile company and assistant treasurer of the Flour City Ornamental Iron Works, was born in Minneapolis, July 31, 1885, the son of Elias H. and Mary (Dittman) Gramling. He attended the city schools, graduating from the high school in 1900 and then completing a commercial course of study. Since that time he has won a prominent position among the younger business men of his native city and is identified with the interests of important industries in Minneapolis. He has held the position of assistant treasurer of the Flour City Ornamental Iron Works for ten years and two years ago became treasurer of the Northwestern Marble & Tile company. He was married January 3, 1912, to Miss Marie Catharine Brombach.

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#### WILLIAM P. CLEATOR.

A native of Minneapolis, where he was reared and educated and connected with its business life from youth, and one of the founders and incorporators of the Sawyer-Cleator Lumber company, of 1400 Washington avenue north, William P. Cleator has been a factor of importance and usefulness.

Mr. Cleator was born on Fourth avenue north May 22, 1860, and is the only child of William and Julia (Stanley) Cleator, the former a native of the Isle of Man, and the latter of New York, she being a sister of Mrs. Joseph Dean. The

father came to New York in 1854, two years later joining the colony of hopeful and daring pioneers in St. Anthony, and soon formed a partnership with Anton Knobloch in the boot and shoe trade. Mr. Cleator later operated a similar store on the site of the old Pence Opera House, which he conducted for a number of years.

In 1865 he moved to Owatonna, conducting a grocery store for four years. On his return in 1869 he again went into business, and continued active for many years, although he is now retired, aged 88. The mother died nine years ago, well advanced in age and with a long record of usefulness, upright living and fidelity to duty.

William P. Cleator obtained a high school education and, at eighteen, began his business career as a clerk in a grocery store. He then put in two years as bookkeeper in the old City Bank, and three in the German-American Bank, of which he is now a director. He next became a member of the firm of Dean Brothers & Co., handling commercial paper, stocks, bonds and similar securities until 1906, when he united in founding the Sawyer-Cleator Lumber company with C. W. Sawyer, who has been connected with the lumber business in Minneapolis in various capacities since 1880, and for several years was the manager and part owner of the Park Rapids Lumber company.

The motto of the Sawyer-Cleator Lumber company is "A square deal for everybody," and by strict adherence to this rule it has built up a large and active trade and risen to the front rank in the lumber industry. The men at the head of it know their business thoroughly, and exert their knowledge in service for the benefit of their customers. The consequence is that they are highly esteemed in business circles and have a large body of personal admirers and friends.

In politics Mr. Cleator is a Republican, but he is never an active partisan. His religious affiliation is with the Fourth Baptist church. In October, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie V. Weld, a daughter of James O. Weld, for many years a foreman in sawmills and manager of lumber yards, and who is now living retired at Lake Minnetonka; afterward organized with his brother the firm of Weld Brothers in the grocery business. Mr. and Mrs. Cleator have three sons: Fred W., who is a department superintendent in the United States Forestry service at Republic, Washington; Horace A., at home; and Ralph A., who is employed in a Minneapolis bank.

#### HON. HENRY POEHLER.

For fifty-nine years the late Hon. Henry Poehler was active in the mercantile life of Minnesota, and for nearly half of that period in that department of activity and usefulness in Minneapolis. During his residence in this state of over a half century he was always a very busy man, and for a large portion of it one of the leaders in every line of effort to which he gave his attention. Although not a native of this country, he dignified and adorned American citizenship in many ways, and when he died left a record of achievements of which any man might well and justly be proud.

Mr. Poehler was born at the village of Hildesen near Detmold in the province of Lippe, Germany, on August 22, 1833. The place of his nativity was not far from the Teutoburger

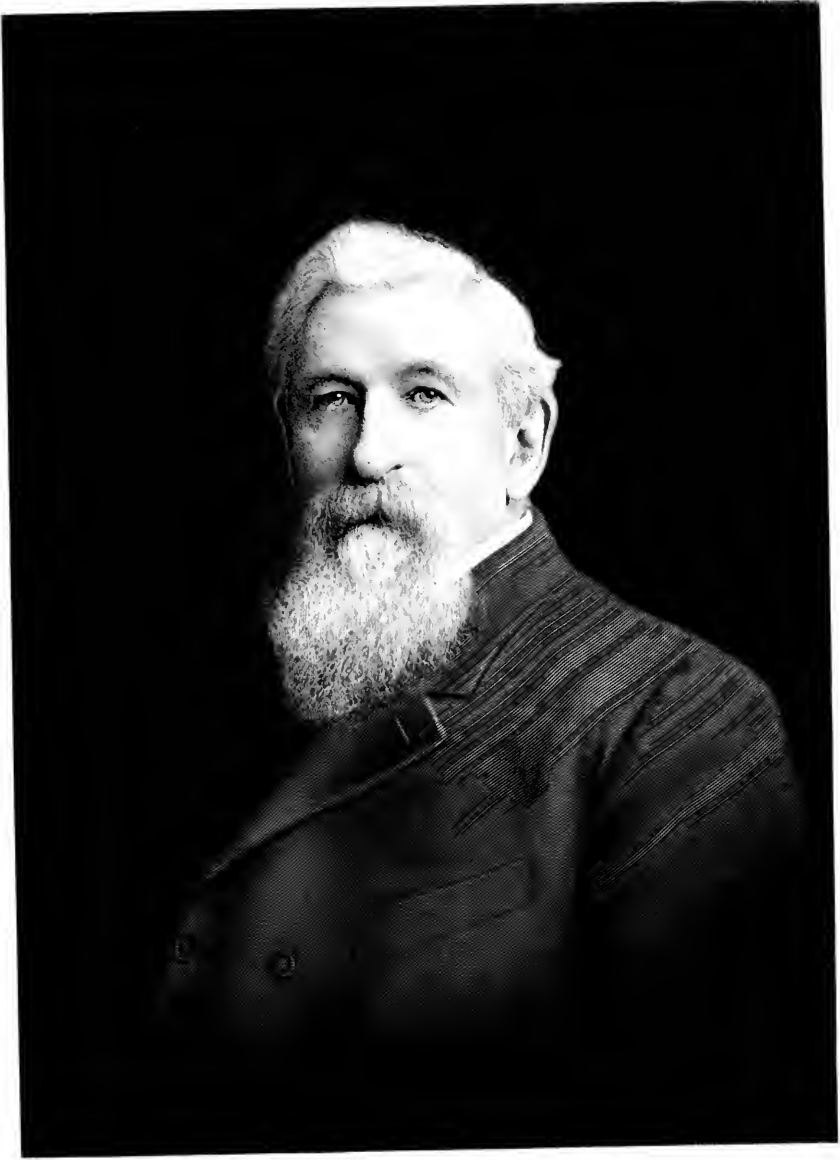
Wald, a mountain on the verge of the Black Forest, on the top of which stands the celebrated monument to Hermann, or Arminius, the deliverer of the Germans from the galling yoke of Rome in the year 9 A. D. The interesting subject of this brief review therefore grew to manhood amid scenes of historic interest, and they made a deep impression on him. He was the son of Frederick and Wilhelmina (Keiser) Poehler, who were of the same nativity as himself. The mother passed the whole of her life in her native region, and died there. The father, who was, during the boyhood and youth of his son Henry, principal of the school at Hildesen, came to this country late in life, and died at Henderson, Minnesota, at an advanced age in 1876.

His son Henry was educated in the state schools of his native land, and in spring of 1848, when he was fourteen years of age, came to the United States with one of his uncles. They landed at New Orleans, and moved up the river to Burlington, Iowa, where Henry lived several years. He was married at Bridgeton, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Elizabeth Frankenfield on September 14, 1861. She is still living, as are four of their six children: Alvin H., and Walter C., who are residents of this state; and Irene and Augusta, who reside in Los Angeles, California, where their father had his winter home for a number of years prior to his death.

Mr. Poehler was one of the pioneers of Minnesota. He came to St. Paul from Burlington, Iowa, in 1853, and from St. Paul proceeded up the valley of the Minnesota river to Henderson. During the first year of his residence in this state he and his older brother Frederick built two of the first log cabins near where Blankato now stands, intending to take up claims in that locality. He changed his mind, however, when by chance he entered the employ of Major Joseph R. Brown to assist in the transportation of goods from Henderson to Fort Ridgely, all transportation up and down the Minnesota valley being then by boats and teams.

In 1855 Mr. Poehler bought the mercantile commission and freight transportation business of Major Brown at Henderson, founding the firm of H. Poehler & Bro., and during the next seven years he lived the life of a quiet merchant in a small town. But when the Indians rose and took the war path in 1862, he was among the state's defenders against the fury of the savages, and he rendered valuable service in helping to quell the outbreak and reduce the wild men to subjection. In his store at Henderson he handled machinery and grain along with other general merchandise, and thereby became enamored with the grain trade especially, and to such an extent that in 1881 he organized the Pacific Elevator company for the purpose of engaging in it on a larger scale.

In 1887 this enterprising merchant, accompanied by his son Alvin H., moved to Minneapolis, where he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce and continued the firm of H. Poehler Company, which engaged extensively in the grain trade and which has ever since kept its business growing in volume and value. The company was incorporated in 1893 with Mr. Poehler as president and George A. DuVigneaud as vice president. Mr. Poehler's other sons were taken into business with him at the time of their respective graduations from college, Charles from the Shattuck School at Faribault, and Walter C. from the University of Minnesota. This company has been in continuous existence since it was founded. And on May 1, 1905, its founder, Mr. Poehler, celebrated the golden anniversary or semi-centennial of his connection with



Henry P. Baker





the grain trade. He remained at the head of the company which bears his name until his death on July 18, 1912, which removed the last of the male generation of the family, his three brothers who also came to this country, having passed away previous to his own demise, which was deeply lamented although he was on the verge of eighty years of age at the time.

Mr. Pochler was as prominent in politics in Minnesota as he was in business. He was a firm and loyal member of the Democratic party and for many years very active in its service. His force as a party worker was recognized locally and at Washington, and both the national administration and the people of the state were always eager to show their appreciation of him in this respect. He was postmaster of Henderson from 1855 to 1861; a member of the last territorial legislature in 1857 and of the first state legislature in 1857 and 1858; a member of the legislature again in 1865; state senator in 1872-3 and again in 1876-7; and in the fall of 1879 was elected to the United States House of Representatives from the Second of the three congressional districts in the state at that time, being the first Democratic congressman from this state after 1859 except Hon. Eugene M. Wilson. After his retirement from congress in 1881, he abated his activity in politics to a considerable extent, but his interest in the welfare of the state induced him to serve on several state boards, including the commission which located the state reformatory at St. Cloud and the board of directors which governed it afterward, on the latter of which he was associated with Governor Pillsbury.

For many years Mr. Pochler was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade as well as the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. In religious affiliation he was connected with the German Reformed church and in fraternal life with the Masonic order, in the latter having risen to the Royal Arch degree. He always took a warm interest in his church and his lodge, and made his membership highly valuable to both. He was also, at all times, earnestly, intelligently and practically interested in the welfare of his home community, and made his interest manifest in cordial support of all deserving agencies at work for its welfare and all undertakings for public improvements, never withholding his aid from any worthy effort for advancement and being among the first and most potent in promoting many. His attention to the duties of citizenship was always zealous and straightforward, and he never considered the time given to them as a sacrifice. His devotion to American institutions was genuine, heartfelt and effective in good work for the benefit of the people, locally and generally. He was everywhere esteemed as one of Minnesota's most useful and representative citizens while he lived, and he is universally regarded as such since his death. The business he started and built up to such large proportions stands as a visible proof of his enterprise and capacity, and his record as a true and upright man is enshrined in the memory of the people among and for whom he lived and labored as a perpetual benefaction and an unfading example of genuine worth.

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#### THOMAS EDWARD COOTEY.

Mr. Cootey was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, on August 6, 1861, and died on April 19, 1911. He was taken to Chicago

in his childhood by his parents, and in that city grew to manhood. His opportunities for obtaining an education were meager, as the circumstances of his family forced him to begin the battle of life for himself at a very early age. Even in his boyhood he became a messenger and errand boy in his father's store, and was kept employed there at various lines of work until he left the parental fireside to make his own way in the world. Before this, however, he embraced an opportunity to pursue a course of special training for business in a commercial school, which he attended as regularly as his circumstances would allow.

In the course of a short time he rose to the position of manager of the lithographic department of the old Culver, Page & Hoyne Publishing company's establishment in Chicago, and from there came to St. Paul to start and manage a lithographic department in the establishment of the Brown-Treacy company, now the Brown-Treacy-Sperry company, of that city. The general management of the retail department in books and stationery of this progressive company was assigned to him and he made a great success of it, meanwhile working up the lithographic line of the business with commendable enterprise and gratifying progress, attended by ever-widening popular approval.

About 1894 Mr. Cootey moved to Minneapolis to engage in the printing and lithographing business on his own account. He bought out an old establishment in the business and transferred it and its work to the Northwestern Lithograph and Printing company which he organized; and when the plant was located in the Flour Exchange building the name was changed to the Cootey Lithographing company. Mr. Cootey was president, general manager and controlling spirit in the company, and gave it the full benefit of his great energy, fine talents and superior business capacity.

The company specialized in high grade lithographic work and catered to the most refined and exacting taste. Its efforts were directed particularly to securing orders from banks and other large business institutions for their work of the first class, and it made preparations, or rather, kept itself always in a state of readiness to meet all demands of this kind. Mr. Cootey was an artist of rare attainments, as has been noted, and was able to produce the most attractive and striking designs for this grade of work, and he had the practical faculty of security the reproduction of his most impressive features and most delicate shades of thought in the products his company turned out. His judgment was critical and nothing short of the best results would satisfy him at any time. The company is still in business and continues to bear the name he gave it.

Mr. Cootey took an active part in the civic, social and artistic life of his community. He was often solicited to allow the use of his name as a candidate for public office, but steadfastly refused all such overtures. But he was a zealous member of the Minneapolis, Commercial and Lafayette clubs, and his influence in the management of their affairs was stimulating, healthful and uplifting. His religious affiliation was with the Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception in this city, and he was attentive and faithful in the performance of his duties as one of its members, always willing and ready to aid in promoting any undertaking for its benefit, and helping sedulously to keep up its discipline and progress by both his example of upright living and his influence on others.

Mr. Cootey was married in Chicago on September 19, 1886.

to Miss Cora M. Hamen of that city, who is still living in the elegant home her husband built before his death, and which he had only half furnished when that sad event occurred. They had no children. The head of the house was very attentive to his business, and spared no effort to give it the highest rank in its line. Even when he sought pleasure and relief in travel, which was his principal recreation, his mind was ever alert for new suggestions in his art, and so his mind was a living and freely flowing stream of active and fruitful usefulness. Minneapolis mourns him as one of the best, most inspiring and most representative of her departed citizens.

He was a member of the National Association of Employing Lithographers of the United States, and a beautifully engraved booklet issued at the time of his death in his memory was presented the widow.

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#### GEORGE H. DOW.

Is a son of John Wesley and Elizabeth (Chandler) Dow, who were important factors in the early life of this part of the city.

John Wesley Dow was born at Vienna, Kennebec county, Maine, in 1822, and there learned his trade as a sawyer of timber. He came to Minnesota a single man, reaching Stillwater in May, 1849, and St. Anthony one month later. Here he secured employment from the federal government and was sent to Fort Ripley, on Lake Mille Lac, to saw the lumber to be used in the erection of the fort. He was the head sawyer in the ten-horse mill used in sawing this lumber, horses being the only motive power then available in that region for the purpose. He operated the mill two years, until the fort was completed, living in tents in the summer until quarters were built for the soldiers. He also had and operated a shingle machine, which was probably the first one ever used in Minnesota.

At the end of the two years mentioned Mr. Dow returned to St. Anthony. In the meantime, in 1851, his father and mother, John Ware Dow and wife, had come to St. Anthony. The father, who was a retired Methodist Episcopal minister, took a claim on Nicollet avenue that later became the John Blaisdell claim. He settled, however, on the north side of Forty-fourth avenue north, between what are now Humboldt and Penn avenues, and there he continued to reside for a number of years. The place finally became the home of his son, Justin Dow, who moved to California in 1875. John Ware Dow died at Delano, Minnesota, in 1876.

When John Wesley Dow returned to St. Anthony in July, 1852, by paying \$100 for a squatter's right he secured the present home of his son George H., and on this farm he lived until his death on June 10, 1902, lacking but twenty-five days of fifty years' occupancy of the land. The farm embraced 160 acres and lies between Fortieth and Forty-fourth avenues north and extends from Penn avenue north to the city limits. The southeast forty acres of it have been platted and are now included in the William Penn Addition.

In October, 1854, he married Elizabeth Chandler, who lived with her parents, Timothy Chandler and wife, on the claim adjoining his on the south. He brought his bride to a log shanty, sixteen by fourteen feet in size, near the present dwelling house on the farm, and in this shanty his son George H. was born on March 16, 1857. George's mother died in

1860, but before this the father had built a better house for his family, and this house is still standing.

The father was lame and his health was uncertain. When his wife died he was left with two small children to care for. But he stuck to his farm and made it productive and valuable. His deed for it was made in 1855 and came in the form of a patent from the government signed by the President at that time, Franklin Pierce. For thirty years the elder Mr. Dow was clerk of the school district, and, under the instruction of Colonel Stevens, then county auditor, he organized what was said to be the largest school district in the state. It included all the land west of the Mississippi river and north of what is now Twenty-sixth avenue north. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an original member of the first church class meeting in Northern Minneapolis, which was started by his father in the old log cabin on the farm and is now a vigorous means of grace in the North Minneapolis church at Washington and Forty-fourth avenues north.

John Wesley Dow had two children by his first marriage, his sons George H. and Ware S. The latter is now living in Alaska. His second wife, who was Mrs. Mary A. Wales, of Indiana, survived him but fifteen days, dying on June 25, 1902. They had no children, but she had two daughters and one son by her former marriage, all of whom were reared in the Dow family. Nancy died at the age of twenty. Mary A. is a widow, and is living near the old home. Perry Wales, the son, is a farmer near Brooklyn Center.

George H. Dow has passed the whole of his life to this time (1914) on the old homestead, of which he inherited twenty-five acres, including the family residence. He is extensively and successfully engaged in market gardening. In October, 1880, he was married to Miss Ella Smith, a daughter of C. A. Smith, a florist on Portland avenue. She died in August, 1887, leaving no children. In March, 1901, Mr. Dow married as his second wife Miss Emma B. Mills, of Minneapolis, a native of Southern Minnesota. They have two children, Irene, aged eleven, and Wesley, aged seven. The father is a steward in the North Minneapolis Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been an active worker since he was seventeen years old. He has been a Sunday school teacher and superintendent and the leader of the Bible class. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, but in local elections votes independently, always supporting the men he believes best qualified for the offices sought and most likely to render the best service to the public.

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#### DR. FREDERICK ALANSON DUNSMOOR.

So much splendid material for professional eminence as well as good citizenship has come from good old Maine ancestry, and been developed by the hardship and struggle of pioneer days in Minnesota that, colonial patriot, revolutionary hero, Maine settler, Minnesota pioneer, eminent citizen, seems almost like a standard formula for the successful Minneapolis man. Dr. Frederick Alanson Dunsmoor belongs to this large and prominent circle of honored Minnesopolitans. He, more than many others, Minneapolis may claim as her own, for he was born in the little settlement of Harmony, Richfield township, which is now within the city limits. His father, James A. Dunsmoor, came to St. Anthony in 1852, from Farmington,

Maine. He was in very feeble health when he made the change and settled on a farm, that he might have every opportunity to grow strong and well again. He had been a force in his old Maine home and he lost none of his executive ability when he came to Minnesota. He was a man of unusual enterprise and high standing in the community so long as he made Minneapolis his home. In 1873 he went to California again in search of health, but he died there soon afterward. The mother of Dr. Dunsmoor was Almira Mosher, of Temple, Maine, and she was the mother of eight children, six sons growing to manhood. She was a woman of splendid talents and mental equipment. Frederick Alanson was the youngest but one of her children. He was born on May 28, 1853, and received his early education in the schools of Richfield and Minneapolis, and later in the University of Minnesota. When he was but sixteen years of age he showed the bent of his inclination, for he went into the office of Drs. Goodrich and Kimball to study medicine. He then went to New York, where he took a full course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. While in New York he was a private student of Fred H. Hamilton and privileged to come under the instruction of such eminent specialists as Alfred G. Loomis, Austin Flint, Sr., E. G. Janeway and R. Ogden Doremus. After he graduated from medical college and received his degree he went to California to visit his parents, and every inducement was offered him to remain and practice there. However, he preferred his boyhood home, and so came back to Minneapolis and went into partnership with Dr. H. H. Kimball. This partnership was dissolved in 1877 and Dr. Dunsmoor established himself independently. About this time he accepted a position as professor of surgery in the St. Paul Medical College and taught there until 1879. For the year 1879 he was county physician for Hennepin county. Dr. Dunsmoor then accepted the chair of surgery in the medical department of Hamlin University, but resigned two years later to devote himself to the organization of the Minnesota College Hospital. This he organized as a demonstration of his theory of the importance of giving prominence of clinical over didactic instruction. He bought the old Winslow house, which had been occupied by Macalester College, and with the co-operation of others the Minnesota College Hospital was organized. Associated with him in this work was Thomas Lowry, who was made president of the board of directors; Dr. George F. French, Dr. A. W. Abbott and Dr. C. H. Hunter. Dr. Dunsmoor was made vice president of the board of directors and dean of the college. For years he gave the best of his enthusiasm and energy to this institution, serving as dean, vice president, Professor of Surgery, and surgeon to the dispensary, as well as attending physician. This he did until the Minnesota College Hospital was merged into the State University when he transferred his enthusiasm and energetic spirit as an organizer to the new organization. Even then, however, he felt the need of a fully equipped hospital for clinical purposes, and he threw himself heart and soul into plans and arrangements for Asbury Methodist Hospital. For a time this organization occupied the building of the old Minnesota College Hospital. Dr. Dunsmoor held the chair of clinical and operative surgery in the medical department of the University of Minnesota, resigning in 1913.

Other hospitals to which Dr. Dunsmoor has lent his skill and ability at different times are St. Mary's Hospital and St. Barnabas Hospital. In 1913 St. Barnabas Hospital equipped a suite of rooms especially for the use of Dr. Dunsmoor in

surgical operations, the only physician having such in the City Hospital and the Asbury Free Dispensary. He has also been the surgeon for a number of different railroad lines, including the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, the Northern Pacific, the Kansas City, the St. Paul and Duluth, and the Chicago, Burlington and Northern.

Like nearly all of the modern physicians, Dr. Dunsmoor has devoted himself to specialties. He has made an especial and extensive study of gynecology and surgery. Nearly every year he spends a short vacation from his practice in study in the great hospitals, colleges and scientific centers, in both this country and the old world. His fame has gone abroad and he is hailed as a leader in all the scientific centers of the world. He keeps his library well stocked with all the latest and best books, not only on the subjects dearest to his heart, but along all scientific lines. This much for his scientific side—but he is many sided, for he finds time to indulge his love of music and art. He is an active worker in a number of musical organizations and his collection of etchings and art treasures is the fad which gives him the most pleasure.

Socially he is a warm-hearted, companionable man, very democratic in his tastes and ever mindful of the need of those who are less fortunate than he. He is a member of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church, where he has served in an official capacity for a great many years. He is a Mason, a Druid, and a Good Templar. He is also a member of nearly all the principal clubs of the city, being a charter member of both the Minneapolis and Commercial clubs. He is a member of the International Medical Congress, the National Association of Railway Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, the Tri-State Medical Association, the Crow River Medical Association, the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis, and the county and state medical societies.

Dr. Dunsmoor is also a writer of note, his name being seen frequently in the pages of many of the leading medical journals, his articles on the subjects of his specialties always carrying authority. As a musician he ranks very high in the city and also as an art critic.

On September 5, 1876, Miss Elizabeth Emma Billings Turner became the wife of Dr. Dunsmoor. She is the daughter of Surgeon George F. Turner, who was stationed at Fort Snelling in 1846, and was the contemporary and familiar friend of such pioneers as Gov. H. H. Sibley, Gen. R. W. Johnson, Franklin Steele, Father Geor. Rev. Dr. Williamson and others. Mrs. Dunsmoor's lineage is traced directly from Miles Standish. Seven children were born to them and three lived to come of age. Dr. and Mrs. Dunsmoor have been saddened in the past year by the death of their only son, Frederick Laton Dunsmoor. Their daughter Marjorie became the wife of Fred McCartney and lives in Colorado; the other daughter, Elizabeth, married Homer Clark, of St. Paul, and lives in that city.

Dr. Dunsmoor built a beautiful home on Tenth Street in the eighties, and it was the show place of the city for a great many years, but with the encroachment of the business district upon the one-time beautiful residence street Dr. Dunsmoor sold this home and has since then made his permanent home at Lake Minnetonka.

Time has dealt lightly with Dr. Dunsmoor, and although he is sixty years old he is still in his prime and as active and enthusiastic as ever. His social instincts are still active

and nothing pleases him more than to gather about him a group of congenial friends in his charming home.

#### BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NELSON.

The lumber industry early became and has ever since remained one of the leading lines of business in Minnesota, and the reasons for this are strong and manifest. The bounty of nature in providing the material for the industry was almost unlimited, and the quality of that material was superior in some respects to that of what was to be found in many other heavily timbered regions. The men who started the industry were men of broad views, fine business capacity, resolute spirit and all-daring courage; and those who have followed them have shown the utmost capability for developing the industry to its full limit and handling it with the utmost wisdom and success. Here was raw material in lavish bounty ready and waiting for the commanding might of mind to come and convert it into marketable form for the service of mankind. The lord of the heritage came, and his presence has ever since been manifest in the magnitude, value and far-reaching results of his work.

As a representative of both the earlier and the present-day magnates in that industry in this section of the country, Benjamin F. Nelson of Minneapolis stands in the front rank. His operations have been and are still very extensive. His foresight and sweep of vision are great. His knowledge of the business has from the first been comprehensive and accurate; and his daring and business acumen are of the first class. Whether measured by the scope and extent of his undertakings, or the skill with which they have been managed, he is easily one of the foremost men in the industry in this country.

Mr. Nelson was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, on May 4, 1843, and is a son of William and Emeline (Benson) Nelson, who were natives of Maryland and emigrated to Kentucky in early life. The family was in moderate circumstances, and the opportunities of the children for schooling were limited. Benjamin attended public schools in Greenup and Lewis counties for brief periods at intervals, and, when his father's health failed while he was still a youth, he assisted his brothers in taking care of the household. At the age of seventeen he began cutting logs and rafting them down the Ohio. This gave him his first experience in the lumber trade, and the fiber and activity of his mind was such that he made it tell greatly to his advantage then and subsequently.

But he was not allowed to pursue this industry long undisturbed. The mighty war cloud that had been hovering over the country for some years burst at length in a deluge of death and disaster, and he felt called by duty to take part in the sectional conflict in defense of the political views and theories of government to which he had been educated. In 1862, when he was but nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the Second Kentucky Cavalry, Confederate army, and during the progress of the war served successively under Generals Morgan, Forrest and Wheeler of the Southern forces. Although the commands in which he served were engaged in the most hazardous duties and were always performing them, he escaped without disaster, except that he was taken pris-

oner, and at the close of the momentous struggle was in confinement at Camp Douglas near Chicago.

When Mr. Nelson was released he returned to Kentucky. But the trail of the war was still on the state, and after remaining in it for a few months he determined to seek his fortune in what was, at that time a more promising region. In September, 1865, he came to Minnesota and located in Minneapolis, at that period called St. Anthony. His experience in lumbering secured immediate employment for him in that business, and he has been connected with it ever since.

Mr. Nelson passed his first year in Minnesota as a laborer in the woods and mills and on the river. But such a post in the great industry in which he was intensely interested did not satisfy his ambition or meet the requirements of his faculties, although he manfully accepted it as a stepping-stone to the realization of his high hopes, and faithfully and laboriously performed its duties. In his second winter here he secured a contract to haul logs, and some little time afterward another to manufacture shingles. Even this advance he looked upon as but a means, for he had his vision fixed on loftier heights.

In 1872 our aspiring lumberman formed a partnership with others in the planing mill business, and this led directly to the manufacture of lumber. In 1881 the firm of Nelson, Tenney & Co., consisting of Mr. Nelson and W. M. Tenney, bought a sawmill. Mr. Nelson was now in a position entirely suited to his taste and his abilities. He gave his whole attention to the business of the firm, and as the city and the country around it advanced in development and improvement, the firm's trade rapidly expanded, and before the expiration of ten years it became one of the heaviest operators in Minneapolis. Later W. F. Brooks held an interest in the firm for a number of years.

For over forty years Mr. Nelson was engaged directly, and most of the time very extensively, in manufacturing lumber. But his energies in this work were not confined to the company of which he was the head, nor were they wholly absorbed in this line of effort. He acquired interests in many other companies in the trade and affiliated with it, and also took part in additional kinds of manufacturing and in the financial and public affairs of the city and county of his residence, in which he is still deeply and helpfully interested.

He is president of the Leech Lake Lumber Co., the Hennepin Paper Co., the B. F. Nelson Manufacturing Co., B. F. Nelson & Sons Co., and the Leech Lake Land Co. He is also one of the directors of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis and others in Minnesota. Director Northwestern National Life Insurance Co. In addition he has extensive holdings in mineral lands in Northern Minnesota.

This is a record of long continued, extensive, very exacting and highly successful business operations, but it shows only a part of Mr. Nelson's activity and achievements. He has been as zealous in philanthropic, educational and religious work as he has been in business, and for years took a prominent part in public affairs in his home city. He served in the city council from 1879 to 1885, and was made chairman of the ways and means and railroad committees, at which time he made the acquaintance of Mr. J. J. Hill, as he fully believed that Minneapolis, just getting out of her swaddling clothes as a city, could afford to be liberal with railroads and on account of such views was able to assist railroads in getting such rights as was necessary to operate economically and at that time a close friendship was made with Mr. Hill,



*B. G. Nelson*



which has existed to the present time. Mr. Nelson was a member of the first board of park commissioners, rendering wise and appreciated service in laying the foundation of the Minneapolis park system. He was also for many years a member of the old Board of Trade, and its president in 1890 and 1891, and one of the directors and the treasurer of the Business Men's Union in 1890.

From 1884 to 1891 he was a member of the school board. During this period the increase in the school population of the community was phenomenal and the necessity of providing for it taxed the ability of those in charge of them to the utmost. In this pressing time Mr. Nelson's special fitness for the position he held was amply demonstrated, and he won high credit for his resourcefulness, readiness and adaptability to requirements in the discharge of his duties as a member of the board. The experience in educational matters he gained in this position, and his recognized business capacity led to his appointment as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota in 1905, and is now (1914) President of the board, and since then he has rendered the state service of the highest character and most productive kind in this department of its interests, showing both breadth of view and facility of resources in meeting requirements, and always a keen insight into the future and wisdom in providing for its needs. For thirty years Mr. Nelson has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Hamline University.

The material interests of the state have also had Mr. Nelson's intelligent and fruitful attention. He was chosen a member of the board of directors of the State Agricultural Society in 1902, and after several years of valued service on the board, was made its president in 1907 and again in 1908. Mr. Nelson was a member of the board of managers of the State Prison and was its president for several years.

Another line of local enterprise which engaged his attention actively and helpfully was that which is in charge of the Commercial Club. In 1904 he became one of the directors of the club and chairman of its public affairs committee. During the next two years he worked out conspicuous commercial development under the auspices of the club, and wrote his name in large and enduring phrases on the pages of its history. In 1907 he was elected president of the club, and this office he held until 1909. He is also a valued member of the Minnesota State Historical Society, and in the social and fraternal life of the community is connected with the Minneapolis Club, Commercial Club, Lafayette and Minikahda, Minnesota and Automobile Clubs, and is prominent in the Masonic order, holding the rank of Knight Templar in the York rite and that of a thirty-second degree Mason in the Scottish rite. In this fraternity he is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Nelson was married in 1869 to Miss Martha Ross, who died in 1874, leaving two sons, William Edwin and Guy H., who are now associated with their father in business. In 1875 he contracted a second marriage which united him with Miss Mary Fredenberg of Northfield, Minnesota. They have one child, their daughter Bessie E.

From the dawn of his manhood Mr. Nelson has given his political allegiance and services to the Democratic party, but he has never sought an office or been chosen to one by a partisan election. Those he has held have been either by non-partisan or conferred upon him by appointment and in recognition of his special fitness for them rather than on account of political services or party considerations. In addition,

he has frequently been urged to become a candidate for high elective offices, but has always steadfastly refused.

How like a thread of gold the splendid record of this excellent business man and superior citizen runs through the history of Minneapolis! and what a credit it is, not only to the community in which he has expended his activities, but to the whole range of American citizenship.

#### HON. WILLIAM STANLEY DWINNELL.

Tracing his ancestry back in direct lines to early Colonial times in New England, yet himself born, reared and educated in the West, Hon. William S. Dwinell, state senator from the Fortieth senatorial district, combines in his make-up the resourcefulness of the New Englander and the enterprise, broad vision and hustling progressiveness of the Westerner. These characteristics have been made manifest in his business and political career, and have won him the admiration of all classes of the people and the cordial regard of those who know him intimately.

Senator Dwinell was born at Lodi, Wisconsin, on Christmas day, 1862, and is a son of John Bliss and Maria C. (Stanley) Dwinell. The progenitors of the American branch of his family came to this country from England and settled at Topsheld, Massachusetts, in 1660. His mother's side of the house includes many distinguished people of Connecticut, including the first Governor of Connecticut colony, and the Day and Dwight families both of whom have furnished presidents of Yale College.

The senator's father was a merchant in his early manhood, but later turned his attention to farming, and passed the remaining years of his life in that occupation. The son grew to manhood in his native place and began his academic education in its public schools. Afterward he pursued the undergraduate course in the academic department of the University of Wisconsin, and later entered the law department of that institution, from which he was graduated in 1886. After his graduation he took up the work of preparing opinions of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, for publication, having been appointed to this position by Governor Jeremiah M. Rusk who for many years was his warm friend and adviser.

In 1888 and 1889 Mr. Dwinell served as district attorney of Jackson county, Wisconsin, and at the close of his term in that office came to Minneapolis, under contract, as attorney for a large building and loan association. There proved to be a radical difference in opinion as to policy between Mr. Dwinell and his associates, and he resigned from the service of the association and began the practice of law, devoting his efforts in the main to matters affecting corporations.

By the year 1900 he found that close confinement and constant business activity were telling on his health, and he then determined to give more attention to outside affairs. He began dealing in real estate in Minneapolis and St. Paul and the Canadian Northwest and soon enlarged his operations to include timber lands in California, Oregon, and British Columbia. He organized and became president of the Fraser River Tannery, located in the Fraser river region of British Columbia and an institution of magnitude and great activity. He also became treasurer of the Urban Investment company of St. Paul, and interested in a number of other enterprises of importance and usefulness to the communities in which they operate.

For years his business engagements have been numerous

and exacting, but they have never been allowed to obscure the public welfare in his mind, and he has taken an earnest interest and an active part in public affairs from the dawn of his manhood. The interest he manifested in the well being of Wisconsin while residing in that state has been duplicated in his fidelity to the substantial good of Minnesota since he began to live here. No line of advancement for the city in which he has his home or the state of which it is the metropolis has been overlooked or neglected by him, and his support of all undertakings to promote it has always been zealous and energetic, but has been guided by intelligence and good judgment.

Senator Duinell has been especially cordial and active in his interest in good government and his efforts to aid in securing it. He exerted himself with animation and force in behalf of the direct primary law of 1899, and also in behalf of the anti-trust law enacted the same year. His wisdom and zeal in connection with civic affairs so impressed the people of his neighborhood that in the fall of 1910 he was elected to the state senate from his district, the Fortieth, and in the three sessions of the legislature which have been held since his election he has fully justified the public confidence expressed in his election and rendered his district and the whole state good service by the broad view he has taken of public questions and the enterprise and intelligence with which he has striven to make the legislation of the sessions progressive and ministrant to the welfare of all classes of citizens and all public agencies for good.

Prior to his election to the senate, however, he served the Commercial club for a number of years as a member of its committee on public affairs, of which he was vice chairman in 1906. He belongs also to the Minneapolis, Minikahda, La Fayette and Six O'Clock clubs, the American and Minnesota State Bar associations, and the American Economic association. On April 24, 1889, he was married to Miss Virginia Ingman. They have four children, and all the members of the family attend St. Mark's Episcopal church, of which the senator is one of the vestrymen, and in the work of which he is active.

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#### EDWARD WILLIAMS DECKER.

Edward W. Decker, president of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, furnishes in his career a striking illustration. He inherited strong and useful traits of character from his ancestors, but he has been strong in himself independent of those traits, and his environment has had no other effect on his course than to give him the opportunity to show his native powers and make his surroundings subservient to them. His scholastic education never went beyond a high school course, and that has had only a general bearing on his business career. The forces that have made that career possible and wrought it out were of him and within him, and no outside influence is entitled to credit for them.

Mr. Decker is a native son of Minnesota, and has never wandered far from his native heath. He was born at Austin, this state, on August 24, 1869, a son of Jacob S. and Mary Ann H. (Smith) Decker, both of sturdy Holland Dutch ancestry. The progenitors of the American branch of the family came to this country early in its colonial history and located on the Hudson river in New York where the picturesque village of

Esopus now stands. About 1720 the representatives of the house living at that time moved to the New Jersey side of the Delaware, and at Flatbrookville on that historic river Edward W. Decker's parents were born, and there they grew to maturity and were married.

Soon after their marriage they came to Minnesota and took up their residence on a farm near Austin in Mower county. On this farm their son Edward passed his boyhood and youth, attending the district school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. Later he entered the high school at Austin, from which he was graduated in 1887. Directly after leaving the high school he sought the larger opportunities offered for his talents in Minneapolis, and began his business career as messenger in the Northwestern National Bank of this city.

He showed such unusual aptitude for the banking business that he was rapidly promoted to higher positions of trust and responsibility, and on September 13, 1895, was elected assistant cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, and the next year was chosen its cashier. He was still demonstrating his ability, and on December 8, 1900, was called back to the Northwestern National Bank to serve it as cashier.

While his position after the change was in the same class as before, it was nevertheless a promotion, for the Northwestern was a larger institution than the Metropolitan, and its cashiership carried weightier duties and responsibilities than the same position in the latter. On July 1, 1903, he was elected vice president and general manager of the Northwestern National Bank, one of the most responsible banking positions in the city, and also rendered the bank excellent service as one of its directors.

Besides giving close and careful attention to his duties in the Northwestern National Bank, as he has always done in every line of endeavor and every business connection, he was prudent in the management of his private affairs, and soon acquired interests in other institutions. On May 10, 1910, he was elected president of the Minnesota Loan and Trust company of Minneapolis, an offshoot of the Northwestern National Bank, and on January 1, 1912, was made president of the bank, a position he has filled with marked ability and general approval ever since.

Mr. Decker is also vice president of the Minneapolis Clearing House Association, and a director of the Northwestern National Life Insurance company of Minneapolis, and has long been a leading member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the Twin City Bankers' Club, of which he was president for a time. And is also a director of the Twin City Rapid Transit Co.

For a number of years Mr. Decker has held valued and serviceable membership in the Minneapolis club, the Commercial club and the Minikahda club of his home city, and through them has contributed directly and materially to enlarging and enlivening the social life of his community. He has been warmly and helpfully interested in fraternal activities too as a Freemason of the Thirty-second degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and has taken an active part in the doings of the order in all its branches and organizations from the foot of the mystic ladder to the great height to which he has ascended in it.

In these lines of association with his fellow men he has also found pleasure and profit in active membership in the Automobile club of Minneapolis, the Minneapolis Society of



Fine Arts, the Minnesota Society of New York, the Chicago, Heron Lake Lodge and Six O'Clock clubs, the National Geographical Society and John A. Rawlins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in the last of which he is on the Citizens Staff. In fact, no phase of usefulness in the life of his home community has been without his active aid and inspiring encouragement, and in matters of public improvement and general welfare he has always been zealous, energetic and of great service.

On February 24, 1892, Mr. Decker was united in marriage with Miss Susie May Spaulding, a daughter of W. A. Spaulding, one of the old settlers of Minneapolis, a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and distinguished for his military service in the Second Battalion, Light Artillery. Five children have been born of the union, all of whom are living. They are: Edward Spaulding, Margaret, Katharine, Susan and Elizabeth. The parents are Congregationalists and enrolled in the Plymouth Church congregation of that sect.

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#### J. W. DREGER.

John William Dreger is one of the most solid of the citizens of Minneapolis who mark with pride their descent from ancestors of good old German birth. Possessing all this loyalty to family traditions, Mr. Dreger is distinguished by that other characteristic of the Teutonic stock love of country and interest in the duties of citizenship, and therefore has been among the foremost residents of the city in seeking realization of high ideals.

Bergholtz, Niagara County, New York, was the birthplace of J. W. Dreger. He was born March 23, 1846, the son of John W. and Louisa Dreger. His father was a farmer who had come, with the good wife, from Pasewald, near Stettin, Pomerania, Germany, in 1843. It was in a settlement of men and women of his own nationality that the migrating farmer in search of the better things a free country offered made his home.

And it was in the German Lutheran schools which the neighborhood established that the son obtained the foundation for his education. Until he was fourteen years old young Dreger divided his time between the school and the farm life which was part of the education of all farmers' sons in those earlier days. Then for three years the boy, given the best that the ambitious father could provide for him, and which he himself could gain, had the good fortune to be enrolled as a student in Martin Luther College, in Buffalo, New York. In 1863 young Dreger taught a German school in Walmore, in the county of his birth, and some of his most interesting reminiscences are of his life as a teacher.

From the school Mr. Dreger went into commercial pursuits. His first experience was as a salesman in a retail lumber yard in Buffalo, work to which he turned when the school year ended. And there he continued in the work of a lumber salesman until the late sixties, when, like many another young man in the East, he began to look toward the West. Finally he came to Minnesota and became at once a resident of Minneapolis.

In this city lumber then vied with flour milling as one of the chief industries. And Mr. Dreger's experience in the lumber business in Buffalo stood him in good stead. For two

years, 1868-9, he was a lumber salesman and surveyor in Minneapolis lumber yards.

From 1887 to 1902 Mr. Dreger was a member of the firm of E. Eichhorn and Sons. And he was as one of the sons, for he married a daughter of Mr. Eichhorn on May 4, 1887.

All this time Mr. Dreger was taking part, as a citizen, in the civic and political affairs of the city. He held membership in many civic organizations, and he took a deep interest in the cause of good government. In 1900 and 1901 he served as president of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation and made a fine record.

Thus it came about that in the spring of 1902, when a sheriff of Hennepin county was to be appointed to fill a vacancy caused by a resignation, and when the affairs of the office were in critical condition, the people of Minneapolis who were taking the most interest in the matter of good government selected Mr. Dreger as the man who in their opinion was best fitted, by reason of his integrity and honesty of purpose, to carry on that important office. And so he was appointed on March 10, 1902. So when the election came that fall and people had come to know their trust had been justified, Mr. Dreger was nominated and elected sheriff of the county. He was re-elected in 1904 and again in 1906, and there is little doubt that he might have continued in the office had he so desired.

An important change in the conduct of the office was made in 1902 when Mr. Dreger was appointed to the office. The old and iniquitous fee system was abolished and the office was placed firmly on a salary basis. This fixed salary system made many changes necessary under the law, and upon Mr. Dreger fell the duty of making the changes. That he carried them out satisfactorily is shown in his re-election to the office.

It was in 1908 that Mr. Dreger began to long for the more peaceful ways of private life, undisturbed by any of the strenuous demands of the sheriff's office. And he finally retired from office, against the pleadings of a great number of friends who had come to value highly his services and his unquestioned probity. He resumed his interest in the firm of Eichhorn, and gave over his whole attention to business matters. He found time, shortly, however, to journey to the land of his father's birth in 1908 and again in 1912, and to visit many scenes made familiar to him in fancy by the tales of his mother and father in his childhood.

Mr. Dreger is a man of essentially sociable tastes. In response to such calls he is a member of a large number of organizations which have varied purposes, along with their social phases. Among these are the Liederkrantz Singing Society, Apollo Club, the Gymnastic Union, the Teutonia Kege Club, the German Society of Minneapolis and the American Branch of St. Paul, the German Home School Society and other similar organizations. In addition, he is a member of the Masonic order.

Mr. Dreger's wife, who was Miss Ottilie J. Eichhorn before her marriage, and who was a devoted helpmate to him in the social and civic life in which he participated and was a member of the German Deutsch, Damen Verein Charitable Society and other charitable associations, died in June, 1905.

Mr. Dreger took a special interest in the criminal work while serving as sheriff of Hennepin county. He was a member of the National Prison Association during the incumbency of his office six years and was at the head of the State, the Interstate and National Sheriffs' Associations, serving as president in each of the named associations.

Since his retirement from office the ex-sheriff has been honored by the appointment to the place of vice president for the State of Minnesota each year, and is known among the sheriffs in the United States and Canada as the Father of the Association, for it was through his consistent and energetic work that the formerly Inter-state Sheriffs' Association, comprising only twelve of the Northwestern States in the year 1902 took in each state in the Union and the Dominion of Canada, and was proclaimed in 1912 as the International Sheriffs' Association. Mr. Dreger attends the conventions regularly each year and enjoys meeting sheriffs, ex-sheriffs and friends.

#### OLIVER CROMWELL WYMAN.

Oliver C. Wyman, who has been one of the leading business men of Minneapolis during all of the last forty years, was born at Anderson, Indiana, in January, 1837. His parents were Henry and Prudence (Berry) Wyman, the former a native of New York state who located at Anderson when Indiana was but sparsely settled. The mother also belonged to a family of pioneers in that region. She died only a few months after her son Oliver was born.

When the son was but seven years old he was taken by his maternal grandmother to what was then the territory of Iowa. There he was sent to a country school and from that obtained such an education as it could give him. He did not seek advanced scholastic training, for he had the mercantile spirit strong within him at an early age, and manifested an ardent desire to begin a business career. This he was allowed to do at Marion, Iowa, where he remained in business until 1874. That year he disposed of his interests there and came to Minneapolis.

Immediately after his arrival in this city Mr. Wyman formed a partnership with Z. T. Mullin, now a resident of Washington, D. C., with whom he had previously been associated in business, and under the firm name of Wyman & Mullin they founded a wholesale dry goods house with which Mr. Wyman has ever since been connected. Mr. Mullin left the firm in 1890, and at that time George H. Partridge, who had been in charge of the credit department of the establishment, was taken in as a member and Samuel D. Coykendall as a special partner, the firm name being changed to Wyman, Partridge & Company. When the present corporation was formed some years afterward Mr. Wyman was made president of the new organization and Mr. Partridge at first secretary, and later vice president. These offices the gentlemen named are still holding. The firm has its principal business location, which it owns, at the corner of Fourth street and First avenue north. In addition to its commodious and splendidly appointed building at that location, which it uses for salesrooms, it occupies another for warehouse purposes, and also operates a large manufacturing plant. The business is very active and extensive, its sales territory reaching from the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast.

In 1880 W. J. Van Dyke was admitted to partnership in the first named firm, which then became Wyman, Mullin & Van Dyke; and when Mr. Coykendall became interested in the house the name was changed to Wyman, Mullin & Company, Mr. Van Dyke retiring. But through all the changes in its name Mr. Wyman has been at the head of the firm, and his

has been the directing and controlling spirit in it. He is also interested in the Minnesota Loan and Trust company, a director of the Northwestern National Bank and a trustee and the vice president of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank.

While deeply interested in the welfare of his home city and state, Mr. Wyman has never taken an active part in political contentions. He gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, but has never desired to hold a public office. He has, however, been active to some extent in the social life of the city as a member of the Athletic, Minneapolis, Minikahda and Lafayette clubs. He also belongs to the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, and takes an active and helpful interest in it.

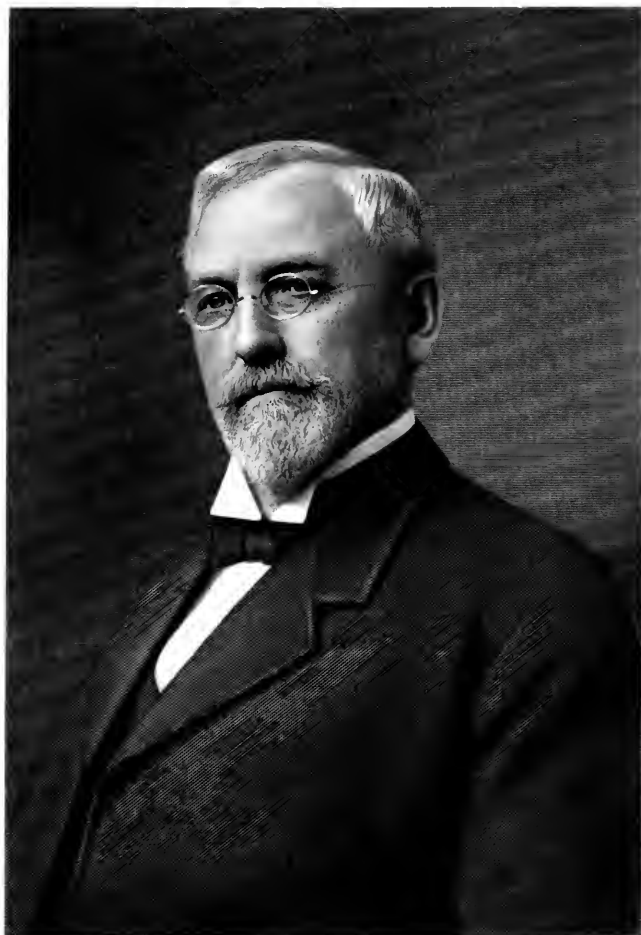
Mr. Wyman's first marriage was with Miss Charlotte E. Mullin and took place at Lowden, Iowa, in 1858. Four children were born of this union, two of whom are living: Sarah A., who is the wife of George H. Partridge, and Prudence M., who is the wife of C. C. Ladd. Their mother died in 1880, and eight years later Mr. Wyman was married at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to Miss Bella M. Ristine. They have one child, their daughter, Katherine R. The only son of the household, Henry M. Wyman, died in Spokane, Washington, in 1901. He was a physician and surgeon, a graduate of the University of Michigan, Detroit College of Medicine and the University of Berlin, Germany. For some years he was engaged in hospital work in London, England, and held a high rank in his profession there, as he did in all other places in which he was engaged in practice.

The progenitors of the American branch of the Wyman family emigrated from England to this country in 1636. Mr. Wyman's grandparents on his mother's side were John and Sarah Berry. His mother's father, Captain John Berry, served under General William Henry Harrison in his brilliant campaigns in what was then the Northwest Territory of this country, taking part in the battle of Tippecanoe and other decisive engagements won by General Harrison's army. Captain Berry made an excellent record in his military service, and other members of the Berry and Wyman families have, in various parts of the country, dignified and adorned many elevated walks of life and shown high and serviceable attributes of patriotic American citizenship of the most admirable quality.

#### JOHN F. DAHL.

Was born in Bergen, Norway, January 22, 1870, and was brought by his parents to Minneapolis when he was a child in arms. His father was Andrew Dahl and his mother Wilhelmina (Cedergren) Dahl. They are of the intellectual type of Norwegians who were dissatisfied with the opportunities in their native land, and had the courage and aggressive spirit which has brought so many valuable citizens to Minneapolis. The boy caught from the spirit and progress of the fast growing city, the impulse for self development, and in the public schools his mind received its first impetus to efficient attainment. The only outside credit which must be given for his all-round development is to Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, where he took a full course and graduated with honors.

He then entered the University and taking the academic and, later, the law course, graduated in 1892. He immediately began the practice of his profession and developing a taste



*O. C. Wyman*



for politics his forensic ability became conspicuous. He has always been an ardent Republican, local politics first engaging his attention and stirring his activities. He was elected to the legislature in 1894, and although the youngest member in the House, his gift of eloquence soon made him a prominent figure. In 1896 he was re-elected, being a colleague of such men as Judge Henry G. Hicks, Judge Willard R. Gray and Hans Simonson.

In 1905, when Al J. Smith was first elected County Attorney, Mr. Dahl was appointed assistant, being his own successor in 1907. As assistant attorney he has displayed sterling qualities and unswerving fidelity to the public interest. He has conducted many important prosecutions, among them being the proceedings against the officers of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company. He has ever been capable, efficient and trustworthy and has won for himself an enviable reputation.

Mr. Dahl is of a congenial temperament and those who are closest to him are the most enthusiastic in attesting to the splendid qualities of his personality. He is a member of a number of the principal clubs including the Odin and the Apollo. His musical talents find outlet in the last named club, and besides this he is director of music in St. Anthony of Padua Catholic Church. Miss Sophia Skjerdingsstad became the wife of Mr. Dahl and they have one child, Theodore.

#### CHARLES ALBERT DAVIS.

Mr. Davis was born in the state of New York on March 24, 1853, and was reared and educated in that state. After attaining manhood he was employed for a number of years by the New York State Forest commission in looking after the Adirondack park region. In 1888 he came to Northfield, Minnesota, to visit an uncle on Holland Patent, New York. In the fall of the year mentioned he located in Minneapolis and here he secured employment as a bookkeeper and collector for J. W. Day. He remained in the employ of Mr. Day until the latter wished to retire from business, and then bought the entire outfit, including a plant at 212 Fourth street northeast, one at Tenth and Como avenues southeast and a third at 25 Jackson street, all of which were operated under the name of the East Side Ice company, and were doing a large and active business.

Mr. Davis devoted all his time and attention to this business for five years, then sold it to the Cedar Lake Ice company, which now owns it and carries it on.

After disposing of his ice business Mr. Davis became interested in zinc and lead mines at Webb City, Missouri. He acquired the ownership of producing mines there, and, while returning from them to Minneapolis on a Rock Island train running over the track of the Great Western road, was so seriously injured in a railroad accident at Green Mountain, near Marshalltown, Iowa, that he died two days later in a hospital in Marshalltown, March 23, 1910.

During his attendance as a student at Whitesboro Academy, where he prepared for Hamilton College, he made a high and widespread reputation for his oratorical ability. As a zealous and energetic working Democrat, however, he did make numerous political addresses both in New York and this state, and at one time was the nominee of his party for the office of county commissioner of Hennepin county, as he was in

1908 for that of representative from his district in the state legislature. The adverse majority was heavy and he was defeated in both campaigns, but he made an excellent impression by his effective and captivating oratory in each.

Mr. Davis was reared a Presbyterian and remained loyal to that church through life. He belonged to all branches of the Masonic fraternity, but was never an active working member of any. He took a cordial interest in the welfare of the fraternity and did what he could in a quiet way to promote its advancement, but he never became an enthusiast in reference to it. He was married at Northfield, Minnesota, on January 16, 1891, to Miss Elizabeth Lockerby, a native of that city. Two children were born of the union, Genette C. and Charles H. Both are still living with their mother at 410 University avenue southeast, and both are high school graduates. The daughter is now a junior at Carleton College and the son is a sophomore at the University of Minnesota.

#### FREDERICK A. DICKEY.

Born and reared in Minneapolis, and whose parents were pioneers, Frederick A. Dickey, state manager of the Security Mutual Life Insurance company of Binghamton, New York, has an intense interest in the progress, expansion, improvement and general welfare, and has helped to augment its industrial and commercial importance.

Mr. Dickey was born in East Minneapolis October 8, 1872, his parents being Benjamin T. and Margaret A. (Credman) Dickey, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Nova Scotia. July 4, 1850, the father accompanied by his sister Hannah and her husband, Luther Munson, reached St. Anthony from Maine, after a varied trip overland and over the Great Lakes. One of the incidents of the voyage was that their vessel towed to shore near Cleveland, Ohio, the burning ship "Griffith," whose fate was one of the historic disasters of the Lakes, and in which some 300 persons lost their lives.

Mrs. Munson is still living in East Minneapolis, and recalls many interesting facts and incidents of the early days, having a scrap book which furnished many valuable incidents of pioneer history. Benjamin T. Dickey went to work in a saw-mill at St. Anthony in 1857, and in which line of effort he engaged, either as employee or operator, for many years. He soon formed a partnership with James McMullen, which lasted until their mill was destroyed by fire in 1878.

Mr. Dickey then operated a flour mill at Redwood, which was also burned, incurring heavy loss. He was afterwards connected with a number of enterprises. He died as the result of a fall March 19, 1913. He was early made a Mason in Cataract Lodge, and was therefore one of the oldest men in the fraternity in this state. A short time after becoming established here he returned to the East, was married and then brought his young bride, who survives, to his Western home. They have two sons living, Frederick A. and Dr. Robert Dickey, of South Minneapolis. Minnie, their only daughter, married Charles H. Cross, and died in Chicago in 1910, aged thirty-six.

Frederick A. Dickey was educated at Bishop Whipple College in Moorhead, began as a solicitor of life insurance, representing the National Life Insurance company at St. Louis, Mo. June 1, 1908, he returned to Minneapolis as state man-

ager for the Security Mutual Life of Binghamton, New York, his success being such that his company now carries risks in Minnesota amounting to over three million dollars. He has organized an efficient corps of agents, and the business done from year to year furnishes an increasing evidence of intelligent administration.

Mr. Dickey became a Mason in Missouri, having now received the thirty-second degree, and is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He was married August 15, 1894, to Miss Elizabeth Gorham, a daughter of David and Marion Gorham. Her father came to St. Anthony in 1847 in company with the venerable Caleb D. Dorr, and died in Minneapolis some twenty-two years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Dickey have one child, Margaret A., a student at St. Margaret's convent.

#### HENRY HILL.

Henry Hill was born in Devonshire, England, on May 19, 1828, and when he was but four years old was brought to the United States by his father, John Hill, who was an architect and master mechanic. On his arrival in this country the father first located at Philadelphia; from there he went to St. Louis and later to a farm near Warsaw, Ill.

The elder Mr. Hill took up his residence on a farm near Warsaw, Illinois, and later built a large saw mill there. His son, Henry, managed the farm work, and the father operated the mill. When he was fifteen Henry also took part in running the mill, and the next year he was placed in charge of the machinery in the flour mill, the saw mill having been converted into a flour mill. In 1846 he started to learn the blacksmith trade under the direction of J. H. Wood, a mechanic of extensive local renown, but soon afterward joined two of his brothers on the "Prairie Bird," a passenger steamboat built on the Illinois river.

About this time Henry Hill was united in marriage with Miss Ann Eliza Smith, a daughter of Dr. William Smith of Laharpe, Ill. He continued to operate saw and flour mills from 1850 to 1856 in Illinois, but in 1852 visited St. Anthony's Falls in company with Judge Orendorf of Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1854 united with his brothers and some other persons in organizing the Northern Line Packet company and putting on the Mississippi a number of boats to ply between St. Louis and St. Paul. One of his brothers was a captain on one of the boats.

In 1855 or 1856 Mr. Hill, as a member of the firm of Hill, Knox & Company, started a distillery at Warsaw, Ill. This met with disaster in the financial panic of 1857, but through his personal efforts and well known probity, the company secured indulgences, and in the end was able to meet all its financial obligations in full. It continued in operation steadily and built up a very large and profitable business, its internal revenue tax paid to the government during the Civil war amounting to an average of some \$96,000 a month. Many of its employees, however, enlisted in the service of the Union, thereby crippling its force, and in 1864 the plant was destroyed and a large wooden mill was erected in its place.

In 1866 Mr. Hill turned his attention to railroad building as president of the construction company for the Toledo, Peoria & Western road, and after the line was completed he was made president of the railroad company. Afterward he was superintendent of construction on a railroad from the

Mississippi to the Missouri across Northern Missonri and Southern Iowa, and still later vice president of that road. About this time, or a little later, he was also the principal factor in building the Midland Pacific Railroad in Nebraska and other parts of its route.

By 1878 the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad required a readjustment of its affairs, and that year Mr. Hill was one of a committee of three selected by the bondholders to sell and reorganize it. While the transactions were in progress he became intimately acquainted with Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, attorney for the bondholders, then at the height of his fame, and a very cordial and mutually appreciative friendship grew up between them.

Mr. Hill was associated in building railroads with General Drake of Centerville, Iowa, and other enterprising men, and he continued his operations in this line, principally in Iowa, until 1881, when the Wabash system secured the properties in which he was interested. He then transferred his activities to Minneapolis and gave his attention to other business. For thirty years he was a partner in the banking firm of Hill, Dodge & Company at Warsaw, Illinois, and for some years was one of the directors of the Flour City Bank of Minneapolis. In 1891 he and his sons, with Wallace Campbell, founded the bank of Hill Sons & Company in this city, and of this institution he was president until his death, on April 2, 1902. His widow survived him eleven years, passing away on February 5, 1913.

Through life Mr. Hill was a man of very unusual business capacity and enterprise. He had great breadth of view, a strong will, decisive promptness in action and remarkable executive ability. He was also a very genial, obliging and courtly gentleman, who always looked for the best traits of the men he had dealings with and treated them on that basis, while he undoubtedly possessed the noblest attributes of manhood himself. His wife was a companion meet for him and of a spirit and demeanor kindred with his own.

#### HON. PORTIUS C. DEMING.

Portius Calvin Deming was born in Milton, Chittenden county, Vermont, on December 12, 1854, and in 1882 became a resident of Minneapolis, where he has since been busily and successfully engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business. He began his education in the country schools, and entered Essex Classical Institute, a college in his native state. But his father died while the son was yet in his boyhood. He started learning the printing trade, but his health was delicate and he found the work and surroundings at the trade hurtful to him. He was also employed in Vermont as a bookkeeper and salesman after leaving school by one of the large printing companies of that state until his removal to Minneapolis. Since his location in this city he has been almost continuously connected with his present business, his dealings in real estate being the largest part of his work, and the most important branch of it. He has been a potential factor in the development and improvement of Northeast Minneapolis, but has also borne a heavy hand in the advancement of other parts of the city, having served as a member of the city park board for many years and been very diligent in his work as such.

In 1899, 1901 and 1903 Mr. Deming represented the Thirty-



Henry Hill





ninth legislative district in the state house of representatives. In his first session he was a member of the committee on appropriations and served on some of its most important subcommittees. In that session also he began to take a very deep and practical interest in Itasca State Park. At that time eighteen years had passed since the government had given the state one-half of the land in the park, and no appropriation had been made for the purchase of the private lands within its limits. Mr. Deming secured an appropriation for the purchase of some of these lands on which a valuation had been placed, and he has continued to work for a permanent arrangement with a large standing appropriation, by which all the land desired in the park could be bought. By his personal efforts on the floor of the house he secured an appropriation of \$20,000 in 1899, and in 1901 there was a standing appropriation of \$5,000 annually created for purchase of timber land, which remained in force until 1913, when all were abolished. In 1903 he was chairman of the Hennepin county delegation in the house and of the committee on public lands. In that session he secured, as a member of the subcommittee on finance, an appropriation of \$20,000 in the omnibus bill for the same purpose.

Returning to his work in the matter with renewed energy in 1911, but not as a member, Mr. Deming had a bill proposed appropriating \$20,000 a year until all the pine land in the park should be bought and paid for. While this failed of passage it resulted in the legislature adding \$1,000 to the regular allowance of \$5,000 a year, making it \$6,000. Early in the session of 1913 he asked the state forester to back up, with his influence and aid, a similar bill for \$25,000 a year. He urged the passage of his bill before the house committee on public lands, which favored it. But a successful movement to abolish all standing appropriations limited the provision made to two years, but it resulted in the passage of the bill which provided for a tax levy and issuance of certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$250,000, which is ample for all its needs.

Mr. Deming succeeded in interesting the leading papers of Minneapolis and St. Paul in a campaign of education which resulted in making each member and the people in general familiar with the great results to be obtained by the passage of the bill.

In the great work which he has undertaken and pushed with such relentless industry, Mr. Deming has been assisted by many public men of great weight and influence. Among the number was Hon. J. V. Brower and Senator Knute Nelson, who wrote on one occasion: "Itasca Park and its preservation are sacred and dear to every American heart. The lake and its beautiful environment should, as far as possible, be kept intact in their primitive and normal condition." The efforts made for such preservation are well placed, although there has been some dispute as to the real source of the Mississippi. In 1889 J. V. Brower, also deeply interested in this subject and well posted on it, claimed that Glazier lake was the source. But his claim has been disproved. At his instance the State Historical Society made a careful survey, which established Lake Itasca as the real source of the renowned river. Mr. Brower was the father of the park movement and a tireless worker for its success until his death in 1905.

Mr. Deming was a member of the Minneapolis park board from 1894 until he resigned in 1899, when he was elected to the legislature. In 1909 he was again elected a member of the board to fill a vacancy. The term expired January 1,

1913, but at the election in November, 1912, he was chosen for another full term of six years. He is a member of the committee on improvements and chairman of the committee on forestry.

In the last four years a great deal has been done in the extension of boulevards, the establishment of small playgrounds and parks in various neighborhoods and the connection of the lakes near the city by canals. In 1909, 1911 and 1913 he assisted in securing allowances of nearly two millions of dollars for park improvements by his efforts before the legislature and elsewhere.

Mr. Deming also takes an interest and an active part in the business life of his community as a member of the St. Anthony and New Boston Commercial clubs, also the Commercial club of Minneapolis. He is also a member of the State Historical Society and the Minneapolis Real Estate Board. His interest in Northeast Minneapolis began in 1888, when he arrived in the city and opened a real estate office. He handled much of the property in that part of the city that was platted that year, and several additions since made have borne his name.

In fraternal relations Mr. Deming is connected with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum. He was first married early in life to Miss Mary Crown of Milton, Vermont, who died in Minneapolis, leaving four children: Helen Venorma, who is a teacher in the Minneapolis schools; Harriet Mary, the wife of Mr. A. Schermerhorn, of Seattle, Washington; Portia D., the wife of Dr. Dunbar F. Lippitt, of Duluth, and Calvin, who is a student at St. Thomas College, Midway. On August 8, 1911, Mr. Deming was married a second time, uniting himself with Miss Jeanette Geiser, of Monticello, Minnesota. They have one child, their daughter, Dorothy Jeanette.

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#### JOHN WESLEY DAY.

The oldest son of Leonard Day, a leading business man and citizen in the early history of Minneapolis, and himself the head of large business enterprises, the late John Wesley Day, was a man of importance in the progress and development of the city during a continuous period of fifty-six years.

He was born in Wesley, Washington county, Maine, October 23, 1831, and died at Riverside, California, July 26, 1910. He came to the northwest on a prospecting tour for his father in 1854, and his report of the resources, possibilities and prospects was so favorable that it induced his father to make it the future home. The family were four sons and two daughters, John W., Lorenzo Dow, William Henry Harrison and Augustin A., and Emeline and Lois. Emeline married Baldwin Brown and died in Minneapolis a number of years ago. Lois married Caleb Philbrick, and survives him.

The father began flour milling and operating in lumber, soon afterward organizing the lumber manufacturing firm of Leonard Day & Sons, which lasted until his death in 1886. The business was thus reorganized as J. W. Day & Company. The first firm included the father and all the sons except Augustin. The second was composed of John W., Lorenzo and William Henry Day, Leonard D. Day, a son of Lorenzo, and David Willard, a son-in-law of John W.

John W. Day early became noted in driving logs on the river, being yet spoken of as a superior river man and is said

to have received the highest wages paid for that class of work. The latter firm conducted a large mill at Twenty-fourth avenue north and the river until 1897, cutting regularly 35 to 50 million feet of lumber a year from its own lands, employing 300 to 400 men in the logging operations and as many more in the yards and other departments of the business. John W. personally located and purchased these lands and conducted the logging activities.

In 1897 the mill was destroyed by fire, when the lumber on hand was sold to the Nelson-Tenney company and the timber lands to a Dubuque concern. Toward the end of life John W. removed to Riverside, California, but retained large interests in this city where his influence continued to be felt.

Mr. Day was married in Minneapolis November 3, 1854, to Miss Lavinia Gray, who was born in Wesley, Maine, May 22, 1831, and came to Minneapolis with the Leonard Day family, her sister being the wife of Lorenzo Day. Her parents, Benjamin and Mary (Lovejoy) Gray, came to this state one year later and located on a farm near Otsego, Wright county, where they lived several years dying in St. Cloud, each having attained the age of seventy-seven years.

John W. and Lorenzo took up a pre-emption on Diamond Lake operating it for six years, until they joined their father as indicated. The farm still belongs to the widows, and lies on Portland avenue fronting on Diamond lake. During the last fourteen years Mrs. Day has passed her winters at Riverside, California. She is a prominent member of the Minneapolis Library club, is an advocate of woman suffrage and warmly interested in all local activities. She is an energetic, working member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Lorenzo Dow Day died in California while on a visit to that state. His son, Leonard A. Day, is a resident of Boston, Massachusetts. William H. H. Day married a Miss Hanscon and died in Minneapolis. The other brother, Augustin A. Day, located on a farm at Rosemont. He also went to California and died in that state.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Day became the parents of three children. Cora married David Willard, and resides in Duluth. Florence married Frank J. Mackey and died in May, 1912. Eugene H. Day was born May 26, 1867, in the old family home at Eleventh avenue and Third street south. He has lived in Minneapolis all his life.

Until very recently he was engaged in the retail lumber business. He took over the retail lumber yards of the J. W. Day company when it was dissolved, and afterward organized the E. H. Day Lumber company, which owned three yards until all were sold in 1913. Mr. Day is now handling city real estate and farm lands in Northern Minnesota. He also builds apartment houses for rental purposes. He is a member of the Commercial club and the Civic and Commerce association.

Mr. Day was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Conkey, a daughter of the late De Witt Clinton Conkey, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. He died in 1907 after many years of valuable service as salesman for the North Star Wooden Mills. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Day have three children, Eugenia, Kingsley and John C. The father owns a large orange grove in California. The family residence is at 2729 Portland avenue, and is a center of refined and gracious hospitality and a popular resort for the hosts of admiring friends.

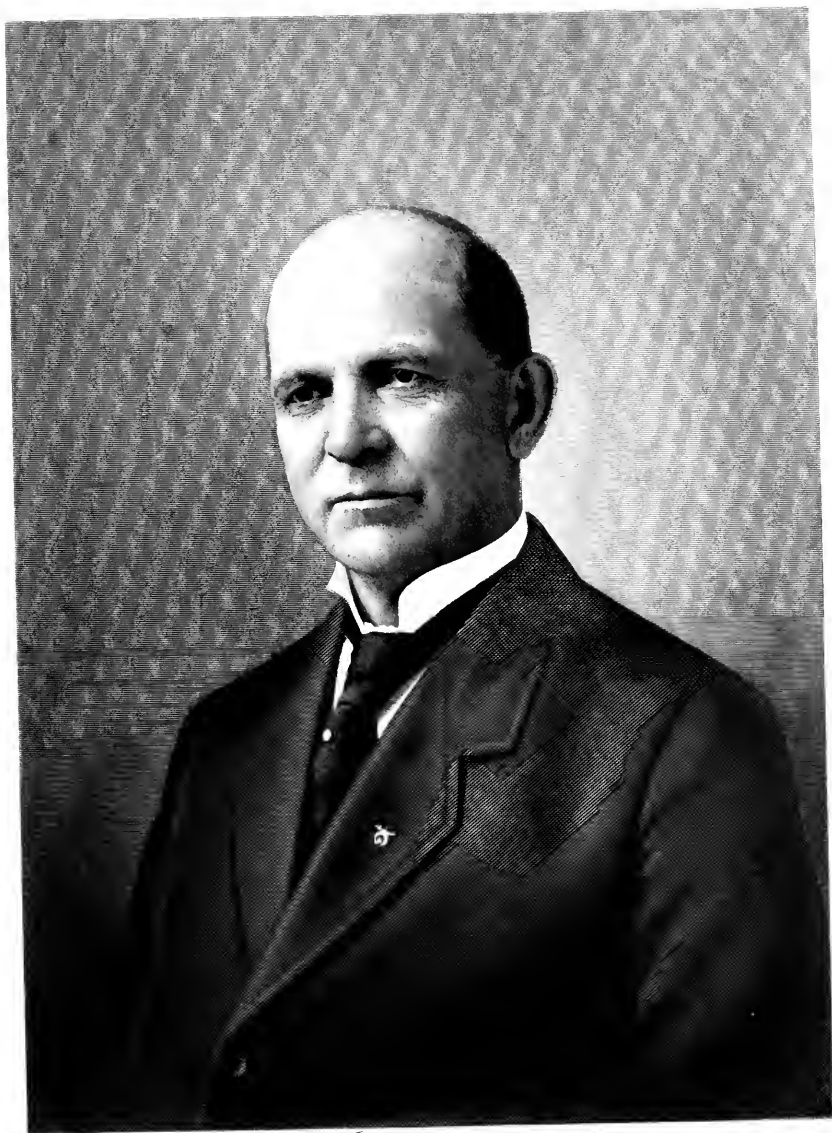
#### GODFREY DEZIEL, M. D.

Godfrey Deziel, M. D., a well known practitioner of Minneapolis, was born at Ontonagon, Michigan, the son of Godfrey and Anastasia (Lalonde) Deziel, who were natives of Canada, the former having been born near Quebec and his wife at Montreal. They came to Minnesota in 1865, and settled on a farm near Hamel in Hennepin county, where Godfrey Deziel died in 1874. His wife survived him a number of years, making her home with Dr. Deziel in Minneapolis until her death in 1908 at the age of ninety-three years. Godfrey Deziel remained on his father's farm until 1876 when he became a student in a commercial school in Minneapolis, having previously attended the high school. He spent one year at this time as clerk in the postoffice, which was then located in the old city hall. In preparation for his chosen profession he began his studies in the St. Paul Medical College, which later was incorporated in the State University, and supplemented his college course with further medical research under the direction of Dr. Lamb and Dr. Edward H. Stockton, with whom he later formed a partnership. He graduated in 1886 and began the practice of medicine in Minneapolis, where his ability and success have won him the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. His partnership with Dr. Stockton continued until the death of the latter. Dr. Deziel is a thorough student in his profession and an active member of various medical societies of the county, state and nation. His ability had been recognized by a number of appointments to public service. He served for four years as medical inspector under Dr. Hall, as health officer, also as deputy coroner, and is the medical agent for the St. Anthony Aerie Order of Eagles. Dr. Deziel is a member of Minneapolis Athletic Club, a director of the St. Anthony Commercial Club and his political affiliations are with the Republican party. In fraternal associations he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Elks Lodge. He was married in 1892 to Miss Charlotte Louise Lalonde of Michigan, and they have one daughter, Delphine. Dr. Deziel is a member of the Notre Dame Catholic church.

#### ORIE O. WHITED.

Orie O. Whited, teacher, lawyer, banker and land dealer, and in all respects a most estimable citizen, was a resident of Minneapolis for twenty-two years, and they were the last and most useful years of his life. He tried his hand in several different lines of business in turn, and won a gratifying success in each. But he was neither unsteady nor an experimenter. He was a man of quick and keen vision and prompt to act when an opportunity presented itself. He also had the ability to make the most of each chance as it came, and use it as a stepping stone to something better. His life was productive for himself, and at the same time very useful to the community, and the tragical nature of his death, at the early age of fifty-eight, gave the people of the whole city a great shock and was universally lamented.

Mr. Whited was born in Fitchville, Huron county, Ohio, on January 20, 1854, a son of John and Charissa (Crane) Whited. They were early pioneers of Minnesota, and on their arrival in this state from their old home in Ohio, via Prairie Schooner and yoke of oxen, located in Olmstead county, where the father was a prosperous farmer, as he had



*W. L.*



been at his former residence. The son's assistance was needed in working the farm, and he therefore had but little opportunity to go to school in early life. But his education was not neglected. The elementary part of it was acquired at home through his own efforts, and he afterward learned German while working in the fields behind a yoke of oxen.

When he reached manhood he put himself through the Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee, from which he received the usual certificate of graduation at the completion of his course. He then attended the Minnesota State Normal School at Winona, and from that institution he was graduated in 1872. His purpose in going to the Normal School was to prepare himself for teaching, and for some years after his graduation he engaged in that occupation in Olmstead county, and with such success and credit that he was chosen county superintendent of the public schools in Olmstead County, Minnesota.

When Mr. Whited finished teaching school he became connected with a bank at Fisher's Landing in this state, and for some years he also ran a bank of his own in Cando, North Dakota. He owned and operated this bank until 1890, when he sold it and moved to Minneapolis. In the meantime he had studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He did not become a regular practitioner of his profession, however, but only took cases which especially interested him. In these he was so successful that the late F. H. Peavey retained him as his confidential counsel and adviser, and for six years he occupied a controlling position in connection with the extensive operations of that eminent business man of large affairs.

On coming to Minneapolis Mr. Whited turned his attention mainly to dealing in land in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and this was the principal business which occupied him from then to the end of his life. But he did not wholly abandon the law, even after he ceased acting as Mr. Peavey's counsel. In 1898 he pursued a course of instruction at the Kent Law College in Chicago, and there received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. This he followed with a post graduate course at the University of Chicago, from which he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. But the practice of law was always secondary to his operations in land after he began them, and in these he was very successful, building up an extensive business in that line of trade; and he also won universal commendation by his public spirit and deep and abiding interest in the welfare and progress of his home community, and widespread popularity by his genial nature, kindness of heart and genuine manhood.

On September 4, 1875, Mr. Whited was united in marriage with Miss Clara A. Stevens, who was also a native of Ohio, and who died on July 25, 1904. The marriage took place at Pleasant Grove, Minnesota, and three sons were born of the union. Bernard B., the first born, died at the age of fourteen. Orie O., Jr., is now (1914) thirty years of age, and Ciro N., the other living son, is now twenty-one. The father was an enthusiastic Freemason and had ascended the mystic ladder of the fraternity to the very top, the thirty-third degree in the Scottish rite and that of Knight Templar in the York rite. He was also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, holding his membership in Zurrah Temple, Minneapolis.

Mr. Whited's death was one of the saddest and most tragic that has ever occurred in this city. It was due to hydro-

phobia and came after a heroic fight for life lasting forty-eight hours. On Tuesday, July 6, 1912, while at his summer home on Eagle Island, Lake Minnetonka, he was bitten in the face by a pet coach dog, which a few days later developed rabies. Mr. Whited, however, showed no fear, but began treatment at the Pasteur Institute, using the short course of three weeks. But the disease develop in him so rapidly that the serum did not have time to work out its full effect and develop the immunity it usually confers. The patient was given the best attention known to science, but nothing could arrest the progress of his malady, which led to delirium, semi-consciousness and finally to a much lamented death.

Mr. Whited's life can be summed up by the words "High Ambitions"—and "Time is precious."

He was sincerely sorry when his time was not occupied as it should have been.

Teacher, Lawyer, Banker, Land dealer and student will best express his occupations with a heavy inclination toward the student end.

He used to repeat the verse "Lost somewhere between daylight and dark—2 golden hours—each set with 60 diamond minutes. No reward is offered for they are lost and gone forever," when his day was not long enough.

He was a real man, the best of husbands, a better father could not be found—and his ambition was to so live and act that his sons would have a bright and shining example for them to follow.

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#### WM. de la BARRE.

William de la Barre, engineer agent and treasurer of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power company and the Minneapolis Mill company, is known as an eminent engineer, both in this country and abroad. He has been prominently associated with important engineering projects of the milling interests of Minneapolis during the greater part of his career. He was born in Vienna, Austria, April 15, 1849, and received the excellent educational advantages of his native city. In 1865 accompanied his parents to the United States. They returned to Austria in a short time leaving their son in Philadelphia, a student at the Polytechnic Institute of that city. He completed his course at the age of twenty-three and secured a position as engineer and draughtsman with the Pascal Iron Works, of Philadelphia.

In 1878, after the well remembered mill explosion in Minneapolis, caused by sparks from the millstones igniting the dust, Governor C. C. Washburn sent for Mr. de la Barre to come to Minneapolis as the representative of a German invention for the prevention of similar disasters. He spent the following year installing the appliance in the Washburn plants and other large mills in the city and then became superintendent and engineer in the Washburn mills. He served in this capacity for eleven years, remodeling during this period a number of the mills and erected in 1880 the first mill to contain the new roller process, the Washburn "A" mill.

When the Minneapolis Mill company and the St. Anthony Falls company, whose charters as water power companies were granted in 1856, were consolidated and became the property of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour company, Mr. de la Barre was made engineer, agent and treasurer of the organization.

During thirty-one years he has had full charge of the reconstruction work and the developing of the water power, erecting in 1896 the lower dam and in 1908 the 12,000-horse-power electric power station on Hennepin Island. He has been supervising architect for several grain elevators and he is regarded as an authority in all matters relating to steam or water-power equipment for mills. In 1888 he prepared the plans for the Sioux City Street Railway.

Mr. de la Barre holds membership in several foreign engineering societies and is well known throughout the engineering world. He was married in Philadelphia to Miss Louise Merian and they have two children, William, who is a practicing physician in Minneapolis, and Louise, who is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. Mr. de la Barre is a member of the Athletic Club.

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#### KARL DE LAITRE.

Karl De Laitre was born in Minneapolis on June 23, 1874, and is a son of John and Clara T. (Eastman) De Laitre, an account of whose useful lives will be found in this work. The son began his education in the public schools of his native city, passing through both the lower grades and the high school course, and completed it at Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1897. Immediately after leaving the University he began his business career, and this he has been extending and making broader and more commendable ever since. Both the lumber trade and the grocery business have engaged his attention, and he has risen to prominence in each, being now vice president of the Bovey De Laitre Lumber company and secretary of the Green & De Laitre company, wholesale importers and grocers, each of which has an extensive and expanding trade.

In his political faith and affiliation Mr. De Laitre is a pronounced Republican, and as such he has taken a very active and serviceable part in the public affairs of his home city and state. In the general election held on November 8, 1904, he was chosen to represent the Thirty-eighth legislative district in the State House of Representatives. The district then embraced the First and part of the Third and Tenth wards of the city, and Mr. De Laitre led his portion of the ticket. In 1908 his energetic and effective interest in the progress, improvement and general welfare of the city led to his election as alderman from the 4th ward to fill an unexpired term, and in 1909 he was re-elected without opposition. His services during his first term were so satisfactory and his ability was so manifest that during his second term he was chosen president of the council, a position he is still filling with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of his ward and the whole city. He is alert in looking after every public interest and diligent in promoting all, having at all times the good of the whole community in sight as his incentive and impelling force, and allowing no other consideration, political or personal, to influence him.

Mr. De Laitre has also taken a warm interest and a helpful part in the organized social life of the city as an active and zealous member of the Commercial, Minneapolis and Roosevelt clubs, and his public spirit and progressiveness have made him a cordial and intelligent supporter of every commendable undertaking designed to promote its advance-

ment. In fact, every duty of citizenship has been faithfully performed by him from the dawn of his manhood, and his attention to each has not been forced or merely perfunctory, but earnest, warm-hearted and productive. He is universally esteemed throughout the city as one of its capable, far-seeing and successful merchants and one of its creditable and representative citizens, a man ready and fruitful in service at present and full of promise for the future, with many avenues of advancement open to him, if he will consent to let the people around him have their way.

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#### WILLIAM H. DAVIES.

For thirty-two years William H. Davies has been an esteemed resident of Minneapolis, and is recognized as a funeral director of superior capacity and skill.

Mr. Davies was born July 3, 1857, in Castine, Maine, on the banks of the Penobscot, where it widens into the great bay of the same name. He is a son of Edward F. and Caroline W. (Eaton) Davies, both families having been in New England for several generations. The father, a furniture dealer and undertaker, was a captain during the Civil war and took part in a number of historic battles.

William H. graduated from the high school. Learning the business which he has followed since in his father's establishment. In 1881 came to Minneapolis, and the next year established the present business now located at No. 19 South Eighth street.

His thorough knowledge of the business and close and careful attention made him successful and won for him a high reputation. He has also universal admiration and regard for dignified bearing and decorum, possessing in a high degree those necessary qualifications for a successful conduct of obsequies.

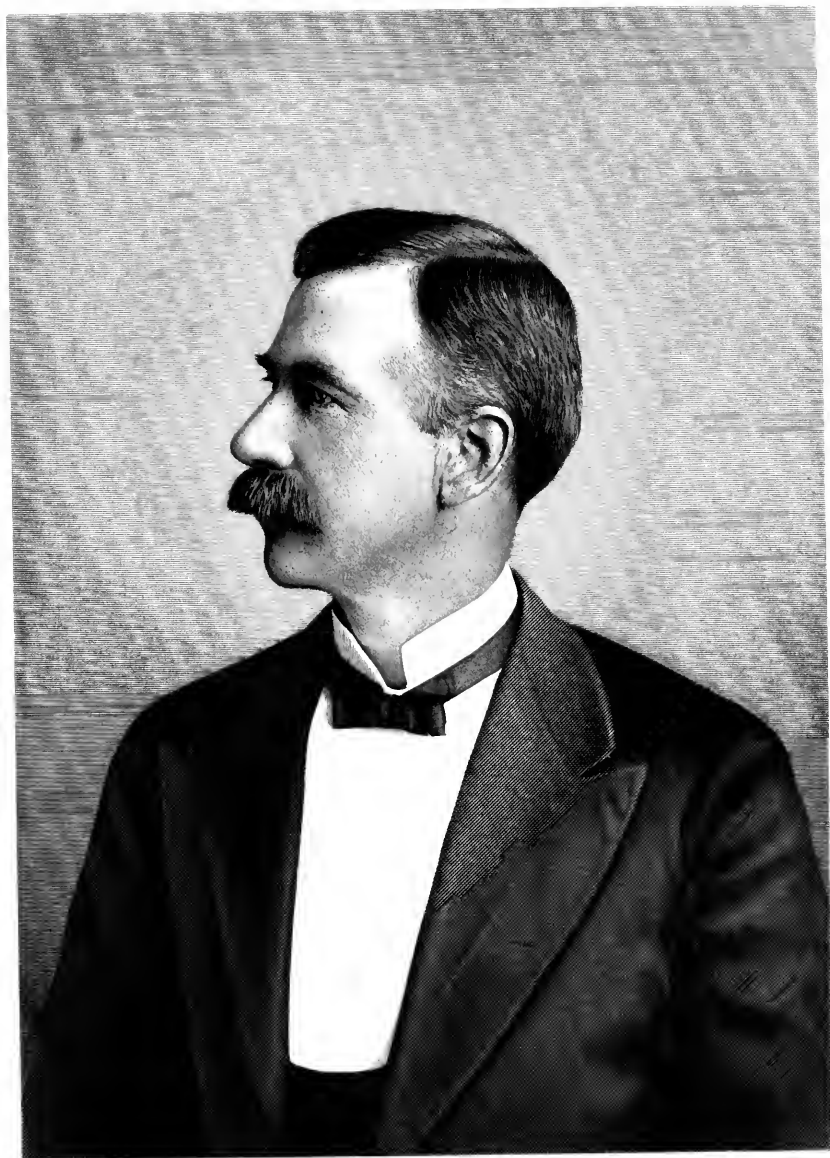
He is a member of the Masonic order in both the York Rite and Scottish Rite, as well as being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of Minneapolis Lodge of Elks No. 44. In honor of his father's services he is actively enrolled in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

He is no politician and has taken part in public affairs only as a good citizen. On September 20, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Ransier. Their two children are Edward Charles and Florence E. Members of the family attend the Baptist church.

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#### HON. FRANCIS BROWN BAILEY.

One of the valued contributions of New England, and one of the most valued from any section or source, was the late Francis B. Bailey, for more than ten years a judge of the municipal court of Minneapolis, and before and after his service in that position one of the leading and most successful lawyers in the city. On the bench his administration was dignified, firm, discriminating, and in proper cases merciful. At the bar he was able, tactful, forcible and learned, but always square and straightforward. His professional brothers regarded him highly as a lawyer and as a man, and the people of Minneapolis generally esteemed him warmly in all relations.



*T. B. Bailey*





Judge Bailey was born in the city of Portland, Maine, on June 22, 1839, and was a son of Libbias and Marietta Monroe (Clapp) Bailey, both of Puritan ancestry and connected by close kinship with some of the most highly respected and distinguished families of New England. The judge was but six years old when his father died, leaving the mother with eleven children to rear and very slender means for their support. Necessity, therefore, united with the boy's high sense of duty in leading him to rely on himself at a very early age, and to contribute from the earnings of his labor to the support of the other members of the family.

The burden laid on this aspiring youth by the necessities of his condition was a heavy one, but he did not chafe under it. On the contrary, it acted as a stimulus to him and sharpened his intensity in the pursuit of knowledge through every channel open to him. So thorough and comprehensive was he in his studies that at the age of seventeen he was graduated from a high school in his native city of Portland. Standing then on the threshold of a wide and open world, he found no way of advancement without continued struggle and arduous effort in its requirements, and no matter to what direction he turned serious obstacles to his progress confronted him. His ambition was to become a lawyer, but the study of the profession could be followed by him only with frequent interruptions. But he held to his purpose and in seeking to accomplish it he accepted every aid that came his way, declining no honest labor of any kind.

But the young man was not left wholly to his own resources. Friends were at hand to help him, won to his aid by his sterling worth. They backed him for appointment to several offices of trust in succession, among them that of deputy collector of customs at the port of Passamaquoddy on the bay of the same name. His right to begin the practice of law came at length after weary waiting. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar in Washington county, Maine, and at once formed a law partnership with Charles R. Whidden of Calais in that county, an old lawyer of distinction in the state.

This partnership lasted until Mr. Whidden's death in 1876, and in the meantime Mr. Bailey formed another of a different kind, a partnership for life, by his marriage with Miss Anna H. Moor, a daughter of Wyman B. S. Moor of Waterville, a versatile and gifted lawyer, who had been United States Senator from Maine and one of the promoters and builders of the first railroad in central Maine. Miss Moor was educated at the Academy of Notre Dame in Montreal, Canada. Her marriage to Mr. Bailey was solemnized at Gloucester, Maine.

After the death of his partner in Calais Mr. Bailey determined to seek a new and more-open field of endeavor in the West, and in 1877 became a resident of Minneapolis. On his arrival in this city he entered the office and employ of the law firm of Lochren, McNair & Gilfillan, and four years later, when Mr. Lochren was appointed judge of the district court, he became a member of the firm, which was reorganized under the name of McNair, Gilfillan & Bailey. He continued his membership in this firm and shared in its labors, its triumphs and its very infrequent defeats until he was appointed associate judge of the Minneapolis Municipal Court, of which Hon. G. B. Cooley was then the presiding judge. At the next election after his appointment Judge Bailey was elected to the Municipal Bench for a full term, and when Judge Cooley retired in 1883 he was elected to succeed that eminent jurist

as presiding judge of the court, a position which he dignified and adorned for six years.

In 1890 Hon. F. Von Schlegel, Judge of the Probate Court for Hennepin county, died and Governor Merriam appointed Judge Bailey to fill out the unexpired term, which he did to the entire satisfaction of the bar and the general public. After his retirement from the Probate Court he resumed the practice of law and continued in it as the senior member of the firm of Bailey & Knowlton until his death, which occurred on September 29, 1896. Mrs. Bailey is still living and has her home at No. 84 Willow street. Two of the five children born of her marriage to the judge are also living. They are Seavey Moor and Paul Thorndyke, both now grown to maturity. Judge Bailey was a member of Masonic fraternity, being a member of Zion Commandery of Minneapolis. He was a member of Minneapolis and other clubs of the city and an attendant of the Plymouth Congregational church.

#### JOHN DUNWOODY.

A life of utmost rectitude and of inflexible fidelity to duty was that of the honored citizen to whom this brief memoir is dedicated. He was long in service of the St. Anthony Dakota Elevator Company, of Minneapolis, as one of its most valued executive officers, and of this important corporation he was treasurer and a director at the time of his death, which occurred on the 14th of April, 1909. Shortly after his demise, the official record of a meeting of the board of directors of the company with which he was long and prominently identified embraced the following account of his life in its record:

"John Dunwoody began with this company, as cashier and bookkeeper, September 1, 1888. After about three months' service in this capacity he was obliged to relinquish his position temporarily, in order to look after the estate of a deceased brother, in Pennsylvania. Returning August 16, 1889, he remained continuously in a responsible position till the day of his death. He was elected treasurer August 31, 1891, and for nearly eighteen years was responsible for the proper handling of the funds and securities of the company. He was elected a director, to succeed Peter E. Smith, September 14, 1907. He died almost literally with the harness on, April 14, 1909, having remained at his desk in the discharge of his usual duties until one short week before his death, though we know now that the last few days of his service must have been rendered under a continual burden of pain and weakness. Such, in brief outline, was his official connection with this company, but such an outline can give no adequate idea of the high character of the services here rendered. Modest, unassuming, considerate of others, devoid of self-assertion, he was, nevertheless, courageous and steadfast in defense of his principles. There was nothing perfunctory in his service. He had a keen sense of his responsibilities and of the high confidence placed in him by the directors of the company, which made him extremely conscientious and painstaking in the discharge of his duties. Under his careful watchcare and the powerful influence of his example upon other employes many millions of dollars were disbursed without one transaction ever being called into question. The mere making of money was a matter of minor importance with Mr. Dunwoody. Faithfulness to duty as he conceived it

was the keystone of his character. He accepted prosperity and adversity in the same serenity of spirit, assured that the highest reward of labor was in a consciousness of duty well performed. As the one who lived closest to him has testified, he tried to live each day as though he knew it would be his last on earth; and all who knew him intimately must testify that, measured by this high standard, his life was a success."

John Dunwoody was born in Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of February, 1846, and thus he was but fifty-three years of age at the time of his death. On other pages of this work appears a review of the career of his brother William, and in that connection are given further data concerning the staunch old Pennsylvania family of which the subject of this memorial was a worthy scion. Mr. Dunwoody was reared to adult age in the old Keystone state. He was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period and during his entire mature life he was a student of good literature. As a young man Mr. Dunwoody came to Minnesota and established his residence in Minneapolis, where he found employment in a flour mill with which his elder brother, William, was identified as a principal. Later he had charge of the office of the Minneapolis Millers' Association, and in 1888, as previously noted in this context, he entered the service of the St. Anthony Dakota Elevator Company.

His nature was deeply and significantly spiritual and devout, and this was shown through his zealous labors and potent influence in connection with the various activities of Westminster Presbyterian church, of which he was a zealous adherent, as is also his widow, and in which he served as elder for virtually a quarter of a century, besides which he was specially active in the Sunday school.

In the year 1876, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dunwoody to Miss Emma Bishop, of Media, Delaware county, that state, and of their children the first-born was Preston, who was educated in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the city of Boston, and who died at the age of twenty-six years; Hannah is the wife of Fayette Bonsfield, of Aberdeen, Washington; Mary, now Mrs. Charles E. Cartwright of Detroit, Michigan; Ruth H. is the wife of Carl N. Hardee, of Toledo, Ohio. Preston, the only son, a young man of distinctive talent and sterling character, became associated with the extensive business activities of his uncle William, and on the occasion of a strike on the part of the workmen in his uncle's mills the office employees volunteered to serve in the place of the strikers. The enthusiasm and loyalty of young Preston Dunwoody were shown by such service, but in the strenuous incidental labor, to which he was unaccustomed, he overtaxed his powers of endurance, the weather having been extremely hot at the time. He fell exhausted at his work, and this caused his death within a short time thereafter. He was loved by all who knew him with aught of intimacy and his death was a severe blow to his parents and sisters.

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#### GEORGE L. DINGMAN.

After several years of useful industry and successful achievement as a newspaper man, a school teacher, a merchant and a public official, George L. Dingman entered the employ

of the Pillsbury Milling company as a salesman eight years ago, and since then he has been one of the company's most enterprising and successful men on the road. He was born in Erie county, New York, at East Aurora, the town to which Elbert Hubbard and his periodical, *The Philistine*, have given celebrity, on October 10, 1853, and came direct from there to Brownsdale, Mower county, Minnesota, in 1876, and from Brownsdale to Minneapolis in 1883. He was educated at East Aurora Academy and from the age of seventeen to that of twenty-three taught in New York schools, and for a time was also connected with the East Aurora Advertiser. He also taught school at Brownsdale in this state.

After locating in this city in 1883 Mr. Dingman engaged in the grocery trade at the corner of Twenty-fifth avenue (now Lowry avenue) and Central avenue, in the part of the city then called New Boston. In this store was located the first branch postoffice in East Minneapolis, while O. M. Laraway was postmaster. The streets in New Boston were unpaved and the only means of public conveyance between it and the city proper was the old horse car line. He built his store building and continued his grocery business until 1895, when he sold it to W. J. King. That same year he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives from the Twenty-ninth legislative, which was the University district.

In the session of the legislature which followed he was chairman of the committee on university lands, with Representative L. J. Ahlstrom and Senator J. T. Wyman, from that district, as his colleagues. He was defeated for re-election by the opposition of the liquor interests, because he had favored temperance legislation. He was very active in securing the passage of a bill providing that any person could make a complaint against a disorderly saloon, which until that time only a policeman could do. He was renominated by the convention of his party, but was beaten at the election by a majority of fourteen votes.

After his defeat Mr. Dingman was appointed assistant dairy and food commissioner by Governor Van Sant, and held the office four years, from 1897 to 1901. This was a time of very great activity and marked progress. W. W. P. McConnell, of Mankato, was commissioner and gave Mr. Dingman special charge of the food department, with five deputies working under him, and he saw to it that the laws were strictly enforced in his department. The Armour and Swift packing companies and other big corporations were successfully prosecuted for violations, and every case was won by the state. One source of great satisfaction to Mr. Dingman in connection with this period of activity is that it brought him into contact with many smooth offenders and he brought them all to justice, with Governor Van Sant standing firmly behind him and aiding his every effort.

After his term of office expired Mr. Dingman made a brief trip to the Pacific Coast. Since his return to Minnesota he has been actively connected with the Pillsbury Milling company as a salesman. During his last year of service he sold 6,000 barrels more in the western part of the state than were sold in his whole territory eight years ago. His sales have been constantly increasing from the start. During his first year of service to the company they amounted to 12,000 barrels, and in 1912 the aggregate was 34,000.

Mr. Dingman's interest in the improvement of the city has always been earnest and active. In 1887 he began an agitation for converting the Moulton nursery tract in Northeast

Minneapolis into a park, and after two years of hard work in the matter he was successful. A committee, consisting of himself, Jacob Kessler and Aldis A. Sage, held conferences with the park board, and as a result Windom park of ten acres, which is now one of the most admired beauty spots in the city, was secured.

Fraternally Mr. Dingman is a Freemason, one of the charter members and a Past Warden of Arcana Lodge, No. 187, Minneapolis, and also a member of St. Anthony Falls Royal Arch Chapter. He also belongs to Northern Light Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum. His religious affiliation is with Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a trustee for twenty-five years. He was first married in 1878, in Mower county, to Miss Cena M. Sprague. She died in Minneapolis, and in 1887 he was married a second time to Miss Minnie S. Banker, a daughter of Silas R. Banker, who is still a resident of Minneapolis. One son, George Banker Dingman, has been born of the union. The beautiful family home is at 2315 Lincoln street northeast.

#### SEVER ELLINGSON.

In a residence in Minnesota of over fifty years, which began in 1856 and has continued to the present without a break except during the Civil war and about one year before and after that conflict, Sever Ellingson, now one of the patriarchs of Hennepin county, has rendered his immediate locality and his county excellent service as an enterprising and progressive farmer, and the state at large the same as a conscientious public official.

Mr. Ellingson, whose home is in Bloomington township, on the bank of the Minnesota river, seventeen miles south and west of Bridge Square, Minneapolis, was born in Norway Dec. 22, 1839, and came to the United States with his parents in 1850. The family located at Rock Prairie, Wisconsin, and remained there until 1854, when the father entered a tract of government land in Poweshiek county, Iowa. In 1856 Sever came to Minnesota with his uncle, Sever Foss, and resided with him on a farm in Nicollet county, near St. Peter.

In 1860 the preliminary throes of the great sectional contest induced Mr. Ellingson to return to his Iowa home, and the next year he enlisted at Decorah, Iowa, in Company D, Third Iowa Infantry, being sworn into the service of the United States at Keokuk. His regiment was sent to join the command under General Grant operating in the West. It took part in the battle of Blue Mills and the battle of Hatchie. Soon after the latter battle was begun he was detailed to conduct his captain, E. I. Weiser, who was severely wounded, to his home, and was absent from the regiment about eight months, rejoining it when it was operating before Vicksburg, Mississippi. He had participated, however, in the battle of Shiloh under General Hurlburt, and there his regiment suffered severely.

At the end of his first term Mr. Ellingson re-enlisted, and after enjoying a veteran's furlough, went back to his regiment, which was then with General Sherman in the siege of Atlanta. He remained with Sherman through his famous march to the sea, and through all the subsequent operations, including the Grand Review at Washington, D. C. He was mustered out July 16, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky, after having been in the army over four years. At the battle of

Jackson, Mississippi, on July 12, 1863, in a furious brigade charge his regiment was almost annihilated. July 22, 1864, before Atlanta, it was reduced to one company of 27 men with no officer and was afterward consolidated with the Second Iowa Volunteers.

Mr. Ellingson then returned to Iowa, and in 1866 he was married at Mankato to Mrs. Emily Bunker, a widow, whom he took back to Iowa. Two years later they located on the farm on which he now lives, which was originally taken up as a pre-emption claim by Joseph Dean, who founded the Security National Bank in Minneapolis, and had been purchased of him by Mr. Bunker in 1862 or 1863. The farm at first contained 350 acres, but its present owner has reduced it to 180 acres, of which 100 acres is under cultivation. The first house built on it was of logs and was one of the earliest erected in Hennepin county. It is still standing at Bloomington Ferry, which in the early days was operated by Messrs. Dean & Chambers.

The present improvements on the property consist of a frame dwelling house, fine, large barns and other necessary structures. They were nearly all put up by Mr. Bunker, but some of them were the work of Mr. Ellingson. Mr. Bunker died on the farm, and on it Mrs. Ellingson also passed away, her life ending on February 12, 1895. The dwelling house stands on a bluff overlooking the river and valley. Mr. Ellingson has kept on clearing and cultivating the land, raising live stock and grain, and has always been up to date in his operations. As long as the demand for roadster horses continued he was prominent as an extensive and successful breeder of them.

In the public affairs of his community this public-spirited citizen has always taken an active part. He served as township clerk and assessor in the early days, and as postmaster from 1868 until after the election of President Cleveland, a period of twenty-seven years, during all of which the post-office was in his residence. In 1887 he was elected to the house of representatives from the district embracing the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Twelfth wards of Minneapolis and about half of the townships in Hennepin county. In the legislature he was a member of the committee on temperance, and the advanced legislation of this state in behalf of temperance dates from his activity and intelligence as a member of that committee. He championed what are known as the "Patrol law," the "Blind Pig law," the "High License law" and the act requiring the public schools to teach the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human system.

In 1889 Mr. Ellingson was re-elected to the legislature, and in 1891 he was the Republican nominee for the state senate. Because of a division in his party at that time he was defeated by Dr. John S. Bell, and nearly all his colleagues on the ticket went down to defeat with him, only two Republican candidates out of twenty-one being elected, John Day Smith being one of the two. This election closed Mr. Ellingson's political activity as a candidate for office, although he has since been frequently a delegate to county and state conventions of his party, as he was before.

In religious affiliation Mr. Ellingson is a member of Bloomington Ferry Methodist Episcopal church, whose house of worship was erected in 1900. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, holding his membership in Halstead Post at Excelsior, as a member of which he attended the national encampments of the G. A. R., which were held in St. Paul and Minneapolis. He and his wife were the parents

of two children, their daughter Minnie and their son Edward L. Minnie is now the widow of the late Edward Tapping and conducts a summer resort called "Woodside" at the old homestead. She has two children, Mendon and Regina. Edward L. Ellingson owns an adjoining farm and operates the homestead, and raises large numbers of cattle and hogs for the markets. The latter constitute the main feature of his enterprise and he is very successful in raising and feeding them, and won three years ago a prize of \$300 offered by James J. Hill, which was awarded to him for the best managed farm. He devotes his whole time and energy to his farming operations and live stock industry, and is one of the most progressive men in the state in this connection. His wife is Minnie, the only daughter of Col. Frances Peteler. They have no children.

#### JAMES THOMAS WYMAN.

Among the enterprising manufacturers, substantial business men and public-spirited citizens of Minneapolis, none stands higher in public esteem or deserves a higher rank in the regard of the people than James Thomas Wyman, who has been connected with the business life of the city for more than forty years, and has been very serviceable to the community both in his business operations and in public affairs.

Mr. Wyman was born at Millbridge, Maine, on October 15, 1849, and was one of the twelve children of John and Clarinda (Tolman) Wyman, both of whom were of New England nativity and English ancestry. On the father's side the family came from West Mill, Herefordshire, and on the mother's from Leeds, Yorkshire. The earliest arrivals of the house came to this country in 1640 and settled at Woburn, Massachusetts. The representatives of both families, the father's and the mother's, were devout in their loyalty to the colonies from the start, and took part in all the Colonial wars and the War of the Revolution. After the successful termination of the struggle for independence, Mr. Wyman's great-grandfather removed to Maine, which was then a part of Massachusetts.

John Wyman, the father of James T., was a dealer in building materials, but his financial resources were limited, and owing to this fact and the size of his family, he was able to give his children nothing more in the way of mental training than a common school education. He and the mother, however, implanted in them correct principles, a strong sense of duty and high ideals of usefulness, and these attributes have been manifest in the lives of their offspring ever since.

James remained at home until he reached the age of eighteen, working for a living during all his school vacations from boyhood. He was of a very industrious turn from early life, and was also eager for more information than his school books furnished. He was a zealous reader, but the bent of his mind was for business, and his reading was mainly of books devoted to business life and requirements.

He came to Minnesota in 1868 and located at Northfield. There he embraced a welcome opportunity for somewhat more advanced training than he had before secured, by attending Carleton College in 1869 and 1870. But he was not able to complete the college course and graduate. His first adventure in business was as one of the proprietors of a small sash, door and blind factory and a sawmill cutting hard wood lum-

ber. This venture proved unfortunate. The mill was destroyed by fire, and there was no insurance on it. He accepted his disaster with courage and manfully paid his share of the resulting liabilities in full.

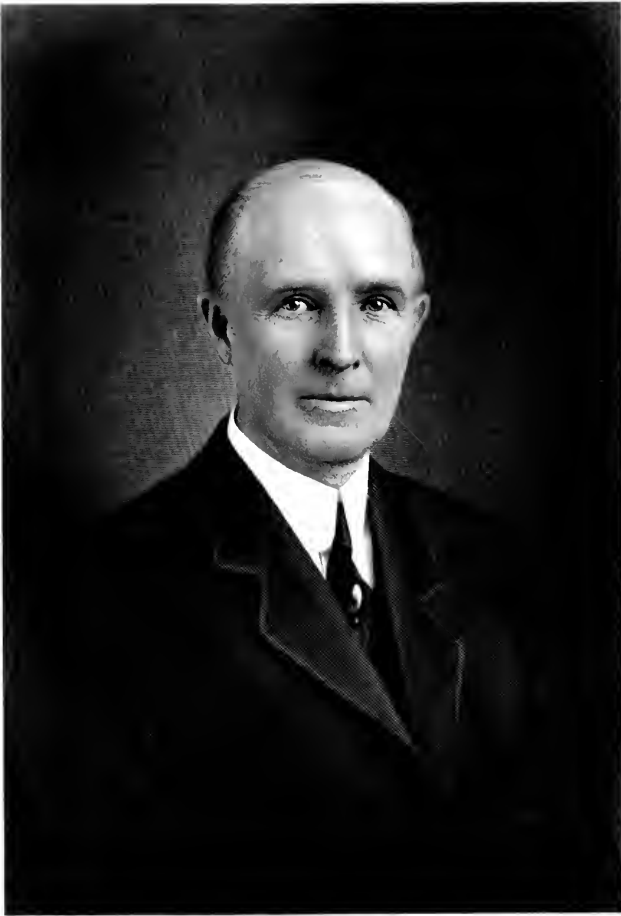
In 1871 the larger and more promising field of Minneapolis became attractive to him, and he moved to this city that year. Here he secured employment with Messrs. Smith & Parker, who operated a small sash, door and blind factory on the old sawmill platform at the foot of Cataract street, now Sixth avenue south. Before the end of the year he was made superintendent of the factory, and in 1874 a member of the firm, which became Smith, Parker & Co. In 1881 the name of the firm was changed to Smith & Wyman, and he was its junior member.

The new firm bought the interests of the other partners and began to make arrangements to enlarge the business. Under their vigor and enterprise in managing its affairs the business has grown from the humble plant which they first operated to one employing three hundred persons. Mr. Wyman became head of the house after the death of Mr. Smith on December 24, 1906, and he has still expanded its operations into larger volume and value.

In May, 1889, Mr. Wyman united with other enterprising men in founding the Metropolitan Bank of Minneapolis and was made a member of the board of directors. In 1890 he was elected president of this bank and held the position until the bank was merged with the Northwestern National Bank, of which he became a director, and he still holds that relation to the institution and he is also a director in the Minnesota Loan & Trust Co., an affiliated institution. During the financial panic of 1893 he was a member of the Clearing House committee of the associated banks of Minneapolis and later was elected president of the Clearing House Association for one term. He also served as chairman of the committee on manufactures of the Minneapolis Board of Trade for a number of years, and as president of the Board for two terms, in 1888 and 1889. In the latter year he helped to organize the Business Men's Union of the city and was chosen one of its board of directors.

His business engagements have been extensive and they have had his constant and intelligent attention at all times. But he has still found opportunity to serve the people of his city in important public offices. He has been a zealous Republican from the dawn of his manhood, and as such was elected a member of the state House of Representatives in 1893 and of the state Senate in 1895. In his legislative service the state had the benefit of his practical business capacity, clearness of vision and interest in all classes of the people, and he left the mark of these traits and acquirements in valued laws which are still on the statute books. Among the acts of which he was the author and promoter are the banking laws of the state, which has received the most favorable commendations from banking experts throughout the country; laws for the protection of employes from accidents in using machinery in factories and in building operations; the University tax law for the support of the University of Minnesota; and others of greater or less importance in themselves, according to their purpose and operation.

Mr. Wyman's interest in the cause of general education, his public spirit and well known ability and breadth of view led to his appointment on the board of regents of the University in 1901 for a term of six years, and in 1904 he was elected president of the board and chairman of its executive



*James T. Wyman*



committee, which positions he filled with great acceptability to the end of his term. For some thirty years or more he has been one of the trustees of Hamline University, the denominational institution of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he belongs, and has long been vice president of the board and a member of its executive committee. He was also one of the founders of the Associated Charities of Minneapolis, and served for a number of years as one of the directors of the organization and for a time as president of the board. In the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a communicant for a long time, having been received into the sect in 1866, he is a member of the board of trustees. In social lines he is connected with the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club, and John A. Rawlins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in the last named holding the rank of a staff member.

On September 3, 1873, Mr. Wyman was united in marriage with Miss Rosetta Lamberson, the daughter of a Methodist clergyman. They became the parents of seven children: Roy L.; Guy A.; Alice, who is now the wife of E. W. Underwood; James C.; Ethelwynne, who is the wife of J. S. Eaton; Earl F., and Ruth. The mother of these children died on April 15, 1899, and on June 12, 1901, the father contracted a second marriage in which he was united with Mrs. Grace Shotwell, a daughter of Jonathan D. Seaton, an early settler of Minneapolis and one of its pioneers in the dry goods trade, as Mr. Wyman was in the business in which he is engaged.

Mr. Wyman's business career has been successful. His citizenship has always been elevated and elevating and his public services have been conspicuously valuable.

#### FREDERICK W. DEAN.

Mr. Dean was born in this city on January 16, 1861, and is the sixth in the order of birth of the seven children of Joseph and Nancy Harvey (Stanley) Dean, a sketch of whose lives appears in this volume. The son obtained a high school education in Minneapolis, and has passed the whole of his life to this time (1914) in this community. Immediately after leaving school in 1878, when he was seventeen years old, he secured a position in the Security National Bank at the opening of that institution, of which his father was the first cashier. He remained in the employ of the bank until 1886, and by that time had risen through promotions made on demonstrated merit to the responsible position of assistant cashier.

When he left the bank Mr. Dean united with his brother George in starting a private bank at Hutchinson, Minnesota, of which their father was made president. The sons conducted this bank two years, then sold it, and formed a partnership under the style of Dean Bros. to deal in commercial paper. This business also continued twenty-two years to 1910, during the latter of which Frederick Dean was its sole proprietor. In 1910 he sold it to F. D. Monfort, late vice president of the Second National Bank of St. Paul, and started the enterprise in which he is now engaged, or did some preliminary work leading toward it, as he did not actually open his present office until January 1, 1913.

In the business he is now conducting Mr. Dean deals in bonds and investment securities, handling his own property as well as that of other persons. He has been dealing in real

estate on the side for a number of years and has acquired a considerable amount of it that is valuable. In 1908 he laid out Elmdale Addition to Minneapolis, containing thirty acres and lying at the intersection of Thirty-eighth street and Hiawatha avenue. He also platted Williston Addition at the intersection of Johnson and Division streets. Of these additions he was the sole owner.

In the organized social life of this locality Mr. Dean has taken a cordial and helpful interest as a member of the Minneapolis club and the Minnesota club of St. Paul. On March 22, 1903, he was married to Miss Rowene Davis, a native of Monroe county, Missouri. They have no children. Both attend the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and take an active part in all its uplifting and improving work, and both stand high in the estimation of the people in all parts of the city.

#### DR. CHARLES WAYLAND DREW.

Dr. Charles Wayland Drew was born at Burlington, Vt., January 18, 1858. He is the son of Homer C. and Lorinda (Roby) Drew, both of his parents being descendants of pioneers of New England. His father was a contractor and builder by occupation and in moderate circumstances.

He attended the public schools and at the age of fifteen entered the University of Vermont. His inclination being chiefly toward scientific studies, he devoted special attention to chemistry and allied branches. In 1877 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, also receiving honorary election to the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

After about eighteen months devoted in part to further research work in chemistry in the laboratories of Brooklyn and New York, and in part to the study of medicine, he became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, from which he graduated with the highest honors in a class of sixty in 1880. For a year he was associated in medical practice with a leading physician at Brattleboro, Vt., and in 1881 came to Minneapolis, where he soon established himself in the practice of medicine.

Soon after his arrival he became connected with the Minnesota College Hospital as professor of chemistry, and this connection continued for seven years, when this school with others was merged into the State University.

In 1883 he was appointed as city physician and served for two years. He was a pioneer in the investigation of adulterated foods, devoting several years to research work along these lines, and issuing valuable reports upon the subject, which did much to awaken public interest. As a result, he was appointed State Chemist to the Dairy and Food Department, in which connection he not only rendered valuable professional service, but was also influential in determining the policy of the department; and during the six years devoted to this work he was instrumental in securing the enactment of many sanitary and food laws which have been most helpful.

In 1886 he established the Minnesota Institute of Pharmacy and for almost thirty years its educational work has been carried on under his charge. The aggregate attendance has been over 2,500 students and for many years more than one-half of the legally qualified pharmacists in Minnesota have been graduates from this school.

In 1895 Dr. Drew was appointed chemist to the city of

Minneapolis, and for some eight years he held this important position. From 1898 to 1902 he was professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Medical Department of Hamline University.

Since about 1890 his time has been so largely devoted to analytical and research work in chemistry and to teaching, that medical practice has been largely abandoned. As an expert in cases in which chemico-legal and toxicological questions are involved his services are in frequent demand throughout the Northwest.

In politics he is a Republican, and although he has never held any other than a professional position he is interested in everything that makes for good government and civic betterment.

He is a member of various medical, chemical and pharmaceutical societies, both state and national.

He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Society of the Colonial Wars of Minnesota and of the State Historical Society.

He was made a Mason at Burlington, Vt., in 1879, later became affiliated with Khurum Lodge, and was a charter member and the first Master of Minnehaha Lodge. He is now a member of Ark Lodge, Ark Chapter, Minneapolis Mounted Commandery Knights Templar, of which he is a Past Commander. He was also Grand Treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for a number of years, and is a member of Zuhrah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also an Elk and a member of the Athletic Club.

He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

He married at Brattleboro, Vt., September 18, 1884, Annah Reed Kellogg, daughter of Henry Kellogg, of Boston, Mass. They have two children, Julia Kellogg and Charles W., Jr.

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#### FRANKLIN J. EATON.

Mr. Eaton belonged to old New England families and was born at Old Town, Penobscot county, Maine, on August 12, 1852. He died in Minneapolis on April 26, 1909, well known in all parts of the city and highly esteemed by all classes of its residents. When he was a boy of fourteen he came with his father, John W. Eaton, to Chicago, from that great mart to Forest City, Minnesota, a year or two later, and from there to Minneapolis in 1871, when he was nineteen years of age.

The father was a carpenter and worked at his trade in the various places of his residence. His life ended in Minneapolis in 1891. The mother survived him twenty years, passing away in 1911, in this city also, and at an advanced age. She was an active working member of the First Baptist church for some years after her arrival here, and afterward zealous in her devotion and services to the Fourth Baptist church, to which she then belonged, and in which she was for many years a Sunday school teacher.

Franklin J. Eaton was blessed by nature with a fine bass voice, and this was developed and enriched by careful training. His academic education was interrupted by his frequent changes of residence in early life, but his musical training was never neglected, and he became a singer of superior power and skill. He acquired the mastery of several musical instruments as a performer also, and was therefore well qualified to teach instrumental as well as vocal music. He

inherited his talent in a measure, his father having been for a long time a singer in church choirs in various places.

In religious faith Mr. Eaton was a Baptist and an active worker in the church of that denomination in North Minneapolis which was attended by his mother. He was married in Minneapolis in 1880, to Miss Anna M. Moulton, a native of Wisconsin, but reared in this city. No children were born of their union, but they reared a niece from early girlhood. Mrs. Eaton still maintains the family home at 3240 Clinton avenue.

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#### OLOF N. OSTROM.

Representing in splendid degree the fine traditions, principles and personality that have made the Scandinavian element such a valuable force in connection with the development and progress of the great northwestern section of our national domain, the late Olof N. Ostrom wielded large and benignant influence in connection with large and important business and industrial activities in Minnesota and his pronounced and worthy success represented the direct results of his own efforts, the while he so ordered his course as to merit and receive the implicit confidence and respect of his fellow men. Self-reliant, positive and optimistic, he undertook his work with the assurance of success and he virtually magnetized conditions.

At Christianstad, Sweden, capital of the laen of the same name, Olof N. Ostrom was born on the 29th of July, 1850, and his life was cut short in the very zenith of its strong and virile usefulness, as he was summoned to eternal rest at his home in Minneapolis, on the 19th of September, 1893. His father was a boot and shoe merchant in Christianstad and was enabled to give to the son excellent educational advantages, including those of the common schools of the town and also tuition under private instructors at the family home. The initial business experience of Olof N. Ostrom was gained in his native city, in the capacity of bookkeeper, but his ambition for advancement was equalled by the courage of his convictions, so that, at the age of seventeen years, he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in the United States. In 1867 he came to America, with Minnesota as his objective point. He first located in St. Paul, the capital city of the state, but in the following year he removed to St. Peter, judicial center of Nicollet county, where he entered the employ of a firm engaged in contracting and building. He made good use of the opportunities afforded him in this connection and familiarized himself with the various details of the business. In 1872 he there engaged in the same line of enterprise on his own responsibility, and he proved himself well fortified for such independent effort. He continued successfully in the contracting and building business until 1878, and within this interval he superintended the construction of a number of large and modern buildings, including those of the Gustavus Adolphus College, at St. Peter, he having assumed the contract for the work.

In 1879 Mr. Ostrom removed to Evansville, Douglas county, where he engaged in the general merchandise business and also in buying and shipping grain. He brought to bear his splendid powers and built up a large and prosperous business. Further advancement was made by him in 1883, when he founded the Bank of Evansville and gave inception to his





*Yours truly* Wm O. Stroom



admirable career as an able and discriminating financier. In 1885 he disposed of his mercantile business and thereafter he gave his time and attention to his grain and banking enterprises at Evansville until 1888, when he disposed of his banking interests and removed to Minneapolis, in which broader field he found ample opportunity for the exercising of his fine executive and constructive talents. Here he effected the organization of the Swedish-American Bank, which was incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and of which he became the executive head. The capital was later increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and finally, with the substantial expansion of the business of the institution, its stock was increased to five hundred thousand dollars. Almost entirely to the able management and effective policies of Mr. Ostrom was due the upbuilding of the solid and important business of this institution, his administration as its president until the time of his death. On the 28th of November, 1908, the Swedish-American Bank was merged into the Northwestern National Bank, which bases its operations on a capital stock of three million dollars, with a surplus fund of two million dollars, and it is specially gratifying to note that the only son of Mr. Ostrom is cashier of this great institution, one of the strongest banking houses of the northwest.

In 1888 Mr. Ostrom became the prime factor in the organization of the Inter-State Grain Company, of which he became president and general manager. This company was incorporated with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, and Mr. Ostrom's coadjutors in the same were Charles S. Hulbert and Charles M. Amsden. The new corporation, with headquarters at Evansville, engaged in the buying and shipping of grain on a most extensive scale and its operations covered a wide area of country. At the time of its organization the company assumed control of twenty-five grain elevators, and this number was later increased to one hundred elevators, located on the Chicago & Great Western, the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and the Great Northern Railroads, the large terminal elevator of the company being established in Minneapolis and having a capacity of one million bushels. Mr. Ostrom was also financially interested in a number of other important business enterprises, and it may be noted that at the time of his death he was a stockholder of the First National Bank of Alexandria, Douglas county; the Bank of Gibon, Sibley county; and the Washington Bank of Minneapolis.

A lively appreciation of and loyalty to the state and nation of his adoption ever characterized Mr. Ostrom, and as a citizen he was essentially progressive and public-spirited. He kept well informed in the questions and issues of the day and was a stalwart supporter of the principles of the Republican party, his religious faith having been that of the Lutheran church, of which his widow and children likewise are zealous communicants. His life was ordered upon a lofty plane of integrity and honor, his nature was generous and kindly, and he held the high regard of all who knew him, the while his more intimate friends loved and admired him for his many sterling traits of character. He was in the most significant sense the artificer of his own fortunes and the record of his achievement should prove a source of enduring inspiration to young men facing the battle of life on their own responsibility.

On the 1st of October, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ostrom to Miss Helen M. Ely, at St. Peter, this state,

and she survives her honored husband, as do also their two children, Alma M., who is the wife of Frank P. Lothmann, of Minneapolis, and Alexander V., who is cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, as previously intimated in this sketch. Concerning Alexander V. Ostrom the following consistent estimate has been offered by one familiar with his career: "He is one of the best known and most highly esteemed young business men of Minneapolis, and he subordinates all other interests to the executive duties devolving upon him as cashier of one of the great banking institutions of the Minnesota metropolis. As a citizen and business man he is fully upholding the prestige of the name which he bears and he is known as one of the influential and able representatives of the younger generation of Minnesota financiers, his services in his important executive office being such as would reflect credit upon a man whose active banking experience would exceed in compass the entire age of Mr. Ostrom. He is popular in the business and social circles of his home city, takes a deep interest in all that touches its welfare, and is a prominent and valued member of the Minneapolis Club, the Minnekada Club and other representative civic organizations in Minneapolis."

#### SENATOR JAMES T. ELWELL.

Senator James T. Elwell has always been one of the foremost of Minneapolis' citizens in the betterment and development, not only of the East Side, where he has been particularly interested, but in the city at large, as well.

Senator Elwell was born in Minnesota and has the true Minnesota spirit of initiative. His early life was spent in Washington county, Minnesota, and he was particularly fortunate in his educational advantages. After attending the common schools he attended Carlton College, at Northfield. He made his first venture for individual independence, when he was but sixteen years old, by inventing a spring bed. He soon began to manufacture it. Out of the boyish venture has grown two of the largest manufacturing institutions of the Northwest, the Minneapolis Furniture Company, of which George H. Elwell is now at the head, and the Minneapolis Bedding Company, which is an outgrowth of the first named company, as C. M. Way, who was active in the furniture company withdrew from it to found the bedding company. This concern has grown and thrived until it is a close second to the original company.

All through the University district there are many beautiful elm shade trees which Senator Elwell was instrumental in having planted with a conception of what they in time would mean to the city. It was in 1882 that he laid out Elwell's Addition to Minneapolis and improved it, not only with the planting of numerous trees, but also by building fifty-five houses upon it. These he put upon the market and set about platting Elwell's second addition. He again showed his intelligent regard for the future, by the great number of trees he had planted. These are now one of the chief sources of the charm and beauty of the district. Elwell's third addition and Elwell and Higgin's addition followed with all the same general characteristics.

Senator Elwell was a pioneer in the matter of reclaiming lands through a system of drainage. He bought 52,700 acres of land in the eastern part of Anoka county which was

largely low land and meadow. Through his enterprise he caused to be constructed about 200 miles of ditching on the property and in this was reclaimed many thousand acres of otherwise almost valueless land and made it into splendid farms.

Like all energetic men, Senator Elwell has a hobby. His is a worthy one which is bringing much good to the state. It is good roads. He might truthfully be called a "good roads enthusiast," for he not only believes in good roads but he backs up his belief with vigorous efficient work for them. He early conceived the idea of good, straight roads for the farming communities and by way of showing how valuable they could be he built eight miles of straight, fine road connecting his two stock farms. This was the first of its kind in the state and was built at a cost of about \$1,000 a mile. While a member of the state legislature he did much for the cause of good roads and also was especially active and earnest in doing what he could to promote interest in stock raising.

It was in 1906 that Mr. Elwell was elected to the state senate from the thirty-ninth district. During his service in this capacity he was zealous in his efforts in behalf of the State University. He is far-sighted enough to see what this will mean to the community and the state in the time to come. He is a staunch Minneapolitan, but he is glad to be of use in anything that has to do with the state at large, realizing as he does that whatever helps the state must of necessity help the metropolis. He has always been an enthusiastic worker in the St. Anthony Commercial Club and has served as its president. While Senator Elwell is often very much in the limelight because of his interest in things civic and for the general good, he is not in the least a spectacular man in any sense. He is only a business man of rather exceptional talent and foresight who has been extremely generous in devoting his time to the public welfare.

Senator Elwell was born July 2, 1855, on a farm in Ramsey county, near the Hennepin county line. He was the son of parents of considerable property, but was of the disposition to begin early to do for himself, so in all respects he might well be called a self-made man. On the 28th day of June, 1882, he was married to Miss Lizzie A. Alden and they have raised a family of nine children, five boys and four girls. The boys are James T., Jr., Edwin S., Alden W., Lawrence R. and Watson R. and the girls are Margaret A., Elizabeth, Ruth and Mary. The family is prominent in the social circles of the East Side and attend the Como Avenue Congregational Church.

#### JAMES W. DAY.

For a period of fifty-two years this enterprising citizen, now retired, has been a resident of Minneapolis, having come here in 1861, when he was but eleven years of age, and while he has contributed to aid in advancing and improving the city, it has also contributed to his progress by the opportunities it gave him for the exercise of fine business capacity.

Mr. Day was born in Cooper, Washington county, Maine, March 29, 1850. His mother and stepfather, Tillie Richardson, whom she married in 1861, and who had come to Minnesota in 1849, went to a farm in Richfield township, eight miles south of Bridge Square. Mr. Richardson died in Richfield

about 1885, his wife surviving him twenty-seven years, dying October 4, 1912, in her eighty-sixth year.

Mr. Richardson had eight children, Eliza, Hattie, Lizzie, Emma, Fred and Willie, two sons by a former marriage, Dean R. and Henry W. Richardson, and she had three children, James W., Myra and Alice. Myra is the wife of her stepbrother, Dean R. Richardson, and Alice is the wife of his brother Henry. Both are in Richfield on farms that have become valuable, lands near them selling at \$600 an acre. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. (Day) Richardson only one is living, Nellie, Mrs. W. F. Willie, of Northeast Minneapolis.

James W. Day remained with his stepfather, helping to clear, break and improve the farm, until the age of eighteen. He then worked six years for Leonard Day & Son, who, although they were of the same name were no kin. For four years he drove a four-horse team, hauling logs from the woods to their mill at Sixth avenue south and the river, and for two years was scaling lumber at the mill. He lived with W. H. H. Day, son of Leonard, in whose absence he cared for the family. Mr. Day was absent a great deal looking up timber land and attending to other business for the firm, and James W., enjoying his full confidence, then had charge of home affairs and helped in rearing his and his brother's children.

In 1875 Mr. Day, with General Stanley, crossed the plains, but returning passed two years in manufacturing a general line of fencing at Davenport, Iowa. Returning to Minneapolis in 1879, he began dealing in ice. Years before, in his boyhood, he had caught a prairie chicken, which he traded for a domestic hen, whose production of eggs and chickens realized him twelve dollars. He bought two calves, and so kept on dealing until he had money enough to buy the lot on which he has had his home for many years. In a jocular way he has often traced his career back to the prairie chicken as the foundation of his prosperity.

During the first year in the ice trade he had 125 customers, this then being the extent of the business of supplying ice on the East Side that year. In 1903, when he sold his business, he had some 4,000 customers and kept ten big wagons busy, handling about 20,000 tons of ice, from a number of ice-houses located at convenient points. He confined operations to the East Side, and he kept his workmen as long as they proved worthy and willing to remain, some being with him 12 to 15 years. The last year in business he paid the railroads \$10,000 in freight for 800 carloads of ice shipped.

Mr. Day has long been a stockholder in the East Side State Bank, but, while he has always been warmly interested in the welfare of the community, has never sought, desired or been willing to accept a public office, although he has frequently been urged to be a candidate for alderman. In political faith he is a Republican and a Prohibitionist. He catered to saloons in his business, but he has himself abstained from the use of intoxicants as a matter of principle.

Mr. Day has clear recollections of Minneapolis at every stage of its growth and recalls vividly the scenes attendant upon the taking up the planking on the old suspension bridge to keep it from being carried away by the high water in 1861. The Nicollet House was then but half completed, and the view from its upper stories was extensive and unobstructed. He saw bear tracks near the present intersection of Lake street and Minnehaha avenue, the bear making them being killed when it came out of its hiding at night. While

he was driving for Leonard Day & Son he delivered a great deal of the lumber for the early houses, many of which are still standing. Once he hauled in one load all the lumber for a house and the woman, who was to live in the structure, on top of the load. He was intimately acquainted with all the old families and business men of the city.

April 30, 1879, Mr. Day was united in marriage with Miss Mary Annette Button, of Jamestown, New York, who came to Minneapolis in 1874. They have one child, Leon W. Day, who was deputy treasurer of Hennepin county for a number of years. He married Miss Gertrude Jacobs and also has one son, Rollin Freeman Day. Mr. Day (James W.) is a member of the St. Anthony Commercial club. He used to be a great hunter and a lover of fine horses, being said at one time to own the best in the city. One noted team he sold to the city fire department for \$600. He also owned track horses, and was fond of driving them in races on the ice. His son is a natural mechanic and has done work for the city, installing dynamos in high school buildings and other public structures. Everywhere in the city both father and son are well known and highly esteemed.

#### GEORGE H. ELWELL.

George H. Elwell, president of the Minneapolis Furniture company and of the Minneapolis school board, was born on November 25, 1856, in what was then the village of St. Anthony. He is a son of Tallmadge and Margaret (Miller) Elwell, natives of the state of New York, both of whom came to Minnesota in 1852. The mother and her sister were milliners at Stillwater from 1852 until their marriage at St. Anthony in 1854. This was a double wedding; the sister was married to John P. Furber of Cottage Grove, Minnesota. This double marriage was solemnized in the First Congregational church by Rev. David Secomb. The father was a daguerreotype for some years, and many of the historic views now owned by E. A. Bromley and used in this work were taken by him.

After following his art for a number of years he started a town site at Granite City in Morrison county in 1855, where he remained until 1862. The period was one of great expectations in the way of new towns and his enterprise in this line looked very promising. But in 1862 the uprising of the Sioux and Chippewa Indians made the place unsafe and he abandoned the project he had so hopefully undertaken. He then moved to Little Falls, where he remained two years, then to St. Cloud for another period of two years, during which time he was in the employ of the government as collector of internal revenue.

In 1865 he located at the village of Cottage Grove in Washington county, where he remained until 1872, when he again changed his residence, removing to Minneapolis, and here he and the mother passed the remainder of their days, her life ending on March 19, 1894, and his on February 7, 1903. After his return to this city he organized the Elwell Manufacturing company in 1873 for the manufacture of spring beds, being the founder of the industry in this part of the country. He continued at the head of the company until the business was incorporated in 1882 as the Minneapolis Furniture company, and when he retired from all connection therewith.

Mr. Elwell, the elder, and his wife, the parents of George H.,

were members of the First Congregational church, in which they were married. They had eight children: James T., who has represented the Thirty-ninth district in the state senate since 1907; George H., the subject of this brief review; John F., who resides in Los Angeles, California; Rev. Robert T., who is pastor of a Congregational church in Seattle, Washington; Susie Isabel, now the wife of C. T. Rickard, proprietor of the Minneapolis School of Business; Mary Whitmore, now Mrs. T. N. Spaulding, of Pasadena, California; Mattie Laura, the wife of Dr. William Noyes, dean of chemistry in the University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois, and Jessie Helen Campbell, the wife of Dr. William Frost, professor of bacteriology at Madison, Wisconsin.

George H. Elwell was eighteen when the family returned to Minneapolis. He was educated in the public schools, at Carleton College, where he passed three years, and at the University of Minnesota, which he attended one year. He began making his own way in the world as a teacher, serving as the principal of the public school at Appleton, this state, occupying the position from 1879 to 1882. In the fall of 1882 he was married to Miss Belle Horn, one of his pupils in the school. In March of that year he took charge of the business of the Minneapolis Furniture company, of which he was one of the incorporators, as its secretary and manager, and the next year became its president, which position he still holds.

The business of this company has shown steady and continued growth under his vigorous and progressive management. This company has been engaged in manufacturing and supplying to the trade bedroom furniture and Elwell kitchen cabinets. The kitchen cabinet is a very useful article of furniture, very popular and extensively used. The company employs regularly 150 persons and has \$200,000 invested in its business. Its annual trade amounts to \$250,000 to \$300,000.

In his political faith and allegiance Mr. Elwell has been a firm adherent of the Republican party. He never sought political office either by election or appointment until about five years ago, when he was elected a member of the board of education, and immediately after his election was made president of the board, a position he is still filling. The period of his service has been one of the most important in the history of the school system of the city. The growth of the schools has been rapid, many new buildings have been demanded, and every phase and feature of the system has been expanding in usefulness and requirements. His duties as president of the board have been heavy, but they have been faithfully attended to and his fidelity and ability in performing them are highly appreciated.

Mr. Elwell is also deeply and serviceably interested in church work. He and his wife are members and regular attendants of the First Congregational church, the one in which his parents were married and he was baptized. His principal recreation is an occasional hunting trip, but he finds enjoyment in the social life of his community. He is an active member of the Minneapolis and St. Anthony Commercial clubs.

He and his wife are the parents of five children: Harold Manford, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who is secretary of the company over whose affairs his father presides; Georgia Belle, a graduate of Columbia Teachers' College, now a teacher of Domestic Art in the East High School; Florence and Susie Marie are graduates of East High School, and George Herbert, Jr., is now a high school

student. All of the children are still members of the parental family circle and ministrants to its enjoyments and attractions.

#### WILLIAM W. WALES.

This esteemed pioneer, whose Scotch and Irish ancestry is traced back hundreds of years, was born in North Carolina in 1818. In early manhood he moved to Indiana, and there married Miss Catherine Elliott Bundy. Impelled by the spirit of the Builder of New Communities, he came to the Northwest with Mrs. Wales, locating in the spring of 1851 at the Falls of St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis. The population of the village at the Falls was about 300 persons at this time. During the year two sawmills were added to a small mill previously in operation; the St. Charles hotel was built and a ferry was established to the west side of the river, then known as the "Fort Snelling Military Reserve." It was also during this year that the University was located at St. Anthony, and the regents held a meeting on June 14th, at the St. Charles Hotel, and decided to build the "Preparatory School" building at a cost of \$2,500, and to raise that amount by subscriptions from the people. Mr. Wales took an active part in soliciting such funds.

While the growth of Minneapolis on the east side of the river may be reckoned from this time, the Reserve on the west side was not opened to settlers until 1852.

Mr. Wales soon became active in the civic and social life of the village, and established himself in the book trade, occupying the ground on which the Pillsbury A mill now stands, his being the first book store in the community. His extensive knowledge of books and discriminating taste in literature, added to his rare social qualities, soon made Mr. Wales' little book shop a favorite resort of men and women combining the culture of the East and South with the vigorous and enterprising spirit of the frontier, all drawn together in the making of a notable community.

Mr. Wales took an active part in the organization of the Republican party in Minnesota. The first meeting of abolitionists held in the state was at St. Anthony on July 4th, 1854, and was addressed by Rev. C. G. Ames who handled the slavery question without gloves. The following spring the first Republican Territorial Convention was held at St. Anthony on Thursday and Friday, March 29th and 30th, 1855. It was a mass convention presided over by Wm. R. Marshall, later Governor of Minnesota. Mr. Wales was one of the leaders among those who were radically opposed to slavery and the fugitive slave law. The convention remained in session for two days, and finally closed after passing the following resolution: "Appealing to Heaven for the rectitude of our intentions, we this day organize the Republican party of Minnesota."

Mr. Wales served the town as clerk, as a member of the school board, and, after its incorporation as a city, as mayor, and also as postmaster under appointment from President Lincoln. Furthermore, he served the legislative district as a member of the territorial legislature in the memorable session of 1857, being a member of the upper house, then known as the Council; and he took a prominent part in the most thrilling of the legislature's proceedings.

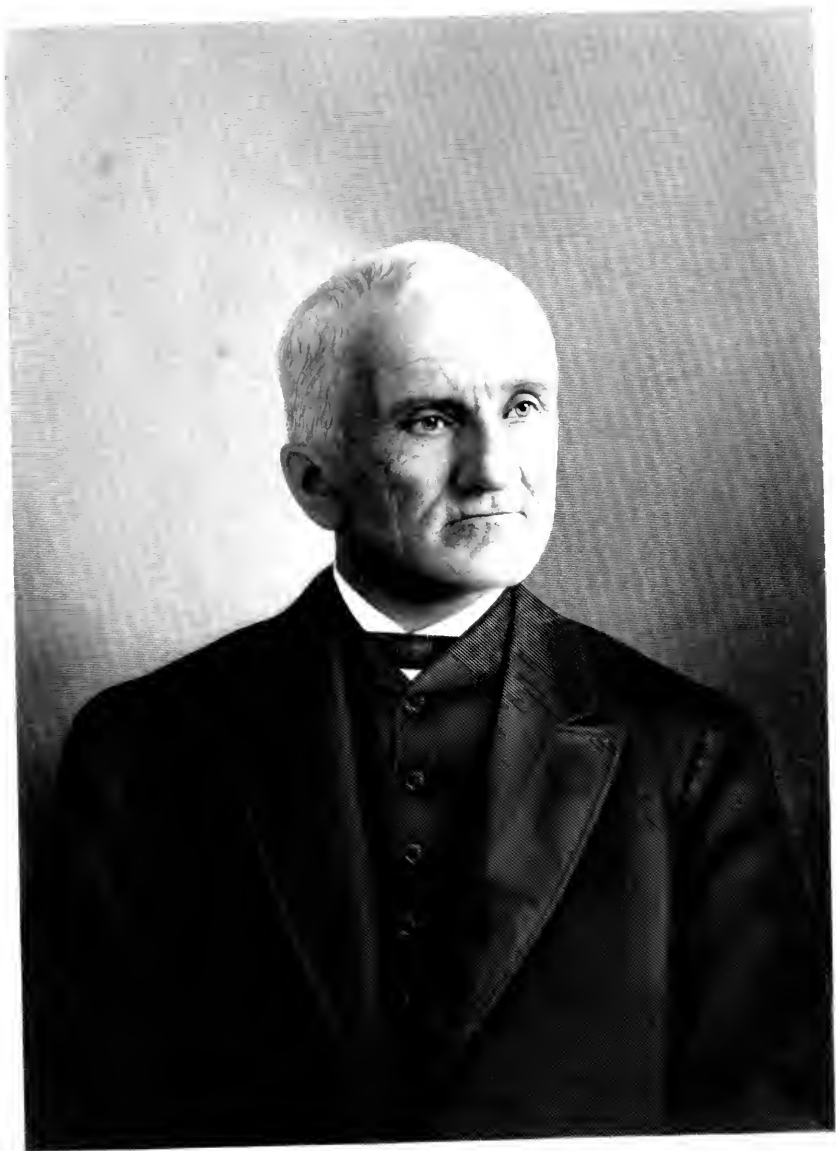
In 1857 Mr. Wales published a "Sketch of St. Anthony and Minneapolis," in which he first reviewed St. Anthony, which at that time was far more important than the village on the west side of the river, to which Mr. Wales referred in the following language: "Minneapolis is one of the most beautiful and flourishing towns in the United States. Two years ago there were probably not two hundred persons in the place, now there are over two thousand. No place in the Territory has grown more rapidly or on a more permanent basis than Minneapolis. It has all the elements of prosperity. The site for a large city could not have been made more beautiful by art than nature has laid it out." As an indication of the growth of the city Mr. Wales referred to the increase in the ferry tolls from \$300 in 1851 to \$6,000 in 1854. He also called attention to the completion of a suspension bridge across the river.

In his sketch Mr. Wales wrote further: "St. Anthony and Minneapolis are situated at the head of navigation on the Mississippi river. Some expense must necessarily be incurred in improving the channel of the river, but we entertain no doubt that navigation to these points may be regarded as a fixed fact, and there can be no doubt that within five years railroads will begin to intercept the territory in different directions. The prospects of the rapid growth of St. Anthony and Minneapolis are at this time far more flattering than ever before. There is not a town in the West which enjoys such a combination of advantages and elements that must inevitably build up a large city at these points."

In regard to the climate, Mr. Wales said: "A general error prevails as to the winters in Minnesota. The soil is of a very deep, black, sandy loam, which imbibes heat to a great depth. This is the reason why frost ceases early in the spring, and the principal reason why it holds off so late in the fall, as compared with clay soils hundreds of miles farther south. The growing season is quite sufficient to mature all products of neighboring states." In conclusion he said: "We look to see Minneapolis and St. Anthony united under one corporation, constituting one great city, which will know no superior northwest of Chicago." This publication was widely circulated and was effective in removing erroneous impressions as to the productiveness of the state and in stimulating immigration.

From the little book shop established by Mr. Wales a prosperous business along art lines was founded, the Wales Art Galleries becoming a strong factor in developing the art interests of the city. Always in advance of the times, Mr. Wales maintained a standard above commercialism. In his galleries all artistic Minneapolis found inspiration and encouragement to high ideals. In this atmosphere, as well as that of a cultivated home, his daughters were developing rare natural gifts into beautiful forms of expression, both in literature and art. In their several lines all have become well known—one in connection with the New York Public Library, others in connection with the Handicraft Guild of Minneapolis and the public schools of Milwaukee and Cleveland. Mr. Wales' son, Charles E. Wales, a well known business man of Minneapolis, is mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

Pursuant to his early expectation, Mr. Wales retired from business in 1892 to devote his time to social and religious work among the mountain people of North Carolina, his native state. His activities in bettering the condition of the mountaineers, whom he so thoroughly understood, occupied the last ten years of his long life, which came to an end



*Wm. W. Wales,*





in 1902. His wife, son and three daughters survive him, and all are residents of Minneapolis.

Mr. Wales was a man of strong convictions and great felicity of expression, and was therefore convincing. Perhaps of all his qualities his sympathetic understanding and love of his fellow men stood out strongest. He had a rare genius for making friends, and his friends were among "all sorts and conditions of men." Although his religious affiliations were with the Society of Friends, his Catholic spirit was larger than sect or denomination, and recognized the good in humanity wherever it was found and in whatever form expressed. His interests were numerous, for he touched life at many points, and his never failing enthusiasm made him an inspiration to all who came in touch with him. The influence of his life upon others, as felicitously expressed by one of his co-workers was, "that of a quiet, encouraging spirit, like the falling of the gentle warm spring rains, which cause the earth to respond in a glad renewal of life."

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#### CHARLES E. WALES.

Charles E. Wales, a son of the revered Minneapolis pioneer, William W. Wales, is a native and life-long resident of Minneapolis. He is widely known as a successful business man and a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and is connected with many business corporations and social organizations, including the principal clubs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

In early life Mr. Wales became identified with the coal trade as an employee in a business conducted by James J. Hill of St. Paul and John A. Armstrong of Minneapolis; later he succeeded to the Minneapolis branch and organized the Pioneer Fuel Company and soon extended its operations far beyond the boundaries of the state. Still later he merged the Pioneer Fuel Company's business with the organization of numerous Pennsylvania coal mines under the name of the Pittsburgh Coal Company. He was made vice-president of the new organization, with headquarters in Chicago, and for some years devoted his time and energies principally to organization work in securing Northwestern outlets for the company's productions. During the same period he exercised general supervision of the Home Company's subsidiary sales organizations throughout the Northwest, including the Pittsburgh Coal Company of Wisconsin, whose headquarters are in Minneapolis.

With the completion of this organization Mr. Wales resigned as an officer of the company in order that he might devote more time to organization work in the development and sale of various properties in which he had from time to time become interested, and in which are included terminal and water-front properties at Duluth, Superior, and other ports on the Great Lakes. During the last few years Mr. Wales has effected sales and leases of such properties to many coal companies and to various railroad companies.

Mr. Wales maintains his principal office at his country home, known as "Waleswood-on-the-Minnesota," about six miles south of the Minneapolis city limits.

Mr. Wales' wife is a daughter of the late John M. Smyth, an honored pioneer and well-known merchant of Chicago. Their family consists of two sons, Martin Smyth and Robert Elliott.

Charles Raymond Wales, an elder son of Mr. Wales by an earlier marriage is a member of the Wales-Campbell Company, of Minneapolis, engineers and general contractors, whose operations have been principally on the Great Lakes. Charles Raymond Wales with his younger brothers represent in Minneapolis the third generation of the Wales family and they are expected to perpetuate their name with that of the city.

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#### JOHN ENGQUIST.

Mr. Engquist is president of the American Realty & Building Company and a well known contractor of Minneapolis. He is a native of Sweden. He came to Minneapolis in 1884 and having served a long apprenticeship as wagon maker endeavored to find employment. He was unsuccessful in all his applications for work, though he finally offered to give his services free for one month for the opportunity to prove his ability. He was compelled to turn to other occupations, and the first job he secured was as a hod-carrier.

He finally won out and the following year, 1885, he was in position to engage as a contractor on his own account. The carpenters' strike of that year had left many unfinished buildings and he found their completion a profitable field of operation. The site of the first house which he erected was at 3607 First avenue, and for a time the majority of his contracts were in the Eighth and Thirteenth wards. From the first his operations were successful and finally required a force of eighteen or twenty workmen. Mr. Engquist became one of the leading contractors in the city. He built Zion Lutheran church and Lyons Court, on Stevens avenue, and his operations extended to Cambridge and Princeton and various other towns.

The American Realty & Building company was incorporated in 1909, with a capital of \$50,000 and with John Engquist as president, Charles G. Engquist, vice president, and E. L. Bergquist, secretary of the corporation. The company has extensive real estate interests in the city, including about thirty buildings and residences and has erected several business blocks, among which are the building on the corner of Nicollet avenue and Lake street, occupied by the Minneapolis State bank; the new Lake Theatre, which is one of the two fireproof theatres on Lake street and has a seating capacity of 600; the block between Nicollet avenue and Blaisdell avenue, in which the offices of the company are located, and the Stewart Memorial church. The company handles plumbing, heating and cement contracts and aside from local investments owns real estate and buildings in International Falls, Minnesota. For a number of years Mr. Engquist extended his real estate interests to North Dakota farm lands, where for a time he cultivated about 3000 acres, half of which was his own but of which he has since disposed. He is a director of the Minneapolis State Bank and the Bankers' Security Company, assisting in the organization of the former institution as stockholder and one of its first directors. He was married in 1887 to Miss Ida Magney, of Minneapolis. They have five sons, Carl A., John E., William A., Fred E., and Ray A. The eldest son is associated in business with his father, in the cement department of the American Realty & Building Company and John E. Engquist has charge of all the architectural work for the Company.

## WILLIAM ALBERT FRISBIE.

Connected with the leading daily newspapers of Minneapolis as a reporter and in various editorial capacities since 1890. William A. Frisbie, editor of the Minneapolis Daily News for the last five years, has made his work count for usefulness and good in the community.

Mr. Frisbie was born in Danbury, Connecticut, on December 12, 1867, the son of Alvah Lillie and Jerusha R. (Slocomb) Frisbie. He began his academic education in the public schools and completed it at Grinnell College, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1889. He was engaged in manufacturing in Des Moines, Iowa, until the latter part of 1890, when he came to Minneapolis and turned his attention to journalism, which has been the field of his labors ever since.

The first appearance of Mr. Frisbie in this field was as a reporter and assistant city editor on the Minneapolis Tribune, which he served in those capacities in 1890, 1891 and 1892. In 1892 and 1893 he was assistant city editor of the Minneapolis Times. The Minneapolis Journal had his services next as city and managing editor from 1893 to 1908. On September 1, 1909, he became editor of the Minneapolis Daily News, a position of great trust and responsibility which he has filled ever since.

Mr. Frisbie has found time from his daily duties to do some outside literary work and among the successful books he has published are: "Tales of the Bandit Mouse," 1900; "Pirate Frog and Other Tales," 1901; "Puggery Wee," 1902; "The Other Man," 1904; "A. B. C. Mother Goose," 1905, and others of note. On May 16, 1893, Mr. Frisbie was united in marriage with Miss Nellie McCord, of Des Moines, Iowa. Their pleasant home in Minneapolis is at 1778 Irving avenue south.

## GEORGE GOTTHILF EITEL, M. D.

Founder of The Eitel Hospital, was born near Chaska, Carver county, Minnesota, September 28, 1858. He is a son of John G. and Mary (Ulmer) Eitel, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, and who were married at Chaska. The father came to America, like Carl Schurz, a refugee from the proscriptions following the Revolution of 1848. His wife's father had been active in that agitation, cooperating with Carl Schurz, and like him was obliged to seek safety in a foreign land. Several of Mr. Ulmer's associates came with him, among them Mr. Eitel. The latter made two trips to California, one in 1849 by the Isthmus route, and the other after coming to Minnesota. After spending some years on the coast he became a farmer and flour miller at Chaska. George G. Eitel was reared on the home farm two and one half miles from Chaska and attended the common schools and an academy. He early chose the medical profession and in 1888 was graduated as an M. D. from the Minnesota Hospital College. Desirous of special training he next devoted one year to clinical work in the University of Berlin, one of the greatest medical schools. After practicing one year he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, taking a thorough review in all previous work; and, upon graduation

practiced at Centralia, Washington, until 1893. He then located in Minneapolis, but later revisited Berlin, receiving the medical degree from its University. His twenty years of practice in Minneapolis has not only been extensive and successful, but has won him elevated position in his profession. The idea of owning and conducting a private hospital he had long in mind, but hesitated for years because of the vast responsibility. His practice at various hospitals, however, continued to so enlarge that in order to concentrate and secure best results he was almost compelled to put his design into execution. In March, 1911, work was begun on the hospital building, it being opened for patients in January, 1912. The hospital is a purely personal enterprise on the part of Dr. Eitel. It has accommodations for 100 patients, demands 40 nurses and 25 attendants and employs four assistant physicians, all of whom are specialists in surgery. In fact, although it admits patients sent by other physicians, the hospital is largely a surgical institution, thus more meeting the desires and intention of its founder, who has specialized in surgery during the last twelve years. \$190,000 was needed to erect, equip and maintain the hospital and the Eitel training school for nurses. Only the best and most modern facilities of every required kind have been installed in the equipment. Dr. Eitel holds active membership in the various medical societies. He has been consulting surgeon of the Soo Railroad for years, and has enjoyed an extensive general practice in surgery. Concentrating his mind on his profession and with keen and critical analysis, he has written numerous articles for the medical journals which accord him a high reputation for the lucidity and force of language, the extent and accuracy of examination and comprehensive knowledge displayed. Dr. Eitel was married February 1, 1908, to Miss Jeannette E. Larsen of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The doctor is both a Scottish rite and Knight Templar Mason also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

## WILLIAM DONALDSON.

From the humble position of draper's apprentice to the exalted one of merchant prince reads like a fairy story, but it is not, it is the life story of William Donaldson, who rose from the first named position which he held in Scotland to the honored one which he won for himself in Minneapolis and all this without wands or magic, without incense or incantations but simply by his own unaided efforts, by his industry and integrity, his genius for administration and organization, his humanizing sympathy and his broad understanding. Minneapolis people were always glad of his success and proud of the man, and in the old days when he was climbing the ladder of success so rapidly they delighted in calling him "the merchant prince." All this had a significance beyond the recognition of his material gains and had to do with recognition of his qualities of heart and personality. No man was ever more loved by his employees, no man was ever more respected by his business friends and associates, no man was ever more welcome in the social circles in which he moved than William Donaldson was. His constructive genius is part of the history of Minneapolis. He built for the prosperous future which he did not live to enjoy, but the fruits of his genius are the harvests of today.



*Jim Donaldson*



Mr. Donaldson was a typical Scotchman. He was born at the village of Milnathort in the Shire of Kinross on June 16, 1849. This village is in the beautiful upland country midway between Edinburgh and Perth. His ancestors for many generations were of the industrial class with ambition to excel in whatever they undertook but contented with their lives and with their lot. Proud only of industry, integrity and sobriety and living upright, honorable lives for the joy of so living. His father was John Donaldson, who was a maker of fine shawls. His mother was Mary (Steedmon) Donaldson, and did her part in the family plan by rearing fine children and keeping a neat orderly home for them. William was her eldest son, and had one brother and two sisters. He went to the village schools and having a great power of application and concentration was able to gain a very good classical education before he had outgrown his boyhood. This he was always glad to attribute to the fact that he had such highly accomplished and learned teachers. He and his father had determined early in his life that his should be the life of a merchant and so when he came to the age when he must take up his work from the man's viewpoint he was apprenticed to a draper in his home town, for the term of four years. His pay was three shillings a week and his work included the humblest of labors. During the four years he was advanced from grade to grade of the mercantile practice and at the end of his apprenticeship he accepted a position as clerk in a dry goods store in Glasgow. Here he drew a salary of forty pounds a year. In this position he remained eight years, being promoted from time to time until he had held many of the most responsible positions in the establishment with always and increasingly advanced salary. It was while he was employed here in 1873 that he married Miss Mary Turner, of Glasgow. At the end of this eight-year engagement the stirrings of an independent spirit began to be felt and Mr. Donaldson, now the father of a family, began to long for the time when he could be a merchant on his own account. The opportunities were not alluring in his native country. Old houses there have their established and attached customers and new enterprises do not flourish and Mr. Donaldson knew that to engage in business there was to court failure. He did not mean to fail. Report of the flourishing condition of business in America at this time fired his ambition and he, after a conference with his wife, determined to leave his wife and children in the care of her father and come to America where there were broader fields and bigger opportunities. This was in 1877. William took a position with a Scotch dry goods house in Providence, R. I. It was a big concern doing business over a great territory and was both wholesale and retail. Here Mr. Donaldson learned the more enterprising American methods and took on the alertness of an American citizen. Here also, he acquired knowledge of great value to him as to the needs of various sections of the country. From the viewpoint of his acquired knowledge, Minnesota was particularly promising and so in 1881 he came to St. Paul. He began his business career in the West as a salesman for Auerbach, Finch, Van Slyke and Company and solicited business in both St. Paul and Minneapolis. It was not long before he recognized the superior advantages of Minneapolis for retail trade and in 1882 he rented a small store at 309 Nicollet avenue and put in a stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods. He had some little capital which he had saved during his clerking days in Scotland but for a good many things he was

obliged to get credit. He bought his first show case of Leonard Paille on credit. His success came from the beginning and at the end of a year when he could not obtain a renewal of his lease he took a department in the Glass Block which had just been erected by Colton and Company. This venture he made at his own risk and for his own profit. It was only a few months before the Coltons failed and Samuel Groucecock purchased their stock and put Mr. Donaldson in charge of the establishment. The stock of general dry goods was complete. In April, 1884, Mr. Donaldson bought out the Groucecocks and went into business on his own account. He bought quantities of fresh stock and went into the dry goods business to win. He prospered from the start. Greatly increasing business made it necessary that he have more room, so the old building was torn down and the main building of what is now known as the Glass Block was erected. This building was a marvel of construction at that time. There were five floors with elaborate stairways, elevators, and all lighted by a great central light well. The electric illumination of this building was a wonder and a revelation to Minneapolis twenty-five years ago. In 1891 the main building was enlarged by an annex on Sixth street. In twenty years the annual sales of this establishment had reached and passed the \$2,000,000 mark and the number of employees was not less than 900 persons. He had twelve salaried buyers in New York and had offices in New York, Manchester and Paris. Mr. Donaldson watched the marvelous growth of this establishment for a number of years after this, but death claimed him at the very height of his business career. It was always Mr. Donaldson's policy to buy at first hand for cash and to give his customers the benefit of this advantage. He believed in liberal advertising and in consequence his trade reached to the Pacific coast. He made the annual opening of his store a social event with goods attractively displayed, handsome decorations and beautiful music. An opening at Donaldson's in the old days was a thing to be remembered. Ten cents admission was charged and the proceeds given to charities.

Great as was the expenditure of energy in the management of his own business enterprises Mr. Donaldson yet found time to devote to the interests of the city of his adoption. His civic spirit and interest was keen and he gave his time freely to anything which he considered for the good of the community. He was very prominent in the Business Men's Union of Minneapolis and for a long time was chairman of the executive committee of this organization. This was a voluntary association of business men for the purpose of promoting the manufacturing and jobbing interests of the city and Mr. Donaldson entered into it with heart and soul.

His business life did not isolate him from the social life of the city. Like all men of tremendous energy he liked to play as well as work. He was particularly active in the Caledonian Society and was the first chief of this organization in Minneapolis, and was associated with Mr. Forgan, banker of Chicago.

The family life in the Donaldson household was ideal. The social life of each member of the family was shared by all and there was found in this home what has unfortunately grown unfashionable of late years, the real family circle where the interests of one are the interests of all. Mr. Donaldson built a beautiful home near the Lake of the Isles not many years before he died and he bought a villa at Lake Minnetonka for a summer home for the family.

Mr. Donaldson was an active member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and for many years a trustee of that society.

He was instrumental in selling the old building at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Seventh street, where the Dayton store is now located, and in securing the new location at 12th St. and Nicollet avenue. He assisted in laying the corner stone, and was ever a liberal supporter of it during his life time.

Mr. Donaldson died in January, 1897, his wife, two sons, and one daughter survive him.

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#### WILLIAM W. EASTMAN.

William W. Eastman was born in Minneapolis June 22, 1886, son of Frederick W. Eastman and grandson of William W. Eastman, the pioneer manufacturer, as told in a separate sketch.

He was graduated from St. Luke's School, Wayne, Pennsylvania, in 1905, and entering the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University received his degree with the class of 1910. The next year he became connected with the bond department of the Minneapolis Trust company. In January, 1912, he started in business for himself and later was incorporated as William W. Eastman Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and is proving an important factor in the commercial life of Minneapolis.

He is a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda and Lafayette clubs, and of the St. Paul University club. He was married February 18, 1913, and now has a son, William W. Eastman, Jr. All duties of good citizenship receive his careful attention, and he is a zealous supporter of undertakings involving wholesome advancement and enduring welfare.

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#### GUSTAVE F. EWE.

Gustave F. Ewe, a prominent member and former president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, was born at La Crosse, Wisconsin, May, 1863. His father, Otto Ewe, was a native of Berlin, Germany, and came to America in 1850, locating at La Crosse in the same year and establishing himself as a grain merchant. His son, Gustave, was therefore acquainted with grain handling from boyhood, and after leaving the La Crosse public schools, where he received his education, he began active participation in his father's business and for thirty-four years has devoted himself exclusively to this line. His first position was with the Cargill Elevator Company as grain agent. He served in this capacity for eight years and then became grain auditor for the same company. In 1888 he came to Minneapolis, where he continued in the employ of the Cargill Elevator Company until he became associated with the Van Dusen-Harrington Company, of which he is now vice-president and one of the active managers. He is also vice-president of the G. W. Van Dusen Company, the National Elevator Company, the Interstate Grain Company, and the Atlas Elevator Company, all organizations that are affiliated with the Van Dusen-Harrington Company. Through his life-long application and successful business career he has come to be regarded as an expert in all lines pertaining to his

field of occupation and in the business circles of the city. During the many years of his membership of the Chamber of Commerce he has held numerous responsible positions; chairman of the board of appeal and of the committee on arbitration; in 1892, elected to the board of directors, serving as a member of that body for seven years; elected president of the Chamber of Commerce for the term of 1909 to 1910. Mr. Ewe was married in 1891 to Miss Julia Molitor and they have four children, Willie Frank, Clark W., Laura and Caroline. Mr. Ewe is a Shriner and has attained to the highest rank in Masonry. He is a member of the Minneapolis club, the Minikahda club and other leading social organizations.

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#### CHARLES A. ERDMANN, M. D.

Though it is a far cry from the vocation of a skilled mechanic to the profession of a surgeon, it is generally accepted as a fact by his most intimate friends that Dr. Charles Andrew Erdmann inherited from his father, a mechanic, his love for exact knowledge and for research work which has made him recognized as one of the foremost anatomists of the West if not of the entire United States. Indeed, even before he had received his degree as Doctor of Medicine at the age of twenty-seven years, he was looked upon as one of the men of great promise among those about to enter into the practice of his profession. His early years had been spent in Wisconsin; he was born in Milwaukee August 3, 1866, and his father, Andrew Erdmann, had guided him to his schooling in the public schools of Milwaukee and to his academic course in the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated. He came to Minnesota for his course in medicine, and received his doctor's diploma there in 1893, from the College of Medicine of the University of Minnesota. From there he went, to round out his medical education, to the universities and clinics of Berlin and Vienna. Returning, Dr. Erdmann was at once appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the college from which he had been graduated, and he held this position from 1894 to 1899, when he was elevated to a full professorship of anatomy.

Dr. Erdmann has not limited his interests to the confines of his profession or of his college, but has figured actively in movements directed toward the civic and social betterment of the city and state. While he was still in the University as a student he served as deputy coroner of Hennepin county. He also took a leading part in the lodge work of several secret societies and belongs to several civic and non-professional organizations. He is a member of the American Medical Association, a Fellow of the American Association of Science, the American Association of Anatomists, belongs to the Minnesota State Medical Society and to the Hennepin County Medical Association.

In 1896 Dr. Erdmann married Miss Caroline Edger. They have three children, Edgar, Elizabeth and Robert.

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#### WALTER DONALD DOUGLAS.

The people of modern days are in the habit of saying much of the heroic ages in human history, overlooking the fact that to render any age, or time, or place one of heroism



*H. D. Rogers*





nothing is needed but heroic souls, and such will always find crises to try their edge. The venerable Past has its lessons, doubtless, and well is it for those who master and heed them. But were it otherwise, the Present has themes enough of ennobling interest to employ all our faculties, to engross all our thoughts, save as they should contemplate the still vaster and grander Hereafter. Do any speak to us of Grecian or Roman heroism? They say well. But genius died not with Greece, and heroism has scarcely a recorded achievement which our own age, our own country, cannot parallel, in loftiness at least, if not in kind.

One shining case in point, in which the residents of Minneapolis are deeply interested and for which they are profoundly grateful, is the heroic stand taken by the late Walter D. Douglas, one of their most prominent and useful men, in the terrible Titanic disaster, in which he lost his life. They all most seriously deplore his untimely and tragic death, but the manner in which he met it has gone a long way toward reconciling them to his fate. For by that he established a record for manliness of the highest character among their citizens, and gave the community of his home a nation-wide reputation in a new field of comment and commendation, or one, at least, in which they had before planted no specifically illustrious monuments.

Mr. Douglas had a chance to save his life by getting into one of the later boats, and was urged to do so. But he resolutely put away his opportunity, declaring that he "wouldn't be a man if he entered one of the small boats while there was a woman left on board the doomed ship." At the same time, in obedience to the attributes and dictates of his high character and elevated manhood, he took an active part in helping the crew of the sinking vessel place the women and children on the life boats, aiding in loading and lowering the very last one of them. Then his last chance was gone, and he resolutely looked death in the face and met it calmly. Within an hour afterward he went down with the stricken giant of the sea.

"That is what we would have expected," said many of his fellow citizens of Minneapolis, when they heard the story, and George F. Piper, for many years a business associate of Mr. Douglas, tersely expressed the general sentiment of the community in an interview published in the Minneapolis papers at the time. Mr. Piper said: "Walter Douglas could not have died any other way. He was heroism itself, and his sincere respect for women and his natural bravery were dominant features of his character. I should have been surprised had Walter Douglas conducted himself in any other way than he did on the sinking Titanic."

Mr. Douglas was born at Waterloo, Iowa, in 1861, and was a son of George and Margaret (Boyd) Douglas, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Belfast, Ireland. They were married in the United States and came West, to Dixon, Illinois, soon afterward. There the father was a contractor on the Northwestern Railroad for a time. The family then moved to Waterloo, Iowa, and afterward to Cedar Rapids in that state, where the father died.

The son obtained his education in the common and high schools and at Shattuck Military Academy. He began his business career in association with his father in what was known as Douglas & Stuart, later the American Cereals company, which manufactured Quaker oats, the celebrated breakfast food. Some time later, with his brother, George B. Douglas, he organized the Douglas Starch company in

Cedar Rapids, with which he was connected until his death. After his removal to Minneapolis in 1895 he became connected with the manufacture of linseed oil, conducting the business under the name of Douglas & Co., and was also connected with the Midland Linseed Oil company, of which E. C. Warner was president.

The oil business of the Douglas company was sold to the American Linseed Oil company in 1899, when Mr. Douglas became a partner in the grain firm of Piper, Johnson & Case, with which he was connected until January 1, 1912, when he retired, but still maintained many business interests in association with George F. Piper and E. C. Warner. His mind was broad and active, and required many business enterprises to occupy it, and he gave it full scope.

Among other industrial and mercantile institutions with which Mr. Douglas was prominently connected were the Canadian Elevator company, the Monarch Lumber company, and several other companies in the Dominion; the Saskatchewan Valley Land company, which owned, at one time, three million acres in the province of the same name; the Empire Elevator company of Fort William, Ontario, of which he was a director and member of the executive board, and the Quaker Oats company, in which he also served as a member of its executive board. In addition he was a director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis for years.

Mr. Douglas was married in Iowa on May 19, 1884, to Miss Lulu Camp, a daughter of Edward L. Camp, a highly respected resident of that state. By this marriage he became the father of two sons, Edward B. and George C., both of whom are living. Their mother died in December, 1899. He was again married Nov. 6, 1907, to Mahala Dutton, who was rescued from the Titanic, and they all reside in Minneapolis. The father was a Democrat in his political affiliation early in life, but later threw off all party ties and became independent of them. In church connection he was a Presbyterian and devotedly serviceable to the congregation to which he belonged, as he was in promoting good works of every kind.

This zealous, public-spirited and highly useful citizen in life and radiant hero in death was known in Minneapolis as an undemonstrative and retiring man. It was not his custom to let his left hand know what his right hand did, and so, although his private benefactions to the needy or struggling were large, the world knew little or nothing of them. Neither was he ever known to boast of his business successes or large accumulations of wealth. He was one of the richest men in his home city, but this was known only to a few of his most intimate associates, although his operations in business extended over several states and were large in Canada.

Mr. Douglas' body was picked up after the wreck of the Titanic and conveyed to Minneapolis, and it was buried in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in May, 1912. His useful life ended on April 15, and his untimely and tragical death at the age of fifty years ended a brilliant business career, an exalted citizenship and a record of general usefulness that would be creditable to any man or any community in any age of the world. High tributes were paid to the excellence of his character by every public voice, and the heroism he displayed in his death received new tributes of praise.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

The directors of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, are shocked and grieved by the tragic death of one of our

number. Our friend and fellow-associate, Walter D. Douglas, embarked upon the steamship "Titanic", sailing from Southampton April 10th, for the port of New York, and on the night of April 15th, while on its course in the North Atlantic, the ship was brought into violent collision with an iceberg, rendering her absolutely helpless. The life-boats were manned, and in one of these, Mr. Douglas was urged to escape, but this he steadfastly refused to do while women were to be saved, choosing to face death with honor, which he bravely and heroically did by the going down of the ship. Some mitigation of this most sad and tragic death of our friend and associate is derived from the fact that his body has since been reclaimed from the ocean, and will find suitable sepulture among his own family.

And now while pained and sorrowing for the loss of one beloved by us all, we desire to honor his memory, and to reverence the noble heroism of his death; Therefore,

Resolved, That we bear willing testimony to our appreciation of him in all the walks of life; as a citizen ever true and faithful; in business affairs acute, unerring, successful and honorable, his word absolute verity; as an associate in our Board, always active, zealous, sound in judgment and helpful; as a friend, not fulsome, but ever courteous, kind, generous and dependable; as a man above reproach, of high culture, ripe in all the elements of a true manhood, and in his last great hour of trial, proved the sublimity of heroism which can only be the outgrowth of such a manhood.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family assurance of our most profound sorrow and sympathy.

Resolved, That in adopting this testimonial we express our reverence for the memory of our friend and associate by rising.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. GILFILLAN,  
WM. A. LANCASTER,  
FREDERICK B. WELLS,  
Committee.

May 4, 1912.

The universal feeling was that "the elements were so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, This was a man!"

#### LESTER BUSHNELL ELWOOD.

The late Lester B. Elwood, long one of the leading real estate and insurance men of Minneapolis, who died here on October 2, 1911, after a residence in this city of thirty-six years, was born in Rochester, New York, on October 19, 1856, the son of E. P. Elwood, a banker, and a nephew of S. Dow Elwood, the founder and president of the Wayne County Savings Bank of Detroit, Michigan. He was educated at Oneida Seminary, state of New York, and came to Minneapolis at the age of nineteen. He came to this city to join Elwood S. Corser in the real estate, investment and insurance business, and was associated with him in business from the time of his arrival until his death. Mr. Corser is one of the oldest real estate men in Minneapolis, and the Corser Investment company, which he founded, is one of the city's most prominent and successful business institutions.

When Mr. Elwood's father died his uncle in Detroit, Michigan, wished to adopt the son, but his mother could not bring

herself to consent to the proposed arrangement. So the destiny of the youth was directed into a different channel, but it brought him an honorable and triumphant business career, which he would probably have worked out in any situation or amid any surroundings. He became a partner of Mr. Corser in business, and when the Corser Investment company was organized he was chosen its vice president. From the time of his arrival in the city he was a great believer in its future and devoted to its advancement and improvement. He laid out several additions to the city and Elwood avenue was named in his honor.

In political faith Mr. Elwood was an ardent Democrat of the old school, and frequently served as a delegate to the state and national conventions of his party. He was a firm believer in Hon. William J. Bryan, and a devoted friend of Governor John A. Johnson, of this state, who appointed him a member of the board of equalization, on which he rendered the state valuable service. He was also very active in the Minikahda club, the purchaser of all its property and influential in its councils. In addition he belonged to the Minneapolis club, the Minnesota club of St. Paul and the Sons of Veterans of the American Revolution. His religious affiliation was with Plymouth Congregational church, and in his early life he was a singer in the choir of the church he attended, and always a great lover of music.

Mr. Elwood was a studious and judicious reader, but gave his attention to nothing in this way but the old standard authors. He was noted for his genial wit, and also for sharp and caustic sarcasm when occasion required the use of it. He was devoted to his business, but was also fond of fishing and other outdoor sports, and intensely enjoyed his home life. He built the house in which he lived before his marriage. It was far out and there were few residents in the neighborhood at the time. But he had a wide choice of locations and chose this one in preference to all others. It became in a short time one of the best in the city. The lot is now No. 400 Ridgewood avenue.

On Oct. 23, 1890, Mr. Elwood was married to Miss Deda Mealey, of Monticello, a sister of Mrs. R. R. Rand and Mrs. J. O. P. Wheelwright. Her parents settled at Monticello, Minnesota, in the early fifties, when there was but a little tavern at St. Anthony and not a house on the West Side. They both died at Monticello, where the father was a merchant and banker, and where they had full experience in all frontier conditions. They were real pioneers and the last survivors of the first settlers of Monticello. Mrs. Elwood was educated at Rockford College, Illinois. She is still living. Two children were born of the union: Catherine P., who is a student at Bryn Mawr, class of 1915, and Lester, who is preparing for Yale University at Phillips-Andover Seminary, at Andover, Massachusetts.

#### WILLIAM HENRY FRUEN.

Among Minneapolis men whose lives have carried important influence in business, political and religious circles is he whose name heads this sketch, now living retired in the enjoyment of well earned rest, though his brain is still keen in its activity on all questions of the day.

Mr. Fruen was born at Salisbury, England, July 15, 1845; and served a regular apprenticeship as a machinist. Com-

ing to the United States in June, 1865, he found employment with the Boston Screw Company, and there learned all the detail of the manufacture of screws and of the making of screw machinery. He made patterns for several new machines and installed them, also becoming a stockholder in the Company. In those years the American Screw Company was buying up the smaller shops and forming a monopoly, the Boston Company being thus absorbed.

In 1870 Mr. Fruen visited St. Paul—had then never heard of Minneapolis—but soon secured a repair and machine shop in the milling district of Minneapolis. The new process of flour manufacture was being introduced; and his skill was sought to make patterns and build new machinery. With the idea of screw manufactory in mind he built twenty-five machines; and, in 1874, built a dam on Bassett's Creek near where Western Avenue crosses it and erected a plant where he made 8,000 gross of screws, most of which were sold to T. B. Janney & Co. R. P. Russell and M. J. Mendenhall were original partners, but both were so crippled by financial depression that the burden fell wholly upon Fruen, who found it difficult to enlist capital, so that it took some years to get well established. The American Screw Company had paid 200% dividends which were now reduced to zero. Screws which had sold at 90 cents per gross were selling at 19 cents; and, when, in 1878, the American Company sought to buy Fruen's plant, he contracted not to reengage in the manufacture nor to teach others how to make screw machinery. While he had not been able to secure capital, and was at times almost destitute, he had hosts of friends who appreciated his struggle; and, once at least, they filled his buggy with provisions, and thus gave him substantial as well as moral support. After the historic mill explosion, his services were sought to provide means to prevent a recurrence, one being an alarm bell to indicate shortage of flow of grain between the mill stones and stop the machinery before the surfaces would be injured. Speed of machinery also needed regulation and in 1878 he secured patents on a Water Wheel Governor; which, within a year, had replaced all other such devices in Minneapolis; although, to get his first Governor into use he had to give it to one of the mills. His old screw factory was now converted into a manufactory of these governors. These machines which automatically regulated the speed of water wheels, regardless of the head of water, were shipped into many foreign countries including England, Japan and Argentine. His industry demanded his attention largely till 1890, and proved a financial success, making him an important factor in business circles. Mr. Fruen is doubtless best known in connection with the supply of spring water to Minneapolis. Fine springs of purest water near his factory began to be utilized about 1882 for this purpose, H. W. Phelps being a partner in the venture. A franchise was asked for to lay mains to bring the water to the heart of the city and to supply users on the route. John T. West and Thomas Lowry being associates. But one dissenting vote opposed, but Mayor Pillsbury vetoed it, the rates asked by Mr. Phelps not being satisfactory even to his own associates. In a second effort Philip Winston was a partner; and, still later a third attempt was made, Mr. Winston then being mayor; but not then interested, and who vetoed it. Opposition developed, the papers especially calling the promoters grafters, fakers, etc. In 1885 in company with Phelps they began to deliver water in jugs; and, in a few months Mr. Fruen became sole owner. An ice plant was

added and ever since the business has grown till it has now assumed immense proportions. In 1896 Mr. Fruen retired, his son, Wm. H. Fruen, becoming the head of the business now known as the Glenwood-Inglewood Company.

The Fruen Cereal Company is another project started by Wm. F. Fruen and H. W. Phelps in 1896, then making the Pettijohn Breakfast Food. Mr. Phelps retired from this plant some years since, Mr. Fruen continuing till this was turned over to his children, the original screw factory being utilized.

Mr. Fruen's house stands on an elevation on the Bank of Bassett's Creek, and here his fertile brain is occupied with history, politics, philosophy, sociology and religion. His experience as a manufacturer made him an ardent free trader, his views appearing in pamphlets, which have had some influence in leading the political thought of agricultured states away from the old protection fetich, his story of the Minnesota Congressman having had a wide circulation. In religion he is a member of the First Baptist Church; but, in this as in other matters he is not bound by other's views, but is a free thinker, holding liberal ideas, and being especially opposed to the modern commercialized religion or the adherence to Mosaic law, holding that we live under more advanced conditions. With fullest faith in American institutions the love of country has impelled him at times to break forth in song in praise of Patriotism.

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#### MANLEY L. FOSSEEN.

Recognized as among the foremost members of the upper house of the Minnesota legislature, Hon. Manley L. Fosseen has come to be looked upon as a leader in constructive legislation. Schooled in the law by virtue of his practice and because of his long service as a member of the law-making body, Senator Fosseen is looked to as an authority among the framers of legislation tending to build for the sociological betterment of mankind. Indeed, it is in this particular phase of law-making that he has won high place, not only among his colleagues of the legislature, but among builders for better conditions of society in other states.

He was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis and in Dixon College, Dixon, Illinois. He was graduated from the Law School of the University of Minnesota in 1895, after a course that was marked by a strong show of ability in consideration of affairs of state. He at once began active practice of his profession, and has since enjoyed an extensive and satisfactory general practice.

Ever an ardent Republican, Senator Fosseen has been found one of the most enthusiastic workers in the party. He has been a delegate to and participant in almost innumerable party conventions and conferences, and he has been as well a strenuous worker in the committees which have had to do with the campaigns. In 1901 Senator Fosseen was a member of the Hennepin County Republican Central Committee, and one of three in charge of the speakership bureau. His signal ability there won for him the support of a great number of the leaders, to the end that he became a candidate for and was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1902, representing the Forty-second District, in the session of 1903. Ever since he has served continuously in one or the other of the two houses. He was elected to the state senate in 1906, and has continued in that office, serving

in the sessions of 1907, 1909, 1911, and 1913, as well as in the special session of 1912.

The district which Senator Fosseen represents is a strong labor district, and so the senator has been the author of much constructive legislation that would naturally arise from the exhaustive study of labor problems which was prompted by his representing the strongest labor district in Minnesota. Thus is he looked up to as the man who made possible through legislation the evening schools which are a boon to a great number of the working people, including free books and supplies which go with those evening schools. He is an untiring worker for the betterment of the schools, and it is he to whom the children who will be the citizens of the future are indebted for the statute which forbids use of basement rooms as school rooms.

Senator Fosseen has taken a great interest in the practice of law, and in the methods of procedure in the courts. His experience has thus taught him of the abuses, and so it came about that among other laws to his credit there is one which requires foreign insurance companies to try all cases affecting them in the state courts, instead of taking them to federal courts in states other than that in which the litigation originates. As a member of the judiciary committee of the state senate Mr. Fosseen has taken a prominent part in the furthering of legislation. So, too, his research into matters having to do with the labor questions has been recognized, and he was chairman of the labor committee in the session of 1909, and a member of a sub-committee of five in 1911 to study the labor question with reference to compensation, hours, etc. The conclusions of this special sub-committee led to the introduction in this and subsequent sessions, of bills pertaining to the matter. These bills, which he helped largely in drawing, embodied the best of labor legislation from other states.

For two years or more following the session of 1911 Senator Fosseen was a member of a joint commission with legislators from Wisconsin, engaged in an endeavor to straighten out disputes of long standing over the boundary lines of Minnesota and Wisconsin. The summer of 1912 was devoted largely to personal study of the question, and in observation, the committee being assisted by the attorney general from each state. The chief controversy, over the boundary line in St. Louis bay, remained unsettled. But the work of Senator Fosseen is expected to go far toward ending the dispute over the boundary line in Lake Pepin.

Among important pieces of legislation introduced by him in the legislature was the first attempt at regulation of cold storage. He also introduced the first bill providing for policewomen in Minnesota. The most advanced of the bills providing for sterilization of criminals and defectives—a measure strongly urged by criminologists, sociologists, and others as tending to eliminate re-creation of criminal tendencies—was introduced by Senator Fosseen. And that he held a high relation in respect to his fitness for directing and guiding legislation is evidenced in the fact that he was chairman of the so-called "reception committee" of the senate in the special session of 1912—a session called for a specific purpose, which could best be furthered by having the reception committee pass on all measures introduced. It was a committee which was all-powerful, and its chairman was highly complimented on his direction of its proceedings.

Senator Fosseen is a native of Illinois. He was born in Leland in that state December 10, 1869. His father is Osman

Fosseen, who is now living, retired, in Minneapolis. Mr. Fosseen was married in 1897 to Carrie S. Jorgens of Minneapolis, and they have two children, Freeman F. and Rolf O. L. Mr. Fosseen is active in social and civic organizations, and is a director of the Citizens' State bank as well as its counsel.

#### JACOB F. TOURTELLOTTE, M. D.

A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance, through the medium of proper memorial tribute, of the character and achievements of so noble and distinguished a citizen as the late Dr. Tourtellotte, who established his residence in Minnesota more than forty years ago and whose benignant influence here extended in many directions. He ever stood exponent of the most real and loyal citizenship and was a gracious, kindly personality whose memory will long be cherished and venerated in the great state in which he long lived and labored to goodly ends. The career of Dr. Tourtellotte was one of varied and interesting order, and he gained prestige not only as an able representative of the medical profession but also as a man of affairs. His life was marked by signal purity of purpose and a high sense of stewardship.

Dr. Jacob Francis Tourtellotte was born at Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut, on the 26th of December, 1835, and at his beautiful home in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, he was summoned to the life eternal on the 11th of September, 1912, in the fulness of years and well earned honors. He was a scion of a family that was founded in America in the colonial era of our national history and the lineage is traced back to sterling French origin. He was one of four brothers, all of whom attained to distinction in connection with the activities and responsibilities of life. Gen. John E. Tourtellotte, one of the brothers was breveted at the close of the war Brigadier General. He gave half of his fortune to his brother, the Doctor. The other brothers were Dr. Augustus and Monroe L.

To the common schools of his native state Dr. Jacob F. Tourtellotte was indebted for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by an effective course in a normal or teachers' school at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He proved an able and popular representative of the pedagogic profession when a young man, and in addition to serving as principal of public schools at Dudley and Oxford, Massachusetts, he also taught one year in the public schools of Ohio. With alert and receptive mind, and high ambition, Dr. Tourtellotte finally entered with characteristic vigor and earnestness upon the work of preparing himself for the exacting and humane profession which he signally dignified and honored by his character and services. He finally entered the College of Physicians & Surgeons in the city of New York, this being now the medical department of Columbia University, and in this great institution he was graduated in 1861, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His intrinsic loyalty and patriotism forthwith came into evidence, as the Civil war had been precipitated upon a divided nation. Immediately after his graduation he tendered his aid in defense of the Union and was assigned to duty as naval surgeon. He gave himself with all of devotion to his responsible duties and continued in active service in the navy department during virtually the entire period of the great conflict through which





*J. F. Tourtellotte*



*Harriet Arnold Fortelloni*





the integrity of the nation was perpetuated, his service having been on three different war vessels.

At the close of the war Dr. Tourtellotte continued in the naval service of the government and was assigned to duty as surgeon on the "Nyack," on which vessel he proceeded to Valparaiso, Chili, where he remained stationed for three years. In the meanwhile he became affected with an organic disorder of the heart and the same was emphasized by his marked increase in weight. Under these conditions he found it imperative to resign his position in the naval service, and as soon as possible he rejoined his wife, who had remained in the city of New York. Skilled physicians gave to Dr. Tourtellotte the assurance that his physical condition was such that he could hope to live but a short period if he remained in the climate of the eastern states, and accordingly, in the spring of 1870, he came with his wife to Minnesota and established his residence at Winona. His selection of a home in this state having been largely influenced by the fact that one of his brothers was at that time living at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and had strongly advocated the desirability of this change.

Having at his command considerable financial resources, including the \$20,000 received as marriage dower by his devoted wife, Dr. Tourtellotte found it possible and expedient to establish himself in the private banking business at Winona, and with this important line of enterprise he continued to be actively and successfully identified for a period of fully twenty years. He showed much discretion and mature judgment as a financier and through his careful and judicious investments in Minnesota real estate he added materially to his already substantial fortune. He likewise made circumspect investigation in the extending of financial loans, and his work in looking up real estate in this line kept him much in the open air, so that his health greatly improved, though he found it necessary throughout the residue of his life to observe the most careful and punctilious habits, with rigid and abstemious diet and constant self-denial in manifold other ways. He thus prolonged his life to a goodly old age, though he had originally been admonished that his tenure of life must be most precarious at all times. His physical condition made it inconsistent for him to follow the work of his profession, but his fine power found other mediums for useful and worthy action, and he proved one of the world's productive workers, with good will and sympathy for all mankind and with a constant desire to be of service to his fellow men. It stands in evidence of his wisdom and great self-control that he lived for forty years after his retirement from the navy and contrary to the predictions of the best medical authorities. In his operations as a banker the Doctor never suffered loss through loans or investments made by him and never dispossessed any man of a home, his dominating ideal being to do all in his power to aid others, and his trust having thus been inviolable. He was known and honored as one of the leading business men and influential citizens of Winona, to the development and upbuilding of which he contributed in generous measure. There he continued to reside until 1892, when, after the death of her father, Mrs. Tourtellotte manifested a desire to seek a home in a metropolitan center in which could be found broader and more inviting social advantages. After making investigations in the city of St. Paul, where they found no residence property which met with their tastes and approval in full, Dr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte came to Minneapolis, where they

were most fortunate in securing the beautiful residence still occupied by the widow. This magnificent home is situated on West 15th street, facing Loring park.

Dr. Tourtellotte passed the gentle twilight of his life, in the loving companionship of the wife of his youth and amid associations that were in every respect ideal. Realizing how precarious was his hold upon life, Dr. Tourtellotte denied himself the many social amenities in which he would otherwise have found satisfaction. At all times Mrs. Tourtellotte subordinated all other interests to thoughtful care and ministrations awarded to her invalid husband during the later years of his life, and mutual sympathy, aspiration and devotion characterized their entire wedded life, so that its memories are hallowed to the one who survives and who finds her greatest measure of consolation and compensation in the memories of their long and ideal companionship.

After coming to Minneapolis Dr. Tourtellotte made most judicious investments in central realty, and with the passing of years these properties have become very valuable, the well improved buildings being devoted to stores and offices and thus yielding a substantial income to Mrs. Tourtellotte.

With an intense desire to do something worthy for their childhood home, the attractive little city of Thompson, Connecticut, Dr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte gave the matter careful and earnest consideration and finally decided to erect as a memorial the handsome high-school building which now graces and honors the town and stands as an enduring monument to their generosity and wisdom. The selection of a site for the new building was made by Mrs. Tourtellotte, as her husband was too enfeebled to make the requisite journey to the old home, and popular opinion in Thompson now fully upholds the wise selection made by Mrs. Tourtellotte, the beautiful building standing upon a commanding elevation and affording a fine view over the attractive valley, as well as a sight of the mills erected and long operated by the father of Mrs. Tourtellotte. The Tourtellotte Memorial High School was completed in 1909 and is a model in architecture and all its provisions for effective service in behalf of popular education. The children of the mill operatives are here given admirable opportunities to fit themselves for the duties and responsibilities of life and special facilities have been generously provided for heightening appreciation for those things that represent the higher ideals of human existence. The specially unique feature of the building is its memorial room which is thrown open to the public on the first Sunday of each month and which has proved a strong educational influence, as well as a means of entertainment. In this room are placed many family heirlooms of both the Tourtellotte and Arnold families, of which latter Mrs. Tourtellotte is a representative, besides excellent family portraits and other works of art executed by well known masters. It may be understood, without further details, that these fine specimens of sculpture and painting give to the people of the little New England city many of the advantages of the great art centers and prove a great educational force in the community. The village of Thompson is the place of summer homes for many prominent and influential Boston and New York families and it is one of the picturesque and beautiful towns that contribute to the manifold charms of New England, that gracious cradle of much of our national history.

Dr. Tourtellotte was a man of broad and well-fortified opinions and great intellectual vitality. He was modest and retiring by nature, signally free from bigotry and intolerance,

and guided and ordered his life upon the loftiest plane of integrity and honor. He was mindful of those in affliction or distress and his private benevolences were many, but ever rendered with characteristic lack of ostentation, so that he avoided notoriety. One old lady, a youthful friend of his mother, received from his hands for many years a virtual pension, and he considered it a privilege to extend to her this kindly and merited aid. A similar beneficence has been given to this gentle and venerable woman by Mrs. Tourtellotte since the death of her honored husband, and one of her valued possessions is a tender and thankful letter written to her by the one whose life, at extreme age, has been illumined and made thankful by the timely and generous aid thus extended. In politics Dr. Tourtellotte gave his allegiance to the Republican party and his religious faith, which dominated him in all the relations of life, was that of the Baptist church. The mortal remains of this honored citizen were laid to rest beside those of his two and only children, in the beautiful Sylvan cemetery at Winona, and he was the last of his immediate family, the name of which he dignified and ennobled by his character and services. Mrs. Tourtellotte has planned and is now executing her gracious design of providing in Minneapolis a worthy and enduring memorial to her husband, and this is to be a home for the deaconess nurses of the M. E. Church. The building will cover half a block of land and will be a model in design and appointments, even as it will prove a generous and noble contribution to the humanitarian influences working in the community. Mrs. Tourtellotte is a woman of most gracious personality and marked culture, with admirable social proclivities, so that she is naturally a loved and valued factor in the representative social activities of her home city, which is endeared to her by the hallowed memories and associations of past years as well as by the pleasing relations of the present time.

On the 26th of June, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Tourtellotte to Miss Harriet Arnold, who was born at Thompson, Conn., and whose father, William S. Arnold, was a wealthy cotton manufacturer and influential and honored citizen of Connecticut. Mr. Arnold was an ardent abolitionist and contributed freely to the cause. He was a leader in the movement to erect a statue of William Lloyd Garrison on Commonwealth avenue, Boston. Mr. Arnold also became identified with enterprises that conserved development and progress in the state of Minnesota, where he was prominently concerned in the building of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, of which his friend Van Horn, the well known railroad man, was at the head, as president of the company. When Mrs. Tourtellotte was fifteen years of age she entered a coeducational boarding school at Dudley, Mass., and there she formed the acquaintance of her future husband. Their mutual attraction ripened into a tender and abiding love, and this glorified and idealized their companionship during the long years of their wedded life, their marriage having been solemnized immediately after the close of the war. Two children were born to them, Harriet Lucia Mary, died in 1870 aged one year and Francis Harriett, born in 1874, died in 1884. In all that represents the best values of life Mrs. Tourtellotte feels that she has been graciously endowed, and she has shown her appreciation through the medium of kindly thoughts and kindly deeds, so that the later years bear their fruitage in loving friendships and pleasing memories,—the elements which make for compensation and happiness.

GUY A. THOMAS.

Guy A. Thomas, one of the directors and department managers of the Washburn-Crosby company, which is known and recognized the world over as the greatest flour milling institution in the history of mankind, is a native of Keeseville, Essex county, New York, where his life began October 28, 1874. He is a son of G. T. and Frances (Nimocks) Thomas, natives of the states of New York and Michigan respectively. His father later moving to New Orleans where he was for many years in the flour commission business.

The son was educated in a private school at Fargo, North Dakota, and came to Minneapolis in 1887. His business career was then started as a newsboy. He soon afterward secured employment in the Washburn-Crosby company, and he has been connected with it ever since, serving in a number of different capacities and demonstrating his efficiency and capacity in each to such an extent that his progress in the employ of the company has been steadily toward the top. For a number of years he made an excellent record as a salesman for the company, and he is now one of its directors and managers in addition to being interested in all its subsidiary companies.

In the public and civic affairs of Minneapolis and Hennepin county Mr. Thomas has always taken an earnest interest and an active part. He is of the Democratic faith in politics, and has long been a member of the State Central committee of his political party. He has also served as president of the Hennepin County Democratic committee. At this time (1914) he is one of the directors of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association and belongs to all the prominent clubs in the city. Mr. Thomas has always evidenced his faith in Minneapolis' business being a large owner in property. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Elks on the roll of Minneapolis Lodge No. 44.

Mr. Thomas was married in 1901 to Miss Lulu Frisk, of St. Paul. They have one son, Guy Thomas, Jr., now (1914) five years of age. The family residence is at 1600 Mount Curve avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas take a helpful interest in promoting the work of all good agencies active in the community and are zealous in the careful performance of all the duties of serviceable citizenship.

#### HERBERT EVERETT FAIRCHILD.

His ancestors were of Scottish descent and came to the colonies early and taking a leading part in the development of the country in the early days. His father was S. M. Fairchild of New York. He was a farmer, and in 1863 he came west to Iowa and took 160 acres of government land, which he developed and cultivated for a good many years. His mother was Helen (Pierce) Fairchild and Herbert was one of five children, all but one of whom are living at the present time. There were three sons and two daughters. In 1893 Mr. Fairchild, Sr., moved to Minneapolis to make his home here. Soon afterward the mother died and the father went to live in Virginia.

Herbert Everett Fairchild is the only member of the family who still lives here. He was born in Galena, Ill., on December 17, 1861, and he received his education in the public schools and graduated from the high school of Fort Dodge, Iowa. He was not yet of age when he came to Minneapolis in 1880 and began his active business career. He went into the drug



*Guy A. Thomas*



business. For five years he worked at this and his industry and energy told in the rapid progress which he made, but the work was too confining and his health suffered, so in 1885 he gave it up for good and went into the real estate and fire insurance business. He was fortunate in making profitable investments in Minneapolis real estate and by close application made the years count for good gains in this new venture. He was unusually successful. It was in 1888 that he first went into the banking profession and he is at present president of the State Institution for Savings.

The profession of banking is an exacting one; it requires in its managing officers unremitting attention, close acquaintance with the financial conditions of the country and of the greater influences which affect the monetary stability in the country; good judgment, firmness of administration and alertness in all the daily occurring details of business, but in the midst of all this and in spite of his struggle for success and wealth he has never neglected his civic or social duties. He is a Republican, but the banking business is incompatible with political life and seldom affords its votary time to seek political honors even if he were inclined. In city matters Mr. Fairchild is independent in his choice of candidates, and he is always keenly alive to the issues of the day.

Socially, Mr. Fairchild is also active. He is a Mason and a Shriner, and he belongs both to the Automobile and to the Commercial clubs.

He was married in 1887 to Della Wilson of Chicago.

#### EZRA FARNSWORTH.

Mr. Farnsworth is recognized as one of the builders of the city of Minneapolis. Evidences of his foresight and of his appreciation of the city's possibilities may be seen in numerous institutions that are part of the city's chief assets.

Born in Boston January 3, 1843, he grew to manhood in that city. Graduating from the high school, he at once went to work in the big dry goods house of Jewett-Tibbitts & Co., for two years, and at the close of the war he engaged with the Parker, Wilder & Company, in which his father was a partner. Young Farnsworth started in at the bottom, intending to learn the business in its every phase.

But he was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil war, and in the Fall of 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, which had been re-organized from the old Sixth Massachusetts Militia, the regiment which had shed the first blood of the war at Baltimore. The new regiment saw extraordinary service. It was with Butler at the capture of New Orleans and of the forts below, and did provost guard duty in the city. In 1863, then a first lieutenant, he was detailed to receive recruits at Boston. This duty kept him in Boston for six months. The general in command detailed Lieutenant Farnsworth and other minor officers to drill the recruits. He much preferred active service and rejoined his regiment at Franklin, Louisiana, after it had returned from the Red River expedition. It was then sent to Bermuda Hundred, Va., under Gen. Butler again, and Lieut. Farnsworth was made brigade commissary. When in 1864, the Confederates under Early made their raid on Washington, in an endeavor to capture the national capital, the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, as part of the Nineteenth Corps, was sent to Washington to head off the invaders. It followed the enemy back to the Shenandoah

Valley and was under Sheridan at Winchester. Upon the arrival of Sheridan after his famous ride, the regiment was in the charge which routed the enemy. At the battle of Cedar Creek, while in command of his company, Lieut. Farnsworth was wounded for the first time in his three years' service, a grape shot taking off his left foot. He was then promoted captain, and was sent home. It was a year before Captain Farnsworth recovered from his wound sufficiently even to endure the wearing of an artificial foot.

His war service over, Mr. Farnsworth re-engaged with his old house of Parker, Wilder & Co. He went into the New York branch, which had an immense trade. Later he became a partner, and he was with that house until 1884. He was given charge of the finances and credits, made important changes in the system of handling creditors, and also watched closely the western buyers. The firm of H. B. Claflin & Company had handled this business, but Mr. Farnsworth now decided to sell to the Western trade direct. So it came about that when "Black Friday" came, the firm had a large amount of notes due. One jobbing house alone owed Parker, Wilder & Company \$80,000. The debtor paid the firm \$1,000 in cash, and Mr. Farnsworth accepted small country dealers' notes for \$70,000. The debtor firm failed. Mr. Farnsworth's partners were incensed because he had made what they regarded as so "thin-spread-out" a settlement without consulting them. The country notes were for small amounts; but he preferred to carry them rather than the \$70,000 notes of the one firm, and later the one firm's failure justified his judgment.

After his term of partnership expired, his family physician advised a complete change of surroundings, for the benefit of his wife's health. Mr. Farnsworth had some wild land in Stevens County, Minnesota, which he owned in partnership with his brother-in-law, Chas. B. Newcomb, who lived in St. Paul. Efforts of his partners to induce him to retain his interest in the firm were unavailing, although he had then a \$50,000 interest in the business, and that business had become very substantial, and its future looked fine; younger partners soon accumulated handsome fortunes. But Mr. Farnsworth left the firm, and today he has no regrets over his decision.

With his brother-in-law, Mr. Newcomb, for a partner, Mr. Farnsworth went enthusiastically into the farming enterprise in Stevens County, Minnesota. The change was advantageous to Mrs. Farnsworth's health, and they remained there for three years, although spending their winters elsewhere. Mr. Newcomb returned to St. Paul, and Farnsworth was in full charge.

Mr. Farnsworth finally abandoned farm life. He and Newcomb traded their land for Minneapolis real estate, about the Lake of the Isles and along Central Avenue. Mr. Farnsworth decided to live in Minneapolis, although St. Paul friends urged him to live there. He came to Minneapolis in 1881, and soon had more than three hundred lots and thirty five or forty houses on Central Avenue, and one hundred lots near Lake of the Isles. He began to improve them, and he also did a general real estate business, in partnership with John R. Woodcott.

Mr. Farnsworth, during the days before his retirement, had a long and persistent but successful struggle for the erection of the Franklin Avenue bridge over the Mississippi. The bridge fight involved warring real estate interests, was carried into the State Legislature, and thus into the campaigns of candidates for the legislature, and was participated in by such men as "Bill" King, T. B. Walker, Charles A. Pillsbury, J. B. Gillilan, and L. F. Menage, the last named then in the

height of his activity in Minneapolis. Mr. Farnsworth's efforts finally triumphed and the bridge was built.

Mr. Farnsworth greatly aided in the development of the Minneapolis park system. The Park Board had entered upon the work of development, and Mr. Farnsworth offered it a part of Prospect Park. The Board refused it on the ground that the land was too rough. Mr. Farnsworth also owned a long strip of the Mississippi river bank, a mile and a quarter long. He petitioned the Board to take this strip for a park. He also interested the St. Paul Park Board in the offer. Both bodies at first firmly opposed Mr. Farnsworth's project, but he clung tenaciously to it, and after four or five years succeeded in inducing the Park Board to take over that property by issuing certificates of indebtedness. J. B. Gillilan furnished the money to Mr. Farnsworth at six per cent (when, during the panic of 1893, the regular rate was twelve), with which to pay off a mortgage so as to make the lots clear.

It was Mr. Farnsworth who interested Henry Villard, then president of the Northern Pacific, in a plan of building a dam at Meeker Island, the purpose being to generate power with which to furnish electricity to the Twin Cities. He had an engineer examine and report on the project. The big mill owners of Minneapolis opposed the project, and they got the city engineer to certify that there would be no such fall as planned, and that the backwater would destroy the tail race at the Falls of St. Anthony. The shrinkage in the transmission of electrical power, also, was then so great that Villard abandoned the project. It is on the same site that the high dam construction by the United States government was begun in 1912, to generate power and light for the Twin Cities and the University of Minnesota. Thus did Mr. Farnsworth see results from one of his pet hobbies, as it was termed at the time he broached it, and its subsequent development confirmed his judgment.

Mr. Farnsworth married Leila F. Newcomb, of Boston, in 1869. To them three sons and one daughter were born. Of these Arthur Farnsworth is a consulting engineer in Fresno, California; Ethel, who lives at home, is an artist and also is active in settlement work, and had charge of the art exhibit at the time of the Civic celebration in 1911; Ezra, Jr., and John Jay, twin brothers, are in real estate in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Farnsworth is a member of and former elder in Westminster Presbyterian Church; he is prominent in the Loyal Legion, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being a past commander of John A. Rawlings post. His home is at 1418 Mount Curve Avenue, Minneapolis.

#### HON. CHARLES EDWIN VANDERBURGH.

In the sixty-eight years of the useful life of this most highly esteemed citizen of Minneapolis and distinguished jurist of Minnesota were achieved more substantial and practical results of enduring value and a larger measure of benefit for his own and subsequent generations than many men of eminent ability and sedulous industry accomplish in much longer periods of continued labor under conditions more favorable to production than those amid which he wrought out his great career. For his work was fundamental in character, and had to be broad, deep and enduring, and he had no aspiration higher than that of making it so, and his unusual qualities of mind and manhood enabled him to do it in the highest degree.

Judge Vanderburgh was born in the village of Clifton Park, Saratoga county, New York, on December 2, 1829, and

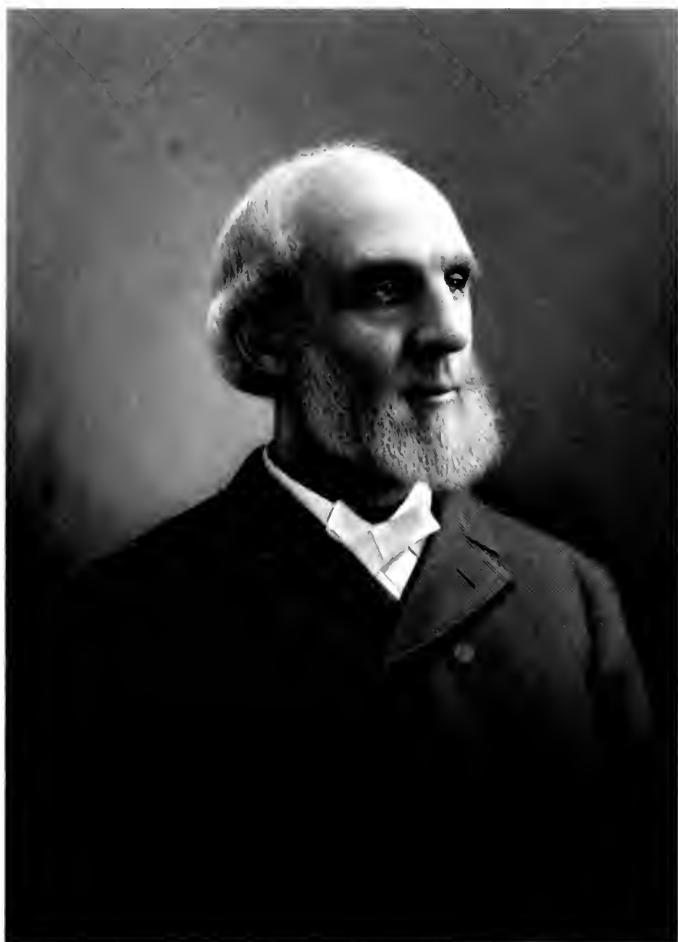
died in Minneapolis on March 3, 1898. He was of sturdy Holland Dutch stock, which showed its sterling quality in his grandfather, who was a soldier for American liberty in the Revolutionary war, and his father, Stephen Vanderburgh, who was one of the men of strong character, prominence and influence in the county of the judge's nativity, where the father was also born and reared.

Charles Edwin Vanderburgh began his academic education in the district schools, continued it at Courtland Academy, at Homer, New York, and completed it at Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1852. For a time after his graduation from Yale he was principal of an academy at Oxford, in his native state, and while serving the public in that capacity he studied law. He was admitted to practice in 1855 and the next year took up his residence in Minneapolis and formed a law partnership with the late Judge F. R. E. Cornell. This partnership lasted until 1859, when Mr. Vanderburgh was elected judge of the Fourth Judicial District, which had been recently formed and included all of the state of Minnesota extending from Fort Snelling to the Canadian line and from the Red river almost to the Great Lakes, and he was chosen to administer the law throughout this immense territory when he was only about thirty years of age.

The duties of the office were, however, congenial to the young judge, and he made use of them to excellent purpose for the good of the state. In driving from place to place in his district he impressed his individuality upon a wide circle of friends and acquaintances and secured a hold on the confidence and regard of the people that nothing could ever shake. As he used his power and influence only for the best interests of the whole people and the establishment of absolute and substantial justice, as far as that was attainable through human agencies, his popularity was a source of great and lasting benefit to the people of his day and those of all subsequent years because of the strong leverage it gave him in attaining the righteous ends toward which he always worked.

After a service of over twenty years on the district bench Judge Vanderburgh was elected, in 1881, a justice of the supreme court of the state to fill the place made vacant by the death of his old partner, Judge Cornell. He served on the supreme bench until 1894, with satisfaction to the judiciary, the bar and the people of the whole state. After his retirement from the supreme court he resumed the practice of law and his activity in political affairs. He was always a devoted friend of the common people, and valued their esteem and friendship above that of any other class. In 1896, when Hon. William J. Bryan was first a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, Judge Vanderburgh presided over the first mass meeting addressed by that distinguished Commoner in Minneapolis.

One of the most celebrated cases decided by Judge Vanderburgh was that of Eliza Winston, a slave belonging to a wealthy Mississippian and brought by him to St. Anthony, which was then a popular summer resort for Southern families. The slave woman was brought before the judge on a writ of habeas corpus, and he held that a slave brought into the free state of Minnesota became free, and set the woman at liberty. By the aid of sympathetic residents of St. Anthony she escaped to Canada, and the action of the judge, in the face of intense and influential opposition, fixed his fame here as a man of the kindest feeling for the lowly and utter fearlessness in the discharge of what he felt to be his duty, betide what might.



Chas. E. Goodwin Co. N. Y.





Judge Vanderburgh's decisions while on the supreme bench were distinguished for strong common sense, great legal learning, thorough investigation of facts and admirable conciseness of expression. They are best described, as is his character as a man and as a judge, by his associates in the court and the members of the bar who practiced before him. One of them declared he was entitled to the reputation he had of being "the best administrator of the equity jurisdiction who ever occupied a seat on the supreme bench, as well as a man of eminent ability in other departments of judicial procedure." Another said: "He brought to his high office a thorough scholarship in the law, a love of right, a studious and painstaking habit. 'What is the right of this matter?' was ever his guiding thought. Whether considered as a man, a citizen or a jurist, the main springs of his life and character seemed to be a steadfast fidelity to duty, a sincere conviction in what he believed to be right and a fearless courage in expressing that conviction." The highest tributes to his worth as a man, his usefulness and elevated tone as a citizen, his superior excellence as a judge, and the exemplary nature of his private life were paid with one voice all over the state at the time of his death and many times while he lived.

On September 2, 1857, Judge Vanderburgh married Miss Julia M. Mygatt, of Oxford, New York. She died in 1863 after a protracted illness, leaving two children, William Henry, who is now a prominent member of the Minneapolis bar, and Julia M., who was accidentally drowned in a cistern in the family residence in 1871. In 1873 the judge married Miss Anna Culbert, a daughter of Hon. John Culbert, of Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York. The only child of this union was a beautiful daughter named Isabella, of unusual talents and promise. She died in 1893, at the age of eighteen. Her mother is still living and has her home at 806 Mount Curve avenue.

Judge Vanderburgh was preeminently a churchman and a friend of the feeble congregation of his denomination. He was a Presbyterian, and for years served as a Sunday school superintendent in different churches at different times and as an elder of Westminster church and later of the First Presbyterian. He gave the ground and building for Stewart Memorial church, was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council held in Glasgow in 1896, a trustee of Bennet Seminary, which was incorporated in 1871, and vice president of the Young Men's Library Association, which was organized in 1859. He was also a liberal contributor to Macalester College, and took a deep interest in Albert Lea College, of which he was a trustee. His death was sudden and seemed untimely, but his memory still lives in the affectionate regard of the whole community.

#### MARTIN C. FOSNES.

An instance of capability in public office is furnished in the career of Martin C. Fosnes, the late efficient, capable and popular assistant postmaster of Minneapolis.

Mr. Fosnes was born in Norway, March 26, 1851, and came to Minnesota with his father, Amund Fosnes, at the age of sixteen. They located on a farm in Winona county, where Martin attended the school in the neighborhood. His capabilities attracted the attention of Hon. William Windom, United States Senator, and secured him an entrance into

the official life of the country, in which he was thenceforth creditably employed. Senator Windom made him his private secretary, and he was associated in that relation with that eminent and amiable gentleman for a number of years. He afterward became an examiner in the pension office and so continued until January 1, 1891. His services here won him strong commendation, and his aptitude and bearing gained him additional credit and popularity until his death, Oct. 16, 1913.

In January, 1891, Mr. Fosnes was transferred to the post-office branch of the public service as a postoffice inspector. This office he held until early in 1911, when he was assigned to duty in Minneapolis as assistant postmaster, a position he filled with credit to himself, honor to the city and satisfaction to the government. During his twenty years as postoffice inspector, Mr. Fosnes passed two years in Cuba, having been sent to take charge of postal matters there. He was designated as "Director General of Post" on the island and in official rosters, and when the United States retired from its protectorate he was assigned to the inspection of postoffices in the Northwest.

Mr. Fosnes was a Lutheran in religious affiliation and a Republican in political faith and allegiance. But he never was an active partisan or took a prominent part in political contentions. He loyally adhered to party, but deemed faithful performance of his official duties the best service he could render it. The welfare of every community in which he lived engaged his interest warmly as did all projects for public improvement. In every requirement and particular he proved himself to be an excellent citizen, and won universal approval and regard. Yet he bore his popularity modestly, claiming no distinction, and being content with having performed his duty well. On July 9, 1891, he was united in marriage, at Des Moines, Iowa, with Doctor Edith M. Gould, a native of Connecticut. She shares in the public esteem bestowed upon her husband, and like him is well worthy of all regard and admiration. She has been in active practice in St. Paul since 1909. She is a club woman, being identified with the Federation and of the Suffrage movement.

#### WILLIAM F. FRUEN.

As the means of supplying the residents of Minneapolis with pure spring water for drinking and domestic purposes, and as a citizen deeply and productively interested in the moral, social, fraternal and civic life of the city and the higher and finer development of its aesthetic features, William F. Fruen, secretary and treasurer of the Glenwood-Inglewood company and president of the Fruen Cereal company, is making himself very useful in the community, being esteemed in accordance with his elevated and progressive citizenship.

Mr. Fruen is a native of Boston, where his life began in 1869. He is a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Fruen, who came to Minneapolis in 1870, leaving William F., with his grandmother in Boston until two years later. Full mention of his parents will be found elsewhere in this volume.

In 1885 Mr. Fruen became associated with H. W. Phelps in the sale of spring water to public and private houses, restaurants and other business establishments in the city. The springs were on his factory property, which embraced three

acres, and the sales from the start were sufficient to require the use of two delivery teams. On the adjoining property were bountiful springs belonging to the Ingleswood company, which was engaged in the same business. The two plants were competitors for ten or eleven years, and by the end of that period each was obliged to use five or six wagons, and in 1896 the wise step of consolidating them under one management was taken. Then the Glenwood-Ingleswood company was formed and incorporated in 1904, with A. E. Holbrook, the former owner of the Ingleswood springs, as president.

At this time William F. Fruen was made secretary of the new company and his father, William H. Fruen, retired.

When the Glenwood-Ingleswood company was incorporated, seven delivery teams were sufficient to meet its requirements. It is now obliged to use thirty-three, and delivers about 3,000,000 gallons annually, employing regularly more than seventy persons. The capital stock of the company in 1904 was \$50,000. In 1910 this was increased to \$250,000, and, in 1912 the large store and office building which the company now owns at 911 and 913 Hennepin avenue, was erected. W. F. Fruen was made president of the company in 1904 and is also president of the Fruen Cereal company of Minneapolis.

Mr. Fruen is an active member of Calvary Methodist Episcopal church and has been superintendent of Sunday school for fifteen years. He also belongs to the Royal Arcanum, the Auto, Rotary, and Athletic clubs, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Philharmonic and Fine Arts societies, and takes an active and serviceable interest in each. On May 20, 1896, he was married to Miss Jessie Confer. She died in 1904, leaving three children, Kenneth L., Helen M. and John Donald, all of whom are still members of the parental family circle.

#### REYNALDO J. FITZGERALD, M. D.

Dr. Reynaldo J. Fitzgerald was born in Chinindagua, Nicaragua, Central America, September 15, 1853. At that time his father C. C. Fitzgerald, was an American consul in Nicaragua, and was also engaged in civil and mining engineering and mine development work for American capitalists. The consul was a native of Oswego county, New York, and a graduate of Union College. He spent twenty-two years in Central and South America, giving some years, after his service as a diplomatist in Nicaragua, to gold mine development in Venezuela. Finally he returned to the United States, continuing as an engineer in New York, and becoming extensively interested in mining in Arizona and New Mexico.

His son, R. J. Fitzgerald, was sent to the father's native State as soon as he was old enough to go to school. He attended Seabury Military Institute in Saybrook, Connecticut, and Claverack Military Institute, in New York. Then he became a student in Albany Medical College, a department of Union College. He was graduated in 1882 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and came to Minneapolis the same year. Here he decided to enter upon the practice of his profession, emphasizing surgery. He became especially associated with certain manufacturing interests as surgeon, and soon built up an extensive practice. What was more important, he became an exceptionally popular man in the life of the community.

Dr. Fitzgerald was possessed in no small degree of a military

spirit, and soon after coming to Minneapolis joined the Minnesota National Guard. In 1884 he was made surgeon of the First Regiment, and so continued until the time of his death. It was in his capacity as regimental surgeon that, at the time of the wreck of the excursion steamer and barges on Lake Pepin in 1888 he repaired with his company of the National Guard to render assistance. His services on that occasion indelibly endeared him to many persons with whom he came in contact.

When, in 1898, the First Regiment Minnesota National Guard, became the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was ordered to Manila, Dr. Fitzgerald went as its surgeon. In time he was made division surgeon of the Eighth Army Corps, with the rank of major. In this position Major Fitzgerald made many friends among the regular army officers, who tried to prevail upon him to remain in the service after the departure of his regiment. But he chose to return to Minneapolis with the Thirteenth Minnesota, and after the reorganization of the Minnesota National Guard he resumed his old position as surgeon of the First Regiment, a position which he continued to hold until his death. Dr. Fitzgerald had contracted malaria while in Manila, and death was the result.

Dr. Fitzgerald was an active member of the Sons of the Revolution, his great-grandfather having been a Revolutionary soldier, and as his grandfather fought in the War of 1812, the military line of the family may be said to have been carried down to the present generation. Dr. Fitzgerald was a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias. He was also a member of Gethsemane Episcopal church. His widow, whose maiden name was Eleanor Bradley, survives him.

#### SIMON PETER SNYDER.

Becoming a resident of Minneapolis in 1855, or rather of St. Anthony, as the part of the city on the East side of the river was then called, a young man of twenty-nine, and at once taking hold of the interests of the new community whose growing fame had won him to its midst, Simon P. Snyder became a leading factor in the growth, development and improvement of the metropolis of Minnesota very early in its history and his own. It was young blood, enterprising, energetic, full of life, resourceful, self-reliant and daring that the Northwest needed, and in becoming a part of its force for advancement he not only entered his own proper field, but gave it a potency and directing hand full of benefit for its residents and highly appreciated by them. In his "Personal Recollections of Minnesota" Colonel Stevens says: "Probably to Messrs. Snyder & MacFarland are the citizens of Minneapolis more indebted than to any others for the rapid progress made in the early industries on the west side of the falls."

Mr. Snyder was born in the town of Somerset, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on April 14, 1826. He was of German ancestry, his grandfather having come to this country from Gerlarthsthrum, Germany, and located in Maryland near the close of the eighteenth century. He afterward moved to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and settled permanently. The grandfather obtained title to one-half of the land on which the town of Somerset was afterward built, and when the time came for the erection of a court house and a public school house in the settlement he gave half the land required



*Simon P. Snyder*



for the purpose, including in his donation enough for a Lutheran church, the Lutherans being the sect in which he had been reared and to which he belonged.

Simon P. Snyder is the son of John A. and Elizabeth (Shaffer) Snyder, and was the third of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, whose mother lived to see them all married. Three of the daughters are still living. Simon had such educational opportunities and facilities as were provided by the district schools of his day and locality, but began the battle of life for himself in his early youth. At the age of fourteen he became a clerk in a general store kept by one of his uncles, and in that he served as an employe for three years. At the end of that period he was given full charge of the store and the Berkley flouring mill, which he managed for his uncle successfully and profitably two years. He then bought the store, which he owned and conducted for four years on his own account, greatly enlarging its trade and extending its popularity.

In 1850 Mr. Snyder sold his store and other interests in Pennsylvania and journeyed by team, by way of Wheeling and Columbus, to Springfield, Ohio, where another uncle, John L. Snyder, was living and engaged in general merchandising. The young voyager had his heart set on the Farther West, as it was then, and drove on to Peoria, Illinois. When he reached that town he found awaiting him a letter from his Uncle John urging him to return to Springfield and buy the store. The invitation was accepted. Mr. Snyder drove back to Springfield, bought the store and kept it until 1855, when he again sold out and came on to Minneapolis, arriving in May.

Directly after reaching this city the newcomer formed a partnership with W. K. MacFarland for the purpose of locating and dealing in lands. Until the ensuing autumn he had his office with O. Curtis on Main street, St. Anthony, about where the Pillsbury A mill now stands. In September, 1855, the firm built an office on Bridge Square, directly across the street from the Pauly house, where its enterprising members continued their land business and also opened the first banking house in Minneapolis. Two years later Levi L. Cook joined the firm, which then became Snyder, MacFarland & Cook.

Prior to this time, however, and soon after his arrival in the city, Mr. Snyder bought eighty acres of land near Nicollet avenue and Tenth street, which he platted as "Snyder's First Addition to Minneapolis." He paid \$100 an acre for this land. It is now worth several millions. His interest in the welfare of his new home was manifest from the beginning of his residence here. In 1856, 1857 and 1858 he was treasurer of the Minnesota Agricultural Society, and during his occupancy of this office the first state fair was held, the ground now covered by the public library building and the First Baptist church being used for the purpose.

Other evidences of the public spirit of this progressive citizen were soon given. In 1862 he established the first auction and storage room in the city and in 1876 built the first warehouse for the storage of overtime railroad freight. During the Indian outbreak in 1862 he and Anson Northrup organized a volunteer company of one hundred and forty men to go to the relief of New Ulm and Fort Ridgely. Mr. Northrup was captain and Mr. Snyder first lieutenant of this company, in which each man furnished his horse and equipment. The company proceeded to St. Peter and reported to

General Sibley, the commander-in-chief, who had then about 1,400 armed men at that point.

The company was detained at St. Peter two days and became very restless on account of the delay. Captain Northrup and Lieutenant Snyder waited in person on General Sibley, and asked leave to proceed with their company at once in advance of the general movement. General Sibley said: "I cannot grant you the privilege, but if you wish to go you will have to do so at your own peril." When this was reported to the company it decided to proceed at once. The men mounted their horses and made a midnight ride, arriving safely at the fort at sunrise next morning, one day ahead of the main column, bringing the first relief and great joy to the little garrison.

Mr. Snyder lived in Minneapolis continuously for fifty-eight years. He was vigorous, active and in good health until a few months before his death, which occurred Aug. 19, 1913. On August 21, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ramsey, who was born in Springfield, Ohio, on February 21, 1832, a daughter of Alexander and Jane (Stephenson) Ramsey. Her grandfather came from Ireland and was well educated, being a good Latin scholar and well versed in other liberal branches of learning. Her mother was a Kentuckian and a cousin of George Stephenson, the inventor of the steam engine. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder's first home in Minneapolis was in the first frame house built on the west side of the river by Colonel Stevens. This house was where the Union station now stands, but has been placed in Minnehaha Park within recent years. Frank C. and Fred B. Snyder, the first two of the three children of the household, were born in this house. The third child, Mary C. Snyder, was born in a cottage on the hill; now a part of Bridge Square. The present Snyder residence is at 416 Tenth street south, where the family has resided since 1876.

In their long record of service to the community these two venerable persons have been high examples of noble manhood and womanhood, and have devoted ability, culture and good citizenship to the public weal and to high ideals of domestic life.

#### WALTER V. FIFIELD.

On July 25, 1911, after a residence of twenty-one years in the city, Walter V. Fifield, a prominent lawyer and one of the founders of the Attorneys National Clearing House and publishers of the Clearing House Quarterly, died, thus ending a life of usefulness extending over fifty-five years. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, February 25, 1856, a scion of old New England stock that "built a church on every hillside and a school house in every valley."

He obtained an academic education at Grinnell College, then studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Geneva, Nebraska. In 1890, he moved to Minneapolis, and in association with his brother, James C. Fifield, and Henry J. Fletcher, organized the law firm of Fifield, Fletcher & Fifield, with offices in the Minneapolis Bank building, later in the Lumber Exchange and finally in the Andrus building. His preference was commercial law, and he was one of the first members of the Commercial Law League of America.

In September, 1891, in association with his brother James he founded the Attorneys National Clearing House, and in

January, 1895, published the first number of the Clearing House Quarterly. This magazine is devoted to the interests of lawyers, credit men and bankers; and has become an important influence in business life. In its pages, Mr. Fifield found expression for his stimulating views on topics connected with commercial, civic, social and legal questions, his contributions being a strong factor in winning for it an enviable and widespread reputation.

For some years a zealous member of the Fifth Avenue Congregational church and afterward of the Lowry Hill congregation, Mr. Fifield labored with diligence and effectiveness, helping liberally to build a church edifice and to maintain all benevolences and to promote the general welfare of the community. His was a strong personality, quick, positive, full of feeling, alive with keen business faculties and endowed with large executive ability. He was ever true to his friends, responsive to appeals from old associates and sedulous in doing good to others. By his old companions he was most deeply missed and mourned, and all who knew him lamented his early demise.

Mr. Fifield was married in August, 1879, at Geneva, Nebraska, to Miss Annie M. Richardson, of Chicago. She died September 23, 1908, leaving three children: Gertrude, wife of B. A. Fulmer, Albert W. and Walter W. On November 19, 1910, the father contracted a second marriage with Miss Elizabeth Wainman, daughter of the late C. P. Wainman, who still survives.

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#### DR. DON F. FITZGERALD.

Dr. Don F. Fitzgerald, who is also a resident of Minneapolis, was born in Nicaragua, Nov. 27, 1867. During the ten years before he entered his fifteenth year, he attended school in New Orleans, and then went to the Albany Military Academy, Albany, New York. He also attended and finished at a preparatory school in Brooklyn, and later, in 1885, joined his brother in Minneapolis. He worked for a time for the Minneapolis Hardware Company, and then entered the employ of the Nicollet National Bank. After a time, too, he began to read medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. R. J. Fitzgerald. He had joined the First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, and upon its conversion to the Thirtieth Minnesota, in 1898, he passed from private to Lieutenant of Company B. He served with this rank in the Philippines, and had several important details on special service. At one time he was quartermaster of the Regiment at the convalescent hospital in Manila. He went into the field with his company when the insurrection broke out, and remained in this service until the regiment was ordered home, after having taken part in twenty-one engagements.

On his return from the Islands, he finished his medical course, graduating from the College of Medicine of the University of Minnesota in 1903. He went into practice with his brother, continuing until the latter's death, and has since continued in the same practice. After graduating, he again entered the First Regiment, and succeeded his brother as Surgeon Major of the regiment.

In 1902 he married Isabel Bradley, of Minneapolis, and they have three children. His wife is a prominent member of church clubs and is active also in women's literary clubs, as well as being an accomplished musician. Mrs. Fitzgerald is

also well known for her musical talent, and has long been a member of the Philharmonic Club. The Doctor is a member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Knights of Pythias, as well as of the Sons of the Revolution. He holds membership in the various organizations of his profession. He is an Episcopalian, and a member of Gethsemane Episcopal Church.

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#### J. WALKER GODWIN.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance company has more money invested in loans on Minneapolis property than any two other companies combined. This fact is due almost wholly to two impelling causes. One is that the leading officials of the company have great and abiding faith in the future of this city and the steadfastness of its progress and property values; and the other is that it has here, in the person of J. Walker Godwin, one of its two general agents, a strong persuasive force and an excellent judgment at work for its interests and the promotion of its business.

Mr. Godwin is a Philadelphia gentleman of the old school, with all the polish and deep-seated courtesy of the best society of the Quaker City and a very large measure of business capacity. He has been one of the Penn Mutual's most successful insurance writers and become thoroughly familiar with all phases of the company's business operations. He also is a great believer in Minneapolis, and has settled down here as a permanent resident. He connects himself closely in a serviceable way with all the best interests of the city and its residents, is an active member of the Minneapolis club and takes a very helpful part in the work of St. Mark's Episcopal church. His wife, to whom he has been married since coming to Minneapolis, was formerly Miss Frances Stockton of Jacksonville, Florida.

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#### THOMAS DAGGS SKILES.

Reared and trained in the business tenets, methods and scope of operations current in one of the oldest States on the Atlantic slope, and very successful there in the application of them, the late Thomas Daggs Skiles of Minneapolis showed, after his advent in this part of the country, that he possessed the ready adaptability that made him at home in any business environment and enabled him to meet the requirements of business operations on any scale of magnitude. The whole atmosphere of the business world here was different from that to which he had been accustomed, and the range of its transactions included features and magnitudes entirely new to him. But he took his place in its most active currents of trade with perfect poise, and at once and completely grasped their full import and made them subservient to his will and his advancement.

Mr. Skiles was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, on December 5, 1832, the son of Isaac and Harriett (Daggs) Skiles, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. The father was a merchant, and his son Thomas, after an irregular attendance at the district schools in his neighborhood, entered the store as a clerk and salesman at the age of fifteen years. He remained in the store with his father until the death of the latter, and then succeeded him in the owner-



*Thomas A. Skiles*





ship and management of the business. The store was the largest and most prominent one in the city of Uniontown, and its business, which had long been very extensive and active, was still further expanded after the son became proprietor of it. He did not, however, devote himself exclusively to its demands. During the Civil war he served in the Pennsylvania Reserves, which were kept in readiness for field service at any time, if that should be required of them.

In October, 1872, Mr. Skiles came to Minneapolis in company with his brother Isaac, who had been a banker in Uniontown, Pennsylvania. They had Duluth in mind as the place of their residence in this state, but in a visit to Minneapolis they were so well pleased with the city and its business prospects that they decided to remain here. Isaac, however, lived a retired life, not engaging in any very active pursuits. He died in this city in 1877, leaving six daughters, three of whom are still residents of Minneapolis. They are Mrs. E. H. Moulton, Mrs. R. H. Newlon and Mrs. Franklin Benner, and are all well known and highly esteemed.

Thomas D. Skiles bought 110 feet of land on Nicollet avenue at the corner of Fifth street and erected on his purchase the building that is still standing on that corner. He bought the lot for \$11,000 about 1874, and in 1912 the improved property was sold to Mr. Sears, of Chicago, for \$500,000. Mr. Skiles also bought, in 1873, eighty-two feet on Nicollet between Sixth and Seventh streets, and on this lot he had his home until 1883, when he put up on it the Skiles block, which was erected in connection with the Lindlay block. In addition to these purchases Mr. Skiles bought property at the intersection of Washington and Thirteenth avenues south. He died on March 4, 1888, at the corner of Seventh street and Fifth avenue south, where he had lived for several years.

Being a devout Presbyterian in religious faith, Mr. Skiles was an active and serviceable attendant of Westminster church of that sect. For many years Rev. Dr. Sample was his pastor, but at the time of his death Rev. Dr. Burrell was in charge of the congregation. Mr. Skiles was also one of the original members of the Minneapolis club and belonged to the Chamber of Commerce. He was married in 1869, in Washington, D. C., to Miss Kate Watkins, at the time a resident of that city. She is still living, a lady of superior intellectual attainments, fine social culture and pleasing and productive public spirit. She is active in the work of Westminster Presbyterian church and takes a cordial and helpful interest in the welfare of the Minikahda and Lafayette clubs, to both of which she belongs. A great deal of her time is now passed in the state of California, where she has hosts of friends, as she also has in Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Skiles became the parents of four children. William, their first born, died in 1896, at the age of twenty-five. Helen, who became the wife of Hon. Allen Wright, a judge in McAlester, Oklahoma, died in that city in December, 1912. The other two children, Alvin V. and Thomas D., are in the real estate and insurance business, and have their offices in the Skiles block. Their father was a member of the firm of Skiles & Newlon, brokers and railroad ticket agents, whose offices were in the Nicollet House block. They operated extensively and had a very profitable business, and both were men of commanding influence in business circles in the city. Mr. Skiles was also earnestly and actively interested in the development and improvement of the city, and one of the leaders of thought and enterprise in promoting its growth and welfare. He died at the age of fifty-five, while his usefulness

was at its height, and his untimely demise was universally lamented, for he was regarded as one of the most estimable and serviceable citizens Minneapolis had. He was a director of the First National Bank some years and was at the time of his death.

#### FRANK WILLIAM FORMAN.

Frank W. Forman, for twenty-seven years an active glass manufacturer as president of Forman, Ford & Co., of Minneapolis, was born in Oneida county, New York, November 21, 1835, and died in this city May 22, 1910. During the first twenty years of manhood he was engaged in general merchandising at Leroy, New York, and came to Minneapolis in April, 1883. He had previously visited this city and St. Paul, becoming captivated by the locality and prospects of business advancement. He engaged in real estate operations for a few years, laying out additions to the city, one of which was the Cottage City addition at Lake Calhoun, the thriving future of which he clearly foresaw.

In 1886, he turned his attention to the wholesale glass business as a member of the firm of Forman & Ford. Birdwell & Ford had established the business some six years previously and in 1884, Frank B. Forman, son of Frank Wm., purchased Mr. Birdwell's interest and William E. Steele became a partner, the firm becoming the Steele, Forman & Ford. Frank W. was the active manager of the business whose operations were increased to include the manufacture of art and stained glass mirrors and other high-class products. The business conducted under the name of Forman, Ford & Company is still one of the leading ones of its line in the country. As president of the company he had added a paint factory to its other departments, erected a new building on Second street south between First and Second avenues, had extended the trade over the whole Northwest, and had made constantly increasing gains in business. Frank W. Forman was an active and controlling force in the business until death. He had also established and was president of the Northern Linseed Oil Company, at Midway. His son Frank died in 1903, and he continued in charge as the head of the company, also becoming interested in a company which erected a large number of buildings in Winnipeg where it made many other improvements. He was always enthusiastic in the growth of Minneapolis, and saw its progress surpass his earlier expectations. His religious connection was with St. Mark's Episcopal church, of which he was a vestryman and warden for a number of years. He was also for some years a trustee of St. Mary's School, at Faribault, being much interested in its work and that of the church. He was widely read, and, although a great lover of home, enjoyed travel with his wife, visiting China and Japan and Europe, inspecting temples, cathedrals, historic buildings and other scenes of interest.

At the age of twenty one Mr. Forman was married to Miss Mary Jane Bridge, also a native of Oneida county, New York, who survives at the old home at 2303 Park avenue. She is active in club and church work, as well as in social life. She is the mother of one son and three daughters. Frank B. died at the age of forty-five. Evelyn Jane is the wife of Alexander E. Clorhew, president of the Forman, Ford Co., and also living at the old home. Katherine E. is the

wife of Edgar G. Barratt, president of a bag and paper company in New York City, and Mary M. died at the age of eighteen.

#### JOHN FAGERSTROM.

John Fagerstrom, contractor and builder, is a native of Sweden, born November 17, 1856. He came to America in March, 1882, and immediately settled in Minneapolis. Full of faith in his adopted country, he secured employment at \$1.25 a day and took his place in the ranks of American citizens. As a memento of his first day of work he recalls the fact that he struck the first pick in the breaking of the ground for the West hotel. From this start and with the capital of his own hands, Mr. Fagerstrom has built up a splendid independent business and now owns numerous properties, residences and flats in Minneapolis, a city that continues to command his ardent support and trust. A few weeks after securing his first position he was taken ill and forced to spend several months in the hospital. On his recovery he continued at day labor, this time working for a year assisting in the construction of the Second street sewer. He then became employed as a brick and stone mason and from that occupation advanced to his present one of contractor and builder, in which he has been engaged for the last fifteen years. He began to invest in property as early as 1886 and his keen judgment in business matters and great efficiency in all details of his work, being himself both superintendent and architect, have contributed to his successful career. He keeps in his employ from ten to fifteen men and devotes most of his labor to the construction of flat buildings and residences of which he disposes by renting or selling on terms. In 1885, Mr. Fagerstrom visited in Sweden and on his return a sister and brother accompanied him to his new home and a little later they were joined by a second sister. Another journey to the old country was made in 1908. Mr. Fagerstrom served for two years in the city hall as street opening commissioner and is a director of the Minneapolis State bank and the Bankers' Security company. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen fraternal order, the West Side Commercial club and is vice president and a director of the Swedish-American club. Mr. Fagerstrom has been a faithful and generous supporter of the Zion Lutheran church since its organization twenty years ago. He was married in 1885 to Miss Caroline Erickson, like her husband a native of Sweden, who came to Minneapolis in 1881. They have two sons, Albert, who graduated in medicine from the University of Milwaukee, and is now a successful practitioner in Minneapolis, and Lawrence E., a student in the University of Minnesota.

#### CHARLES ROLLIN FOWLER.

Charles Rollin Fowler is of Quaker ancestry, and his family who were from Warren county, Ohio, came to Minneapolis in a body in 1853. The Quaker blood comes from his mother's side. She was Jane Varner. His father was Rollin D. Fowler. The son, Charles R., was born at Jordan, Minnesota, on

September 17, 1869. His early boyhood was passed at Jordan and he began his education there. In 1885 he came to Minneapolis and has been a resident of this city ever since with the exception of one year which he spent in Glencoe, Minnesota, and another at Fargo, North Dakota. He entered the Law Department of the University of Minnesota and graduated in 1892. For the years 1892 and 1893 he practiced his profession in Fargo, North Dakota. In 1893 he opened an office in Minneapolis and has enjoyed a continuously successful and profitable practice ever since. In 1905 he formed a partnership with Judge W. A. Kerr and the firm was known as Kerr and Fowler. Later Judge Fred V. Brown became a member of the firm with the firm name Brown, Kerr and Fowler. Mr. Brown soon withdrew to become General Attorney for the Great Northern R. R. at Seattle. The firm was continued under the name of Kerr and Fowler until January 1st, 1913, at which time John R. Ware and Fred N. Fowler were added as partners under the firm name of Kerr, Fowler, Ware & Fowler. For a number of years Mr. Fowler has been resident vice-president of the American Surety Company of New York.

He is socially inclined and his tastes are thoroughly democratic. While he was in the University he took an active part in the social life of the institution as a member of the Delta Chi Fraternity and was president of the law alumni association in 1897. He is a Mason, an Elk and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, the Minneapolis Athletic, Minneapolis Automobile, Minikahda and University clubs. He is a member of the Episcopal church. He was a member of the Minnesota National Guard from 1886 to 1891, in Company B, of the First Regiment.

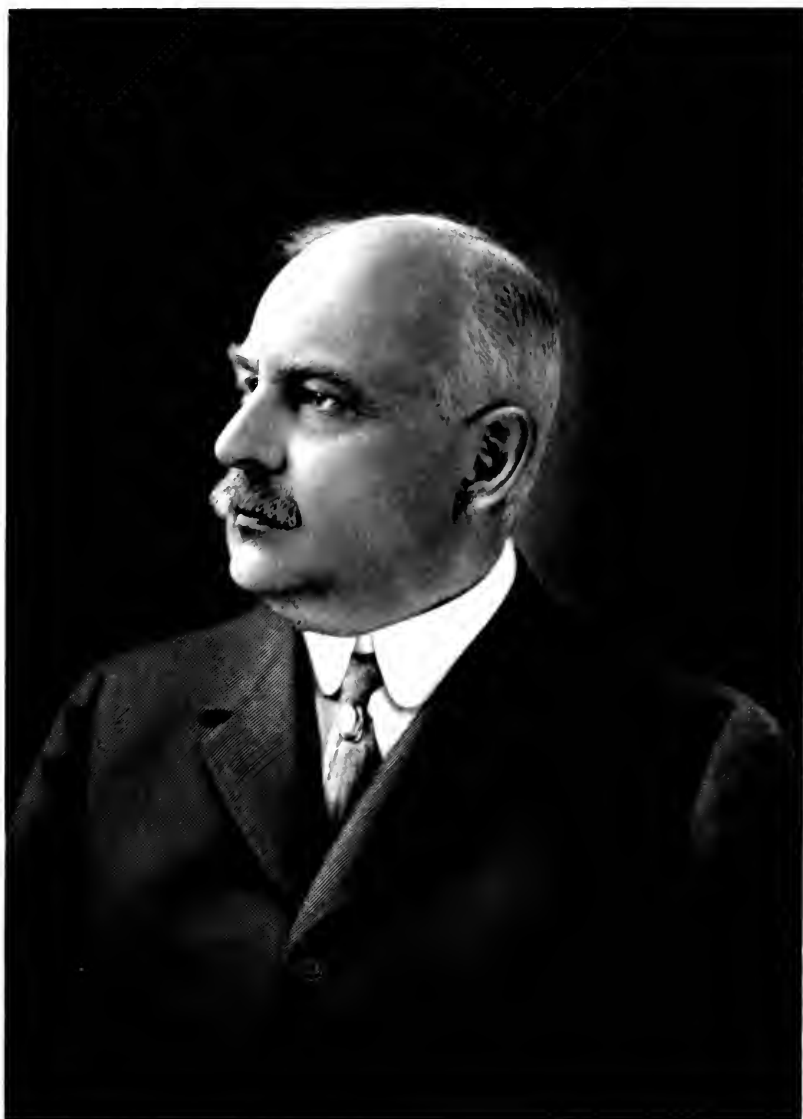
Mr. Fowler is an active Republican and served in the Minnesota legislature during the 1911-1912 session.

#### HOVEY CHARLES CLARKE.

Hovey C. Clarke of Minneapolis, who has for many years been one of the leading lumbermen of this country, and whose operations in the industry to which he has given the greater part of his time and attention have been imperial in their range and results, is a native of Flint, Michigan, where his life began on May 7, 1859. He is a son of George Thomas and Mary Elizabeth (Duxbury) Clarke, natives of New England. The father was a civil engineer, and had charge of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Maine Central, the Pere Marquette, the Ann Arbor, and other railroads east of the Mississippi.

The ancestry of the family in this country runs back to early Colonial days and began in New England, where the progenitors of the American branch of the house were among the pioneers and founders of civilization. Hobart Clarke, the grandfather of Hovey C., was a resident of Andover, Massachusetts, a lawyer by profession, and the first president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; and throughout the American history of the family its members have dignified and adorned the higher walks of life in many fruitful fields of useful endeavor.

Hovey C. Clarke began his academic education in the common school in his native town and finished it at the high school in Ann Arbor in the same state. When he left school he entered the office of the Chicago & West Michigan now the



*Samuel C. May Jr.*



Pere Marquette— Railroad, beginning his services to this line at Muskegon, Michigan, in 1876. He started as a clerk in the auditor's office, but rose by rapid promotions for meritorious work and unusual adaptability to the business to one higher position after another, becoming in turn purchasing agent, secretary to the general superintendent and chief clerk to the freight, traffic and passenger agent.

But while he found railroad work agreeable and full of promise for him, Mr. Clarke had a longing for another line of effort which seemed to open a shorter avenue to large success through business interests of his own. Accordingly, when the Hall & Ducey Lumber company was organized in the spring of 1886 by Thomas H. Shevlin, Patrick A. Ducey, Stephen C. Hall and himself, he gave up his engagement with the railroad company and became secretary of the new lumber enterprise. In this position he proved himself to be possessed of great energy and excellent judgment in connection with the work he had in hand. He rapidly made himself master of inner knowledge of the manufacture and distribution of lumber, and soon became one of the best informed and most useful men in the industry.

On January 1, 1893, Elbert L. Carpenter, a sketch of whom will be found in this work, and who had been a wholesaler in Minneapolis, bought an interest in the Hall & Ducey company, and it was then consolidated with the Hall & Shevlin Lumber company, which was organized in 1887 to carry on a manufacturing business. The name chosen for the new corporation was the Shevlin-Carpenter Lumber company. Thomas H. Shevlin was elected its president, E. L. Carpenter its secretary and Mr. Clarke its treasurer.

Minneapolis was the great primary white pine lumber market of the country, and the Shevlin-Carpenter Lumber company rose rapidly to the first rank among the lumber manufacturers in this part of the world. But it was all alive with enterprise, and as soon as it had one big undertaking well in hand it reached out for another. The company secured extensive timber holdings in the Red River district in Northern Minnesota, which it is now operating on a large scale. In 1895 Mr. Clarke and his associates organized the J. Neils Lumber company, which owns and operates a sawmill at Sauk Rapids, this state, which cuts 15,000,000 feet of lumber annually; and in 1899 the company bought another mill at Cass Lake, and there built an additional band and band resaw mill. The capacity of this has since been enlarged by the addition of a gang saw, and thereby the annual output of the two mills was increased to 50,000,000 feet.

Another undertaking of considerable magnitude in which Mr. Clarke was interested with Mr. Shevlin during the life of the latter, and with which he is still connected, and in it associated with Frank P. Hixon of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was started in 1896, when a large amount of timber was bought on the Red Lake Indian Reservation tributary to the Clearwater river, and the St. Hilaire Lumber company was organized to develop it. A saw mill with a capacity of 40,000,000 feet a year was put up at St. Hilaire, and one year later the St. Hilaire company bought the sawmill and logs of the Red River Lumber company at Crookston, with all of the timber holdings of the latter. The Crookston Lumber company was then organized, the present plant of which has a capacity of 40,000,000 feet a year. In connection with these manufacturing plants twelve retail offices and yards are operated under the name of the St. Hilaire Retail Lumber company. These greatly facilitate handling the lumber from the tree to the consumer, which it has always been the desire of the far-

seeing gentlemen at the head of these mammoth institutions to do to the greatest possible extent.

Subsequent to the time mentioned above the old Crookston Lumber company and the St. Hilaire Lumber company were consolidated under the name of the former. Mr. Clarke continued to serve as treasurer after the consolidation, and he still bears that official relation to the company. Soon after the combination of the two companies a large mill was built at Bemidji, where the general offices of the company for that part of the state had been located some time before, and was equipped with two band saws and a gang saw, which made it capable of turning out annually 70,000,000 feet of lumber. For the purpose of furnishing logs for this mill by direct transportation a logging spur twelve miles long was built through the timber, connecting with the Minnesota & International Railroad at Hovey Junction. This arrangement has made easily available a large amount of timber inaccessible prior to its completion. The company now owns approximately 400,000,000 feet of stumpage in this state, and is working it all vigorously.

Mr. Clarke and his associates are also very extensively interested in the lumber industry in Canada, in addition to what they are doing in this country. In the fall of 1893 the Shevlin-Clarke company, limited, was organized to operate in the province of Ontario, and a number of timber berths, aggregating 225,000,000 feet of pine, were purchased in the Dominion. This company is still energetically engaged in business, and its output and dealings reach an enormous total in volume and value.

Mr. Clarke's business interests and operations have a magnitude surpassing those of many other men, and it is easy to infer that they are very exacting. But he has always found time and energy to take an active and helpful interest in the public affairs and general welfare of his community. Perhaps no service he ever rendered Minneapolis has been of more value than the courageous work he did in helping to cleanse the city of the municipal rotteness which permeated it under the administration of former Mayor Ames, and which brought great temporary discredit to it.

Through the corruptness of some of its municipal officials, the Scandinavian metropolis of the Northwest was infested with criminals of every class, invited to the city by the officials themselves, it was said, in order that those officials might increase their bank accounts by the graft that would follow. For a time crime ran riot in the city, and a most deplorable condition prevailed. This was in the latter part of 1901 and the early months of 1902. In April of the year last named an ordinary grand jury was impeached and began its work without special instructions. Mr. Clarke was foreman of this grand jury and had some knowledge of the malfeasance of the city's officials. He proposed an investigation to his fellow jurors, won them over to his views, and the investigation was begun.

From the start Mr. Clarke was hampered by the persons likely to be exposed. Every device available was used to hinder his progress. Bribes were offered to induce him to desist, and even his life was threatened if he persevered. But he went on with the inquiry no matter what obstacles were placed in his way or what danger was made to appear imminent. When evidence through the ordinary channels was denied him he hired local detectives and then employed outside sleuths to watch them. He paid the bills himself, the expenses

of the grand jury for the summer being less than \$300 to the county.

In a short time the better elements in the community rallied to Mr. Clarke's assistance, and within eight months the criminals were routed, corrupt officials were sent to prison, and the city was cleansed and regulated as it had never been before. Minneapolis, grateful for his good work in this courageous action, offered him political reward for it, but, with characteristic manliness and unselfishness, he declined all overtures in that line. He won, however, a better and more enduring reward than any political preferment could have given him in the lasting regard and admiration of all right-thinking men and women in the city and throughout the length and breadth of the land.

In addition to the business enterprises already mentioned Mr. Clarke is connected with several others. He is treasurer of the Lillooet Lumber company and of the Land, Log and Lumber company; and he is also a director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis and one of the trustees of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In social relations he is connected with the Minneapolis, Lafayette and Minikahda clubs of his home city, the Chicago club of the Illinois metropolis, and other social, golf and entertainment organizations. He has been president of the Lafayette club for ten years, and has long been active and serviceable in every other organization to which he belongs. In religious affiliation he is an Episcopalian and for some years has been a member and vestryman of St. Mark's church of that denomination in Minneapolis. He takes great interest in the affairs of the congregation to which he belongs, and in religious matters generally, and is broad-minded and practical in the service he renders in this behalf. On June 9, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie L. Rice of Detroit, Michigan. They have no children.

#### GEORGE N. FARWELL.

In 1856 John L. Farwell, father of him whose name initiates this article, came to the west from his native state of New Hampshire, as a young man of twenty-two years. He made the trip to Davenport, Iowa, in company with another young man, the late Austin Corbin, who later achieved national reputation as a successful railroad builder. Mr. Corbin at that time was virtually without financial resources, as shown by the fact that he borrowed from his friend Farwell the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to defray the expenses of his western trip. It is gratifying to note that Messrs. Farwell and Corbin continued close personal friends and associates for fully forty years, the relations being severed only by death. After visiting St. Louis young Farwell came up the Mississippi river to the ambitious but embryonic city of Minneapolis, and he became so impressed with the locality that he purchased, at eighteen dollars an acre, the tract of eighty acres which his son has in recent years developed into the suburb known as Homewood.

John L. Farwell finally returned to New Hampshire, where he eventually became a substantial banker, as well as one of the representative men of affairs in the state. He retained the Homewood tract at Minneapolis until his death, and though he had been offered five thousand dollars an acre for

the property it was still little more than a cow pasture at the time when he died.

In 1879 George N. Farwell, who had been reared and educated in his native state of New Hampshire, made a trip to the west, the principal allurements being a gracious young woman who was then living at Dubuque, Iowa. It may be stated that the friendship of the young couple ripened into love and resulted in the marriage of Mr. Farwell to Miss Anna Grosvenor. About 1882 Mr. Farwell became associated with William A. Barnes and Elwood S. Corser, who owned eighty acres, and with a Mr. Griswold, who had forty acres, and they platted the Oak Park addition. The Barnes and Corser half of the property was greatly improved within the next few years, streets being laid out and other modern improvements being installed. Prior to the time when real estate improvements came to temporary ebb in Minneapolis, there had been erected on the addition about eighty houses of the better order, at cost varying from four to eighteen thousand dollars. Mr. Farwell had in the meanwhile become a substantial banker at Claremont, New Hampshire, and had made no special effort to dispose of his Minneapolis realty. In the meanwhile he acquired ownership of the eighty acres of land that had been purchased by his father in the pioneer days of Minneapolis. About the year 1906, he decided to come to Minneapolis and devote a few years to the improvement and development of his local property. In the meanwhile the D. C. Bell Investment Company had acquired the west half of the original eighty acres, and in conjunction with this corporation Mr. Farwell became active in the platting and improving of the Homewood addition to the city of Minneapolis. Adjoining the tract on the west was a fine body of native timber, and this had been purchased by the Minneapolis board of park commissioners, at the instigation and advice of Mr. Farwell, the tract now constituting the city's beautiful Glenwood Park.

His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, both he and his wife are communicants of St. Mark's church, Protestant Episcopal, and he is a member of the board of trustees of the Wells Memorial Settlement House. Mr. and Mrs. Farwell have two children. Grosvenor was graduated in Harvard University, as a member of the class of 1909, and is now identified with banking operations in New York city; Susan is the wife of Harold H. Bennett, a Harvard graduate, and they now reside at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

#### MAJOR EDWARD G. FALK.

Was born in Red Wing, Minnesota, July 22, 1859, and is a son of Andrew and Catherine Falk. The father coming from Illinois, was a pioneer of Red Wing, locating there in 1845, where he opened the first hotel. Later he took a homestead in Goodhue county, but still maintained his residence in Red Wing, and for a time traded with the Chippewa and Sioux Indians until they were removed.

Edward G. Falk learned the trade of harness making there and came to Minneapolis in 1879, working at the bench till 1886, when he opened a grocery store at Stevens avenue and Twenty-sixth street, which he conducted for three years, then engaging in carriage trimming and harness making for Stark & Darrow for three years. He was for two years in the livery business, and then took a contract for Dadds & Fisher,

making their light harness and kindred products for eight years.

In 1892 he started his present business as a manufacturer and dealer of harness and other leather goods, on Lake street, and in this has been continuously engaged for twenty-one years.

June 19, 1882, he enlisted in Company A, First Minnesota Regiment, and was soon afterward made corporal and sergeant. In 1892 he was appointed inspector of rifle practice on the staff of Col. W. B. Bond, and held this position until the beginning of the Spanish-American war, when he was made regimental adjutant of the Thirtieth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry with the rank of first lieutenant. He went to the Philippines with this regiment, and in March, 1899, was promoted to the rank of captain and adjutant.

As adjutant Captain Falk had supervision of all the details of the regiment. All orders were issued and all promotions made through him, and all parts of the field work of the regiment were also under his personal attention. In addition he had direct supervision over the non-commissioned staff band and hospital corps.

He was appointed regimental adjutant with rank of captain at the reorganization of the First Regiment upon the return of the Thirtieth Regiment from the Philippines, in which position he served to 1911, when he was made adjutant-general of the First Brigade with the rank of major. In the Philippines the major took part in about thirty-five engagements. At the battle on the 13th of August, 1898, he was recommended for bravery and special reward.

Major Falk is a Shriner in Zurich Temple, a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and is Past Regent in the Royal Arcanum. He helped organize and was three years president of the West Side Commercial club, which has done much to improve the Lake street district, and which presented him with a handsome testimonial.

Major Falk was married in 1883, to Miss Frances Lydia James, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Jonathan James, a prominent contractor of Minneapolis. They have one son, Harold N. Falk, a real estate dealer on Lake street. He graduated from the high school and the law department of the State University.

Major Falk has won many honors as a marks-man and taken a large number of medals, about 100 in all, in shooting contests. He was a member of the state and regimental team twenty-five years, and while connected with it won the American championship on many shooting ranges. He also, in 1888, broke the army record at Fort Snelling, before that time held by Captain Partelle of the regular army. In this contest he shot at 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards, and led the score for each distance.

The major has been in demand, too, for exhibitions of his skill before popular audiences. In company with his brother W. O., he has often appeared in lightning and fancy drill exercises, which have led to tempting offers from the vaudeville stage. He enjoys all athletic and other outdoor sports, and engages in them frequently through his membership in several of the leading clubs and social organizations. All that is manly and elevating in physical development, all that is beneficial and improving in citizenship, all that contributes to the expansion and influence of the business interests of his community, and all that raises the moral and intellectual standard enlists his cordial support, and he is esteemed for

broad, enterprising and productive public spirit, business ability and genuine worth.

#### WILLIAM WATTS FOLWELL, LL. D.

The character, services and career of Dr. William W. Folwell are best indicated in the comprehensive, highly honorable and very expressive title of "Educator." His whole manhood has been given to teaching in various ways, and the world is better and wiser because of his activities in this useful line of endeavor, while hundreds of men and women are living in a more exalted and invigorating moral and intellectual atmosphere because of intercourse with him either directly in the class room or more remotely through his numerous addresses and writings on questions of present moment and enduring vitality and importance.

Dr. Folwell was born at Romulus, Seneca county, New York, on February 14, 1833. He was graduated from Hobart College, Geneva, New York, in 1857, and received the degree of LL. D. from that institution in 1880. In 1857 and 1858 he was a teacher of languages in Ovid Academy, New York, and from 1858 to 1860 adjunct professor of mathematics in Hobart College. In 1860 and 1861 he was a student in Berlin, Germany, and from 1862 to 1865 a Union soldier in the Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, in which he rose from the rank of first lieutenant to that of major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.

After the close of the Civil war the colonel engaged in business in Ohio for four years, during the last one serving also as a professor in Kenyon College at Gambier in that state. In 1869 he was elected president of the University of Minnesota, and he held that position with renowned credit to himself and great benefit to the institution until 1884, a continuous period of fifteen years. At the end of that period he resigned the presidency in order to gratify his strong desire for classroom work, and took the chair of political science in the University, which he continued to occupy until 1907, when he severed his connection with the institution for the purpose of engaging more extensively in literary work.

Dr. Folwell's ability and high character received early and continuous recognition in this state in the most extensive and creditable way. In 1876 he was Centennial Commissioner for the state. From 1882 to 1892 he was president of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts. For eighteen years from 1889 he was a member of the city park board, and from 1894 to 1901 its president. He was also chairman of the State Board of Correction and Charities from 1895 to 1901, and president of the Minneapolis Improvement League from 1902 to 1905. In 1892 he was acting president of the American Economic Association. In 1883 he passed his examinations and was admitted to the Hennepin county bar. On March 14, 1863, he was married in Buffalo, New York, to Miss Sarah Hubbard Heywood.

Valuable as his services have been in other lines of endeavor, Dr. Folwell is best known and most highly esteemed for what he did to establish the University of Minnesota and promote its growth. The University was most fortunate in securing such a man for the period of its organization. At the time of his election to the presidency the American university as it is today was unknown. He looked into the future and determined to make the Minnesota institution a

university in fact, and planned to make it also a part of a system of general public instruction for the state. Born and reared on a farm; a graduate of a good college; with his education supplemented by study and travel abroad and his professorships at Hobart and Kenyon; with four years' service in the Civil war—with the benefit of all these broadening influences, he came to Minnesota at the age of thirty-six, young enough to be full of energy and initiative, and not old enough to have lost any youthful enthusiasms or sympathies. He put all his resources into his work here, and he started the University on a broad and firm foundation on which it has grown to its present magnitude, power and usefulness, an inevitable result of the wisdom of his plan.

#### FRED BEAL SNYDER.

Fred Beal Snyder, prominent member of the Minneapolis bar and well known citizen of the state, is a native of this city, born February 21, 1859. His father, Simon P. Snyder, was a native of Pennsylvania and traced his ancestry to the old Dutch family of Schneiders who figured in the colonial history of that commonwealth. His mother was of Scotch lineage, a descendant of the houses of Ramsey and Stephenson. Simon P. Snyder came to Minneapolis in 1855, and lived for a time in the first house erected in the village, known as the Colonel Stevens house, which was built in 1849 on the present site of the Union station. The birth of Fred Beal Snyder, the second son of the family, occurred in this historic edifice. He received his early education in the village schools and after completing his course of study there, entered the University of Minnesota, where his career was marked by the success and ability which have attended all his activities. In recognition of his attainments in scholarship he was elected to the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa. He is also a member of the Chi Psi fraternity. After graduating from the University in 1881 he secured a position in a book store, receiving for his services a weekly compensation of \$4.00. At this time he began to prepare himself for the legal profession, finding time from his duties as a clerk to study law in the office of Lochren, McNair & Gilfillan. He later continued his studies with the firm of Koon, Merrill & Keith and was admitted to the bar in 1882. His first practice was in partnership with Judge Jamison, a connection which was maintained from 1882 to 1889. His legal career has been characterized by a steady and substantial growth, and his standing at the bar for integrity and truth is unsurpassed. He has been identified as attorney with many of the important cases of the state, winning particular distinction in that of the State vs. Pillsbury in which he overturned a provision of the city charter relating to special assessments for local improvements and in his defense of the Torrens Land Law, of which he was the author, in the suit of the State vs. Westfall. Mr. Snyder has rendered conspicuous service to his fellow citizens in many positions of public trust and honor where his influence and energies were persistently devoted to the best interests of the public. He was elected alderman in 1892 and for four years was president of the city council. By virtue of this office he assumed leadership in the controversy between the city and the Minneapolis Gas & Light company and it is to his untiring effort at this time that the public owe the reduction in the rate of gas rent and

the authorship and passage of the ordinance creating and regulating the office of gas inspector. In 1896 he was called upon to represent the university district in the legislature and after serving as a member of the House for two years was elected to the Senate for a term of four years. He declined reelection to a second term as senator. As a member of the two legislative bodies of the state he displayed his usual administrative ability and capacity for public service and was actively identified with the work of law making, introducing the bill increasing the annual revenue of the state university, the board of control bill and assumed the fight for the bill for the increase of the gross earning tax from three to four per cent in the Senate. The probation law for juvenile offenders was introduced and passed by him. Mr. Snyder was married, September 23, 1885, to Miss Susan M. Pillsbury, daughter of the late Ex-Governor John S. Pillsbury. Mrs. Snyder died in 1891, leaving one son, John Pillsbury Snyder. Mr. Snyder contracted his second marriage February 18, 1896, with Miss Leonora Dickson of Pittsburg. They have one daughter, Mary-Stuart Snyder. Mr. Snyder is a Republican and holds membership in the principal social clubs of the city. He is a member of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota. He was one of the organizers of Civic & Commerce Association of Minneapolis. He drafted its constitution and was its first secretary. The association has done much to advance the general growth and prosperity of Minneapolis along all lines of commercial and moral progress.

His favorite recreation and pleasure is found in the attractions of out door life and he spends much of his leisure time at his attractive home at Lake Minnetonka. Mr. Snyder attends St. Mark's and has been a member of its Board of Vestry for the past three years.

#### CHARLES STEVENS FAY.

Although but seven years a resident of Minneapolis the late Charles S. Fay, who died January 1, 1905, made a deep and lasting impression on business circles by his superior capacity and enterprise as a business man, and upon the community in general by elevated manhood, cordial interest in local affairs, highly useful citizenship and genuine worth in all public and private relations.

Mr. Fay was a native of New England and exhibited in his successful career the salient elements of character which distinguish that section of the country. He was born at Walpole, New Hampshire, July 17, 1849. When he was six years old his parents, Oliver and Deborah (Perkins) Fay, removed to Stoughton, Dane county, Wisconsin. The father was a farmer there some twelve years, when he changed his residence to Osage, Iowa, where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their days.

Charles was educated in the district schools and by instruction at home, ever anticipating an early start in business for himself. At nineteen he joined M. A. Sprague in the management of a retail lumber yard at Osage, four years later starting a yard at Rockford, Iowa, in partnership with a Mr. Emerson. The railroad having just been completed to that town, the business of the firm was active and prosperous. At the end of one year Mr. Fay bought his partner's interest, and continued the ownership until his death. He also owned





*Fred B. Snyder*



one at Northwood, Worth county, Iowa, and with his brother, E. P. Fay, acquired and operated one at Osage.

Mr. Fay came to Minneapolis in July, 1898, to secure better educational advantages for his children. Soon after he formed a partnership with W. D. Morrison in the wholesale lumber trade. This partnership lasted several years and did an extensive and profitable business. Late in 1904 Mr. Fay formed a partnership with William Moss, a nephew. An office was selected and furnished, and all the arrangements necessary for starting the business were made, when the premature death of Mr. Fay ended the operations.

After removal to Minneapolis he continued to do the buying for his yards in Iowa, though they were operated by managers and have since passed to other hands. In addition to his lumber business he had interests in banks in Rockford, Mason City and Garner, Iowa. He became the largest stockholder in the Mason City bank, owning a controlling interest. His holdings in the bank at Rockford are still retained by his family.

In political affairs Mr. Fay was an ardent Republican and a worker for the success of his party. During his residence in Iowa he was of prominence and influence in party councils frequently serving as a delegate to conventions. But his activity in politics was all expended in the interest of friends and for the good of his party, never seeking or desiring political honor for himself. He was of religious convictions and while not a member of any religious organization, was a regular attendant of Westminster Presbyterian church. In business matters he was precise, living up to all contracts and engagements to the letter.

August 20, 1875, he married Miss Mattie L. Lyons of Rockford, Iowa, whose parents moved to that state from Ohio before the Civil war. Mrs. Fay was zealous in temperance work in Iowa, and in Minneapolis is an ardent church and women's club worker. The family are three daughters, Opal S., a graduate of Central High School, is the wife of Paul R. Trigg, a lumberman at Lewistown, Montana. Adra M., who is a graduate of both Smith and Simmons colleges, is an assistant in the Minneapolis public library, and Lucille G. is a student in St. Mary's School at Knoxville, Illinois.

#### CHRISTIAN FILBERT.

Mr. Filbert was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, February 16, 1841, where he was reared and educated, acquiring a complete speaking and writing knowledge of French, and also some mastery of English. When he was about sixteen, he went to France spending ten years in Paris and Lyons, coming from the latter city to this country in 1867.

He became a bookkeeper for three years in Illinois where he was advised by a friend, Thomas Green, to come to Minneapolis. Mr. Green was a nephew of Hugh and Thomas Harrison, and through his influence those gentlemen gave the newcomer credit for lumber with which to build his grocery store. On what is now Third avenue south there were then but an old shack and Dorilus Morrison's residence, and though the region was sparsely populated, its trade was sufficient to make his business profitable from the start.

He handled dry goods, drugs, hardware, groceries, and almost everything that was called for in an ordinary country store. He remained on that site for thirty five years, being compelled

to enlarge his store from time to time to provide for the increasing demands. Since his retirement the store is continued by his son, George H. Filbert. When he began the old credit system was in vogue, and he lost considerably by trusting too freely. But he also had agreeable experiences and proofs of the real integrity of men, when some of his debtors paid him in full, years afterward, one even insisting on paying compound interest. Isaac Stafford and Clinton Morrison were among his first acquaintances and customers, and as they became warm friends continued to deal with him until his retirement.

Mr. Filbert was popular as a merchant and as a man, but steadfastly refused all solicitations to become a candidate for membership in the city council or other official positions. His business was enough to keep him occupied, and he gave that his whole attention. But he never neglected the duties of citizenship, and was and is always warmly and helpfully interested in the progress and development of the city.

September 21, 1867, Mr. Filbert was married in Lyons, France, to Miss Marie C. Gleyre, a niece of the great French idealist painter of Swiss nativity, Charles Gleyre, and who honored the occasion with his presence. His paintings are exhibited in the Louvre, Paris, and in many other leading art galleries. Mr. and Mrs. Filbert are members of the Church of the Redeemer. He was made a Freemason in Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, but his business being so exacting he never became an ardent Lodge worker, although always deeply interested in the fraternity.

The children born and reared in the Filbert household number four daughters and two sons. Matilda is the wife of Carl V. Lachmund, and they are residents of Portland, Oregon. Ida is the wife of Frank G. Jordan, a Minneapolis commission man. Alice L. married W. J. Filbert, who is now controller of the United States Steel Corporation in New York city. He is a grandson of Mr. Filbert's father's youngest brother, who came to the United States many years ago but was lost sight of, and the family connection was learned only through accident. Gertrude is living at home with her parents. George H. is proprietor of his father's old store, and Paul C. is with the Steel Corporation in the plant at Lorain, Ohio. All the children were given high school and other educational advantages, which all have justified.

#### GEORGE A. FISHER.

For twenty-eight years continuously George A. Fisher, president of the Fisher Paper Box company, has been engaged in the same business, having therefore abundant opportunity to prove his business capacity.

He is a native of Rutland, Massachusetts, where he was born June 21, 1866. He was there reared, and at seventeen, becoming a resident of Minneapolis, arriving April 13, 1883. He was employed two years in a hardware store, and was eight years an employee of the Frank Heywood Paper Box Co. In 1893, he founded his present business on a small scale. The output of his factory has increased a thousandfold and is constantly growing.

The business was incorporated in 1900, with a capital stock of \$12,000. It now occupies all of a three-story brick building, with 63 feet frontage on First street, is 162½ feet deep, containing 31,000 square feet of floor space. Mr. Fisher

owns the building and gives personal attention to every detail. He employs some fifty-four persons and manufactures a large variety of paper boxes, nearly all made to order and for local demand. The plant is equipped with the most modern appliances. With no desire for place or office he is a careful student of social and economic questions.

In public affairs he takes a helpful interest, being a zealous working member of the Joint Improvement Association of which he served as president two years, and is now chairman of its municipal market committee. He was a member of the committee which took the initiatory steps toward giving Minneapolis a new city charter, many of his ideas being embodied in the document recently submitted. He is an advanced thinker, and has given the matter of municipal markets thoughtful consideration and investigation, being convinced of the advisability of having such operated by the city.

No matter of public betterment but finds in him a co-worker and sympathetic supporter.

He is Past Noble Grand of North Star Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been representative to the Grand Lodge. Although not strongly inclined to sports, he occasionally devotes his vacations to fishing trips. In 1896, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Litera, of Minneapolis, a native of Minnesota, of German parentage. They have two children, Alvin M. and George Lee. The former a student in the East High School.

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#### COL. FRANK MELVILLE JOYCE.

Col. Frank Melville Joyce, who died in Minneapolis July 22, 1912, was for fourteen years one of the prominent and successful business men and useful citizens of this community, and made a record in all the essentials of elevated manhood and sterling citizenship that is creditable alike to him and the locality in which it was wrought out, and is remembered with such warm and general commendation. He became a resident of the city in 1894, and from then until his death maintained his home here.

Colonel Joyce was born in Covington, Fountain county, Indiana, March 18, 1862. His father was the eminent Methodist Episcopal clergyman, Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, and his mother, before her marriage was Miss Carrie W. Bosserman, of La Porte, Indiana. This was her native state, but she was educated in Baltimore, Maryland. She died at the home of her son Frank in Minneapolis in 1907, after a life of great activity, filled with incident and adventure experienced in many sections of this country and a number of foreign lands widely separated in space and in the manners, customs and languages of their people.

Colonel Joyce, the only child of his parents, passed his early years in his native state. He attended public schools in Lafayette, but completed his preparatory work by a special course of study in Baltimore. In 1877 he entered the institution of learning at Greencastle, Indiana, which was then known as Indiana Asbury University, but is now De Pauw University. He was graduated from the academic department of this university with the degree of A. B. in 1882, and later the degree of A. M. was conferred on him by it. During his university course he was prominent in all lines of college activity, and one year won a gold medal for proficiency in mathematics. He

was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and for some time after leaving the university published the fraternity magazine and also issued the fraternity song book, which was used for a number of years.

After his graduation Colonel Joyce located in Cincinnati, where he became teller in the Queen City National Bank. He served in that capacity until 1888, when he was appointed agent of the Provident Life and Trust company. Two years later he began work in Cincinnati for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company, remaining in the employ of the company in that city until 1894. It was during this period that he received his title by appointment on the official staff of Governor McKinley in 1892. A military title and the duties it indicated were not, however, entirely new to him. While at De Pauw he was a cadet major in the military department of the university, and as such organized and trained the famous "Asbury Cadets," a company which won many first prizes in interstate competitive drills.

In 1894 the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company assigned Colonel Joyce to duty as its state agent for Minnesota, the territory included in the agency being this state, the two Dakotas and a part of Wisconsin. He then took up his residence in Minneapolis, and during his life in this city he was active in all matters affecting the interests of the public. He was particularly zealous in connection with the movement for good roads, and made several trips to Washington, D. C., to aid in furthering its advancement. He was president of the Automobile club and a potential factor in the building of its present beautiful club house on the Minnesota river. He was also president of the State Automobile association for a time, and served as secretary and afterward as president of the Apollo club. He was also a member of the Minneapolis and Commercial clubs, a Knight of Pythias and a thirty-second degree Freemason. While living in Cincinnati he was Captain of the Light Artillery of that city, serving during the famous court house riots, and for a number of years was president of the Northwestern Beta Theta Pi Alumni Association.

Colonel Joyce was ever greatly interested in the work of the church, and gave liberally toward its support. When it became necessary to purchase a new organ for the Joyce Memorial church he gave one-half of the amount. During the general conference held here in 1912 he served as chairman of the entertainment committee which secured hotel accommodations for over 831 people and each one felt that they had received special attention.

Colonel Joyce was married in 1883 to Miss Jessie Birch, of Bloomington, Illinois, who was his classmate at De Pauw University. It was their custom to attend the reunion of their class at the university every two years. The last one they attended was the thirtieth and took place in 1912, only a short time before his death. His widow and their four children, Arthur Reamy, Carolyn, Wilbur Birch and Helen, survive him and still have their home in Minneapolis.

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#### EDWARD CHENERY GALE.

A scion of old English families, members of which settled in this country in early Colonial days, and whose representatives have dignified and adorned American citizenship since in many places and lines of useful endeavor, Edward C. Gale, one of the successful and prominent lawyers of Minneapolis,



Frank W. Taylor



has well upheld the manhood and traditions of his ancestors in his own daily life and business career. Richard Gale, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1636 and took up his residence at Watertown in that state. One of his descendants was Samuel C. Gale, who was the father of Edward C., and who became a resident of Minneapolis in 1857. Samuel C. Gale was educated for the bar but early in his manhood turned his attention to the real estate business, and in that and the civic life of this community he has long taken an active and serviceable part.

Edward C. Gale was born in Minneapolis on August 21, 1862. He attended the public schools of this city and was graduated from the high school in 1878. He then attended the University of Minnesota for two years. At the end of that period he entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1884. After passing a year abroad he studied law in the office of Messrs. Shaw & Cray, Minneapolis, and subsequently received the degree of A. M. from the Law School of Harvard University. He has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession from the time of his admission to the bar, and has reached an honorable position in it and in the regard and confidence of the bench and bar and the citizenship of Minneapolis generally. At the present time (1914) he is associated in practice with Fred B. Snyder in the law firm of Snyder & Gale, which has high standing and a large business.

Mr. Gale is a director of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, of which he has been president. He is also treasurer of the Minneapolis Academy of Sciences; a director of the Minneapolis Public Library Board, a member of the Municipal Art Commission of Minneapolis, President of the Hennepin County Sanatorium Commission, and active in many other movements which make for the better things in life, civic and general as well as individual. But while his taste is essentially aesthetic and leads to the higher walks in artistic and intellectual development, he by no means neglects the plain, practical things of life, but is always attentive to the voice of duty in reference to what is demanded of good citizenship.

On June 28, 1892, Mr. Gale was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Pillsbury, a daughter of former Governor John S. Pillsbury. They have one child living, their son Richard Pillsbury Gale.

#### CHARLES GLUCK.

Mr. Gluck is a native son and entirely a production of the great Northwest. He was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on June 6, 1860, and obtained his academic education in the public schools of this city. He was also specially prepared for business by a thorough course of instruction in one of the Minneapolis business colleges. He is a son of Gottlieb and Caroline (Foell) Gluck, the former a native of Germany and the latter of the same country. The father came to the United States in 1854, and for a time lived in Philadelphia. From there he came to Minneapolis in 1855, and here he passed the remainder of his life, which ended in this city in 1880. He founded the brewery that bears his name, and which his sons, with all the enterprise, business capacity and progressiveness that he possessed, have developed to such large

proportions, its annual output being now more than 150,000 barrels.

Charles Gluck began the work that has occupied him and engaged all his time and energies to the present day under his father's direction in the brewery. With the thoroughness that he displays in everything he undertakes, he gave himself at once to a close and exhaustive study of the brewing industry, and continued this until he became completely master of it in every detail. His studious attention to all its requirements is still kept up, and through this he has been able to introduce many improvements in the management and workings of the brewery, and keep its products abreast of the times in quality, superior excellence and extending popularity.

The business was incorporated as the Gluck Brewing company while Mr. Gluck of this sketch was still a very young man, and he was at once elected vice president of the new company, an official relation to it that he has held ever since, much to the company's advantage and his own in giving him opportunities for varied and extensive usefulness to the community in which he lives and carries on his business. He manifests a deep interest in the welfare and substantial progress of that community, and his efforts in this behalf are always practical, guided by good judgment and applied with energy. The people of Minneapolis look upon him as one of their best and most progressive and public-spirited citizens.

Mr. Gluck is also vice president of the German-American Bank and the St. Andrews Hospital association of Minneapolis. He is a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the Athletic club and several of the other social organizations in the city. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks, holding his membership in the lodge of the order in his home city. On December 8, 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Thielen, and by this union became the father of three children, Carl G., Emma C. and Alvin G. Their mother died while they were still young, and the care of rearing them devolved largely on their father. He has been faithful to duty in this work, as he is in every relation of life and every public, business and private capacity.

#### HON. PARIS GIBSON.

Although I visited the Falls of St. Anthony in 1854, I did not establish my residence in Minneapolis until the spring of 1858 when I formed a co-partnership with William W. Eastman, a man of high character and one of the ablest business men I have ever met. Soon after I became associated with Mr. Eastman in business, we secured a site for a flour mill from the Minneapolis Mill Company who had just concluded the construction of the west side dam which made connection with the east side dam of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company near the centre of the river and about 80 rods above the crest of the falls.

During the year 1858 we secured plans for a merchant flour mill of 300 barrels daily capacity and commenced its construction. The following year we completed this mill, naming it The Cataract Flour Mill, and commenced making flour in September. This, the first merchant flour mill built in Minneapolis, marks the beginning of business prosperity in

that city following the financial panic of 1857. The building of the Cataract Mill also marks the beginning of wheat raising immediately tributary to Minneapolis.

Immediately following the building of the Cataract Mill, Eastman and Gibson began the manufacture of flour barrels, the first ever made in that region, and soon after commenced the shipment of flour to the Atlantic seaboard. Our transportation line from the mill to our eastern markets was as follows: Teams from Minneapolis to St. Paul; Steamboats from St. Paul to LaCrosse; Milwaukee Railway, then just completed, from LaCrosse to Milwaukee; Lake boats to Buffalo; thence by railway lines to various markets.

It will interest those who may read this narrative to know that James J. Hill, now the acknowledged chief among railway financiers and builders of the world, then a young man, checked off the flour from teams at the steamboat wharf in St. Paul.

In 1862-3, influenced by the wide-spread boom in wool and woolen goods then prevailing throughout the country, we built the North Star Woolen Mill. After its completion John DeLaittre was admitted to the firm and the mill was employed in the manufacture of miscellaneous woolen goods. Eastman and DeLaittre having sold their interests to Alexander Tyler and myself, the mill was subsequently employed chiefly in the manufacture of fine white blankets, sleeping-car blankets and Indian robes, its fine blankets having attained a nationwide reputation.

The failure of Gibson and Tyler in 1876, largely the result of the panic of 1873 and the depression in woollens that followed, ended my career as a manufacturer in Minneapolis.

It is due to the memory of William W. Eastman and it is but justice to myself that I should state that, in building and putting in operation the Cataract Flour Mill and the North Star Woolen Mill, Eastman and Gibson placed foundation stones on which rest much of the remarkable industrial development of Minneapolis at this time.

#### CHARLES DEERE VELIE.

Mr. Velie is a native of Rock Island, Illinois, where he was born on March 20, 1861. He is a son of Stephen Henry and Emma (Deere) Velie, the latter a daughter of John Deere, the founder of the Deere implement business, and the second man to engage in it on a large scale in this country, his works being located at Moline, Illinois. The father, Stephen H. Velie, was one of the largest stockholders in the firm of John Deere & Company and for many years its secretary and treasurer.

Charles D. Velie was educated at the public schools in Moline, Illinois, and the excellent McMynus academy in Racine, Wisconsin. He also had the advantage of a special course of instruction in mine engineering at Columbia University in the city of New York. His first business engagement was with his grandfather's firm, and in 1883 he came to Minneapolis to serve that firm as assistant superintendent of the Deere & Webber company's warehouse in this city. The next year he acted as bill clerk for the company and from 1887 to 1889 as one of its traveling salesmen. In the year last mentioned he took charge of the sales department of the D. M. Seckler carriage company at Moline, Illinois, in which capacity he served the company well and wisely until

1892. The next year he was elected vice president of the Deere & Webber company in Minneapolis, and this position he has filled acceptably and with great advantage to the company ever since. He is also a director of the John Deere company in his old Illinois home, the city of Moline, and occupies the same relation to the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, the Velie Carriage and Motor Vehicle company and the John Deere Wagon company.

Mr. Velie understands his line of business thoroughly all the way through, and is devoted to it. All the companies he is connected with are flourishing, have a strong hold on public confidence and regard and have built up large and active operations. He has been of great service to them in helping them to the high position and extensive business they enjoy. But he has not ignored or neglected the civic, educational and social forces of his home community, but has given them valuable aid in many ways and been earnest and helpful in his support of all good agencies for progress and improvement at work in that community.

One of the means of improvement with which he has been most prominently and serviceably connected is the Boy Scout movement. Hennepin Council of Boy Scouts was organized in October, 1910. Mr. Velie was its first treasurer, and has held that office ever since. But in addition to acting as treasurer of this Council he has been earnestly interested in the movement from its inception and has supported it generously. Through his liberality and financial backing Hennepin Council has been able to have Ernest Thomas Seton, Chief of the Boy Scouts of America; Lieutenant Robert Baden-Powell, Chief of the Boy Scouts of England; James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of New York city, and other men high up in the movement, visit Minneapolis, thereby giving the local Council a high standard for the guidance and government of its activities and the whole movement in this locality a strong impetus for greater progress.

Mr. Velie's fellow members of the executive committee have been encouraged by his interest in the Scout movement and his enthusiasm for its advancement to continue their efforts for the proper training and incidental enjoyment of the boys of this city, and to raise the necessary funds to maintain a local Scout office, with a paid executive in charge aside from the regular expenses, a large part of which has been provided for by his generosity. The Scout camp is located on a part of his land on Maxwell's bay, Lake Minnetonka, not far from his summer home, and he has taken great pleasure and gone to considerable expense in making the place an ideal one for a boys' camp. Without Mr. Velie there would be no Boy Scout Movement in Minneapolis, and his name will always be remembered and revered in connection with this greatest of all undertakings for the recreational education and citizenship training of the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Velie is an active member of the Minneapolis, Commercial and Minikahda clubs, and takes an earnest interest in their welfare and all their activities. He seeks his principal recreations in farming, golfing and horse back riding, to all of which he is ardently devoted. He was married in Minneapolis on December 12, 1900, to Miss Louisa Koon, a daughter of the late Judge M. B. Koon. They have four children: Charles Koon, aged twelve; Josephine, aged nine; Grace, aged seven, and Kate aged two. The parents are members of the Congregational church and take an active part in all the good work of the branch of it to which they belong. Their comfortable and popular home is at 225 Clifton avenue.





O'Dell



## FRANCIS A. GROSS.

Francis A. Gross, president of the German American Bank of Minneapolis, is a native of Hennepin county, Minnesota, born in Medina township on October 10, 1870. He is a son of Mathias and Mary (Lenzen) Gross, residents of Minneapolis, where they located when Francis was about one year old. For some years the father was engaged in the grocery trade in this city, but he is now a real estate dealer of prominence. He was born in Germany and brought to this country when he was but two years old. He grew to manhood in Wisconsin and moved to Minnesota in 1868. He is now seventy years of age, and nearly three-fifths of his life has been passed in Minnesota, and all but three years of that portion in Minneapolis.

His son Francis obtained his education in the public and parochial schools in Minneapolis, and at St. John's University in Stearns county of this state. As a boy he clerked in his father's grocery, doing good and faithful work there, as he has done in every situation he has ever occupied. At the age of nineteen he entered the employ of the German American Bank as a messenger, and he showed such aptitude for the business that he was soon appointed collection teller. From this position his rise through the offices of paying teller, receiving teller, assistant cashier and cashier to the presidency of the bank was rapid, steady and well deserved. He never had to ask for a promotion. The directors of the bank were always ready to advance him to higher and greater responsibilities in their service when they had opportunity, for he was true and faithful in every position, and his usefulness increased as his duties became more elevated and enlarged.

Mr. Gross has taken great and very helpful interest in public affairs in the city of his home, but not as a political partisan. He has never held a political office and has never desired one. But he has been eager to promote by every means at his command the substantial and enduring welfare of the city and the best interests of all its residents through good local government, general progress and improvement and the aid of every agency at work in the community for its betterment mentally, morally, socially and materially, and he has never withheld his support from any undertaking in which the good of his locality has been involved.

When the North Side Commercial club was organized Mr. Gross, who had been one of the most active men in bringing it into being, was elected its first president. He has been zealous in his support of it ever since, and has had a strong influence in directing its course and management. He is also active in the Royal Arcanum, and has served as Regent of his organization in the fraternity. In addition he belongs to the Catholic Knights of America and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is president of the Twin City Bankers club. The bank of which he is president has made great progress in its business under his management, and every other institution with which he has been or is connected has felt the quickening impulse of his active mind and skillful and ready hand.

On October 9, 1893, Mr. Gross was married to Miss Ida K. Buerfening, a daughter of Captain Martin Buerfening and granddaughter of Frederick Weinard, a pioneer who came to St. Anthony in 1854. Four children have been born of the union, and all of them are living and still members of the parental family circle. They are Roman B., Francis B.,

Marie B. and Carl B. The family has a pleasant and attractive home, which is a popular resort and a center of refined social enjoyment and gracious hospitality.

Mr. Gross has served as a member of the city park board and the city water commission. He has also been a member of the city charter commission. These positions came to him without solicitation on his part, and his appointment to them was based on no political services or considerations of a mercenary character, but was made solely because of his capability to fill the places ably and serviceably and the certainty that he would perform the duties belonging to them wisely and efficiently. His course in each position fully justified the confidence of the appointing power and fulfilled the expectations of the people in every respect and in full measure.

## P. B. GETCHELL.

Among the men engaged in the grain commission business on a large scale and with eminent success, P. B. Getchell of the Getchell and Tanton Company, 907-908 Chamber of Commerce building, holds high rank as far-seeing operator and judicious manager. He is also of influence in public affairs; and, as alderman from the Tenth ward, is giving excellent service.

Mr. Getchell was born in this city February 14, 1871, and is the son of D. W. and Mary (Lavery) Getchell, the former of Maine and the latter of Ireland, but partially reared in New York. Both came to Minneapolis with their parents, Mrs. Getchell in 1854 and her husband in 1856. P. B.'s grand father was a lumberman, also owning lands and operating a flouring mill. He prospered and was making headway toward a comfortable estate, when death stopped his activities when his son D. W. was a lad of about eight or nine years.

Peter Lavery, the mother's father took up a claim on the East Side, on a part of which the plant of the Minneapolis Sash and Blind company now stands. He died on his farm at the age of eighty-four. D. W. Getchell for many years after age was janitor of the public schools on the East Side. He was also a soldier serving three years in the First Minnesota Infantry and one year in Hatch's battalion, having enlisted at the age of sixteen. He now is Corporal of Chase Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

He is about seventy years old, and is one of the oldest temperance men in the community, having been a member of the Father Matthew Society in St. Anthony de Padua Catholic church. They had twelve children, eleven of whom reached maturity. Eight are living and five are residents of Minneapolis.

P. B. Getchell attended the common schools and high school, although at sixteen he became connected with the grain trade as an errand boy; and, from that humble beginning steadily worked himself up, by industry, capacity and strict attention to business. He was in the employ of the Van Dusen-Harrington Company thirteen years, five as inspector and eight as bookkeeper. Subsequently he became manager for Woodend & Company, and later filled the same position in the Spencer-Grant Company.

In 1907, in association with A. G. Tanton and F. C. Lydiard, he formed the Getchell-Tanton Company to conduct a general grain commission business. He is also vice president of the Hoppenrath Cigar Company, which employs thirty-five men at

its factory at 208 Twentieth avenue north, and is connected with other institutions of importance in industrial, commercial and mercantile activities among them the North Side Commercial club.

In 1910 Mr. Getchell was elected alderman from the Tenth ward. He is chairman of the committee on sewers and a member of the committees on public lighting, health and hospitals. In the movement to check the violations of law by cafes and rooming houses, and bring about better moral conditions he has been active, his work in this behalf producing good results. Mr. Getchell is a pronounced regular Republican. He was married in 1895 to Miss Ida Wolsfield and has three children: Grace Catherine, Virna Agnes and Frank Benjamin. The parents are zealous members of Ascension Catholic church.

#### DORANCE DORMAN GREER.

The Dorman family in Minneapolis originated with Ezra and Chloe Dorman, who emigrated from near the city of Quebec, Canada, to Galena, Illinois, in 1840; and, in 1854 settled at St. Anthony Falls, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The former was past eighty when he died, and his widow survived him a number of years, being eighty-nine when she passed away, and, at the time probably the oldest member of the old First Universalist church. During her residence in this community she became one of the most widely known women on the East Side. "Mother Dorman" or "Grandma Dorman" was the familiar name by which everybody called her; and, she was regarded as one of the most intelligent and benignant ladies in the city. Her interest in others and her activity in their behalf carried her into the homes and hearts of all the people of the earlier days, and her name is still enshrined in grateful recollection as a synonym for all that is good, generous and helpful in womanhood.

In company with his son Dorlan B., Ezra Dorman built the Dorman block in St. Anthony, in which Dorlan conducted one of the first banks. His death in 1864 was directly traced to an accidental gun shot wound in the right lung, which he received while hunting. His sister Delia married in Canada, becoming the wife of Dr. Rankin, and did not see her parents or the other members of the family for sixteen years. But in 1856 she joined them in St. Anthony and purchased property, which is now the home of Mrs. Josiah Chase.

Another daughter of the family was Dorinda, who married Judge Norton H. Hemmip, a lawyer and the first probate judge of Hennepin county. Dorlan B. Dorman married Anna P. Hemmip, a sister of the judge. She survived until February, 1903, and had two children: Mary, married Allen J. Greer of Lake City, Minnesota, who was one of the state's ablest and most influential educators and lawmakers. For some years he was county superintendent of the public schools in Wabasha county, and later, as a member of the State Normal School Board, was instrumental in securing for the State its present highly creditable system of normal schools. He was an early graduate of the State University and the first alumnus of that institution to become a member of the State Legislature.

This gentleman served twelve years as a legislator, four in the House of Representatives and eight in the Senate; and, was not only thoroughly informed on all public questions, but took advanced ground in reference to every matter of legisla-

tion affecting the welfare of the people. He labored unceasingly and effectively for the betterment of social, religious and educational conditions in Minnesota, and was a strong force in promoting improvements of every kind. Removing to Monrovia, California, he died in that city in 1905, at the age of fifty-one. His widow and their son, Dorance Dorman Greer, now reside on the Dorman Addition to Minneapolis.

Dorance H. Dorman, the son of Dorlan B., died September 17, 1909. He was connected with many interests in the city, and platted Dorman's Addition, a tract which lies along the Mississippi river north of Lake street, and which his father purchased fifty years ago. He was widely known in fraternal circles, especially in the Order of Elks, in which he was prominent and was a charter member of Minneapolis Lodge No. 44, B. P. O. E. He served this Lodge for a time as its Exalted Ruler, and was secretary of the committee in charge of the erection of the new Temple, selecting the site and devoting arduous efforts to secure a new home for the Lodge, which, however, he was not destined to see completed. He died a bachelor.

Dorance Dorman Greer, the son of Allen J. and Mary (Dorman) Greer, was born in Lake City, Minnesota, October 11, 1883. He obtained his academic education in the schools of his native place and was graduated from the law department of the State University, a member of the class of 1904. For a time he was associated with John S. Crosby in the real estate and insurance business, with offices at the corner of Lake street and Twenty-seventh avenue south. He is now actively interested in the extension, improvement and disposition of the above mentioned Dorman's Addition to Minneapolis. He is a Scottish Rite Freemason with membership in the branch of the order working in Duluth. His wife, whom he married in 1908, was Anne Frances Alexander, of Lake City. They have one child, their son Allen James Greer.

#### JOHN FINLEY WILCOX.

The phenomenal growth, and sturdy healthy development of the once straggling village on the frontier, which has now become the beautiful City of Minneapolis, makes it one of the most interesting communities in this country.

The present magnitude, its state of physical improvement, its superb park system; at present only in its infancy as regards the future possibilities, are startling to contemplate and are exemplifications of the progressiveness and enterprise, as well as the appreciation of natural beauty and love of their home city, so characteristic of the American people.

Located upon the magnificent Mississippi River at an advantageous point, nature's tremendous physical forces have been harnessed and controlled, and in a great measure these gifts of nature, reluctant to submit to hand of man, have been directly responsible for the possible gigantic volume, and great number of industrial and business enterprises, many of which have sprung up as if by magic and have become leaders of their kind in the entire world.

Abreast of the business development and the financial solidity of Minneapolis, education and art have progressed hand in hand. The early residents while conscious of the financial and physical development of their city, were not blind to the responsibility, of the care of Civic virtue, the moral and educational duties entrusted to them; and it is





with pride and appreciation that the present generation point to the school system of Minneapolis, the University, the various public institutions which are the direct result of that sturdy indomitable spirit, the high ideals, and comprehensive duty and the activity for the future, which has characterized so many of the men who were the builders of Minneapolis.

Among the men of Minneapolis who have built up great industries and made them serviceable to the community on a broad scale, few, if any, have been more successful, and none have a more commendable record than John Finley Wilcox who for nearly fifty years has been actively engaged in the manufacturing business, a potential force in many other agencies, and a strong, loyal, untiring, yet modest worker for the best advancement and improvement of Minneapolis.

In the fifty years of his business activity, he has at all times engaged in some business of magnitude and nothing to which he has given severe attention has failed to respond to his quickening brain and strong, determined hands. The constructive tendency was manifest early in his youth, and throughout his career, his capacity and energy, tempered by kindness and consideration for others, his unselfishness and tenderness in his family, have brought with his success congratulations from all and envy from none.

As evidence of the close relationship of those with whom he has been associated in building the industry of which he is at the head, and the loyalty, love, and trust which his employees have for him, it is a noteworthy fact that nearly thirty of his present employees have occupied their present positions for as many years, and an annual dinner and sojourn to his beautiful country home where these employees are entertained, old tales retold, reminiscences indulged in, is indicative of the happy relation, and sincere bond between employer and employee.

Mr. Wilcox was born at Middlebury, Ohio, on January 4th, 1847, the town being now a part of Akron, Ohio. He is a son of David G. and Hannah C. (Whitney) Wilcox, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Salisbury, Ohio. The father moved from his native state of Ohio when he was but fourteen years old, and eventually became a manufacturer of sash, doors and kindred products of the wood worker's skill as a member of the firm of Weary, Snyder and Wilcox. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., at the age of eighty-four.

John F. Wilcox was educated in the public schools of Akron and at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, where he pursued the Scientific course. In 1867, a few months after leaving school, he came to Minnesota and located in Minneapolis. Being capable in the industry conducted by his father, he entered the employ of Wheaton, Reynolds & Francis, a firm engaged in the same line, soon after his arrival. Mr. Francis retired from the firm in 1871, and at that time Mr. Wilcox was taken in his place, the firm name being changed to Wheaton, Reynolds & Company. In 1885 he disposed of his interest in the concern to his partners and started in business alone as John F. Wilcox, manufacturer of wood specialties, and in this line of production he has ever since been occupied.

His own plant, which has now been in continuous operation for twenty-eight years, was started on a small scale and has been built up by his enterprise, progressiveness and fine business capacity to great proportions. He has given it unceasing attention and has kept his eye open to its needs and the requirements of the market wisely and with excellent judgment, his aim being to make every ounce of its power count

to its expansion and his own advantage. In this aim he has succeeded admirably, as the industry over which he presides with such mastery amply testifies.

During the long period of its growth and development, however, he has been assiduous also in his efforts to advance the general interests of his community and the abiding welfare of its residents, never withholding his hand when a public need required its aid, and never stopping to consider the personal sacrifice or inconvenience to himself the service might involve. In the earlier days of his residence in the city he was a member of the Cataract Volunteer Fire Engine Company, and always "ran with the machine" when duty called him to do so. When the company was taken over by the city as a part of its paid fire department he discontinued his connection with it.

Mr. Wilcox has taken an active part in the direction of public affairs, but only for the general good, and never for personal advancement or the gratification of a personal ambition. For he has never held a political office, although he stands high in the Councils and regard of the Republican party, of which he has always been a member. In church affiliation he is a Congregationalist and in fraternal relations a Freemason of the Thirty-second degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite. He is also a member of the Minneapolis, Athletic, Minikahda and Latayette clubs, and a valued contributor to their needs and general welfare.

On June 13th, 1871, Mr. Wilcox was married to Miss Emma E. Clement. They have five children, Harry E., President of the H. E. Wilcox Motor Company, Dr. Arch A., Surgeon of Hillcrest Hospital, Myrtie E., who is the wife of Dr. Walter T. Joslin, Ralph D., who is connected with his father in most of his business enterprises, and Beatrice E., who is still a member of the parental family circle.

#### WILLIAM DANIEL GREGORY.

Mr. Gregory has long been an influential factor in the industrial life of the Northwest, and one of the leading millers and lumbermen of Minnesota.

He was born in Maumee, Lucas County, Ohio, March 22, 1855, the son of a physician in active practice in that town. His opportunities for education in the public schools were limited, but he had excellent training in the practical school of experience. At the age of 17 he entered a flouring mill as a workman, and there he became a complete master of the milling business and the grain trade in which he has been engaged during the subsequent years of his life.

For some years after acquiring his trade Mr. Gregory was associated with George W. Reynolds, one of the oldest millers in Northern Ohio, in milling and grain operations in Toledo. In 1881 he came to Minneapolis and united with Samuel S. Linton in a grain firm, from which has grown that of the present Gregory, Jenkinson & Company of Minneapolis, and Gregory, Cook & Co. of Duluth. The Minneapolis firm has its offices in the Flour Exchange Building, but were for a number of years in the old Chamber of Commerce. William D. Gregory is senior member of this firm. It owns the Midway Elevator, with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. He is president of the Powers Elevator company, which operates 53 elevators and 22 lumber yards in the Northwest. He is also president of the Duluth Universal Milling Company

and secretary of the Commander Mill Company, which has mills at Montgomery and Morristown, Minn.

He has ever been active in helping to promote the welfare of his home city and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Civic and Commerce Association of Minneapolis and the Board of Trade of Duluth. He also belongs to the Commercial, Minikahda, and Lafayette Clubs of Minneapolis.

October 28, 1889, Mr. Gregory married Miss Nellie Sowle, a daughter of L. T. Sowle, of Minneapolis. They have one child, a son, named Lawrence S. Gregory, who is with Gregory, Jennison & Company. Mr. Gregory is a Republican and firm in his faith. But he has never been an active partisan or sought or desired a political office. His fellow-citizens look upon him as one of their most useful, creditable and representative citizens.

#### JONATHAN T. GRIMES.

Mr. Grimes was born at Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 10th of May, 1818, and was a scion of staunch English stock. The original American progenitors of the Grimes family were adherents of King Charles I of England, and under the turbulent conditions in their native land they sought a home in America, having established their residence in Virginia about the year 1640. The name became prominently identified with colonial affairs in the Old Dominion and its representatives in the early and later periods were largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, as successful planters. One of the family was a distinguished clergyman of the English or Protestant Episcopal church. George Grimes, father of him to whom this memoir is dedicated, was a prosperous planter in Virginia, but was not a slaveholder, his wife, who was birthright member of the Society of Friends, having had conscientious scruples against the holding of human vassals. George Grimes passed the closing period of his life in Indiana, where he joined his son Jonathan T., of this review, about the year 1842. He had given valiant service as a soldier in the war of 1812.

Jonathan T. Grimes was reared to maturity in the historic old state of Virginia and received the advantages of the schools of the period. At the age of twenty-one years he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in the west. This was about the year 1840 and he traversed portions of both Indiana and Illinois, in which latter state he visited both Chicago and Springfield. He finally purchased a tract of land near Terre Haute, Vigo county, Indiana, where he continued to be actively engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits until 1855, when he came to Minnesota, this change having been made principally because he found it expedient to obtain different climatic conditions. He was most favorably impressed with the advantages and opportunities here offered and in the following year he established his residence in Minneapolis, his original home having been a modest house on the block between First and Second avenues and Fourth and Fifth streets and near the site of the present Northwestern National Bank. About three years later Mr. Grimes bought a tract of land west of Lake Harriet, and his old homestead, a substantial building erected by him, is still standing and in an excellent state of preservation. It is located on Forty-fourth street and is owned and occupied

by his son Melvin. When he purchased this property that section of the city was represented in farm land and was but little improved. On his farm Mr. Grimes initiated the development of a horticultural business, by establishing the Lake Calhoun Nursery. He remained on this homestead about a quarter of a century and made the place one of the leading nurseries of the northwest. As a pioneer in this field of industry he was a contemporary and personal friend of Colonel Stevens, Wyman Elliott and others who became prominent and influential in this line of industry. Mr. Grimes introduced and tested many new varieties of fruit, flowers, ornamental shrubbery, etc., and he was a recognized expert and authority in his chosen vocation. He supplied shrubbery and flowers to nearly all of the old homes in Minneapolis and became also a successful fruit-grower. Mr. Grimes served as president of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, and when venerable in years he and other pioneer members of this organization were photographed in a group, the picture being retained as a valuable and interesting historical souvenir. In this group appear also the pictures of Messrs. Stevens and Elliott, previously mentioned in this paragraph.

Mr. Grimes passed the last twenty years of his life in Minneapolis, where he lived virtually retired, though he never abated his interest in the practical affairs of the day, his mental ken being wide and his judgment of mature order. The closing period of his long and useful life was passed in a home at 3209 Nicollet avenue, and there he delighted to greet and entertain his host of loyal and valued friends. Mr. Grimes, with the rapid expansion of the city, platted a portion of his old homestead farm into residence lots and he gave to this addition the name of Waveland Park. Later the Grimes Homestead addition was platted, and the section is now one of the most attractive residence districts of the Minnesota metropolis. Mr. Grimes suggested the line of the old motor railway that traversed his farm and on the same Grimes Station was named in his honor. This line has since been developed into the effective interurban service of the Minnetonka electric line. As a young man Mr. Grimes served several terms as county commissioner and as a citizen he was at all times loyal, progressive and public-spirited. He was uncompromising in his allegiance to the Republican party and gave active service in the promotion of its cause. Both he and his wife were devout members of the First Presbyterian church of Minneapolis, in which he held the office of elder. The names of both are held in enduring honor in the state that long represented their home and of which they were pioneers.

In Sullivan county, Indiana, on the 20th of September, 1843, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grimes to Miss Eliza A. Gordon, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 12th of July, 1826. The ideal companionship of Mr. and Mrs. Grimes continued for more than half a century and was severed only when the devoted wife and mother was summoned to eternal rest, on the 15th of November, 1902, her husband surviving her by only three months, passing away Feb. 10, 1903, so that in death they were not long divided. Mrs. Grimes was a daughter of John Gordon, and the latter was a son of George Gordon, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, who served as a gallant soldier in the war of the Revolution, in which he participated in the Canadian expedition under General Ethan Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. Grimes became the parents of eight children, and concerning the six surviving the honored parents the



following brief record is given: Edward E. is a representative agriculturist near Northfield, Rice county, Minnesota; Melvin remains in the old homestead, as has previously been noted in this context; George S. is an able lawyer and is one of the prominent members of the Minneapolis bar; Ella is the wife of Fred Eustis, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Minneapolis; and Misses Emma E. and Mary A. Grimes maintain their home at 3348 First Avenue, South, in Minneapolis.

### JAMES L. GARVEY.

James L. Garvey, of Minneapolis, before his death was one of the few remaining links connecting the present advanced development and elevated civilization of this city with the formative period of its pioneer days, and was revered by all the people of the community as a patriarch among them. He located on a farm in the neighborhood of the village in May, 1858, and died at 1937 James avenue south, in the heart of the city, on February 23, 1912, after a residence here of fifty-four years and at the age of seventy-nine.

Mr. Garvey's history is therefore a very interesting one, and cannot but be striking even in the brief record of it presented in these pages. He was born in Holton, Maine, on February 2, 1833, and grew to the age of sixteen in his native place. In 1849 he heard and heeded the siren voice of California proclaiming her boundless wealth of golden treasure, and went to that then far distant state by way of Cape Horn. Nine years were passed by him in the modern Eldorado, during which he sought diligently for the buried treasure, but was only moderately successful in finding it.

In 1858 he determined to return to his family and made the long journey back. During his absence, however, his mother and the rest of the nine children in the family had come to Minnesota and located in what is now Minneapolis, being guided hither by Mr. Garvey's older brother Christopher. Christopher passed the remainder of his days and died on what is now Lyndale avenue, although he was well out in the country when he took up his residence there. The mother lived to a good old age, and also died in this city, making her home with her son James until after his marriage.

James L. Garvey bought a farm in the early days soon after his arrival in this region, around the present intersection of Lyndale avenue and Forty-eighth street, and on September 9 was united in marriage with Miss Laura E. Richardson, a daughter of Jesse N. and Lucy W. (Nason) Richardson, the former a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the latter of the state of Maine, town of Crawford. The father was brought to Maine when he was but four years of age by his parents. They located at Crawford, Washington county, in that state, and there he grew to manhood and was married. He brought his family to Minnesota in 1850, reaching St. Anthony on November 3.

The party of emigrants from Maine with which he came numbered fifteen, there being three families among them. Nathaniel Grover, his wife and child; John Brown and his wife; and J. N. Richardson, his wife and two children. Bethia Hanscomb, one of the young ladies in the party, married Joel Nelson and moved with him to Wisconsin, where she has since died. Emily Nason, a sister to the mother of Mrs. Garvey, became the wife of W. H. Townsend, an old-time

lumberman, and passed the rest of her life in Minneapolis. There were several other young persons in the party, but of the whole number of fifteen Mrs. Garvey is the only one now living. She has vivid recollections of the incidents of the trip from Machias, Maine, to St. Anthony. It consumed two weeks and three days, and was not made without many adventures and some hardships and privations.

Mrs. Garvey's father, Jesse N. Richardson, was one of the early lumbermen of this locality, and worked in the business for Mr. Russell. In 1853 he pre-empted 160 acres of land, including a part of what is now Chicago avenue, although when he took possession of his home it was two miles and a half from his nearest neighbor. He built a little cabin on his land and lived in it in constant fear of the Indians, whose outbreaks were frequent a little farther west. The Catholic Orphans' Home stands on a part of the old place. In 1873 he opened a store at what is now the junction of Lyndale avenue and Fifty-second street, and this he conducted until he died on November 25, 1904, aged eighty-three years. His widow died on February 2, 1907, aged eighty.

They had five children: Laura, who is now Mrs. Garvey; Adriana, who died in 1850, soon after her arrival in this state; Thomas A., who was born on the Hennepin county farm and is still living in Minneapolis; Walter W., who died at the age of fifteen, and Arthur L., who was a partner of his father in the store, and who is still living in this city. He cared for his parents until they died, his wife, whose maiden name was Anna Rohan, becoming very devoted to them and giving them as much attention as she could have given her own father and mother.

After his arrival in this part of the country Mr. Garvey worked for Dorilus Morrison, driving ox teams to and from the woods. He was head teamster and had charge of all the teams owned and used by Mr. Morrison. At the time of his marriage he had fifty or sixty acres of his land cleared and under cultivation, his mother and two sisters living with him and looking after the household affairs until his marriage. He continued to own, cultivate and improve his farm until 1866, when he sold all of it but twenty acres, where Lyndale avenue and Forty-eighth street now intersect, which he retained and occupied until a year before his death, passing nearly fifty-five years on the land which he took up from the wilderness.

Mr. Garvey employed his time and energies mainly in the management of his farm, although at times he was chosen to fill township offices and drawn into participation in other public affairs. He was very fond of fine horses and raised numbers of them, and as one of the leading farmers of the neighborhood, he was of great assistance to William King whose farm adjoined his, in the management of the fair of the early days.

Five children were born in the Garvey family, all of whom are living. They are: Cora B., now the wife of Eugene Fogg of Minneapolis, a railroad boarding contractor; Florence M., who is one of the older teachers in the city and is now employed in the Bremer school; James L., who taught manual training in the Central High school ten years and is now in charge of the same department of instruction in the high school at Oak Park, Illinois, and also an architect in active practice; Laura E., who is living at home with her mother, and Arthur W., a real estate dealer, who is handling the "Garvey Rustic Lodge," a part of the old family homestead at Lyndale avenue and Forty-eighth street, which has been

platted as an addition to Minneapolis. Mrs. Garvey has always shared her husband's interest in the welfare of the community and has long taken an active part in its fraternal life as a member of the Territorial Ladies' association and of Palestine Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. Her residence is now at James avenue south.

#### HENRY DOERR.

Connected in a leading and serviceable way with a number of industrial, mercantile and financial enterprises, but chiefly known far and wide as the head of the firm of Winecke & Doerr, wholesale cigar merchants, and as president of the Minneapolis Drug Company, Henry Doerr has won an honorable place among the enterprising and far-seeing business men of the Northwest and in the regard of the people wherever he is known.

Mr. Doerr was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on September 15, 1853. He is a son of Valentine and Caroline Doerr, names well and favorably known in the Wisconsin metropolis. The father was the owner and proprietor of a hotel in La Crosse, Wisconsin, but the son passed the early years of his life in Milwaukee, and in that city he obtained his education, attending the Milwaukee Academy. He sought no higher walks in the great field of scholastic attainments, but immediately after leaving the Academy began his business career with the determination to make it as conspicuously successful as possible, discarding all half-way or common place achievements.

The first adventure in the domain of business, was as the proprietor of a cigar store, which he started in 1873. Before that, however, he had been employed for a time by a wholesale Minneapolis cigar house, and in its service he acquired his elementary knowledge of the business in which he has ever since been mainly engaged. Starting in business in partnership with Henry Winecke, and for many years thereafter the firm of Winecke & Doerr was one of the best known in the tobacco and cigar trade, as it is now, its operations being both wholesale and retail.

Mr. Winecke died in 1901, and at that time Mr. Doerr became full owner and manager of the business, including the wholesale department and a number of retail stores the firm had established in Minneapolis, St. Paul and other places. But the firm name has never been changed, and the retail stores are still conducted under it, although they are now a corporation and operated under a general manager.

In 1907 the wholesale department was consolidated with the Elicl-German Drug company under the name of the Minneapolis Drug company, with Mr. Doerr as president, a position which he now occupies, and its affairs are flourishing and its business is expanding in volume and value.

Mr. Doerr has extensive interests outside of the drug and tobacco business, and he commands them to the same success and progress he has won in that. He is secretary and treasurer of the Salzer Lumber company, which operates a number of country lumber yards; president and treasurer of the Minneapolis Ornamental Bronze and Iron company; the vice president and one of the directors of the German American Bank of Minneapolis; a director of the Minnesota Loan and Trust company, and one of the trustees of the Hennepin Savings Bank. In all of these institutions his influence is strong

and very helpful, and his business sagacity is valued in a high degree. He belongs to the Minneapolis, Athletic, Minikahda, Lafayette and Automobile clubs, and takes an active part in promoting their welfare. He is also a member of the Masonic order, and the fraternity has his very cordial and serviceable support, as well as his loyal devotion to its principles and teachings. In political relations he is a Republican, but he has never sought a public office either by election or appointment.

Mr. Doerr was married on January 24, 1882, at La Crosse, Wisconsin, to Miss Sarah L. Scharpf. They have three children, their sons George V. and Henry Doerr, Jr., and their daughter Clara L. The family is of German origin, Mr. Doerr's father, Valentine Doerr, having left Darmstadt, the place of his nativity, and come to this country in 1840, locating in Milwaukee, where he died some years ago. The mother was born in Hanover, Germany. All the members of the family are highly esteemed in social circles and all exemplify in an admirable degree the best traits of elevated and patriotic American citizenship. No man in Minneapolis stands higher in public regard than Mr. Doerr and none is more worthy of high standing and general approval.

#### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM GERLACH.

Colonel Gerlach is well known and honored in Minneapolis and throughout the State. A sketch of his personal history prepared by himself, but not for publication, follows:

I was born November 15, 1835, at Schotten, a small city located in the Bird Mountains, province of Ober-Hessen, grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where my father, in government service as collector of internal revenue, was then stationed. When I was five years old father was transferred to another district, and we moved to Alsheim, province of Rhein-Hessen. Here in due time, having passed my sixth birthday, I was sent to the public school and continued to attend it for the next five years. On the eve of my eleventh birthday father died. My mother, being in poor health, made her home with a married daughter, and I was sent to a boarding school at Gan-Odernheim kept by Rev. R. Rau, a clergyman of the German Reformed church. Our classes consisted of seven pupils, five boys and two girls, and the course of instruction was shaped, with the addition of music, to prepare us for the gymnasium, the preparatory school for the University. We attended in winter some of the classes in the public school, but our regular instruction at the parsonage was conducted by Mr. Rau, assisted by a young clergyman (candidate), a graduate of the University of Utrecht, Holland. Our bodily needs were provided for under the supervision of Mrs. Rau, a kind lady, but a rigid disciplinarian. Our fare was plain and wholesome, but would appear rather hard to some of the growing generation now. Nevertheless, I have often had reason to be grateful for the training I then received, especially after I entered the army here, and served where luxuries were not too plenty.

Shortly after my confirmation (fourteenth year), I left the parsonage, going to Darmstadt, where I entered the polytechnic school to qualify for a university course. Mother now took up her residence there too, and I once more had a home. A sister three years older than myself, unmarried, was a pleasant companion. The youngest of six children, we were



*Edw. A. ...*



the only ones at home. I remained at school in Darmstadt up to my seventeenth year, intending to enter the university as soon as I reached the proper age, eighteen, and to take up the study of law.

Meanwhile, however, a brother who had emigrated to the United States kept urging my mother to have me come to him in New York, where I would have better prospects in life than would be before me after completing my studies in Germany, and after graduating at the university, when I would have to go on a waiting list for a government position, probably. He promised to provide for me until I should be able to make by own living. Mother accepted his offer, and I was sent to America. On arrival I was received in my brother's family, and he put me as an apprentice in a lithographic establishment, his own line of business. I went to work with a will, taking up the study of English in my spare time. Soon I adapted myself to the ways of a new world and incidentally acquired some of the American notions of independence and democracy.

It was well I did. My sister-in-law not approving of what my brother did to assist me, my position in her family became unbearable. I cut loose, confident that a young man not afraid of work could make his way. I was fortunate in finding employment in a large bakery. My new master, Mr. M. Wentworth, was a gentleman from Maine. The members of his family were most estimable persons, and I found a new home. My educational qualifications enabled me to give Mr. Wentworth much assistance in his office, and I spent my evenings helping the children with their lessons. I was content and deriving much benefit from my association with a truly cultured American family. The close indoor employment, however, undermined by health, and, admonished by the physician whom I consulted, that I must get out of town if I wished to live long, I was forced to contemplate a change in my occupation. With my German ideas of military life, I conceived the plan of going into the United States army for a few years. Mr. Wentworth tried to dissuade me, but when he found me persistent, remarked that he had no doubt I would get along anywhere, and I enlisted for five years on February 26, 1856.

Sent to a recruiting depot on Governor's Island, it appeared to me for a time that I had made a mistake. My associates were not, as a whole, of a congenial class. Restless, hard drinkers, many had drifted into the service; running amuck of discipline, they became desperate, and deserted. As I looked about me I became convinced that, after all, it was not a forlorn hope for me. I paid close attention to my duties. Assigned to a company in the Fourth Artillery, then en route to Florida, I attracted the attention of my superiors.

With the kind good will of my Captain, John P. McCown, later a Major General in the Confederate army, my position in the service was decidedly pleasant. During my first year in the company, as we were then engaged in a hard campaign under General W. S. Harney against a band of Seminole Indians led by "Billy Bowlegs," who obstinately refused to join the remainder of the tribe in the Indian Territory, I saw harder service than I ever after became my lot to encounter during my active army career. Chasing Indians through the Everglades, up and down rivers, through swamps and dense forests; never certain when we should be fired on by an invisible enemy from ambush; hungry often and thirsty, we worked for ten months. In all this period we had one fair glimpse of an enemy and open shot at him.

Thoroughly familiar with the ground, the Indians, while hitting us hard, always managed to escape an engagement; and it was only by keeping them always on the move that General Harney and his Successors, when he was sent to Kansas in 1857, succeeded in tiring them out and forcing their final surrender. Fever and mosquitos were worthy allies of the redskins. As an example of the wear of such field service, I will only state here that of the eighty-seven strong men we had when starting for Florida, in October, 1856, we mustered forty-four men at Fort Leavenworth in December, 1857. We had been sent from Florida to bleeding Kansas on account of border troubles in the fall of 1857. Other companies fared even worse.

In the winter of 1857-58 a large number of troops of all arms had been concentrated at Fort Leavenworth in preparation for the start to Utah on account of Mormon troubles as soon as grass growing would permit the march of reinforcements for the expeditionary force then wintering at Fort Bridger. An exigency of the service caused the relief of Captain McCown from duty with his company, and he was directed to proceed to Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, to assume command of the post. The company, unmindful of the hardships incident to a 300-mile march across the plains in winter, begged the captain to take it along. General Harney, in command of the department at the time, remembering our good service in Florida, permitted the transfer.

Starting from Fort Leavenworth in February we reached Kearney March 6, 1858, after encountering some very severe storms en route. On the last day of February we necessarily covered thirty-three miles, facing a blizzard which started about an hour after we left camp in the morning. While we might have camped and melted snow, there was not a particle of fuel in sight until we reached a cottonwood grove on a little stream about dark. Nevertheless, we reached our new station in good condition. Kearney then was the first point in the line of communication between Leavenworth and Salt Lake. Located shortly after the Mexican war, garrisoned by Company I, Sixth Infantry, in the Pawnee country, it increased in importance when it became, in 1857, a supply and re-fitting station for troops en route to Utah, and in 1858 and 1859 it was materially enlarged, a garrison of artillery, serving as infantry, and one of cavalry being sent there.

With our arrival at Fort Kearney commenced one of the most pleasant periods of my service. Pawnees were friendly, and they looked to the troops for protection against incursions of both Sioux Indians from the north and Cheyennes and Arapahoes from the south, who, although they were not hostile, as far as troops were concerned, had the habit of sending war parties into the Pawnee territory to replenish their stock of horses. The prairies all summer were covered with herds of buffalo, antelope were plentiful, and by going south about forty miles to the Republican Fork of the Kansas river, we could find a supply of wild turkeys, deer, and grouse for our Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. Our duties were light. There was plenty of time for hunting, and to me lots of leisure for study. An excellently selected company library, rich in works on American history, supplemented by my captain's store of standard works, enabled me to take up, under his kind direction, a thorough course of reading.

The company remained at Kearney until late in the summer of 1859, when the establishment of inland artillery schools

caused a concentration of the Fourth Artillery at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and Fort Ridgely, Minnesota. We marched then across the country, due north, about 200 miles, from the Platte River Valley, at Kearney, to Fort Randall, on the Missouri river. The country we then traversed, crossing the South, North, and Loup forks of the Platte and the Elkhorn river, was at the time a complete wilderness.

Conditions did not change much, as far as I was personally interested, after our arrival at Randall. Now completely satisfied with my army life, and with prospects of substantial promotion ahead, I re-enlisted when my first period of service was about to expire, December 26, 1860. Changes, however, were soon to come which made fair to upset all my hopes. Secession raised its head; the regular army was demoralized by the resignation of numberless officers born in the South. Among these was my captain. Other officers were transferred to other regiments and fields. The colonel of the Fourth Artillery, who had taken an interest in me, died.

Without friends in position to help me; unable to get even East into active service; my company without officers; left at Fort Randall for the time, I finally passed examination for appointment as hospital steward in the United States army. Here again hard luck seemed to pursue me. Although I secured the appointment I sought, a responsible non-commissioned staff position, I was ordered not to a field army, as I had desired, but sent on to the Plains, to my old station, Fort Kearney, Nebraska. All my efforts to get a change, made for years, were ineffective. This was partly due to the necessity of having a perfectly competent man at Kearney, which was soon garrisoned by volunteer troops; and furthermore, because when the latter came, and Indian troubles became serious, my experience in that line of work, to which was added my perfect knowledge of the country, gained during my previous service there in 1858 and 1859, caused me to be sent into the field to assist officers in command of detachments.

Ordered Eastward at last, I was placed on duty at the large general hospitals at Keokuk and Davenport, Iowa. The war closing soon afterward, I managed to get back to Fort Randall, Dakota. Then I was transferred to a larger post, new Fort Sully, on the Missouri above Fort Randall. I finally applied for examination to determine my fitness for a commission. Ordered before a board at Fort Sully, the record of the examination, added to my service record, resulted in my appointment as second lieutenant of infantry. Ordered to my regiment, the Thirty-seventh Infantry, I served at Fort Dodge, Kansas, until ordered to New Mexico in the fall of 1867.

Busily engaged as quartermaster in the reconstruction of Fort Stanton, when the army was reduced in 1869, I was retained in service and transferred to the Third Infantry. This brought me back to Kansas. Routine duty kept me busy at Fort Larned and Leavenworth until, in 1874, my regiment was suddenly ordered South, first to Holly Springs, Mississippi, and from there scattered to various stations in Louisiana. A period of very disagreeable duty, political rather than military, now followed until 1877, when late in the fall the Third Infantry was ordered to Montana. I was away on leave then, the first indulgence of the kind of any duration I had enjoyed during my service, and was over in Germany. Returning too late to take my family

across the Rockies to my Montana station, I was ordered to duty at Fort Steele, Wyoming, and held there until May, 1879, when I joined my company in Montana. Appointed quartermaster of the regiment in 1898, I came with it to Fort Snelling. Promoted to captain in 1890, I joined my company at Fort Meade, South Dakota. Left without a command by the skeletonizing of two companies in each infantry regiment of the army, I was detailed in 1890 for duty as chief ordnance officer in the Department of Dakota, and to command the ordnance depot (lower post) at Snelling.

Upon the breaking up of the ordnance depot in 1894 I returned to my regiment, and I then served as company commander at Fort Snelling to the beginning of the Spanish-American war. Selected to remain in charge of the post when the regiment went to Cuba, I continued in command until the troops returned. Again, when the regiment was ordered to the Orient, I was detached by War Department orders and left in charge of the post. Anxious to go with the Third Infantry to the Philippines, the need of an officer versed in administrative work, and the nearness of my retirement by age, caused my wishes to be disregarded. Promoted to major soon afterward, I remained at Snelling to the date of my retirement, November 15, 1899.

At the date of my retirement I had to my credit almost forty-five years of active service, and, I am proud to say, service without a blemish, as the records will show. Since then I have added over ten years of active work, on duty under War Department assignment with the organized militia of Minnesota. During this period I have received a new commission giving me the grade of lieutenant colonel for war service, 1861 to 1865.

Often now, as I sit in my den—army slang for study—with a brave and noble wife, who, since 1862, has shared my service, hardships and honors too, I review my army life. The form of many a comrade true, who having done his duty well, answered the last roll call, at home or on the battlefield, arises before me, and my eyes turn moist.

But I am content, and grateful to Providence that as a member of our little regular army I was permitted to do duty in the advance guard, picketing the danger line on our inland frontier, thus enabling the hardy pioneers and railroad builders to conquer a vast wilderness. To them belongs the honor for the development of our national greatness. There is still more glory for them if hand in hand the farmer and railroad king continue their work. The army's task is nearly done.

In closing this sketch I cannot help calling attention to a peculiar phase of my service career: In the army for life, sworn to defend the flag, the symbol of our nationality, born in a foreign land, free from State or other local attachments, my political ideas have been always eminently national. My military training has taught me the value of team work in all that concerns measures for the maintenance of our national integrity. Here there should be no party lines or State interests. Every American should realize that his most exalted duty is the defense of his country against all opposition, foreign or domestic. Popular traditions and feeling will ever oppose the maintenance of a large permanent army; nevertheless, prudence demands that we be prepared for war. Should we be forced to take up arms we would quickly find that a national army alone can fight our battles. Let us, therefore, foster our militia organizations. There should be no prejudice against them by labor unions or others.

These are the reasons why I am still on duty when with propriety I could take a rest, for the few years or days which yet remain to me, amply provided for by a liberal government.

Col. Gerlach is remarkably well preserved. In November, 1913, he was operated upon for a serious trouble at St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul. A short time after the operation a large number of physicians, members of the Ramsey County Medical Association, in attendance upon their annual clinic, came into his presence. Despite his weakness from the operation and the infirmity of his 78 years, the old soldier raised himself from his stretcher and gave his visitors a full military salute.

#### CHARLES M. GODLEY.

Charles M. Godley, an old-time merchant of Minneapolis, but for some years now retired from business, was born August 27, 1838, at Harrison, Ohio, and there reared to manhood, educated, and prepared for his useful career and helpful citizenship. He is a son of John and Mary (McHenry) Godley, who were pioneers in Minnesota, as their parents were in Ohio. John Godley's father removed his family from New Jersey by team to Ohio in the early existence of that State; but John Godley moved his family to its new home in Minnesota by steamboat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Minneapolis, arriving in this city May 1, 1862. His household comprised thirteen persons and he had not only their goods but a stock of dry goods and several horses. From Dubuque the voyage was completed on the famous old steamer "Northern Light," when she was making her first rip up the river that year. On arriving in Minneapolis Mr. Godley and his family were the first guests of the Nicollet house, which had just been opened by "Mace" Eustis, although it was not really ready for occupancy.

A few weeks after his arrival the elder Mr. Godley opened a dry goods store on Bridge Square, at the corner of Second Street. Two of his sons, Charles and Philip, were associated with him. Augustus, another son, went to a farm in Brooklyn Center, which he occupied and cultivated until his death, in 1877. Still another son, George Godley, went back to Ohio, where he is still living. The father passed his last years on the farm of his son Augustus, at Brooklyn Center, and there he died, also in 1877. He was an old State Rights Democrat and a zealous supporter of President Pierce, and being a fluent and resourceful public speaker, he rose to prominence and influence in the political affairs of this city. He was also an attendant of the Westminster Presbyterian church, which all the members of his family who were living in Minneapolis attended.

Philip and Charles Godley gave up merchandising in 1867. Philip then became a commercial tourist for thirty years. He died in 1898 or 1899.

Charles M. Godley has lived retired from all active pursuits for many years. He is the only member of all the family who is or ever has been a Republican. He has been an active working member of Westminster Presbyterian church from young manhood.

On June 18, 1867, Mr. Godley was married in Minneapolis to Miss Ella Scrimgeour, a native of Connecticut and a descendant of old Scotch ancestry. She was a member of the

first class graduated from the old Union School, in 1862. Her father, E. J. Scrimgeour, came to Minneapolis in 1855 and bought land at the intersection of Fourth street and Second avenue north, where he and David Morgan built houses on opposite corners. He engaged in the grocery trade here in partnership with I. F. Woodman, at Washington and Second avenues south. Mr. Woodman built Woodman Hall, of early days, and the St. James hotel.

Mr. Scrimgeour was afterward associated with B. S. Bull in the grocery trade at the corner of Nicollet and Washington avenues, and while conducting that business died suddenly in the spring of 1865; the direct cause of his sudden demise was supposed to have been the assassination of President Lincoln, whom he warmly admired. His widow survived him many years. They were among the organizers of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Scrimgeour supplied the lumber for the church building, at Third avenue south and Fourth street, the first church of that denomination erected in Minneapolis. He was, to the end of his life, one of its trustees and class leaders.

Mr. Scrimgeour had three children, viz: Mrs. Godley; her sister Helen, widow of the late John Horton, and who resides at 2015 Aldrich avenue south, and David Scrimgeour. The last named was for more than twenty years one of the leading grain dealers in this city and one of the most active members of the Chamber of Commerce. He died suddenly August 13, 1913.

Charles M. Godley and his wife have two daughters, Margaret and Florence, both of whom are school teachers. All the members of the family belong to Westminster Presbyterian Church; the daughters represent the third generation of the family connected with that congregation. Mr. and Mrs. Godley are still well known throughout the city and highly esteemed by all classes.

#### ARD GODFREY.

The oldest house now standing in Minneapolis, and which has been carefully preserved, was erected by Ard Godfrey in the fall and winter of 1848, and is now one of the places of interest to every person interested in local history. It was moved to its present location at the old Exposition building by the Hennepin County Territorial association, while it was originally built some 200 feet back from S. E. Main street on quite an elevation, and was later moved to Prince street.

Ard Godfrey was born at Orono, Maine, Jan. 18, 1813, and there grew to manhood learning the trade of millwright under his father, born in 1777, an extensive contractor and builder of mills as well as being an owner and operator.

He was named for his father and his mother was Catherine Gaubert, the daughter of Anton Gaubert, born in 1779, one of the Huguenot emigrants, who came to America, leaving extensive estates in Paris.

At eighteen Ard was given his time, and was placed by his father in charge of the erection of a large mill, having about one hundred men under his supervision. He also invested in a schooner, which, however, was lost on its maiden voyage, causing him a severe loss.

In October, 1847, he arrived at St. Anthony, having been employed by Franklin Steele to build the contemplated mill,

and expecting to find the dam well toward completion. But little more than some preliminary work was done, and he was put in charge of both dam and mill. During the winter, Anson Northrup hauled the plank for the dam from a mill on the St. Croix river, and the following year both dam and mill were completed, the first lumber sawed being used by Godfrey in the building of his own house above mentioned.

He had become a partner both in the water power, the mill and the town site, and continued in personal charge of the mill until he sold out all his interests and, in 1853, removing to a claim at Minnehaha, his house standing on the site of the present Woman's Building of the Soldiers' Home. Here the greater part of his life was passed, but a few years toward the close being at Minneapolis, where he died Oct. 15, 1894.

He also built two mill- on Minnehaha creek near its mouth so that logs were supplied direct from the river. The saw-mill was burned, as was the flour mill later, not in fact till after he had disposed of it.

He had been actively identified with almost every movement of the early days in St. Anthony. He was the first Postmaster. His commission, dated April 10, 1850, and signed by Jacob Collamer, the Postmaster General, is still in the hands of his son.

He was one of the charter members of Cataract lodge of Masons, the lodge being organized in his house, and for lack of a sufficient number, his wife was requested to act as Tyler of the lodge.

Judge E. B. Ames had come from Illinois, as organizer, this territory being in that jurisdiction. The boat came to Stillwater, and the Masons there appealed to Ames to organize their lodge before coming to St. Anthony, which was done, thus blasting the hopes of the local members to make Cataract lodge number one in Minnesota.

Mr. Godfrey was married to Harriet N. Burr in Brewer, Maine, Jan. 31, 1838, who died June 24, 1896. Their family were seven children, five of whom now survive. They are Abner C., who for some years has been a theatrical manager, and who is well known in connection with fraternal work in several orders, his greatest activity being with the Knights of Pythias, of which he is Past Grand Chancellor. Harriet R. is a well known teacher and first white daughter born in St. Anthony, May 30, 1849, late president of the Territorial Pioneers, Women's Club. Martha A. is a maiden lady. Mary is Mrs. C. O. Parsons of Milwaukee, and Minnie, her twin sister, is the wife of D. W. Ham. The eldest daughter, Helen, married Mark T. Berry and died at Los Angeles in 1902. Sarah Catherine died in 1881 the wife of John E. Osborne.

#### HARRY B. WAITE.

Almost from the dawn of his manhood Harry B. Waite has been prominently connected with the lumber industry of Minneapolis and one of the leading factors in developing and expanding it to its present colossal proportions, and since 1895, when he founded the H. B. Waite Lumber company, he has devoted his energies to building up the interests and enlarging the business of that corporation, of which he has been the president and active manager from the beginning of its history. He has been connected also with other industrial and mercantile agencies, here and elsewhere, and through them

all has come to be a power in business circles in this part of the country.

Mr. Waite was born in the city of Chicago on July 23, 1865, and is the son of Henry J. and Ann (Ellis) Waite. Not long after his birth the family moved from Chicago to Marseilles, Illinois, and there he began his academic education in the public schools. He came to Minneapolis in 1880, and in order to complete his education attended the Central high school in the city. Early in life he made up his mind to be a physician, and after his graduation from the high school began the study of medicine in the Minnesota College Hospital, an institution of medical instruction then in charge of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of the Northwest. Mr. Waite completed his second year's course in the medical school, but by the time he did this he had learned to look at the world in a different light, and instead of becoming a professional man he decided to go into business, and chose the lumber trade as his line because of the large opportunities offered in it by the rich pine forests of this state.

From his entry into industrial and mercantile life Mr. Waite had made rapid and continuous progress, working his way up, step by step, from a small beginning to his present eminence in the business which has engaged his attention. The H. B. Waite Lumber company has its headquarters in Minneapolis, and for some years confined its operations to country tributary to this city. But of late it has extended its scope to the Pacific Coast and has correspondingly increased its activities and productiveness.

Within the last few years Mr. Waite has also become connected with a number of business organizations outside of this city and state. He is president of the Waite Mill and Timber company, which is one of a number of organizations in the Puget Sound region in which he has extensive interests and to which he is giving a considerable part of his time. He has interests also in other parts of the Farther West and in some business institutions nearer home.

Mr. Waite has always taken a sincere interest in the public affairs of his home community, and given his support to all agencies at work for its good and the welfare of its residents. For some years he was a member of the Minnesota National Guard as a private in Company I, and while in no degree a politician or aggressive partisan, he has never neglected the duties of citizenship, but has always done all he could to aid in securing the best attainable government and administration of affairs for his city and state.

Mr. Waite's social activities include membership in the Minneapolis, Minkahla, and Lafayette clubs, and his religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church, of which he and his family are regular attendants. In 1891, he was united in marriage with Miss Luella Lichty, of Waterloo, Iowa. They are both highly esteemed in social life and active aids in all good works undertaken in the city.

#### JOHN T. MCGOWAN.

John T. McGowan, president of the McGowan Mahoney Investment Company, engaged in his present business in 1889 when he purchased the insurance business of R. W. Cummings, which was established in 1852. He was formerly associated with Henry C. Schultz, who was succeeded after his death by John Mahoney, who has also since died, a sketch of whom





*H. B. Nantz*



is in this work, together having built up a business in real estate, loans and insurance which places their company among the local leaders in this line. In 1912 they incorporated under the above name and took their two sons, Thomas J. McGowan and James W. Mahoney into business with them.

Mr. McGowan's business capacity, public spirit and elevated citizenship has won for him universal esteem.

He was born in Minneapolis April 6, 1864, and is the son of Thomas and Catherine (Murphy) McGowan, natives respectively of Leitrim and Fermanagh Counties, Ireland. They were married in Minneapolis in 1860, the father landing in New York in 1850, and having become a resident of this city in 1852. He was a stonemason and helped to build many of the earlier houses in St. Anthony and the newer town on the west side of the river. He became a building contractor and owner erecting a number of stores and dwelling houses in St. Anthony. He died in February, 1894, aged seventy-nine, surviving his wife seventeen years, she having died in 1879.

They were among the original members of the old Catholic church of St. Anthony de Padua and devout and serviceable to the parish in their loyalty and conservation. He was a staunch Democrat and an active and effective worker for the success of his party, seeing in its principles the best security for the rights and welfare of the whole people. They were the parents of three children, Michael, who died in childhood. Peter P. has been connected with the police department for fourteen years. They were educated in local parochial schools and at the Eastern High School and the Minneapolis Academy. John T. also devoted one year to study in the law department of the University.

Mr. McGowan has been in his present line of business since 1889, the present firm being the successor to the R. W. Cummings insurance agency, one of the oldest in the city, formerly operating chiefly on the East Side. The business has grown steadily from year to year until it has become one of the leaders in its line. It handles its own properties, including both business, residences and farm lands.

Mr. McGowan has long been an active participant in public affairs. He served from 1888 to 1892, as alderman from the First ward, being elected when but twenty-four years of age. During his service the street car system was electrified, the tracks of the Great Northern Railroad were bridged, the first work of this kind done, and other important projects of improvement were carried into effect. He served on all the committees which had these matters in charge, although of 39 aldermen there were but four Democrats in the council. He was instrumental in securing the introduction of sewers in the First ward, which began at that time, and it was chiefly through his persistent efforts that the eight-hour workday for city employes was adopted. In 1896 he was elected to the state senate from a district composed of the First and a part of the Third Wards. He served three terms in the senate, during eight years of which he was the only Democratic member from Hennepin county. At his first election he received a handsome plurality, at his second his plurality was three times as large, and the third time he was chosen without opposition, the Republicans declining to put up a candidate, thus paying a high tribute to his legislative ability.

He ever stood for better conditions for the working people, becoming known everywhere as the laboring man's senator and advocate. During his first term in the senate he introduced a bill providing for an eight hour day in all state

work, which was fought very hard by the country members and only became a law after two sessions of hard work on the part of Mr. McGowan and other advocates of the eight hour movement. He also introduced a resolution embodying the principle of compensation for workmen injured in the course of their employment, his prevision and perception being sustained when in 1913 the same ideas became a law. He has served as a delegate to numerous conventions and has taken an active part in party councils and campaign work.

Mr. McGowan is a member of St. Anthony de Padua Catholic church, in which he was baptized, and the one in which he was married in 1886 to Miss Julia Crosby, a native of Minneapolis and daughter of Michael Crosby, another one of the oldest families. She died in 1901, leaving one son, Thomas, who is now a member of the McGowan, Mahoney Investment company. In 1909 Mr. McGowan married Miss May Healey, a daughter of James and Julia Henley, also old residents of St. Anthony.

They have a son Edison James Bryan. Mr. McGowan is connected in fraternal relations with the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also belongs to the New Athletic and the Minneapolis Boat clubs, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Real Estate Board and has always been considered a leading and very popular representative of the Irish-American race in the State of Minnesota. Mr. McGowan retired from active politics in 1910, and while he has been urged many times since to become a candidate for some important state or city office, he declares that he has no more desire to hold a public office and could not be induced to accept a nomination or election.

#### SYLVESTER SMITH CARGILL.

Late president of the Victoria Elevator Co., and one of the most successful and best known grain men of the northwest, was born at Port Jefferson, Long Island, Dec. 18, 1848, and died Dec. 20, 1913, just entering his 66th year.

His father was Captain Wm. D. Cargill, a native of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, and his mother Edna Davis of Long Island. Captain Cargill was a vessel owner and master, engaged for several years in the coast-wise trade. The mother, desirous that her sons should not follow in the father's career, wished to get away from the attractions of the ocean, and in 1855 they moved to a farm near Janesville, Wisconsin, where Sylvester grew to manhood. He attended the public schools in Janesville and finished his studies in Milton College at Milton Junction. His entire business life was devoted to dealing in grain; he was connected with his brother, W. W. Cargill, at Delavan, Minnesota, for four years, when he began independently, securing an elevator at Northwood, Iowa, extending his operations until he had elevators at various points on the M. & St. L. and Central Iowa railroads.

In August, 1882, he moved to Albert Lea, still extending his business until, in 1885, he decided to become more closely identified with grain men at Minneapolis, the center of the grain trade. In company with G. C. Bagley he organized the Bagley & Cargill Grain Co., incorporating his own elevators as a part of the business. They erected elevators on the line of the Hastings and Dakota railroad, having terminal

facilities in Minneapolis, and thenceforth he became an important factor in the Chamber of Commerce. Four years later he sold his interests to his partner, intending to retire from the trade, but impelled by his thorough knowledge of the business, and its attraction for him, he was in the harness again within a few months, and there remained until the summons came for final rest. In Oct., 1889, he organized the Victoria Elevator Company, of which he was the president, with A. E. Benedict as treasurer and W. T. Spencer, secretary. Terminal Elevator "K" was erected, with a 300,000 bushel capacity, which was later increased to half a million bushels.

A line of 32 elevators were finally acquired on the Great Northern, Soo, Northern Pacific, and Milwaukee railroads in the Dakotas and Montana, the Victoria Elevator Company becoming widely and favorably known among grain growers, shippers, millers, and dealers. For more than twenty-four years Mr. Cargill continued at the head of this organization, giving to every extension and expansion his personal attention, and witnessing at the last, one of the most successful years, the grain handled at this time, exceeding three million bushels. With thought and energy concentrated upon the one line, Mr. Cargill knew the grain trade as few men know any one business, his success being commensurate with the devotion and attention bestowed.

For a time he was a director in the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, but his preference was in the line in which he had so many years of successful training and experience. Politics did not attract him, and though a Mason, he was not an ardent fraternity man, choosing rather the comforts and enjoyments of domestic life. If not in his office, it was safe to say he could be found at his home. He had traveled considerably, spending one summer in Alaska and one abroad, but his fondness for out-of-door life led him to spend much of his leisure enjoying the recreation afforded by our numerous lakes, prairies and woods, enticing the funny inhabitants of the one or hunting the fowl or small game of the other.

For many years he was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, where he was a regular attendant, seldom a Sunday passing when he was not in his accustomed place.

He leaves a wife and three children. His wife was formerly Miss Elizabeth Murphy, of Osage, Iowa; the children are Robert G., Samuel S., and Helen Louise.

While few men in Minneapolis enjoyed a wider acquaintance, the circle of really warm, close personal friends was small, but for those few the warmest attachment existed, and many of his most enjoyable hours were passed with those friends at his own billiard table.

It was while awaiting the coming of some of those friends to participate in such a game that the summons came to him, without premonition, to leave all he had heretofore known and loved and to enter upon another sphere of action in closer relation to "Him who doeth all things well."

#### LOUIS GLUEK.

Louis Gluek is the son of Gottlieb and Caroline (Foell) Gluek, who brought to the West from their home in Germany the thrift and industry which did so much, through example and by their enterprise, to build for the state and for the city. They came to St. Anthony in the early days and their son

Louis was born there on September 21, 1858. Gottlieb Gluek, the father, early established himself in the brewing business in the part of the city which is now known as North East Minneapolis, and three of his sons, including Louis, have continued in the business established by their father. When the father died, in 1881, the Gluek Brewing company was firmly established on a thriving and satisfying basis. It has since been developed by the sons of Gottlieb Gluek as the Gluek Brewing Company into one of the largest and most successful concerns in the Northwest.

Louis Gluek, like his brothers, was educated in the Minneapolis public schools and was early apprenticed to the brewing business. Through a close association with his father, who was an expert chemist in his line, and who knew the brewing business on a thoroughly scientific basis, his son soon became head of the manufacturing department. When his father died he took his place at the head of the company, and when the company was later incorporated into the Gluek Brewing Company he became the president of the concern, which position he has held ever since.

The historical significance of this great brewing company is something of which to take into account. Being established as early as 1857, it is the oldest of its kind in the city and one of the oldest business concerns of any kind in the state of Minnesota. For fifty-five years it has been owned and operated by the same family and has been continuously prosperous and successful. The industry and conservatism which made Gottlieb Gluek one of the most trustworthy and reliable Minneapolis business men are dominant characteristics in his sons, and they, too, have the respect and trust of their fellow business men.

Louis Gluek is democratic and social in his tastes. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the B. P. O. E., and the Knights of Honor. He takes an active part in civic affairs, and is extremely generous with his time and with his money in anything that makes for the betterment of the state or the city. He has never taken any active part in politics and has never aspired to any political honor. He is a Democrat and earnest in his convictions.

Mr. Gluek finds but little time for recreation. His farm is his beautiful farm located near Minneapolis. Here he finds in the management of this his pleasure. In fishing and hunting he finds his real rest from work.

Mr. Gluek was married in 1893 to Miss Laura Giesmann. Miss Giesmann was a St. Paul girl.

#### HOWARD M. DELAITTRE.

The president of the Bovey-DeLaittre Lumber Company and of the Chinoak Timber Company is known and honored as one of the substantial and representative business men of Minneapolis and as a citizen whose civic loyalty and progressiveness have made him an influential figure in furthering the general advancement and prestige of the Minnesota metropolis. Mr. DeLaittre became vice-president of the Bovey-DeLaittre Lumber Company at the time of its organization, nearly thirty years ago, and he retained this executive position until January 1, 1913, when he succeeded his cousin, John DeLaittre, in the presidency of the corporation. He has thus been most prominently and closely identified with the lumber industry in Minnesota and he is one of the representative men



*H. M. DeLaithe*



of affairs in the state that has long been his home. He is president of the Chinook Timber Company, which holds extensive and valuable tracts of timber land in Oregon; and is a director of the Merchants & Mechanics Bank of Minneapolis. The Chinook Timber Company has its headquarters in Minneapolis, and is holding large tracts of Oregon timber for future use. Mr. DeLaittre is a practical lumberman, with broad and varied experience in connection with all details of the industry, and through his well ordered endeavors he has achieved success. He is one of the well known citizens of Minneapolis and here his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances, so that there are many points which render specially consonant his recognition in this history of his home city. Aside from the connections already noted, Mr. DeLaittre is a director of the Diamond Iron Works, of North Indiananpolis, where he is also a stockholder of the Camden Park State Bank.

He claims the old Pine Tree state as the place of his nativity and is a representative of staunch New England stock, the lineage being traced back to French origin and the family having been founded in America many generations ago. He was born at Ellsworth, the judicial center of Hancock county, Maine, on the 6th of September, 1845, and was reared and educated in his native state, where he gained his initial experience in the lumbering industry, his father having been identified with lumber operations in Maine and the son having been virtually reared in the lumber woods on Union river, that state.

In 1869, when twenty-four years of age, Mr. DeLaittre came to Minnesota, and Minneapolis his destination. He entered the employ of the lumber firm of Eastman, Bovey & Company, the interested principals of which were William W. Eastman, John DeLaittre and Charles A. Bovey. He assisted in the company's logging and mill work and when the concern was reorganized, under the title of Bovey, DeLaittre & Company, he became vice-president of the corporation, the title of which was later changed to the present form. This has been one of the most important of the lumbering concerns of Minnesota, and its operations were conducted upon a most extensive scale at the height of the lumber business in this state, as shown by the fact that in a single season the company cut and manufactured forty million feet of lumber, all of the logs having been brought to the mills in Minneapolis. In the lumber camps of the company employment was afforded to an average of about one hundred and fifty men during the winter seasons, and much timber cutting was done by contract also, a large force of workmen being likewise employed in the saw mills of the company. For more than forty years Mr. DeLaittre was closely and graciously associated with his cousin, John DeLaittre, in lumbering operations, and the two families are still associated in the Chinook Timber Company.

Mr. DeLaittre has met with ability all the exactions and demands placed upon him in his peculiarly long and successful business career and has at all times stood exemplar of broad-minded and loyal citizenship. He is well fortified in his opinions concerning public policies and has been unwavering in his allegiance to the Republican party, as candidate of which he was a member of the Minnesota state legislature for the term of 1894-5, and six years on the park board of Minneapolis. He proved a strong and independent worker in the legislature and did all in his power to oppose the free-silver policy then advocated by the Democratic party. Mr.

DeLaittre is not formally identified with any religious body but is liberal in his support of the various denominations, especially the Baptist church. He is a member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, is a thorough and unassuming business man, and he has measured fully up to the demands of popular approbation, as is shown by the unqualified confidence and esteem reposed in him by all who know him.

In 1873 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. DeLaittre to Miss Dora Coggins, of Lamone, Hancock county, Maine, and they have five children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: Miss Grace N. remains at the parental home and is a stockholder in the DeLaittre-Dixon Lumber Company; Joseph A. is president of the DeLaittre-Dixon Lumber Company, of Minneapolis; Sarah O. is the wife of Roy A. Dixon, secretary and treasurer of the DeLaittre-Dixon Lumber Company; Evelyn R. remains at the parental home and she likewise is a stockholder of the DeLaittre-Dixon Lumber Company; and Horace, who is vice-president of the DeLaittre-Dixon Lumber Company, is attending the Colorado School of Mines, at Golden, where he is a member of the class of 1914.

#### SAMUEL C. GALE.

Samuel Chester Gale, a resident of Minneapolis for over half a century and always one of its prominent, most public spirited citizens, came here from Massachusetts, where he was born at Royalston in that commonwealth September 15, 1827. His grandfather, Jonathan Gale was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. His father, Isaac Gale, died in 1838, leaving a family of ten children. This made difficult the support of the family, and while still a boy Mr. Gale was apprenticed to an uncle, Salmon Goddard of West Royalston, as a tanner. His desire for an education was so keen, however, that at seventeen he began to prepare for college. After a hard struggle he was able to enter Yale College in 1850, graduating four years later, a member of Phi Beta Kappa and chosen class orator at graduation in a class of 100 members. Mr. Gale spent one year in Harvard law school, and then read law with a firm at Worcester. In 1857 he came to Minneapolis, where he continued his law studies in the office of Cornell & Vanderburgh, and was admitted to practice in 1858. The practice of law not being in much demand here in those days, Mr. Gale opened a real estate and loan office in 1860 in partnership with his brother, Harlow, the firm name being Gale & Co. This rapidly grew into a most prosperous business, adding much to the development of the growing young city.

Mr. Gale has been an active participant all his life in almost every movement looking toward the improvement of the city, materially, intellectually and morally. He was for some time the president of the Minneapolis Athenaeum, which was founded in 1860; he was one of the original promoters of the Public Library, and long a member of the board. He was on the Board of Education from 1871 to 1880. He was president of the City Council, chairman of the Building Committee of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, and later on its president. He was also actively connected with the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, the Board of Trade, and virtually every organized effort toward the improvement and upbuilding of this city in its earlier days.

Religiously he has been identified with the Unitarian Church and was the chief contributor in the cost of the church edifice.

Mr. Gale was married in 1861 to Miss Susan A. Damon of Holden, Mass. They have five children, Edward C. and Charles S., and Mrs. David P. Jones, Mrs. Clarkson Lindley and Miss Marion Gale, all of this city.

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#### JAMES B. GILMAN.

Mr. Gilman, Chief Engineer of the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company, was born January 28, 1872, in Rosemount, Dakota county, Minnesota. He is a son of James B. and Laura C. (Foster) Gilman, of New York and Massachusetts, respectively. His mother came to Minnesota in the pioneer days. The father operated a foundry at Dansville, N. Y., until 1848, when he came to Minnesota and engaged in farming in Dakota county. He served three years in the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, returning to his farm, until 1880, when he removed to Minneapolis. James B. Gilman completed an academic education in the high school, and entering the University of Minnesota for a special course in civil engineering, graduated in the class of 1894. While a student in the University, he spent part of his vacations on the survey of the right of way for the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad as far as Portal, North Dakota, thus acquiring valuable experience. Upon graduation he became a draughtsman with the Gillette-Herzog Manufacturing company, and in 1897 was made chief draughtsman, so remaining until the company was absorbed by the American Bridge company. He continued in the employ of the American Bridge company as an engineer until 1907, when he became chief engineer of the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery company, the largest structural steel concern in the West. Mr. Gilman's work covers a large field, as the company operates throughout a wide territory, giving ample scope for the exercise of the highest technical knowledge and practical skill. He maintains active membership in and is ex-president of the Minneapolis Engineers' club, and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He also belongs to the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association, the East Side Commercial club and the Auto club. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order. Although a Republican he is not active in political affairs, but takes a serviceable interest in general welfare, and is ardent in support of every commendable undertaking. June 14, 1899, Mr. Gilman was united in marriage with Miss Alice A. Hayward of Minneapolis. They have one daughter, Dorothy.

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#### JAMES EDWARD GAGE.

Dealing in grain and managing grain elevators on a large scale was the steady and continuous business of the late James E. Gage, from the time he began business until death, January 28, 1905.

Mr. Gage was born in Waterloo, New York, April 7, 1849, being the son of John and Eleanor (Probasco) Gage, who came to Minnesota about 1857 and located on a farm in Wabasha county, between Beaver and Minneiska, where they

passed the remainder of their lives. The father was a railroad contractor, as well as farmer, and built several miles of the Milwaukee Railroad between Winona and King's Cooley and the narrow gauge road to Zumbrota. He took an active interest in public affairs, holding several local offices and was for some time representative in the state legislature.

James E. Gage was educated in the country and at the high school in Winona. He served as bookkeeper for his father while the latter was a railroad contractor and then became connected with the grain trade in the employ of others at Kellogg, near his home. After some experience he was taken into the firm of Barnes & Tenny, owners of the Northern Pacific Elevator company, and remained a member of the firm until its failure in 1895.

He was superintendent for this company, with his office at Fargo for some years, removing to Minneapolis in 1891. He had then been a member of the Chamber of Commerce here for a time, becoming familiar with all details of the grain trade and acquiring close acquaintance with other leading dealers. When the Northern Pacific Elevator company went into liquidation in 1895, he, in association with A. C. Andrews, organized the Andrews & Gage company, which is still in operation under the name of the Andrews Grain company.

This company leased and operated the line of elevators belonging to the old Northern Pacific Elevator company in the Red River valley and carried on a flourishing grain business. Mr. Gage was related to this company to the end of life, and was wholly absorbed in its management.

He was a member of the Commercial and Minneapolis clubs, in which he felt deep interest, realizing that they were strong agencies for good. He was of domestic tastes and warmly attached to his home, only occasionally finding relief from business in fishing and other outdoor sports. He was ever an earnest advocate of good government and the advancement of the community. But he was no politician or active partisan and was never an aspirant for a public office of any kind.

Mr. Gage married at Maiden Rock, Wisconsin, Jan. 1, 1872, Miss Rhoda Elizabeth Collier, who was born in Illinois, and as a child brought to Wabasha county, Minnesota. She is the mother of three children. John Charles is in the grain trade with the Consolidated and International Elevator company, of Winnipeg. Gertrude married George Caplin, of Minneapolis, and died soon afterward. Joseph Probasco is a grain man and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Gage was the first guest to choose apartments in the Leamington hotel, where she has since maintained her home.

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#### M. J. SCANLON.

Mr. Scanlon was born on August 24th, 1861, near Lyndon, Wisconsin, and is a son of M. J. and Mary E. (McDonnell) Scanlon. He obtained his education in the district schools and at the high school at Mauston, a neighboring town, from which he was graduated in 1879. For several years he taught school during the winter months and worked in the summer months, as a means of preparing himself for higher and broader usefulness.

In 1881 he entered the Law Department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, with a view to making the legal profession his work for life. But he soon found that his bent





*M. L. Sullivan*



was in another direction, and with characteristic readiness of decision, he abandoned the study of law before being admitted to the bar. In the autumn of 1884 he went to Omaha, Nebraska, and while there he decided to take a course of special training in a business college. This course was completed in the spring of 1885 and he immediately entered the employ of the K. S. Newcomb Lumber Company, one of the subsidiary corporations of the then great lumber firm of S. K. Martin Lumber Company, as bookkeeper.

Mr. Scanlon remained with this company four years, rising by rapid promotion until he was given charge of the purchases and sales of the company, which brought him in close touch with the leading lumber manufacturing concerns of the North and South.

On March 1, 1889, he resigned his position with the Newcomb Lumber Company to become secretary of the C. H. Ruddock Lumber Company of Minneapolis, who were then manufacturing lumber on a large scale in the Northwest. In the fall of 1890, this company decided to close up its Minneapolis business and purchased a large tract of cypress timber lands in the vicinity of New Orleans. The Ruddock Cypress Company was organized and Mr. Scanlon was made secretary of the company, with headquarters at New Orleans, in charge of sales and credits. The climate of Louisiana did not agree with his wife's health, so he disposed of his interest in the Ruddock Cypress Company and returned to Minneapolis in March, 1892.

By this time he had acquired a knowledge and command of the lumber business that made him feel that he should go into it on his own account. He organized the Scanlon, Gipson & Company to do a jobbing business, buying stock in Minnesota and Wisconsin and selling it to the trade tributary to Minneapolis. During the autumn of 1894 the forests of Minnesota and Wisconsin were devastated by fire and a great deal of valuable timber was fire killed. In November of that year the firm name was changed to Scanlon-Gipson Lumber Company and the well known firm of Brooks Elevator Company became interested in it. The new company acquired a large tract of partially fire killed timber in the vicinity of Nickerson, Minn. Mills were built immediately which were operated day and night, winter and summer, manufacturing fifty million feet annually for many years. The trade of the company was large from the start and, in order to take care of it, the company bought the lumber business of H. F. Brown of Minneapolis, in the spring of 1896, which gave it a wholesale yard with splendid shipping facilities, which enabled it to take care of its rush order business promptly. The Minneapolis yard did a business of sixty million feet annually until 1905, when it was discontinued on account of the company's timber being exhausted and it being impossible to secure logs from other sources to stock the mill.

In 1898 the company found it necessary to build another mill to take care of its constantly increasing business. A large body of timber was purchased in the northern part of the state and a double band mill was erected at Cass Lake, with an annual capacity of forty-five million feet. Within the next few years, the firm became so well and favorably known and its trade so great, that they found it necessary to manufacture more lumber to take care of it. To accomplish this, the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company was organized in 1901, with a paid up capital of \$1,750,000.00. Immediately after the formation of the company, it built an immense five band and gang saw mill at Scanlon, Minn., with

a daily capacity of 600,000 feet. This was probably one of the finest and best arranged saw mills in the country. For a number of years it held the world's record for output, being upwards of one hundred million feet annually. In order to insure a supply of logs to the company's mills at Nickerson and Scanlon, the M. & N. W. Railroad Company was organized. It built seventy-five miles of standard gauge railroad, on which was laid heavy steel and the equipment was extra heavy, and modern in every respect. While the road was built largely to take care of private business, still it did a large general commercial business. Mr. Scanlon is vice president of the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company and the M. & N. W. Railroad Company and these corporations furnish scope for a considerable part of his time, energy and enterprise.

Mr. Scanlon has always been a man of great business ambition and broad views with reference to his line of trade. His several companies were manufacturing upwards of 250 million feet per year and, with the rapid disappearance of timber in this state, local conditions and requirements became too contracted to satisfy his demands, and in 1905 he turned his attention to the great forests of yellow pine timber of the South. Another company, known as the Brooks-Scanlon Company, with a paid up capital of \$1,500,000.00, was organized. This company acquired a vast area of virgin long leaf yellow pine timber in Louisiana. It also purchased the mills and timber of another company at Kentwood, La., and immediately built a new double band and gang mill at the same point, which gives the company an output of about 120,000,000 ft. per year. The company's plants are the most modern and complete plants in the South and are a source of considerable pride to the company. In addition to lumbering, the company is carrying on turpentine operations on a large scale. The output of the mills and turpentine orchards are sold to the foreign and domestic trade and enjoys a high reputation. The Kentwood & Eastern Railway Company, with its sixty miles of road, and equipment, performs a function for the Brooks-Scanlon Company similar to the M. & N. W. Railroad Company for its allied concerns in the Northwest.

Mr. Scanlon is president of the Bahamas Timber Company, Limited, of Wilson City, Abaco Island, the Bahamas. This company owns vast tracts of very valuable pitch pine timber in the Bahamas. It owns and operates an up-to-date saw mill plant with all modern appliances, at Wilson City, and markets its output through its own distributing yards in Cuba.

He is also vice president of the Brooks-Scanlon-O'Brien Company, Limited, Vancouver, B. C. This company owns a splendid body of timber in Western Canada and is logging and marketing it at the rate of fifty to sixty millions per year.

Mr. Scanlon recently organized and is president of The Cottonwood Lumber Company, of Vancouver. This company has built a modern plant at DeRoche, which is completed and in operation. It enjoys the distinction of being the only mill on the Pacific Coast that is engaged exclusively in the manufacture of cottonwood lumber.

In addition to his interests in operating lumber companies, Mr. Scanlon is heavily interested in and a great believer in standing timber. He is president of the Central Florida Lumber Company, which owns 110,000 acres of timber land in Florida; president of the Brooks-Robertson Timber, and Oregon Timber Company, large owners of pine timber in central Oregon; president of the American Timber Holding Company, North American Timber Holding Company, Johnson

Straits Lumber Company and Brooks Timber Company, all large owners of timber on the Pacific slope. In 1909 he organized and became vice president of the Powell River Paper Company, with a paid up capital of \$3,500,000.00. The company purchased timber land on the Pacific Coast and a magnificent water power at Powell River, B. C., and immediately began the construction of a newsprint paper mill at Powell River, which was completed and put in operation in May, 1913. This plant is the largest newsprint paper mill in the world. The buildings are of reinforced concrete throughout, the machinery is of the latest design and the best money could buy. In fact, the whole plant is said to be the last word in paper mill construction. This company enjoys the distinction of being the only paper company that owns a perpetual supply of pulp timber for its plants.

Mr. Scanlon, as above statements indicate, is the active head of a combination of lumber, paper and timber interests, whose business ranks with that of the leading firms of the country. He is also a citizen of elevated character, very public spirited and any undertaking for the improvement or advancement of educational, social or moral interests always received his hearty support. In politics he is a Democrat, in religion a Catholic. Socially he holds memberships in the Minneapolis, Minikabda and Lafayette Clubs. He was married in Minneapolis on November 26th, 1890, to Mrs. Sarah W. Henkle, formerly Miss Sarah W. Plummer, of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. They have three children, Helen M., Bonnie W. and Robert H.

#### ORLANDO CROSBY MERRIMAN.

For a continuous period of almost fifty years a resident of Minneapolis, and during all the time earnestly, intelligently and effectively engaged in promoting the welfare and progress of the community, the late Orlando Crosby Merriman was one of the city's best known, most highly esteemed and most serviceable citizens from the time of his arrival here in the spring of 1859 until his death on August 2d, 1906, at the age of seventy-nine years, his birth having occurred on July 27, 1827, at Somerville, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he grew to manhood and began his education.

At the age of eighteen Mr. Merriman entered the Wesleyan Seminary at Gouverneur in his native county, which was one of the best schools of its class in that day. After completing the course of instruction in this seminary he passed four years working at haying, harvesting and other farm labor in the summer and teaching in the winter. When he was twenty-three he began the study of law under the direction of Charles Anthony, a prominent lawyer at Gouverneur, New York, and on April 3, 1854, he was married to Miss Rosannah Herring, and they came at once to Janesville, Wisconsin, where Mr. Merriman formed a partnership for the practice of law with former Lieutenant Governor John E. Holmes, of Jefferson, Wisconsin. He received substantial assistance from John M. Berry, a lawyer at Janesville, later for twenty-three years a justice of the supreme court of Minnesota and for several Mr. Merriman's neighbor in St. Anthony. Besides practicing law at Jefferson, Wisconsin, Mr. Merriman served as postmaster, superintendent of schools and in other public positions there until the spring of 1859, when he moved to

St. Anthony and at once began the practice of his profession in that village.

Mr. Merriman was elected mayor of St. Anthony in April, 1861, just a week before the bombardment of Fort Sumter began. He took a great interest in the sectional conflict of which this was the beginning, and assisted very earnestly in enlisting volunteers for the defense of the Union. In April, 1862, he was re-elected mayor, and in August of that year enlisted as a private in Company B, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, of which he was soon afterward elected captain. Without waiting to be mustered into the service of the United States the regiment hurried to Fort Ridgley to assist in defeating the Sioux Indians, who were on the war path and had beleaguered the fort. The force took part in the battles of Birch Coulee, Wood Lake and other engagements and marches in the various campaigns of 1862, 1863 and 1864.

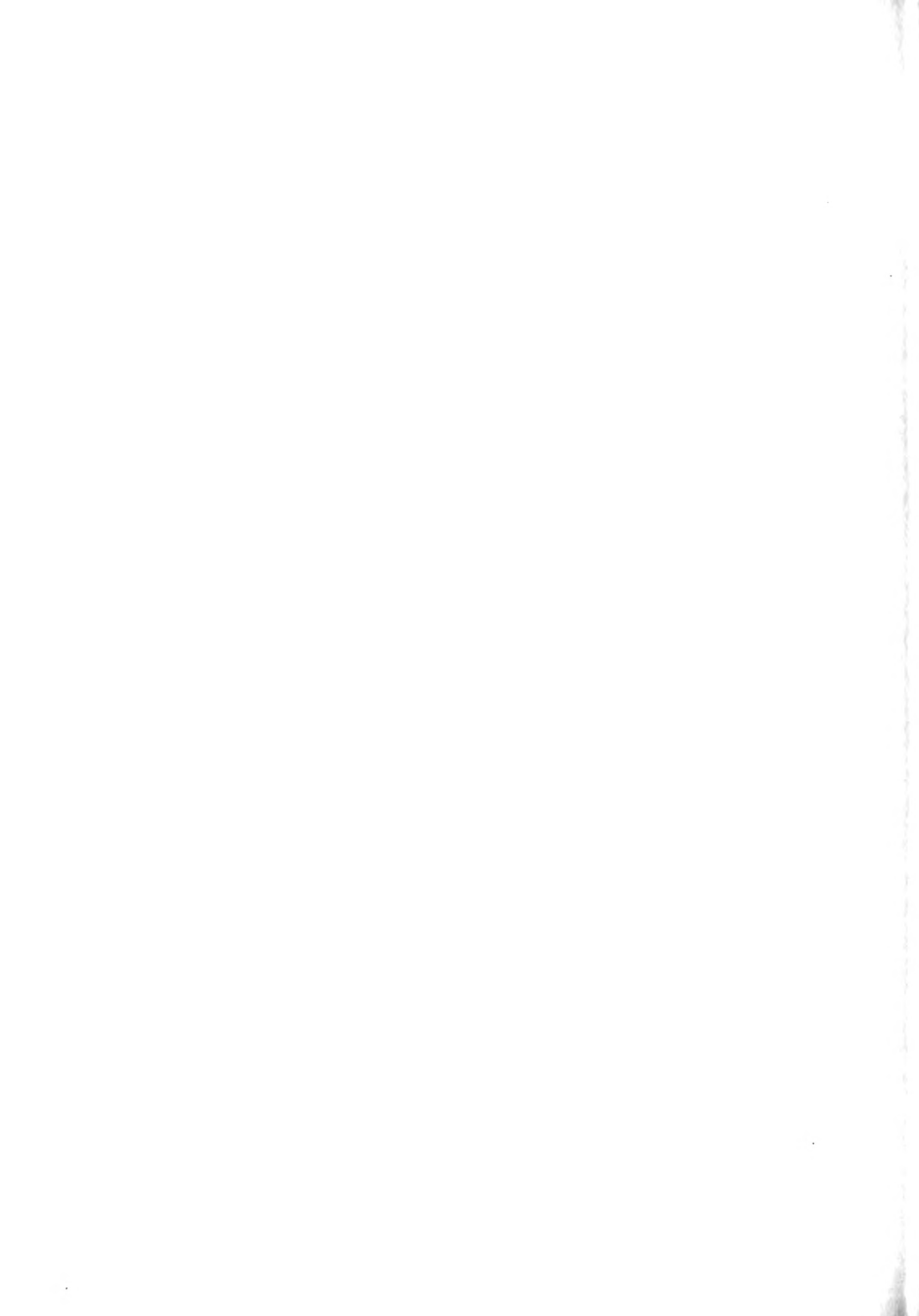
In June, 1864, he resigned his commission in the army and formed a law partnership with Judge William Lochren, and he also continued to serve as mayor of St. Anthony the greater part of the time until 1867, when he became treasurer and general manager of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company. This position he resigned in 1870 and entered the firm of L. Butler & Company, in which he was associated with Dr. Levi Butler, T. B. Walker and James S. and Leonidas M. Lane. They erected a large and well equipped mill at the east end of the Water Power company's dam, and produced all kinds of lumber, carrying on an extensive wholesale trade. Later Mr. Merriman was the head of the firm of O. C. Merriman & Company and a member of the firms of Merriman, Barrows & Company and Merriman & Barrows Brothers, finally withdrawing from the lumber industry near the close of 1891. A sketch and portrait of his old partner, Fred H. Barrows, will be found elsewhere in this work.

For a number of years after leaving the lumber companies Mr. Merriman was the cashier and one of the directors of the Commercial Bank, and before this he was a director of the Northwestern National Bank for a dozen years or longer. He was at all times energetic and zealous in the service of the State University, devoting time and labor as well as money to making the great institution a success. In 1864 he was named on a special commission, with Governor John S. Pillsbury and John Nichols, to sell lands and pay the debts of the University. In December, 1867, the commission reported that the debts had been nearly all paid from the sale of less than 12,000 acres of land, a feat of such magnitude and unexpected promptness of execution that it won the universal approbation of the people of the state. When the commission began its work the University was in a very bad way financially. A large wing, erected in 1856 or 1857, had never been used, and no payments had been made on the bonds issued to build it, or the interest on them, which was at the rate of 12 per cent. The debt had become very large and its liquidation required action by the legislature. To its payment in the manner narrated must be ascribed all the subsequent success of the University.

While Mr. Merriman was not regarded by his friends and acquaintances as a politician, as he never took part in political contests and avoided public office as much as he could, nevertheless, being a man of broad public spirit and decided views on all subjects of public interest, he could not wholly refrain from taking part in political activities. He was a Democrat of the strict Jeffersonian school and his counsel was



*D. C. Munn*



highly valued by his party associates. They made him their candidate for state senator and for congressman, but as he lived in a strong Republican district there was no chance of his election, although he did greatly reduce the vote of his opponents. In 1875, after the consolidation of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, he was unanimously elected mayor of the consolidated city. He was also for three terms secretary of the first board of nine regents of the University, a member of the board of directors of the Exposition of 1891, and was chosen a member of the first park commission, but declined to serve on it.

Mr. Merriman was liberal in religious matters. He was a member of the first Universalist society in St. Anthony, and in 1881 helped to found the first Unitarian church society in Minneapolis, being a trustee from the beginning of its history and president of the board for a number of years. He was a regular attendant at its church services, a liberal contributor for its welfare, and was highly esteemed by all its members, as he was throughout the city. He was not, however, a sectarian, but broad in his charity, tolerant in his views and sympathetic in his feelings for all sects and all persons, and helpful in his aid of all good agencies working for better conditions.

In fraternal life he was an active and zealous member of Darius Commandery, Knights Templar, and also of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In 1898 he was appointed referee in bankruptcy, which office he held until his death, and was then succeeded in it by his son, Orlando C., Jr., who held it four years. He lived at the present home of his son Orlando, 927 Seventh street southeast, from 1881 until his death. His widow survived him nearly six years, dying on February 26, 1912. Four of their children are living, Orlando Crosby, Jr., John Herring, Frances Frederika (Mrs. F. G. James, of Virginia) and Harry. The general esteem in which Captain Merriman was held in the community was feelingly expressed in a preamble and set of resolutions unanimously passed by the city council a few days after his death.

#### CHARLES A. HOFFMAN.

Charles A. Hoffman was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on June 6, 1855, the son of Dr. John Frederick and Dorothea (Hassenstein) Hoffman, natives of Saxony, Germany. The father was a physician and surgeon in Pittsburg and Chicago, and died in the latter city of injuries received there during the great fire of 1871. The mother was the daughter of a noble Saxon family of her name and a descendant of the ancient Bohemian kings. Young Hoffman was pursuing his professional studies as an apprentice to the court physician at Coburg-Gotha, in his native land, and there he became acquainted with the mother and their acquaintance ripened into deep and fervent affection. To separate them her friends had him sent to the United States. But the young lady followed him to this country, and they were married in Pittsburg. The mother survived her husband about ten years.

In 1912 Mr. Hoffman visited Europe and called at the ancient castle of his mother's family at Coburg-Gotha, the Frederickschloss, which is now occupied by the Graefin Has-

sensteins. In the gallery of that castle he saw the portrait of his mother. He also made a visit to the old Bohemian castle of Hassenstein, which was built in 1180, twelve years before Columbus discovered America, but which is still standing and in an excellent state of preservation. Its walls contain tablets commemorating visits to the castle by Martin Luther, the father of the Reformation, and Johann von Goethe, the greatest of all German poets. Mr. Hoffman brought away with him photographs of all the interesting features in and about the castle.

The Bohemian name of the family was Lobkowitz, but the branch of it which migrated to Saxony during the Thirty Years' war took its name from the old castle of Hassenstein. This was only about sixty miles distant from the Bohemian castle, but that was a long stretch of country in those days. In looking up the records of the family Mr. Hoffman was pleased to learn that it had given to the world several celebrated opticians and eye surgeons. One of these was Dr. Frederick Edward Hassenstein, recently deceased, the real inventor of the ophthalmoscope, although the invention bears the name of his associate, Dr. Helmholtz. Another was Dr. Walter Hassenstein, medical adviser of the king of Saxony. Their visitor from Minneapolis was received with great kindness by the gracious Graefin Hassensteins, and presented by them with the ancient family coat of arms.

Charles A. Hoffman obtained his academic education in the schools available to him, and as a special preparation for the work to which he had resolved to devote himself, he passed two years at Rush Medical College in Chicago, his intention being to be a physician and surgeon. But his medical studies were broken up by the great fire, and he turned his attention to another field of endeavor. His short stay at the medical college had directed his attention to the great need of more advanced and scientific production of optical instruments, and the field was fully in line with his inclinations and natural endowments.

In 1881 he came to Minneapolis and founded his present business in the Boston block, beginning it on a small scale. Sometime afterward, to secure more commodious quarters, he moved to the present site of the Leader, and later still to Fourth street south, where he remained eight years. In 1887 he changed his location to 621 Nicollet avenue, and in 1911 bought the building at 814-816 on the same street in which he now conducts his business, and where he occupies three floors and employs thirty skilled workmen. He also has considerable detail work of his manufacturing done at another shop near his home, and yet finds his facilities heavily taxed to supply the extensive demands of his trade.

Mr. Hoffman is the inventor of the celebrated Tri-fit, invisible bifocal lense and makes a specialty of manufacturing it. This lense is also manufactured in Indianapolis and San Francisco under royalties. Its inventor has been granted a number of patents on it, as improvements have been made, and it has been kept up to the latest developments in optical science by his close and judicious study of the subject. It is estimated that at least half a million pairs of these lenses are now in use. During his tour of Europe in 1912 Mr. Hoffman organized a company for their manufacture in Germany for the European trade. He is a large importer of the renowned crystal glass made in Jena, Germany, which has been found to be the best in the world for use in lenses, and

he also exports in large quantities the finished products of his factories, including a general line of spectacles, optical goods and photographers' supplies. In addition he is largely engaged in making up specialties from prescriptions of oculists and opticians all over the Northwest, and from many in other parts of the country.

In the public affairs and social and fraternal life of his community Mr. Hoffman takes an earnest interest and an active part. He is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial club and several other business or social organizations. He is also one of the charter members of Ark Lodge No. 176, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and has advanced to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite branch of the fraternity. He was for years a director of the old Germania Bank and is now a stockholder in the Metropolitan National Bank. In fact, he is connected in a serviceable way with almost every phase of the multifarious life and activity of his home city and manifests great enterprise and breadth of view in helping to promote its welfare and that of its residents in every way available to him.

On March 10, 1876, Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage, in Chicago, with Miss Mary E. Mueller, a native of Germany. They have four sons, Walter F., Arthur C., Ralph M., and Stuart Victor. Walter is an oculist in Seattle, Washington. Arthur C. is one of the members of the C. A. Hoffman company. Ralph M. is a mechanical engineer and associated with a company which manufactures elevators in Vancouver, British Columbia; and Stuart Victor is a student in the West Side High School.

#### ELBRIDGE CLINTON COOKE.

President of the Minneapolis Trust company, is a native of the state of Illinois, where he was born in 1854, and a son of Joseph Clark and Amy (Wade) Cooke. He began his academic education, like most other American boys, in the public schools, continued it at Norwich Academy in the city of Norwich, Connecticut, and completed it at Yale University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877. After a due course of preparation in the study of law he was admitted to the bar and began his practice in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1879. He was elected city attorney there in 1881 and held the office until 1883. At the close of his official term he moved to Bismarck in what was then the territory of Dakota but is now the state of North Dakota. He at once founded the Northern Pacific Bank at Mandan in that territory and was chosen its president. He also practiced his profession in the territory until 1886, and made gratifying headway in it.

In October, 1886, Mr. Cooke changed his residence to Minneapolis, and here he has ever since resided. Prior to coming to this city he formed a partnership with George P. Flannery under the firm name of Flannery & Cooke, which was started in business in 1881. The firm has a high reputation in the profession, stands well with the courts, and its hold on the confidence and regard of the public is strong and well sustained. Its practice is general, covering the whole field of legal procedure, and in every branch of its business it has been and continues to be very successful. And its members well deserve their success. They have an extensive and accurate knowledge of the law, both as written in the books

and as interpreted by the courts, and are skillful in applying their knowledge and forceful in advocating their views in any case. They are also diligent and zealous in looking after the interests of their clients, leaving no effort untried to win for each in litigation everything he is entitled to.

In addition to his law practice Mr. Cooke has other interests which occupy a part of his attention and are the better for it. He is president of the Minneapolis Trust company, and is also president of the Real Estate Title Insurance company of Minneapolis, treasurer of the North American Telegraph company, and a director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis. He has long been active in the social life of the city as a member of its Minneapolis, Minikahda and Lafayette clubs, and also belongs to the Yale club of New York city and the Hokamde Gun club. Mr. Cooke was married in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1883, to Miss Isabella Boies Turner.

#### SAMUEL HASTINGS.

Mr. Hastings is a leading contractor in furnishing cut stone for buildings, employing five or six cutters and ten to twelve workmen in all regularly. He furnished the stone for the Minneapolis club house, the Blake school at Hopkins, and many other important buildings, having all the business in his line that he can attend to because of his reputation as an artist and high class workman and his upright and straightforward business methods. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on October 6, 1871, and in 1883 came with his parents, Thomas and Mary S. Hastings, to Minneapolis.

The father, who died here in 1907, was one of the best known and most highly esteemed Scotchmen in the city. He founded the business now carried on by his son, being an expert in cut stone work, but conducting business as a contractor both in Glasgow and here. He gained wide reputation also as an expert curler and an enthusiastic devotee and promoter of football, and was instrumental in organizing the Thistle club of curlers, the first in Minnesota, and personally made the curling stones used by it in its games. These were eight in number and cut from a "nigger-head" boulder picked out of the chute when the water power canals were dug. Now all the stones used in the games in this locality are imported from Scotland, and Samuel Hastings is one of the leading importers of them.

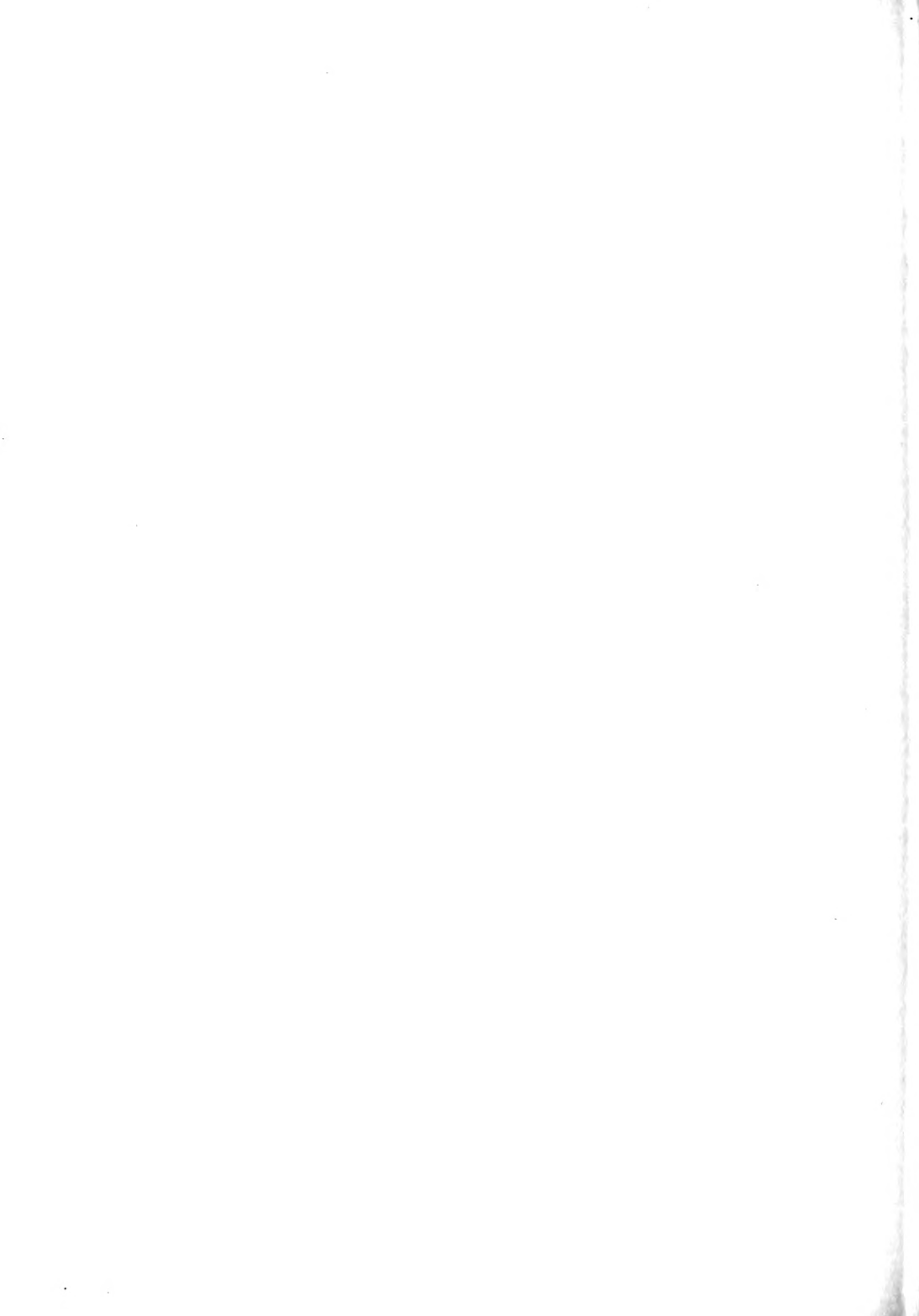
The first curling games in Minneapolis were played on a lake in Central park in the winter of 1883. In the winter of 1886 the elder Mr. Hastings won first trophy at the ice palace in St. Paul. The game soon aroused active interest throughout the Northwest, and at this time (1914) there are several clubs in all the leading cities. Minneapolis has about 100 players.

Mr. Hastings gave his son Samuel excellent training in his favorite games, and for twenty-five years the latter has been a leading player in all the important events in this part of the world. He has usually acted as captain or "skip" of his team, and has led it to victory in many hotly contested battles, in which it has earned honors of high distinction. Among the trophies which he has helped to win were those captured in Milwaukee, the St. Paul curling prize, the St. Paul Jobbers' prize, the Northwestern, the Duluth Jobbers' and the Caledonia at Winnipeg, the last named being secured in an international tourney. He has been playing since he





Elbridge C. Cook



was fourteen years old, and his skill in the game is everywhere recognized, no name being more familiar or standing higher in curling circles than his. He is a member of the board of directors of the Minneapolis Curling club, and the "skip" of its team.

Mr. Hastings was for years also a leading member of the Thistle Football club. He is president of the Tenth Ward Commercial club and a member of the St. Anthony Commercial club, the Architectural club, the Builders' Exchange, the Clan Cordon, and numerous other organizations of a social and helpful nature. In November, 1896, he was married to Miss Grace Gardner, a native of Minneapolis. They have had six children, one of whom, Grace M., died in infancy. The five who are living are Thomas Edward, William Samuel, Winfield Francis, Margaret Mary and Harry.

#### NEWTON F. HAWLEY.

During the last seven years he has been the treasurer and active manager of the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, and the institution has made steady and substantial progress under his skillful guiding hand and excellent judgment in the management of its affairs.

Mr. Hawley was born at Springdale, Iowa, on November 28, 1859, and is a son of N. J. and Delia (Canfield) Hawley. He attended the common school and afterward the high school at Tipton, Iowa, and then completed his academic education at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1879. He received his Master's degree in 1882. After leaving college he studied law, and in 1884 was admitted to practice in Minneapolis. His first association in professional work was with Wm. J. Hahn under the firm name of Hahn & Hawley. A little while afterward Henry C. Belden was taken into the firm and its name became Hahn, Belden & Hawley; and still later Mr. Hahn retired from it and Robert Jamison became a member, whereupon the name was changed to Belden, Hawley & Jamison.

Mr. Hawley continued in the active practice of his profession until January 1, 1906, when he was elected one of the trustees of the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, and was chosen secretary and treasurer of the board. This made him the managing officer of the institution, and all its business has been largely under his direction ever since. He has given the affairs of the bank the most careful and judicious attention, managed them with enterprise and good judgment, omitting no effort possible on his part to advance its interests and those of its officials and patrons, and has moved it forward in progress at a steady and well maintained pace. The bank is now everywhere regarded as one of the best, soundest and best managed of its class in the country, and its business has grown to large proportions.

Mr. Hawley has also taken an earnest interest and an active part in public affairs, especially in the domain of good government and public education. For years he has served as one of the trustees of Iowa College, his Alma Mater, and was a member of the Minneapolis board of education from 1899 to 1905. He also served on the charter commission of 1898 and again on that of 1906. In politics he is a Republican in national and state affairs, but in local elections he is entirely independent of partisan considerations, and looks

only to the substantial and enduring welfare of the community in the bestowal of his suffrage.

The study of social and municipal questions has always been one of great interest to Mr. Hawley, and he has given it a great deal of attention. His tendency in this direction has led him to become a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Municipal League, and other organizations of similar character formed for the purpose of developing and illuminating the line of thought to which he is devoted. The social life of his community has also had his active and helpful attention for many years through his membership in the Minneapolis Commercial, Minikahda and Six O'clock clubs, in whose welfare he takes great interest.

On September 5, 1884, Mr. Hawley was married in Minneapolis to Miss Ellen M. Field. They have two children, their sons Robert and Douglas. Robert is superintendent of the Gas Traction company and Douglas is a student at Cornell University. All the members of the family attend Plymouth Congregational church and take an active part in all its works of benevolence and service to the community, aiding it in all its undertakings, and helping to direct its forces into the best channels for usefulness and the largest benefits.

#### FRANK HEYWOOD.

Frank Heywood is a member of the Minneapolis board of aldermen, as one of the representatives of the Eighth ward, and is a valued factor in the administration of the municipal government. He is president of the Heywood Manufacturing Company, a substantial concern which controls a large and important business in the manufacturing of envelopes and paper boxes, as well as in the conducting of a well appointed printing establishment, and he is also president of the Rockford Paper Box Board Company, one of the representative industrial corporations in the city of Rockford, Illinois.

Mr. Heywood is a native of New England, that gracious cradle of much of our national history, and is a son of staunch colonial stock. He was born at Rutland, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 8th day of July, 1857, and is a son of C. R. Heywood and Sarah S. (Brown) Heywood. The father passed the closing years of his life at Rutland, he having devoted the major part of his active career to the lumber business. Frank Heywood gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native village and supplemented this discipline by a course in the historic Phillips Andover Academy. In 1882, as a young man of twenty five years, Mr. Heywood became a resident of Minneapolis, where he engaged in the manufacturing of paper boxes, under the firm name of F. Heywood & Company. He brought to bear his best energies in the development of the new enterprise, and the same gradually and surely expanded in scope and importance, with the result that in 1896 it was found expedient to incorporate the business, under the title of the Heywood Manufacturing Company. This corporation now bases its operations on a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and the well equipped plant has been maintained for the past seventeen years at 420 and 428 Third street north, where employment is now given to a corps of three hundred persons, including a large number of skilled artisans. In addition to the departments devoted to the manufacturing

of envelopes and paper boxes, the printing department is maintained at a high standard, its operations being in the printing on stock manufactured in the other two departments of the business and general printing. The company controls a substantial and prosperous trade, centering in Minneapolis and St. Paul, but extending also throughout the territory normally tributary to Minneapolis as a distributing point.

Mr. Heywood, as may be inferred from his preterment as an official of the municipal government, is one of the representative and honored citizens of the Eighth ward, where his attractive residence is located at 3216 Third avenue south. Mr. Heywood was one of the most active and valued members of the West Side Commercial Club and served two years as its president. This position he resigned in 1910, when he became a candidate for alderman from his ward. He has proved a most zealous and progressive worker in the city council, and he served two years as chairman of committee on railroads. On the board of aldermen he is now chairman of the committee on power and crematory. Though he is a staunch Republican in his political allegiance he is broad and liberal in his views and places the good of the city above mere partisan dictates. For the past eight years Mr. Heywood has been president of the Rockford Paper Box Board Company, which has built up a large and prosperous business in the manufacturing of paper-box board, wall board and similar products. He has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Heywood finds his chief recreation through his indulgence in sports, afield and afloat, and is an adept in the arts of hunting and fishing, in the latter of which he has gained many fine trophies through his skill as an angler, though he is willing to wear his piscatorial honors with a modesty that is somewhat anomalous under such conditions.

In the year 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Heywood to Miss Blanche A. Merrill, of Lausling, this state, and they have two children—Hazel and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Heywood hold membership in the Fifth Avenue Congregational church and are popular in the social activities of their community. In addition to their attractive residence in the city they maintain a pleasant summer cottage at Lake Minnetonka.

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#### WALTER L. BADGER.

Mr. Badger is a native of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where his life began on May 27, 1868. His parents, George A. and Harriet E. (Hastings) Badger, were born and reared in Massachusetts and descended from old New England families. The place of their nativity was Amherst in the Bay State, and there the father was educated and prepared for business. After reaching his maturity he engaged in the lumber trade in association with his father, whose name, also, was George. He died in 1902.

His son Walter began his education in the public schools of Oshkosh, Wis., which he attended until 1878, when he came with his parents to Minneapolis. Here he again attended school for three years and then left school to begin his business career. He started as office boy in the real estate business in this city. In 1886 he started a real estate office of his own. Four years later he gave up his individual enter-

prise, although he was succeeding in it, and became a member of the firm of Corser & Company as a special partner. In 1896 he left the firm and again embarked in business for himself. In 1912 he incorporated his firm as the Walter L. Badger Company. Frederick T. Kraft and Edson J. Kellogg, both of whom had long been with him, became members of the firm. The firm ranks as one of the leading firms in their line, and can always be found on the conservative side of matters. He buys and sells real estate extensively, and is recognized as a man of excellent judgment in the business and an authority on all phases of it. He makes a specialty of the management of large estates and office buildings, and has built up an extensive and very active business in this line as well as in real estate transactions, representing a large body of Eastern clients in property interests here.

Mr. Badger is sometimes called the "Father of Seventh Street," for he undertook the task of making a good retail business street out of it when it was lined with houses and everybody thought it necessary to be on Nicollet Avenue in order to do any business. He backed up his faith by building business blocks there before tenants were secured, and in many cases gave free rent until firms could get started. It was only a short time after this when retail firms were awake to the future of this street, and today it is in competition with Nicollet Avenue. When Mr. Badger secured the first property there about thirteen years ago, and he paid \$225 per foot, today that same property would bring \$3,500 per foot, and the future of this street is unlimited.

Throughout his career Mr. Badger has been at all times earnestly and helpfully interested in municipal reform, good government and general public improvements. He is ardent and loyal in his devotion to Minneapolis, and always ready and willing to aid any project that will make it a better and more pleasant place to live, and impelled by this spirit, he takes an active part in everything designed to promote its welfare in any way. In politics his abiding faith and allegiance are given to the policies and candidates of the Republican party, except in local matters when he never hesitates to split his ticket when occasion requires it, but he has never, himself, sought or desired a political office.

His religious connection is with the Plymouth Congregational Church, of which he is a regular attendant, and in whose affairs he takes an active part. Socially he holds membership in the Minneapolis Minikahda and Athletic Clubs, and fraternally he belongs to the Masons.

In October, 1890, Mr. Badger was united in marriage with Miss Anna Dawson, of Keokuk, Iowa, a daughter of James and Rosa (Hammel) Dawson. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Badger, their sons Lester R. and Norman D., the former of whom is living and still abides with his parents.

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#### CHARLES MURGAN HARDENBERGH.

Charles Murgan Hardenbergh, ex-president of the National Milling company and eminent citizen, was a native of New Jersey, born at New Brunswick, January 4, 1833. After completing his collegiate training in Trinity college at New Haven, Conn., he entered a ship chandlery where he perfected himself in the trade of a shipwright. In 1863 he came to Minneapolis and established the Minnesota Iron works and continued to be an important factor in the prominent manu-



*Walter L. Badger*



facturing and business interests of the city. He built the Crown Roller mills in 1879, which were operated by Christian Brothers until 1891, when he withdrew from this enterprise and, in company with his son, Mr. George Hardenbergh, organized the National Milling company, of which he was president. Mr. Hardenbergh interested himself in the general welfare and progress of the city, gave valuable service as an alderman and was a member of the chamber of commerce. His political declarations were for the Republican party. He was married in 1893 to Miss Louise Legas of Minneapolis. Mr. Hardenbergh and his wife were members of the Episcopalian church.

#### T. HOMER GREEN.

The company of which T. Homer Green is the active manager was founded by him July 1, 1901, with a capital of \$300,000 and with himself as president, Karl De Laittre secretary, John De Laittre vice president and Charles A. Green treasurer. The present officers are: Karl De Laittre, president; T. Homer Green, vice president, and Charles A. Green, secretary and treasurer.

Its business has constantly expanded, now operating in Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, and the Dakotas and is recognized as one of the leading wholesale grocery houses in the Northwest.

It occupies 50,000 square feet of floor space and has sixty-five employees, including eighteen traveling salesmen.

T. Homer Green was born at Lynchburg, Ohio, October 27, 1849. When 16 years old, he went to Illinois, in 1867, removing to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he embarked in the wholesale grocery trade in 1880. Five years later he went to Sioux City, where he carried on an extensive business in the same line, until he came to Minneapolis in 1901.

The active management of this company has devolved largely on him from the beginning, although Mr. De Laittre, president, was energetic and active until elected alderman.

Mr. Green is a member of the Minnesota State Wholesale Grocers' association, of which he was treasurer for ten years; is a member of the Minneapolis Credit Men's association and first president and member of the Board of Directors of the Northwestern Jobbers' Credit bureau.

In 1873, Mr. Green was married to Miss Julia A. Casteen, of Versailles, Illinois. Their son, Charles A. Green, was educated at the Leland Stanford University and is now the secretary and treasurer of the company.

Mr. Green is a Knights Templar, a member of Zurah Temple and is a zealous member of the Civic and Commerce association.

#### ANDREW TOLCOTT HALE.

Mr. Hale was born in Glastonbury, Hartford county, Connecticut, on July 8, 1820. His father, Benjamin Hale, was a direct descendant of Samuel Hale, a member of the Wethersfield, Connecticut, colony, which was founded in 1636 by Rev. Thomas Hooker. The mother, whose maiden name was Lavenia Tolcott, also belonged to old Connecticut families resident in that state from early Colonial days. The late

Henry Tolcott Welles of Minneapolis, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, belonged to the same Tolcott family that she was a member of.

After completing his education as far as his school facilities would permit him to go in it, Andrew T. Hale passed some years in engineering work for the United States government working under the direction of his uncle, Colonel Andrew Tolcott, who was an army engineer. In this service he helped to survey the routes for the New York Central Railroad, the boundary line between Maine and Canada and the coast at the mouth of the Mississippi river. This employment lasted from 1835 to 1844. The next three years were passed by Mr. Hale in surveying government land in the Lake Superior region, and in the fifties he was engaged in the produce trade in Hartford, Connecticut, and successful in his operations.

On November 24, 1840, Mr. Hale was united in marriage with Miss Irene E. Thayer of Westfield, Massachusetts. She survived him forty-three years and six months, passing away on January 1, 1913, in her ninety-first year, while he died in June, 1869, a little less than forty-nine years old. In 1860 he changed his residence to Minneapolis, being persuaded in part to do this by the advice of an old friend, Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell.

After his arrival in this city he invested heavily in real estate, especially in Davison's Addition to North Minneapolis. Mr. Davison was his brother-in-law, and had been associated with him in the clothing business under the name and style of A. T. Hale & Company. The Center block, which is being demolished at the time of this writing (May, 1914), was built by this firm on what was once a quagmire or "cat-hole" between Hennepin and Nicolet avenues. Messrs. Hale & Company redeemed this quagmire from the waste and converted it into a desirable business location, erecting on it buildings that have well served their purpose until now, when the city park board wishes to devote the space to "The Gateway" it is constructing.

Mr. Hale took an earnest interest and an active part in many lines of usefulness besides his own business. He was a director of one of the Minneapolis banks, and in 1865 was elected a member of the city school board. During his tenure of this office the first high school building was reconstructed and schools were established in the outlying parts of the city. Plymouth Congregational church, of which he was a member, was destroyed by fire in May, 1860, and he was one of the leading instrumentalities in building the new church, which was completed in 1863. In addition, the first formative meetings toward the founding and erection of Carleton College at Northfield were held in his parlors, and he served on the first board of trustees of that institution.

Mrs. Hale, his widow, who was well known to the present generation of Minneapolitans, ably seconded her husband in all his educational and philanthropic work, and after his death kept up the support and aid he had planned for Carleton College and his similar benevolences. She was the last survivor of the noble body of excellent women who, nearly fifty years ago, formed the organization known as the "Women's Christian Association," the first benevolent society of the kind Minneapolis ever had; and to the end of her life her deepest interest centered in the helpful work this organization and the societies that grew out of it were doing. The Pillsbury Home, was benefited by her personal care and devotion to its welfare, and it can be truthfully said that no movement for the betterment of the city or her home in moral,

intellectual or religious life was ever without her active and effective aid while she lived.

The life of this noble woman was one of adventure as well as of humanitarian endeavors. As a young girl she crossed the Alleghenies with her father on a visit to Ohio, at time a journey of great magnitude and daring. She also traveled on the New York Central Railroad, one of the first built in the United States, from Albany, to Schenectady, New York, from there to Buffalo on the Erie Canal in the early days of that great internal highway, and from Buffalo to and over Lake Superior on the first steamboat that ever traversed the waters of that mighty inland sea.

When Mrs. Hale was sixty years old she visited Persia, where one of her daughters was a missionary, and in order to get at first hand information for the use of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, in which she was an ardent worker. On this trip to Asia she also visited Constantinople, Athens, and many other highly interesting historical places. Only a few weeks prior to her death, when she was past ninety, she asked that a map of Turkey and Albania be spread out before her in order that she might follow with her own eyes the progress of the armies in the late Balkan war.

Mr. and Mrs. Hale were the parents of four daughters. Ellen, who is now the wife of E. A. Harmon, resides in Minneapolis. Mary, who devoted her life to the care of her mother, is still living in the fine home of the family on Clifton Place. Catherine married Dr. Joseph P. Cochran and went with him as the wife of a medical missionary to Uinma, Persia, where she died in 1895, after an absence of seventeen years from her native land, and where her husband died in 1906.

#### ELLSWORTH C. WARNER.

Beginning the battle of life for himself in the highly honorable and useful but humble capacity of a country school teacher, and now at the head of a gigantic industry and connected with financial institutions of great magnitude, Ellsworth C. Warner, president of the Midland Linseed Products Company, forcibly illustrates, in his strikingly successful business career, the possibilities of industrial and commercial enterprise, and what can be accomplished by capacity, self-reliance, perseverance and pluck in this land of boundless wealth and opportunity.

Mr. Warner was born at Garden City, Minnesota, in 1864. His father, Amos Warner, who is still living and is over ninety years old, is a native of the state of New York, and the mother, whose maiden name was Aurelia Dilley, was born in what was then the far western state of Ohio. The father was, in his days of activity, a school teacher, druggist and energetic farmer. He came to Minnesota in 1851, a pioneer in this state, and took up his residence at Garden City, where he still has his home. He has served as town treasurer, and is widely known and highly respected by the people of his home town and county. The mother is now seventy-nine years of age and one of the revered matrons of her long abiding place, Garden City.

Their son, Ellsworth C., was educated in the schools of his native place, passing through the common schools and afterward attending the high school there. He began life for himself teaching a country school in the winter months and working at various occupations in the summer. In 1885 he was appointed register of grain receipts, and was one of the first

men in the state of Minnesota to fill that position. He was attentive to his duties and careful and intelligent in the performance of them, winning general commendation from all classes of persons who had dealings with him.

But there was that within Mr. Warner which called aloud for expression in a larger field of action, and could find it only in a business of his own, which he could expand and develop to its largest possibilities. In 1887 he resigned the position of State register of grain receipts, at \$125.00, to accept a position at the bottom with the Mankato Linseed Oil Company, at \$50.00 per month with promise of more as soon as he made good. Two years later Mr. Warner purchased a linseed oil mill at La Crosse, Wisconsin, which he sold to the National Linseed Oil Company about 1890. He was then employed by this company as the manager of its mills at La Crosse, Wisconsin, Dubuque, Iowa, and St. Paul, Minnesota, and received a very large salary for his services. He remained with the company until it was absorbed by the American Linseed Oil Company in 1897.

In 1898 the Midland Linseed Oil Company was organized with Mr. Warner as president; E. C. Bisbee, vice president; W. C. Stone, secretary and treasurer, and these gentlemen and the late W. D. Douglas, directors. Mr. Douglas was one of the gentlemen whose heroic death in the great disaster of the Titanic thrilled the world.

The capacity of the Midland Linseed Oil Company in 1899 was 400,000 bushels of seed a year. At the present time (1914) it is 6,000,000 bushels per annum, more than one-fifth of all the linseed made and consumed in the United States. It is one of the colossal institutions in American industrial activity, its products being shipped to all parts of the world. It is one of the most successful institutions ever established in our city. Its plants are located in Minneapolis, Chicago, New York, and are considered the most modern in the world. Its success is largely due to its active officers, E. C. Warner and E. C. Bisbee. Its present officers are E. C. Warner, president; E. C. Bisbee, vice president; G. F. Piper, treasurer; A. L. Bisbee, secretary; A. F. Berglund, assistant secretary and treasurer.

In 1894 Mr. Warner bought the McGill-Price Printing Company in St. Paul and associated with him C. H. McGill and Eli Warner of that city in the lithographing, book-binding and printing business. The company is now the McGill-Warner Company—E. C. Warner, president; E. S. Warner, secretary and treasurer; C. H. McGill, vice president, and is well known all over the Northwest and in other parts of the country. It is still located in St. Paul, and is, perhaps, the largest and most successful institution of its kind in the United States.

The fiscal institutions of his home city have enlisted Mr. Warner's interest and had the benefit of his clear head and strong hand for a number of years, and other industries besides that of making linseed oil have felt the impulse of his quickening intelligence and enterprise. He is one of the directors of the Security National Bank and a stockholder in the First National, the Northwestern National and the Swedish American National banks of Minneapolis. He is also secretary and treasurer of the American Timber and Holding Company; president of the Western Finance Company, and a director and member of the executive committee of the Union Investment Company, and also a director of the Northwestern Fire & Marine Insurance Company. In the management of all of these institutions he takes an active part and gives the details of their business his attention. These institutions







are all located and carry on their operations in this country. Mr. Warner has also extensive interests in the Dominion of Canada, and they, too, receive his careful personal attention. He is president of the Atlas Elevator Company; treasurer of the Canadian Elevator Company; director of the Empire Elevator Company, and of the Thunder Bay Elevator Company, all in the Dominion of Canada.

Large and exacting as are his business engagements and interests, Mr. Warner has found time to mingle freely and serviceably in the social life of his community as a member of several of its leading clubs, as well as in the general social activities of the people around him. He belongs to the Minneapolis Club; honorary member of the University Club; the Minikahda Club, of which he is president; and the Interlachen, Lafayette and Automobile Clubs. He seeks recreation and finds relief from the burdens and cares of business in the game of golf, of which he is a great devotee.

On January 15, 1890, Mr. Warner was united in marriage with Miss Nellie F. Bisbee, of Madelia, Minnesota. They have four sons: Ellsworth B., who is twenty-two years of age; Maurice A., who is twenty; Harold A., who is seventeen, and Wendall E., who is twelve. They are all living at home with their parents and aid in making up one of the most interesting and agreeable family circles in the city. The family residence is at 3030 West Calhoun boulevard, and it is a center of social culture and stimulus and refined and gracious hospitality. All the members of the household are regarded as representative of what is best in the citizenship of Minneapolis, and are esteemed in accordance with this estimate.

#### GEORGE HULIN.

The late George Hulin, who was one of the veteran druggists of Minneapolis, and for many years one of the most energetic, useful and representative men in the city, was a native of Germany, born at Oggersheim in the Palatinate, on November 22, 1835. He was reared to the age of eighteen in his native city and educated there. At that age, in 1853, he came to this country and took up his residence in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained two years. From there he migrated to this state and located in St. Paul. The whole of this region was wild and unpeopled at that time, and Mr. Hulin found it agreeable to him, as he was of an adventurous disposition.

His love of incident and adventure led him into the army as a volunteer in 1862, and gave him an opportunity to render the locality excellent service in assisting to quell the Indian uprising of that year. After passing one year and a half as a volunteer he enlisted in the regular army in the capacity of hospital steward with headquarters at Fort Ridgely, where he remained in the service three years. He did not, however, pass the time in idleness or trifling amusements. His leisure was devoted to study and investigation, and by the time he was ready to leave the army he had acquired a fair knowledge of medicine and surgery.

In 1867 he engaged in the drug business in Minneapolis, continuing in this line of mercantile life until 1889. He was generous to the pioneers in this locality from his native land, ministering to their needs as a physician and also as a druggist, and they returned his generosity by patronizing him liberally when they had money. He soon built up a large

and active business and became in time one of the most successful and progressive of the early merchants here.

Mr. Hulin also took a very earnest and helpful interest in local public affairs. From 1873 to 1878 he was a member of the school board, and when, near the end of his term, the whole school system was reorganized, he was one of the most active members of the board in the work of putting the improvements into operation. In 1878 he retired from the school board because of his election to the legislature that year. He was re-elected in 1880, and at the close of his term in 1882, was chosen register of deeds for Hennepin county, which office he held until January, 1887.

Among the founders of the German American Bank of Minneapolis Mr. Hulin was one of the most prominent and enterprising. In 1889 he was elected president of this financial institution, and in that capacity he served it greatly to its advantage and his own credit until his death, which occurred on October 30, 1903. He was married in 1865 to Miss Frederica Nerkwitz.

#### WILLIAM DENSMORE HALE.

For forty-six years continuously a resident of Minneapolis, and during the whole of that long period active in business and public service to the community, William Densmore Hale, postmaster of the city at this time (1914) has won the regard of the whole people here by his ability, capacity, fidelity to every duty and genial and obliging disposition in all the relations of life. His residence here has been one of peaceful pursuits, but when armed resistance threatened the dismemberment of the Union he did not hesitate to take up arms in its defense, and he bore himself bravely and creditably through four years and four months of the great and sanguinary war, as he has done in this city amid the din and clang of industrial activity.

Mr. Hale is a native of Maine, having been born at Norridgewock, Somerset county, in that state on August 16, 1836, and a son of Eusebius and Phelena (Densmore) Hale, also natives of that state. His academic education was obtained at Foxcroft in his native commonwealth and on Long Island, New York. He came to Minnesota in 1856, when he was but twenty years old, and, after traveling through the West extensively, took up his residence at Cannon Falls in 1859, and there engaged in farming. His interest in the public affairs of this state was earnest and serviceable from the first, and so engaged public attention that he was elected enrolling clerk of the state senate in the session of 1861.

The civil war began about the time his term of service in the senate expired, and he promptly enlisted in defense of the Union, and was made sergeant of Company E, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and later sergeant major of the Regiment. His Regiment served in Kentucky and Tennessee against the renowned Confederate raider, General Forrest, and during this service he was captured, but was soon afterward paroled and returned to Minnesota, joining General Sibley's command in its movements against the Sioux Indians in the summer of 1862 until the outbreak was suppressed.

This did not, however, end his military service. His regiment returned to Tennessee, in January, 1863, and participated in campaigns on the Tennessee River against Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Little Rock, Arkansas. In the fall of 1863

he was appointed adjutant and later major of the Fourth United States Artillery, and his field of duty was again in Kentucky and Tennessee and afterward once more in Arkansas. After being mustered out of the army in February, 1866, he cultivated a cotton plantation near Pine Bluff, Arkansas, during the remainder of that year.

In January, 1867, he was made agent for the Freedmen's Bureau, and in September of the same year came to Minneapolis where for a short time, he found employment in the office of the Minnesota Central Railway. Before the year was out he became bookkeeper for W. D. Washburn & Company, taking the position in December. His worth and ability were soon recognized by the company and he rose to a high position in its business by successive promotions, becoming agent for the Minneapolis Milling company, then newly incorporated, in 1872, and two years later became one of Mr. Washburn's partners in the enterprise. In 1879 the management of the company's business was placed in his hands and he conducted it to the great advantage and entire satisfaction of the other members and all who had interests in it.

Mr. Hale has also been connected with other business institutions and has been a valued public official of the Federal government for a number of years. He has been secretary of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling company since 1895, and was secretary, treasurer and one of the directors of the Minneapolis & Duluth Railway and a director of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway from 1875 to 1881. He was appointed postmaster of Minneapolis first by President Harrison and next by President Roosevelt, by whom he was reappointed in 1906; and he was again reappointed by President Taft. In this position his management of the work has been energetic and progressive, and he has made it as successful as possible with the crowded space and limited facilities at his disposal. He has been diligent in the use of all the means at his command to make the service as prompt, complete and satisfactory as possible, and has succeeded to a degree beyond that which most men would have reached under the circumstances.

Mr. Hale also performed important duties as receiver for the American Savings and Loan association from 1896 to 1901. His father was a Congregational clergyman in New England and New York and a member of the prominent family of the name in that part of the country. He died at Riverhead, Long Island, in 1880. The son was first married at Cannon Falls, Minn., in 1864 to Miss Sarah Baker. She died in 1868, and in 1870 he contracted a second marriage, which united him with Miss Flora A. Hammond of Minneapolis. They have four children living. The parents are well esteemed in all parts of the city of their home. He is upright and straightforward in all his business transactions, faithful and readily responsive to every call of duty in his citizenship, and elevated and commendable in all his daily walk and conversation. The people of Minneapolis regard him as one of their most useful and representative men, an ornament to their community and a fine type of American manhood in every way.

#### G. ADOLPH HUBNER.

When G. A. Hubner, one of the leading photographers of the Northwest, took charge of his beautiful and finely equipped

studio at 1030 Nicollet avenue, after several years of successful business on his own account at 518 Nicollet avenue, he was as well prepared for the successful prosecution of his art as long, practical experience in it from the ground up could make a man of natural adaptability to it. For years before that time he had been a close student and an observing practitioner of the craft, in every department of its work, and had been laying the lessons thus learned concerning it faithfully to heart.

Mr. Hubner was born in Burlington, Iowa, on July 17, 1873, and began his education in the parochial schools of that city. He afterward completed the public school course there, but started in the business in which he is now engaged at an early age as errand boy for the leading photographer in that city, with whom he served an apprenticeship of three years. He then passed one year in a studio in Baltimore, Maryland, and another in Wheeling, West Virginia. From Wheeling he changed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he held a leading position at good pay for three years.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Hubner located in Minneapolis, and during the next eleven years was employed in the studio of the man who was at the head of the photographing business in this city. When his employer died in 1906 Mr. Hubner opened a studio of his own at 518 Nicollet avenue. Here he was successful from the start, and his business grew so rapidly that he was soon compelled to move to larger and better quarters. He then took possession of the studio he now conducts, which is up to date in every respect and always prepared to turn out the best work skill in its line can produce, and at rates as reasonable as circumstances will allow.

#### EDWIN ROSWELL BARBER.

Edwin Roswell Barber, president of the Barber Milling company, one of the most widely and favorably known merchant milling corporations in the Northwest, is a native of Benson, Rutland county, Vermont, where his life began on November 22, 1852. His parents were the late Daniel R. and Ellen L. (Bottom) Barber, also natives of Vermont and descendants of families domesticated in New England from early colonial times. The father was a merchant in his native town of Benson, and proprietor of the principal store there, when he was only twenty-five years of age. During the next ten years he was so successful in his business that at the end of that period he was able to dispose of it at a good profit, which aided in swelling the comfortable competence he had already accumulated in his merchandising activity.

In the year 1855 the father made a prospecting trip through the Northwest, and selected the new settlement at the Falls of St. Anthony as his future home. The next year he moved his family here. He was first associated in business with Carlos Wilcox, another young man from the Green Mountain State, and together they carried on a real estate business which flourished for a time. But the panic of 1857 paralyzed all business operations and the elder Mr. Barber found himself with his money invested in loans and real estate from which there were no returns immediately or prospectively for an indefinite period. In the meantime, while he was waiting for the springs of enterprise to rise and



*E. A. Ober*



flow again, he cultivated tracts of land which he owned near the village of St. Anthony.

At the election of 1861 he was chosen one of the county commissioners, and the same year was appointed assessor, an office which he held in town and city for eleven years. He afterward turned his attention to mercantile pursuits again, first in the grocery and later in the dry goods trade. But his eyes were always open to the main chance around him, and the milling business soon arrested his attention in such a way that he determined to devote his energies to that. In 1871 he bought the Cataract flouring mill, which was the pioneer mill at the Falls. Even for that day he found it antiquated and inefficient. He therefore laid his plans for large operations in his new venture by removing all the old machinery from the mill and introducing all the newest and most approved appliances and methods known to the industry, and then, in association with his son-in-law, J. Welles Gardner, he operated the mill to its utmost capacity and on a profitable basis. Mr. Gardner died in 1876, and after that Mr. Barber took his son, Edwin R. Barber, the immediate subject of this brief review, into the business with him. The joint management of the mill by father and son continued until the death of the father on April 17, 1886, at the age of over sixty-nine years. The management was vigorous and progressive. Every effort was made to turn out the best possible product, and great care was exercised in every part of the work from beginning to end. The flour made at the Cataract mill, in consequence of all this studious attention to its manufacture, soon won a high and widespread reputation, and the sale of it was very extensive, not only locally, but in almost all parts of the country.

Edwin R. Barber was but four years old when his parents brought him and his sister Julia, afterward married to J. Welles Gardner, and now the wife of John Bigelow, to this locality. He received his early education in the public schools and later attended the State University, but was not graduated, leaving the institution before completing his course of study. His reminiscences of his boyhood and youth are very interesting in the light of present conditions. He used to shoot partridges where the West hotel now stands, and remembers well when the site of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad depot was an impassable bog, unsightly to look at and worthless for use.

After leaving the University Mr. Barber attended a business college and had private instructors in modern languages. He also gained practical experience in business in the office of Gardner, Pillsbury & Crocker in what is now Mill D operated by the Washburn-Crosby company, from which he went into the office of Gardner & Barber, his father and his brother-in-law constituting the firm, in the Cataract mill, which he entered in 1871.

From the humble position which he assumed in this mill on May 1, in the year last named, Mr. Barber has risen to the head of the business, having been connected with it in the same establishment continuously for about forty-two years. He is president and treasurer of the company over which he presides, which is known as the Barber Milling company, and was founded in 1859 and incorporated in 1896. In 1876 the name of the firm, which was originally Gardner & Barber, was changed to D. R. Barber & Son, and when the business was incorporated in 1896 it was put under the name by which it is now known all over the Northwest, and far and wide in

other parts of this country, Canada and some lands beyond seas.

In political relations Mr. Barber is a Republican, but he has never been an active partisan, although deeply interested in the welfare of his party at all times. His church affiliation is with the Presbyterian denomination, and the social side of his nature finds scope and enjoyment in his active membership in the Minneapolis, Minikahda, Lafayette and Automobile clubs. He is also a prominent member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and is warmly interested in other organizations and all worthy agencies at work in the community for the elevation, improvement and enduring welfare of its residents. He has always been a zealous advocate and promoter of public improvements and an earnest supporter of everything that seemed likely to advance the best interests of his city, county and state.

On October 1, 1873, Mr. Barber was united in marriage with Miss Hattie S. Sidle, a daughter of Henry G. and Catherine (Kurtz) Sidle, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sidle was for many years president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis. Four children have been born in the Barber household, and three of them are living: Henry S., who is secretary of the Barber Milling company; Katharine S., and Edwin Roswell, Jr., who is cashier of the Barber Milling company. A daughter named Nellie L. was born in 1882 and died on December 28, 1888.

Mr. Barber is modest about what he has done to aid in building up and improving the city of his home. But it is only just to him to record that he was one of the liberal contributors for the purchase of the site of the old Chamber of Commerce building and the postoffice site, and one of the most effective promoters of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition and the erection of the Young Men's Christian Association building, Westminster Presbyterian church and the Lake Street bridge. In connection with the enterprise last named he joined with others in paying the interest on the bonds issued for the construction of the bridge for three years in advance, Hennepin county at the time having insufficient resources to assume any more interest bearing obligations. His public spirit in these undertakings is expressive of his real character and clearly indicates the value of his citizenship.

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#### THEODORE L. HAYS.

Mr. Hays is a native of Minneapolis, where his life began on March 29, 1867. He is a son of the late Lambert Hays, one of the early German settlers of this city, who came here with his parents in 1854. He was very active and energetic in promoting the early growth and development of the city, and to the end of his life pursued the same course with benefit to the municipality and profit to himself. The son received a public school education and afterward pursued a course of special instruction for mercantile life at the Curtiss Business College.

Mr. Hays' first employment was with the Minnesota Title Insurance and Trust company in work connected with the abstracting of titles. In 1887 he began an active career in the theatrical business in association with W. E. Sterling, they being lessees and managers of the Dramatic Stock company of the People's Theater. This theater was built by his father, Lambert Hays, and its erection was directed and super-

intended personally by himself. In 1890 the house passed under the control of Jacob Litt of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and its name was changed to the Bijou Opera House. At that time Mr. Hays was engaged by Mr. Litt as treasurer for the house, but his services in this capacity were of short duration, as the theater was destroyed by fire before the end of the year.

Lambert Hays immediately rebuilt the house and his son Theodore again superintended its erection. It was reopened on April 13, 1891, with Jacob Litt still in control, and for many years thereafter it was conducted by him with great success, offering combination attractions at popular prices. It is still a popular and well patronized house of entertainment, always in touch with the prevailing taste and presenting for the enjoyment of the public the best attainable performances in its class. The property still belongs to the heirs of Lambert Hays.

Soon after Mr. Hays became associated with Mr. Litt he was advanced to the position of resident manager of the Bijou, and in 1896 he was selected also to direct the business of the Grand Opera House in St. Paul. Afterward he became and remained for years Mr. Litt's general representative in the Northwest. After Mr. Litt's death he continued to serve in the same capacity for the firm of Litt & Dingwall, and he is now, and has been for a long time the secretary and treasurer of the Jacob Litt Realty company, the corporation that controls the Grand Opera House property in St. Paul.

Through his connection with the two well known theaters mentioned Mr. Hays has become prominent in amusement circles in the Northwest. He is united with J. A. Van Wie in the ownership and management of the Grand Opera House in Crookston, Minnesota, the most modern "one night stand" theater in this part of the country, and has interests also in other enterprises of a similar character. He is president of the Twin City Scenic company, incorporated, one of the largest and most successful scene painting institutions in the United States. He was one of the organizers of this company, which started in a small way, and it has been largely through his energy and progressiveness that the undertaking has reached its present magnitude and prominence.

In the civic affairs of both Minneapolis and St. Paul, Mr. Hays has long taken a very active and serviceable part. He belongs to the Commercial clubs in both cities, and the Association of Commerce in St. Paul as well as the Civic and Commerce Association in Minneapolis. The fraternal life of his community has interested him too. He is a member of the Minneapolis Lodge of Elks, which he has served as Exalted Ruler, and which presented him with a life membership in recognition of the value of his services in that office. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum and the Order of Odd Fellows. For a time he was a member of the Minnesota National Guard and is a member of the Company A. M. N. G. Veterans Association. In 1905 Governor Van Sant appointed him a member of the Minnesota Board of Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and he served as secretary of that Board with universal acceptability and approval. Mr. Hays is married and has one child, his son Theodore Edward. The family residence is at No. 2323 Irving avenue south.

#### SPENCER S. HARDEN.

Mr. Harden was born in Gardiner, Kennebec county, Maine, on March 12, 1832. He grew to manhood, obtained a common school education and learned the carpenter trade in his native place. When he was twenty-two he came to Minnesota in 1854 to look the country over. After returning to his old New England home and remaining there two years, he came back here in 1856 to live, and here he passed the rest of his days. After his arrival here to stay, Mr. Harden was a partner with Mr. Goodale, as building contractors, and also became associated in business with Mr. Connor, another early contractor. Mr. Harden's mother, who was a widow at the time, came with him and secured half a block of land on University avenue between Fifteenth and Sixteenth avenues S. E., and built a dwelling for herself and sons on the corner of University avenue and Fifteenth Ave. Her house was destroyed by fire, and a new one she built to replace it suffered the same fate. She then moved to the West Side, and for a few years lived on Sixth avenue south. But in the eighties she put up the present residence near the old location. Two years later she died in this house at the age of seventy-six. She was a devout and consistent Christian and an active member of the First Congregational church in St. Anthony.

Spencer S. Harden, after working at his trade for some years as a building contractor, accepted an offer from the Milwaukee Railroad and took entire charge of the wood work done on engines in its Minneapolis shops. He employed the men who worked under him without interference from the railroad authorities and continued his engagement with the company for a period of twenty years, at the end of which failing health induced him to return to his farm. This was a tract of 266 acres of superior land located on the Minnesota river eighteen miles southwest of Minneapolis and six miles northeast of Shakopee.

Besides this farm Mr. Harden owned a number of tenant properties in Minneapolis, including the old Hennepin block, and twice a week he was in the habit of coming into the city to look after his interests here. He looked after his own affairs with sedulous industry and good judgment, and took an active part in local public affairs as a good citizen but not as a political partisan, although he was a firm and faithful member of the Republican party. He had no inclination to fraternal orders or social clubs, and did not belong to any. One of his strong likings was for fine trees. He planted a large number and great variety on his farm, and took every precaution to preserve them all from destruction or injury.

Mr. Harden was married in this county on his birthday, March 12, 1862, to Miss Lucy M. Carleton, a sister of Frank Carleton, of Hennepin county, and Daniel Carleton, who is now living in California. Their parents were Robert and Nancy (White) Carleton, who came to St. Anthony in 1854 from near Bath, Maine. The father returned that fall, and in 1856 moved the family to St. Anthony; sometime afterward moved to Jordan, Scott county, Minnesota, and engaged in farming there. Mr. Harden's death occurred April 28, 1910. Mrs. Harden still resides on the farm in Bloomington township.

Four children were born in the Harden household: Walter S., who lives with his mother; Nollie M., the wife of Grant A. Knott, who occupies the old family homestead on University avenue southeast, in this city; Kate C., a physician,



who is the wife of Frank C. Hehnuth and has her home at Wyoming, Minnesota, and Elizabeth C., who married Dr. Naboth O. Pearce and resides at Cloverton in this state. The other old home of the family on University avenue is now occupied by the Scandinavian Christian Union Bible College, as it has been for a number of years.

The estate of Mr. Harden (Spencer S.), amounting to \$60,000, according to the probate record, is incorporated as the Harden Realty and Investment company. Of this company Mrs. Harden is the president; Mrs. Nellie M. Knott is the vice-president, and Walter S. Harden is the secretary and treasurer. Its resources are kept active in an enterprising and profitable business which receives careful attention from its officers and the other persons interested in its useful operations.

#### HON. ALEXANDER HUGHES.

The late Hon. Alexander Hughes, who passed the last years of his life in this city, where he died November 24, 1907, had a record of public service in peace and war that rendered him distinguished, many admirable traits of character cementing the warm friendships formed through years of companionship. He was born at Brandford, Ontario, September 30, 1846, and came as a lad with his parents to Wisconsin. May 22, 1861, while yet in his fifteenth year, he enlisted at Fall River, Wisconsin, in Company B, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry, one of the thirty-seven fighting regiments specially mentioned in the War Records for valiant service and losses in battle, and a part of the celebrated "Iron Brigade."

He was taken prisoner at Gainesville, Georgia, when slightly wounded and caring for his brother, who was seriously wounded, but made his escape next morning and assisting his brother reached the Union lines. He received a severe wound in the right shoulder at South Mountain; and, at Gettysburg a musket ball passed through his cartridge box causing a painful injury. At Laurel Hill he received a bullet in his right knee and which he carried until 1870, and also two slight wounds in a charge on entrenchments at Spottsylvania. At Jericho ford of the North Anna he was again wounded, more than a year elapsing before recovery. At Gettysburg his gallant conduct on the field won a commission, which he declined to accept on account of youth. He was discharged in October, 1864, and from earliest organization was active and prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, serving as the first Senior Vice Commander of the Department of Dakota.

He was graduated from Spencer Commercial College in Milwaukee in 1867, and for a short time was bookkeeper for a milling firm at Watertown, Wisconsin. In 1868 he studied law at Beaverdam, soon locating at Monticello, Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar in 1869. That year he was also elected county superintendent of schools and was married to one of the county's teachers. In 1871 he moved to Elk Point, Dakota territory, and ten years later to Yankton. He was an able lawyer, a graceful and forceful speaker and, with perhaps one exception, had a larger practice than any other lawyer in the territory. In 1872 and 1873 he served as a member of the Territorial Council, being its president, from 1875 to 1877 was deputy treasurer of the territory, and from 1877 to 1881 was a member and the secretary of the board of trustees of the hospital for the insane at Jamestown.

Mr. Hughes' ability and influence were recognized in federal as well as territorial official relations. He was United States court commissioner from 1872 to 1881 and was a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1896. In the convention of 1876 he was a Blaine enthusiast and looked after his interests in the committee on credentials. In 1896 he placed McKinley in nomination and was a member of the platform committee. Locally he was chairman of the Territorial Republican committee in 1878 and 1879. He was also disbursing agent of the United States land office at Yankton from 1881 to 1883, resigning to take the office of attorney general, which he held until 1886, and he served as adjutant general from 1881 to 1885.

When the question of the removal of the capital came up Mr. Hughes was strongly in favor of the selection of Bismarck as the permanent seat of government. He was opposed to the division of the territory, and as Bismarck was central he believed it would prevent the division. It was largely through his influence that Bismarck was selected, was active in the long litigation that followed the removal, and is still accorded the credit for the retention of that city as the capital. He was made chairman of the legislative committee to select a site for new public buildings and have them erected, serving from 1883 to 1887. To facilitate the work he removed to Bismarck, and, being the resident commissioner, was in direct oversight of the erection of such buildings.

He was elected to the Territorial Senate in 1887 and re-elected in 1889, during which was chairman of its judiciary committee. He was president of the board of education from 1885 to 1887, city attorney of Bismarck in 1886 and 1887, and assistant counsel of the Northern Pacific Railroad from 1887 to 1901. In politics he was always a staunch Republican and a quiet but effective worker for his party, and had cast his first vote at the age of sixteen in the army trenches facing the enemy. For twenty-six years no other man was so potential as he in shaping the public affairs and civic development of Dakota.

In reference to and commendation of the enterprise and public spirit displayed by Mr. Hughes, the Bismarck Tribune of November 26, 1907, said: "Several years ago he and his sons organized a corporation to furnish electric light and power, and for this purpose took over plants at Bismarck and Dickinson, North Dakota, and Glendive, Montana, and erected one at Fargo. They were also interested in telephone and other constructive enterprises." One of his last activities was obtaining a park for the residents of Kenwood, in this city. For his services in this connection his neighbors gave him an expressive testimonial of appreciation. At his death the district court at Bismarck passed resolutions full of feeling and strong in eulogy, and his neighbors spoke of him in the following language:

"We sincerely sympathize with his mourning and grief-stricken family, and assure them that we share with them a sense of great and irreparable loss. While we would not persuade them from their deep sorrow, we remind them and ourselves that to have known Alexander Hughes was to have loved him; and that no matter how great may be our present bereavement, our loss would have been immeasurably greater had we never been privileged to call him friend."

Mr. Hughes was married at Monticello, Iowa, in 1870, to Miss Mary Higinbotham, a native of Greenestown, Indiana, whose father was from Virginia and mother from Kentucky. The father was a graduate of Asbury College (now De Pauw

University), and died at his post while serving as an army surgeon. Mrs. Hughes was educated at the Northern Indiana College, South Bend, and was a teacher in Iowa until marriage. Her children are: George A., an inventor and manufacturer in Chicago; Edmond A., at present State Senator from Bismarck, and operator of the electric light and power plants there and at Dickinson; Frank C., who is in the same line at Glendive, Montana, and William V., who is proprietor of oil plants at Beach, North Dakota, and Glendive, Montana.

#### BENJAMIN B. SHEFFIELD.

Extensively engaged in the milling business and as a banker, and connected actively in an official way with a number of educational institutions of high value, Benjamin B. Sheffield has been and is of pronounced service to the people of Minnesota in a double capacity directly, as well as generally through his interest and activity in connection with the affairs of the state in other lines. There is scarcely a public interest which does not enlist his attention and secure his aid, and there is none to which he gives attention that is not the better for it.

Mr. Sheffield was born at Aylesford in the province of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, in 1860, a son of Mileage B. and Rachel (Tupper) Sheffield, the former a native of Aylesford, Nova Scotia, and the latter of Burwick, N. C. When he was four years of age he was brought to Faribault, Minnesota, where his father was engaged in manufacturing flour. He was graduated from the Shattuck school in 1880, and at once entered the milling industry, soon afterward becoming the manager of an extensive business already established.

In 1896 the Sheffield mill, with which he was connected was destroyed by fire, and a 2,500 barrel mill was at once erected. This Mr. Sheffield operated until 1905, when he sold it. In the meantime he had become interested in the Sheffield Elevator company at the Minneapolis Terminal, and for fifteen years he has had his office in Minneapolis. In 1909, in association with W. D. Gregory and W. D. Gooding, he organized the Big Diamond Milling company, the Commander Milling company and the Commander Elevator company, or each of which he is the vice president.

In addition he is president of the Sheffield Elevator company at the Terminal, and he operates a number of grain elevators in Southern Minnesota along the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago Great Western and the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads. His office in this city is in Room 922 Flour Exchange, where he carries on a very active and extensive business, to which he gives his close personal attention. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a dealer on Change, and has also been connected with the banking business as president of the Security National banks at Faribault and Owatonna.

As has been intimated, Mr. Sheffield is deeply and serviceably interested in the cause of education, general and technical, and in two special lines of its usefulness. For six years he has been president of the board of directors of the State School for the Deaf and Dumb, and also of the board of directors of the State School for the Blind, both located at Faribault. The same board controls both schools, but the schools themselves are kept separate. He was a member of

this board some years before he became its president, and has given the institutions over which it has charge a large amount of his time and energy, and rendered them, and through them, the state very valuable service, to say nothing of their unfortunate inmates, in whom he has long felt the liveliest and most sympathetic interest.

Since 1897 Mr. Sheffield has also been a life member of the board of trustees of the Bishop Scabury Divinity School at Faribault and one of the trustees of the Shattuck school, of which Bishop Edsall is president. The late Walter D. Douglas, who gave up his life so heroically on the Titanic, was one of Mr. Sheffield's associates on the board last mentioned, and was one of its most useful and esteemed members.

Of the fraternal and benevolent societies so numerous among men Mr. Sheffield has membership in but one. That is the Masonic order, in which he has taken the rank of the thirty-second degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite. In this fraternity he is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine with membership in Zura Temple at Minneapolis. He has been twice married, his first union in this department of life having been with Miss Carrie A. Crossett of Faribault. They had three children, their daughters Blanche and Amy. The former is a member of the class of 1913 at Smith College, and the latter is a student at Stanley Hall, and one deceased. After the death of their mother Mr. Sheffield contracted a second marriage which united him with Miss Flora M. Matteson, of Minneapolis, who is still living and presiding over his domestic shrine.

Mr. Sheffield served as mayor of Faribault while a resident of that city, and was chosen presidential elector on the Progressive ticket in 1912.

#### EARLE RUSSELL HARE, M. D.

Devoted always to his profession to the exclusion of all other interests, Dr. Earle Russell Hare has won for himself a prominent place in medical associations of the city.

He was born in Summerfield, Ohio, May 26, 1872, and is the son of John W. and Mary Cornelia (Taylor) Hare.

Dr. Hare received his common school education in the schools of Summerfield, Ohio, and those of Kansas City, Missouri, graduating from the High school of the latter in June, 1890. He next attended the Iowa Wesleyan College from which he graduated in June, 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In 1896 he entered the medical Department of the State University of Minnesota and from there he received the degree of M. D. in June, 1900, he also served as instructor in the departments of Anatomy and Surgery for a period of 14 years.

Since receiving his degree of M. D. Dr. Hare has devoted himself to the general practice of his profession in Minneapolis, and has met with flattering success, enjoying a large and steadily growing practice throughout the city. Of late years, the greater portion of his time has been given to surgery.

The Dr. is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Association, the Minnesota State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Minnesota Pathological Society, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine and the Association of American Anatomists.



*P. W. B. Sheffield*



## CHARLES M. HOOPER.

Charles Mather Hooper was born in the state of New York, on the 13th of December, 1845, and died Jan. 30th, 1894. He was a scion of honored pioneer families of the old Empire commonwealth, within whose borders were born his parents, Sanford A. and Mary (Harris) Hooper, with whom he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, as a boy, though he returned to his native state thereafter for the gaining of educational advantages. Sanford A. Hooper became one of the interested principals in the development of the townsite of Belleplaine, Scott county, and was there a leader in civic and business affairs. He became prominently concerned in the development of salt works at that place, where he also erected a large hotel and a flour mill, and he was one of the foremost and most honored citizens of Belleplaine at the time of his death, which occurred after he had passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, his wife having preceded him to the life eternal. He was also a successful bridge contractor after his removal to Minnesota and assisted in the construction of one of the first bridges across the Mississippi river at St. Paul, besides doing a considerable amount of other important bridge work on this great river, as a government contractor.

Charles M. Hooper acquired the major part of his early educational discipline at Geneseo, New York, where resided at the time two sisters of his mother, one having been the wife of Governor Young and the other the wife of General Wood, and both having been intimate friends of the family of the distinguished General M. C. Wadsworth. Besides his academic training Mr. Hooper completed a thorough course of study in a business college, and as a youth he became associated with his father's contracting business, as did also his brother, Campbell Harris Hooper. After severing his connection with this field of enterprise, with which he was concerned only a short time, he established himself in the drug business at Belleplaine.

About the year 1885, Mr. Hooper exchanged his holdings at Belleplaine for property in Minneapolis, he engaged in the real-estate business, in which his operations as a general agent attained to wide scope and much importance. His father-in-law, John C. Stoevoer, one of the pioneers of St. Peter and Henderson, Minn., and a representative man of affairs in Minneapolis, had for several years given attention to the extending of financial loans on real-estate security, and Mr. Hooper gradually assumed the management of Mr. Stoevoer's large business interests, in addition to supervising his own.

His political allegiance was given to the Republican party, his religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal church, and he was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He was essentially liberal and progressive as a citizen, was an able and far-sighted business man.

On the 17th of April, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hooper to Miss Susan Elizabeth Stoevoer, who survives him and who still maintains her home in Minneapolis, her attractive and hospitable residence being located at 106 Spruce Place. She was born in the state of Massachusetts, and was a child at the time of the family removal to Minnesota, in 1856. Her father, the late John C. Stoevoer, was one of the sterling pioneer settlers of this state, was in active service in the conflicts with the turbulent Indians in the early years of the Civil war, and served as paymaster for the government in connection with military operations in Minnesota at this time. He established his residence in Houston county, was

closely and prominently identified with the industrial and civic development of that section of the state and there he lived until well advanced in years, when he came to Minneapolis, where he died at the age of seventy-one years, his name meriting high place on the roll of the honored pioneers of Minnesota. His first wife died when her daughter Susan Elizabeth—Mrs. Hooper—was eight years of age, and his second wife, whom he wedded in Pennsylvania, survived him by several years,—a woman of marked talent and most gracious personality.

## PROFESSOR LUDWIG W. HARMSEN.

While Minneapolis now holds high rank as a center of musical culture in its early days it lacked in organizations. There was needed a master who could collect, fuse and harmonize the musical talent and attainments.

This master spirit came in 1868 in the person of Professor Ludwig W. Harmsen, who has won wide and appreciative popularity and admiration as a composer, performer and director in musical events. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, December 31, 1839, and had his natural gifts admirably trained in that city's celebrated Conservatory. He began to take pupils and teach music when he was only sixteen years old.

In 1865, he joined a brother at Atlanta, Georgia, where he remained two years, being employed as director of the Mozart Society. In 1866 he came to Minneapolis and soon became popular as a teacher and director in the different musical societies.

One exception to the ephemeral character of the early musical organizations was the Harmonia Society formed by the German residents in the early seventies and still in vigorous existence. It owed a large part of its vitality to the work and influence of Professor Harmsen, one of its early leaders. Peter Raunen was prominent as an early president and Richard Stempf and other well known musicians were also leaders in it. Another valuable musical organization, was the Minneapolis Choral Society, which was founded in 1876. George R. Lyman was its first president and Professor Harmsen its first teacher, leader and director.

Professor Harmsen was also an important factor in the Minneapolis Orchestral Union, the Concordia and Maennerchor of St. Paul, the Stillwater Maennerchor, the Harmonia Frohsinn and the Liederkranz. He was also the organist of Plymouth church for ten years and of the Church of the Redeemer for thirteen. In addition to these, Presbyterian churches had the benefit of his similar services as had also the Hennepin Avenue and Wesley Methodist churches; and, he was director of the Concordia Singing Society of St. Paul for a continuous period of twenty-six years.

He acquired an enviable reputation as a director of large orchestras. He has been highly honored by the lovers of music, many testimonials of esteem and regard being bestowed. His piano symphony "The Martyr" composed upon the death of President Garfield, and dedicated to the American people, has won high place among musicians. His compositions for choral work have been accorded distinction. "The Singer's Curse," especially, demanding attention when rendered by a chorus of 500 chosen male voices at the Singer's festival at Brooklyn.

He was married in 1875 to Miss Anna Sauer of Minneapolis. They have two daughters and one son. The professor is truly loyal and devoted to the country of his adoption, but still cherishes a warm and appreciative affection for that of his birth, which he visited in 1869, and again in 1874.

#### LEWIS S. GILLETTE.

Lewis S. Gillette, long one of the leading business men of Minneapolis, and a far more extensive and important contributor to the growth and improvement of the city than the residents of it generally know, was born at Niles, Michigan, May 9, 1834, a son of Mahlon Bainbridge and Nancy Mary (Reese) Gillette, and a direct descendant of Jonathan Gillette, who came to America in the ship "Mary and John" in 1630 and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts. He is also a direct descendant of Commodore Bainbridge of the United States navy, who quelled the piracy of the Barbary States on the Mediterranean coast of Africa in 1803, and afterward still further distinguished himself in the naval service of his country.

Mr. Gillette's father and grandfather emigrated from Western New York to Michigan in 1844, and located on a farm at Niles on the St. Joseph's river, making the journey of nearly 200 miles from Detroit to Niles by team. On this homestead Lewis S. Gillette was born May 9, 1834, and his brother, George M. Gillette, December 19, 1858. They received their elementary education in the country school conducted on the homestead and were prepared for college at the high school in Niles. Lewis passed the entrance examination for the University of Michigan in the summer of 1872, but on account of illness came West, reaching Minneapolis in September of the same year. Dr. W. W. Folwell, then president of the University of Minnesota, and a cousin of his father, persuaded the young student to attend the latter University for one year at least.

At the end of that period he expected to return to Michigan, but he became interested in the progress of Minneapolis, then a city of about 18,000 people, and the growth of the University, then in its infancy, and remained for the full four years' course. He carried a double course through the fall college period, and was graduated with the degrees of B. S. and B. E. in 1876. A few years later the University conferred on him the degree of C. E. on account of meritorious work in engineering, his first work in this line being done while he was at college and under the supervision of Colonel Farquhar and Lathrop Gillespie, engineers in charge of Government work on the Upper Mississippi and the Falls of St. Anthony.

After his graduation in 1876 Mr. Gillette returned to his old Michigan home and purchased a farm adjoining that of the family homestead. He was married December 18, 1877, to Miss Louisa E. Perkins, of Minneapolis. While conducting his farming and live stock operations he bought an interest in the Niles Chilled Plow Works and became the treasurer and manager of the industry. His farm house was destroyed by fire about this time, and he then moved to Niles and took active charge of the plow works. In 1880 he represented the State of Michigan at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition, and

there he made so great a market for the products of his plow company that it became necessary to either double the plant or move it to another locality with greater facilities.

In 1881 James J. Hill offered him the position of assistant right of way agent for the Great Northern, then the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. He accepted the offer, moved to Minneapolis and remained with the railroad company four years. During this period much of the right of way occupied by the road, for which it had never procured title, was purchased. This included the line westward from the Mississippi, all the old Union depot grounds, the present terminal, the Minnesota Transfer and the main line, which then extended only to Grand Forks.

In 1882, after the purchase of the St. Anthony Falls water power by the Hill interests, Mr. Gillette was appointed engineer and agent of the Water Power Company, and he served in this capacity and also as right of way agent of the Great Northern until May, 1884. It was largely through his efforts that East Minneapolis secured the location of the Exposition building. He was chairman of the committee that made the purchase of the site, and at the same time the city made him trustee of its properties on Central avenue. He was authorized to sell or exchange these properties and purchase the whole water front between the exposition and the east channel of the Mississippi.

In May, 1884, Mr. Gillette bought a one-half interest in the Herzog Manufacturing Company, then a small institution on the east side of the river. From this date his advancement and successes were rapid. In 1899 he bought Mr. Herzog's interest in the enterprise, and the iron works became known as the Gillette-Herzog Manufacturing Company. Mr. Gillette's knowledge of engineering served him well and his company became the pioneer in skeleton steel construction for mining and manufacturing buildings throughout the West and the recognized authority on that subject. Its work is found in every principal city and mining camp from Panama to Alaska, and from 1884 to 1900 there was scarcely an enterprise between Chicago and the Pacific coast requiring steel work in its construction that did not confer with the Gillette company. So enviable was the reputation the operations of this company won for the men at the head of it that in 1885, Allen Marwel, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, offered Mr. Gillette the position of assistant general manager of the Santa Fe system to succeed H. C. Ives, deceased.

In 1895 Mr. Gillette and his associates organized the Minnesota Malleable Iron Company, and conducted its operations in North St. Paul at the plant of the defunct Walter A. Wood Company, which was afterward sold to the American Grass Twine Company. Mr. Gillette was also one of the principal organizers of the American Bridge Company. Two years were required to procure the options on the thirty-one properties that were absorbed by this company and to effect their sale to Mr. Morgan after Messrs. Selligman & Harriman had failed to underwrite them. At the request of Charles Steele, J. P. Morgan & Company and Percival Roberts, president of the Bridge Company, Mr. Gillette remained in charge of all the properties west of Chicago until the company was absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation. He then retired and made an extended foreign trip accompanied by his family.

After his return from abroad Mr. Gillette's active mind



*L. S. Givetti*





immediately sought new fields of enterprise. He aided in founding and building the Red Wing Malting plant, a continuously prosperous industry. He also organized and built the Electric Steel Elevator, one of the largest of all the American terminal elevators and to this day a model. In connection with this plant of 3,250,000 bushels capacity, he conceived the idea of grouping other industries and induced three of those now surrounding it to enter into the project. The Russell Miller Mill, The Spencer-Kellogg Linseed Oil Crusher, the Electric Malting plant, the Archer-Daniels Linseed Oil plant and the Delmar Elevator are grouped around the mammoth central elevator and from it they receive over belts, at the rate of 10,000 bushels per hour, the grain required for their uses, which is purchased and delivered to them by the central company. The arrangement is mutually satisfactory and profitable, and the large milling companies are now copying it on a smaller scale. Prior to his entering upon any of the enterprises last enumerated, Mr. Gillette received an offer from J. P. Morgan & Co. inviting him to take the management of one of that firm's Eastern railroads, but as his interests and ties were all in the West he declined the offer.

This gentleman of many powers was for years vice president of the Metropolitan Bank, which was sold through him to the Northwestern National Bank, in which he became a large stockholder and director. He was also one of the early stockholders and directors of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, and he aided his sons, his brother and J. L. Record in establishing the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company, one of the largest industrial institutions in this state. In association with other gentlemen, he purchased the St. Paul Pioneer Press newspaper, with its building and printing establishment. The purchasers conducted the business successfully for some years and then sold it profitably to the owners of the St. Paul Dispatch.

Mr. Gillette has always been intensely interested in the growth of the State University and aided it on numerous occasions. It was largely through his efforts and those of F. W. Cliford that plans for a Greater University were secured and the master mind of Cass Gilbert was induced to establish the type of buildings that should be erected on the campus. Since 1887 he has been an extensive traveler. There are few countries in the world he has not visited and carefully studied, all the American states are as familiar to him as Minnesota. His home is full of mementoes of his foreign travels which delight his friends and visitors.

He is also a willing servant in public and civic work, and has been prominent for many years on boards having such work in charge. After visiting Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres and seeing the wonderful reconstruction of those cities, he conceived that it was possible to do something similar in Minneapolis. At a dinner given by Hon. E. A. Merrill, when discussing this subject with the late Judge Martin B. Koon and General W. D. Washburn, Mr. Gillette related the miracle performed in the two South American cities. The result was the organization of the Minneapolis Civic Commission, which was formed for planning the Greater Minneapolis.

He succeeded the late Hon. Geo. A. Pillsbury as trustee of Pillsbury Academy and is active in its service.

The investment enterprises Mr. Gillette is connected with and president of are the L. S. Gillette Company, the Plymouth Investment Company and the Chippewa Land and Pasture Company of Wisconsin. The clubs he belongs to are the

Engineers, New York; the University, Chicago; the University and Minnesota, St. Paul, and the Lafayette, Minneapolis and Minikahda, Minneapolis. His religious affiliation is with Trinity Baptist Church. He believes that every citizen who has lived in a community, shared its prosperity, enjoyed its society, benefited by its public service, and gained a competence within its borders owes something to that community and should pay the debt, and he is zealous in the work of discharging his own obligation to Minneapolis. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and has been for ten years president of Lake Emily Gun Club.

Mr. Gillette was married on December 18, 1877, to Miss Louise F. Perkins, of Minneapolis, a daughter of George E. Perkins, who settled in St. Anthony in 1857. They have two sons and three daughters.

He has for thirty years been one of the state's largest employers of labor, and has held the confidence and loyal service of his men. He enjoys the enviable reputation of having keen foresight and clear perception—is a good judge of men—a tireless worker, resourceful and of unquestioned integrity. Men of affairs join willingly in any enterprise that he will father. Many benevolences and worthy poor enjoy his unostentatious aid.

#### MRS. HELEN F. HANSON.

A unique position in Minneapolis is that held by Mrs. Hanson, proprietor of the Plaza hotel, the leading establishment of its kind in the city and one that compares more than favorably with the best family hotels in other metropolitan centers. Mrs. Hanson has not only proved a discerning and capable executive but has also attained marked distinction and popularity as a hostess. She has made an enviable reputation in her chosen sphere of endeavor and her circle of friends is coincident with that of her acquaintances.

Mrs. Hanson has been actively identified with the hotel business since May, 1901. For five years she was proprietor of the Judd House, and since its opening, in October, 1905, has officiated in a similar capacity at the Plaza, of which she is the lessee. It is essentially modern and attractive, being designed by the well known architect, Walter J. Keith, who was the chief promoter, and who became the executive head of a syndicate of representative local capitalists. Mrs. Hanson was one of the stockholders and her ability and popularity marked her as the one most eligible hostess of the new hotel, which was completed at a cost of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. She has handled the executive affairs with ability making the hostelry one pervaded by the true home atmosphere, the while giving the latitude and facilities of the first-class metropolitan hotel. The Plaza has accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five guests and it is a popular center of much social activity.

Mrs. Hanson was born and reared in the city of Boston, and is a representative of staunch New England lineage, as was also her husband, the late Charles M. Hanson, who was at one time secretary of the Title Insurance & Trust Company of Minneapolis. Mr. Hanson likewise was born in Boston of a family founded in New England in the colonial era. Mr. Hanson was afforded excellent educational advantages, having distinctive ability and exalted character. In 1861, a mere

lad, he ran away to tender his services in defense of the Union, enlisting in the Massachusetts regiment. In later years he perpetuated the memories and associations of his military career by affiliation with John A. Rawlins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and in which he was held in highest regard. He died on the 29th of January, 1909, at the age of sixty-three. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson were parents of one daughter, Alma, who is the wife of Dr. Charles B. Wright.

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#### PERRY HARRISON.

The scion of families distinguished in local history Perry Harrison, one of the well known bankers being connected with one of the strongest fiscal institutions in the Northwest, has admirably upheld the examples and record of his family in a fruitful and useful business career.

Mr. Harrison was born in Minneapolis, October 11, 1862, being a son of Hugh Galbraith and Irene Amelia (Robinson) Harrison, an account of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. He was educated in the public schools and at the Northwestern University Preparatory School. At the age of sixteen he began his banking career in a subordinate position, and has steadily advanced until he is now vice president of the Security National Bank.

Mr. Harrison has always taken an earnest interest in local affairs, and has contributed to their promotion. He served seven and a half years in the First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, becoming lieutenant colonel. He has ever been energetic and resourceful, the progress and improvement of Minneapolis and Minnesota giving practical aid to every undertaking for betterment morally, intellectually, socially and materially.

Mr. Harrison is a Republican, but has never sought or desired political office. He is a member of the Minneapolis, Long Meadow Gun and Lafayette clubs. In 1887, Mr. Harrison was married at Hokendauqua, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Miriam Thomas.

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#### ARTHUR W. HOBERT.

Arthur W. Hobert was born at Ottawa, Illinois, August 14, 1858, and is a son of Edward and Mary E. (Phillips) Hobert, both of New York state. The mother dying when the son was four years old, he was reared by a step-mother, remaining at home until manhood. He obtained a common school education, which he supplemented by night school instruction in Chicago, where he learned bookkeeping and was employed in the office of Dr. Madison, a dentist, as was Mr. Hobert's father. He soon afterward became connected with the dental manufactory and supplies establishment of S. S. White, as a salesman on the road and in charge of office detail.

He remained with Mr. White until married October 9, 1883, to Miss Bessie Berry, daughter of William M. and Betsey Ann (Godfrey) Berry. She was born at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, living in Chicago from 1875, there attending the public schools as also Miss Grant's noted school. The year after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hobert came to Minneapolis. They have

two daughters. Helen graduated from National Park Seminary, at Washington, D. C., and married Ensign Ralph M. Jaeger, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and then an officer in the navy. He is a son of Luth Jaeger and a grandson of Col. Hans Mattson, twice secretary of state of Minnesota. Hortense attended the high school two years and is now a student at Beechwood College, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, where she has given special attention to voice cultivation.

Mr. Hobert was employed one year in building Hillside Cemetery, and then, 1891, became superintendent of Lakewood Cemetery. He stands high in landscape gardening and is an esteemed member of several national associations devoted to this branch of enterprise and improvement. The superiority of his judgment in connection with the subject is widely known, and he has been called to superintend the designing and laying out of cemeteries in many different places. His residence is near Lakewood Cemetery.

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#### COLONEL ERLE D. LUCE.

Promoter and president of the Electric Short Line Railway Company and colonel of the First Infantry of the Minnesota National Guard; born at Red Wing, the judicial center of Goodhue county, Minnesota, on the 20th of May, 1832, and is a son of William L. and Nellie B. (David) Luce, the former of whom was born in Maine, of staunch colonial stock, and the latter of whom was born in Iowa, in which state their marriage was solemnized, in 1881, in the city of Burlington. William L. Luce is one of the honored pioneers of Minnesota and through well directed enterprise along various lines he has contributed definitely to the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of this favored commonwealth. He became a resident of Red Wing in 1858 and eventually developed a large and important business in the buying and shipping of grain, a domain of enterprise in which he gained definite precedence and high reputation. He became the owner and operator of a series of well equipped grain elevators along the line of the Great Northern Railroad and his extensive operations had marked influence in the furtherance of progress and prosperity throughout a large and important agricultural district of the state. He continued to give the major part of his time and attention to the grain trade until about the opening of the twentieth century, and in the meanwhile, in 1889, he removed with his family from Red Wing to Minneapolis, in which latter city he has since maintained his home. He has been closely and prominently identified with real-estate operations within later years and became a dominating force in the promotion of the Electric Short Line Railway, as he early discerned the great benefit that would accrue to Minneapolis through the construction of such a line to the west. He is the vice president of the company controlling the Minneapolis terminal system of the Electric Short Line Railway, and president of the company which controls the line of the system outside of the city, his son, Colonel Luce, of this review, is vice president, the two separate corporations having similar corporate titles. William L. Luce has given his influence and co-operation in the furtherance of legitimate movements for the general good of the state of his adoption, and during the long years of his residence in



Esle W. Luce



Minnesota he has maintained secure vantage-place in popular confidence and esteem.

Colonel Luce gained his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city and continued his studies in the public schools of Minneapolis, where he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1903. Soon afterward he was matriculated in the law department of the University of Minnesota, and in the same he was graduated in 1907, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Even at the time when he entered the high school Colonel Luce began to manifest marked prescience and interest in the matter of affording electric interurban facilities connecting Minneapolis with the splendid section of country lying to the west,—a section not adequately served through the medium of the steam railway systems. He entered fully and enthusiastically into the splendid conception made by his father in this connection, and thus he was deflected from the work of the profession for which he had fitted himself and was led to enter vigorously upon the practical execution of plans which he had formulated in the matter of developing the interurban electric system which had engrossed much of his thought. His law course was taken primarily for the purpose of fortifying himself for the emergencies and legal technicalities that might arise in connection with the prosecution of his ambitious plans for the developing of an important public utility, and his technical knowledge has proved of great value to him, even as he had anticipated. His conceptions of justice and equity have been shown to be of high order and this fact has gained to him in his enterprise ready co-operation rather than antagonism. Vigorously and effectively he has handled the involved and multifarious details of bringing his ambitious purpose to concrete results, and he has shown much circumspection and judgment in securing right of way, terminal facilities and other required concessions, as well as in the general supervision of the details of survey and practical construction work. He has shown splendid capacity in the handling of large affairs and the solving of formidable problems, even as he has proved himself an able financier. The following extracts from an appreciative article which appeared in the Minneapolis Morning Tribune of March 25, 1913, will afford an idea of the magnitude and value of the enterprise which has been fostered and developed under the able supervision of Colonel Luce:

"A dinner in celebration of the acquirement of adequate terminals for the Electric Short Line Railway was given by Colonel Eric D. Luce to more than five hundred Minneapolis men and citizens of a dozen towns along the route of the railroad, at the Commercial Club last night. Speakers of the evening praised the men who have fostered the project, and President Fiske of the Civic and Commerce association epitomized the spirit of the occasion when he said: 'As it was said in the old days, "All roads lead to Rome," so may it be said in the future, "All electric lines lead to Minneapolis."'

"How the road will mean vast wealth to the city in interchange of freight, increased land values to the country, more factories here and more produce there, increased population, and a steady stream of happy, prosperous, money-making and money-spending people in both the country and the city was brought out by Douglas A. Fiske. Enthusiasm over the greatness of Minneapolis and the far-sighted pioneer spirit of Colonel Luce and William L. Luce in their cherished plan

of making Minneapolis the heart of a great electric railway system was evident among the guests."

Colonel Luce has not only shown himself to be one of the most ambitious and resourceful of the vital young promoters of his native state but has also attained to marked prominence and popularity as a representative figure in the Minnesota National Guard. In October, 1898, he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Regiment, in which he was promoted corporal of Company C on the 18th of October, 1899. On the 20th of May, 1900, he was promoted sergeant of Company B, First Infantry, and his subsequent rise, through successive elections is here designated by rank and date: Second lieutenant, February 12, 1901; captain, April 1, 1901; major, June 10, 1910; and colonel of the First Infantry, July 17, 1911. Enthusiastic in all that he undertakes, Colonel Luce has exerted great influence in advancing the personnel, the equipment and the efficiency of his command, as is indicated by the honors and attention bestowed upon the regiment when it appeared on the occasion of the inauguration of President Wilson, in the city of Washington, where it won merited recognition and many plaudits.

In 1912 Colonel Luce effected the erection of the fine Coliseum building in Minneapolis, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars, as well as the erection of the State Auditorium, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. His loyalty to his home city and native state is of the most intense order and has been shown forth in other public-spirited undertakings than those of which mention has been made in this context. He has made judicious investments in real estate, and among these may be mentioned his interests in the following named buildings in Minneapolis: The Phoenix building, Hampshire Arms, Netley Corners, Dunsmore House, Forest Court, and the Fremont and Franklin Avenue apartment buildings.

In politics Colonel Luce accords allegiance to the Republican party, and he has given effective service as president of the Young Men's Republican Club in his home city, as well as chairman of the Hennepin county Republican committee. He has attained to the thirty-second degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, and in this great fraternal order his ancient-craft affiliation is with Kurim Lodge, No. 112, Free & Accepted Masons. He is president of the Minnesota National Guard Association, is an active and valued member of the Minneapolis Club, and is affiliated with the Phi Delta Phi and Theta Delta Chi college fraternities. The Colonel is still fond of athletic sports and during his student days in the high school and university he gained excellent reputation as a resourceful factor in the contests of the football gridiron.

On the 8th of December, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Luce to Miss Hazel Brown, daughter of Clarence A. Brown, of Minneapolis, her father being vice president and general manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company. Colonel and Mrs. Luce have a fine little son, William L., who was named in honor of his paternal grandfather.

The family are members of the Trinity Baptist church.

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#### LEWIS O. HICKOK.

For some years a grain dealer in Wisconsin, and now a builder and operator of grain elevators and storage warehouses, Lewis O. Hickok was born in Augusta, Illinois, in

1845, being a son of Nelson Hickok, a native of Vermont. After a number of years engaged in farming in Illinois he removed to River Falls, Wisconsin, where he continued farming until death. Lewis O. Hickok obtained his early education at the schools in River Falls, Wisconsin. Directly after leaving school he located at Glenmont on Lake St. Croix, Wisconsin, buying and shipping grain. Mr. Hickok went to Augusta, Wisconsin, on the Omaha R. R. in 1873 and built the first grain elevator erected there, also acquiring another elevator and handled practically all the grain shipped from that station. In 1890 he built a line of elevators for the Northwestern Elevator company on the Great Northern Railroad between Rutland and Ellendale, North Dakota, and between Rutland and Aberdeen. In 1891 he built a similar chain of elevators for the Peavey Elevator company on the Omaha Railroad, and in 1892 he became the traveling agent of the Hubbard & Palmer Elevator company, which operated a chain of elevators through Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas. During the five years of his connection with this company he had charge of the building and equipment of a large number of elevators. He then became a regular elevator contractor. He built a large one at Kasota, Minnesota, and a barley cleaning house with a capacity of 250,000 bushels. In 1908 he erected the concrete structure in South East Minneapolis No. 20 together with a frame warehouse. During the last five years Mr. Hickok has erected a large number of other storage tanks, fire proof warehouses and similar structures.

In 1870, Mr. Hickok was married at River Falls, Wisconsin, to Miss Luella Smith. They have four children, Harvey M. spent two years in the university and then graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has since been associated with his father. Mr. Hickok belongs to Mounted Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar, and to Zarah Templar, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the New Athletic club.

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#### WILLIAM OTTO HARTIG.

Wm. Otto Hartig was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1870, and is a son of Henry and Marie Hartig, representatives of old families. The father was also an electrical contractor, and with whom the son first became interested in electricity. William attended the local schools and served an apprenticeship as an electrician, serving in all departments.

At sixteen he came to the United States and soon thereafter reached Minneapolis. For a time he was employed at the West Hotel, and subsequently for 14 years was with the firm of Vernon Bell, electrical contractors.

He began his present business in 1900, and which for the first year amounted to \$3,500, increasing so that for 1912 it amounted to \$150,000. He did the electrical work in the Leamington Hotel, the Deere-Webber building, the Powers Mercantile company building, the Auditorium of the School of the Blind, the Girls' Dormitory of the School for the Feeble-minded both at Faribault, Carleton College at Northfield, Wartburg Seminary at Clinton, Iowa. He has also installed the street lighting done by the Publicity Club and by the city. He generally has about 100 employees, the payroll at times, exceeding \$15,000 per week.

Mr. Hartig is a Republican, but is not a politician and has

never sought or desired a political office. May 18, 1897, he was united in marriage with Miss Marie Louise Fitzer, a native of Minneapolis. They have two children, Sylvia and Marion.

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#### HARRY S. HELM.

Harry S. Helm, vice president and general manager of the Russell-Miller Milling Company, has lived in Minneapolis for sixteen years. He was born in Byron, Ogle County, Illinois, December 17, 1867, and was reared and educated in that state. In 1888, he entered the employ of the Russell-Miller Milling Company as a bookkeeper in one of its offices in North Dakota. He soon afterward became manager of the mill at his North Dakota location, and in 1902 was promoted to the position of general manager for the company, having come to Minneapolis in its service in 1897.

Mr. Helm's preparation for the battle of life in a scholastic way was extensive and thorough. He attended the Rockford, Illinois, High School, also the Beloit Academy for a time and finally passed one year in the University of Illinois. He was naturally endowed for a business life, however, and his inclination led him in that direction. The success that has attended his efforts shows that he has developed and applied his faculties judiciously.

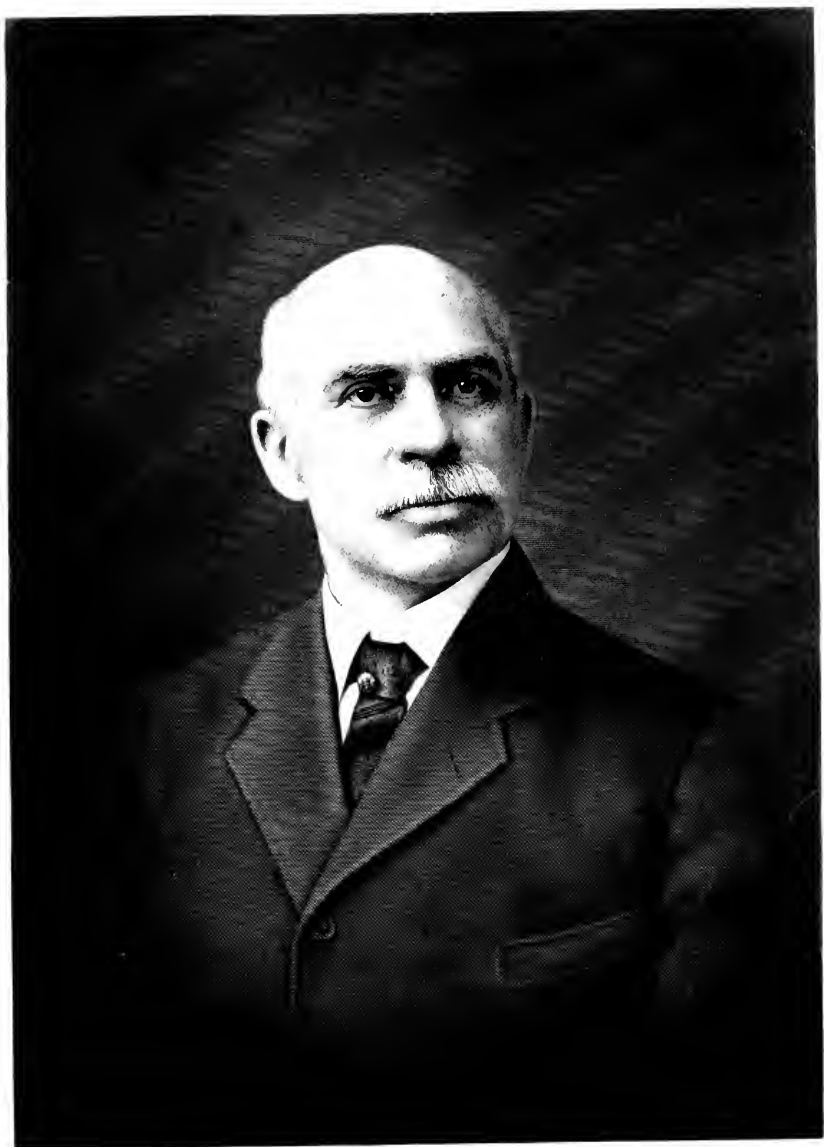
With no desire whatever for public life, Mr. Helm has always taken an active and helpful interest in local public affairs and in the substantial and enduring welfare of his community. The social life of the city has also had his earnest support and he is an active member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda, and Auto Clubs of Minneapolis, the Lake Pepin Country Club, and the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association. In all of these organizations his membership is valued and he is held in high esteem, as he is in business circles in all parts of the city and by the people generally, wherever he is known.

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#### HON. JAMES C. HAYNES.

The life of the late Hon. James C. Haynes, four times mayor of Minneapolis and prominent in the political life of the city for twenty-two years, in its early stages, its course and its achievements presents an epitome of American life in general for most of the men who win distinction and dignity and adorn the manhood of the nation. Mr. Haynes was born in obscurity, cradled and reared amid the inspiring scenes and useful pursuits of rural life, taught from his boyhood the value of productive industry through practical application to daily duties, and furnished the rudiments of his scholastic education at home, never seeing the inside of a schoolhouse until after he was eleven years of age. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, extended his education in a public school and completed it at good academics, all the time making a hand on the farm, as the Civil war was in progress and labor was scarce, even in the North, during a part of the formative stage of his development.

Mr. Haynes was born at Van Buren near Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, New York, on September 22, 1848, and was a son of James and Eliza Ann (Clark) Haynes, also



J. C. Haynes





natives of New York state. The father continued farming until after middle life, then sold his farm and moved to Baldwinsville, where he engaged for some years in the hardware and lumber trade and operated a canal boatyard on Oneida lake. He died at the age of seventy-two. The mother, who died in 1909, at the age of eighty-seven, was a daughter of Sereno Clark of Oswego county, New York, a man prominent in local and state public affairs. He served in the constitutional convention held in Albany in 1846 with Charles O'Connor, Samuel J. Tilden and others who afterward won international renown.

Joseph Haynes, one of the early American ancestors of the late mayor, whose home was at Haverhill, Massachusetts, was an officer in a New Hampshire regiment during the war of the Revolution and active in helping to bring on the struggle for independence. He was a member of the first provincial congress at Ipswich and Salem, Massachusetts, in October, 1774, and aided in framing the resolutions adopted by that body for presentation to the Continental congress, in which the determined spirit of the colonists for liberty was made manifest in every line.

In 1867 Mr. Haynes of this sketch entered the academy at Baldwinsville, New York, and soon afterward he and former Attorney General H. W. Childs of this state were examined together and authorized to teach in the district schools at the same time. During four winters Mr. Haynes taught the district school near his old home at \$40 a month and board, and kept up his studies at the academy. At the end of that period he began attendance at the Onondaga Valley academy, afterward pursuing a course of instruction at Cazenovia seminary. He next studied law in Syracuse and Baldwinsville in the offices of good lawyers, and in 1874-5 took a professional course at the Columbia law school in New York city.

Mr. Haynes was admitted to the bar at a general term of the Supreme Court of New York, held in Buffalo in June, 1875. During the next three years he practiced his profession in association with the law firm of Pratt, Brown & Garfield, of Syracuse, and in the fall of 1878 formed a partnership with R. A. Bill, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. The next year Mr. Bill moved to North Dakota and Mr. Haynes came to Minneapolis, where he resumed the practice of law, especially the branch relating to business corporations. On September 4th, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Clark of Skaneateles, New York. Three children were born to them, two of whom are living, Ruth—the wife of L. F. Carpenter and Dean Clark, both reside in Minneapolis. Mr. Haynes also took an active part in business affairs outside of his profession, organizing in the spring of 1883, in company with the late Alfred T. Williams, the American District Telegraph company of Minneapolis, of which he was president as long as he was connected with it. About 1888 the late Thomas Lowry and Clinton Morrison purchased large blocks of stock in the company and continued to be members of its directorate until 1906, when it was absorbed by the American District Telegraph company of Minnesota.

Although always deeply and actively interested in municipal affairs in his home city, Mr. Haynes did not enter politics as a candidate for office until 1890, when he was nominated for alderman by the Democrats of the Second ward. He was elected by a plurality of twenty-three votes, and was the first Democrat elected from that ward, and, with the exception of E. J. Conroy, the only one who ever has been. In 1892, while

still a member of the city council, he was nominated for mayor, but, although he ran about 2,000 votes ahead of his ticket, W. H. Eustis, his Republican opponent, won the election by over 2,000 majority.

During the next ten years Mr. Haynes did not seek any political honors, but in 1902 he defeated Julius J. Heinrich for the Democratic nomination for mayor by a small plurality after a very hard fight. At the election which followed he had little difficulty in defeating Fred M. Powers, the Republican candidate, receiving a majority of over 5,900 votes. At the next election he was opposed by David P. Jones, at that time president of the city council, and was defeated by 256 votes. In the fall of 1906 more votes were cast for the office of mayor than at any other time before or since. Mr. Haynes was again the Democratic candidate and Mr. Jones the Republican nominee. The battle was one of the fiercest in the history of the city, but Mr. Haynes was elected by a plurality of 3,565. In 1908 he defeated Charles H. Hulm by the same plurality that Mr. Jones secured four years before. In 1910 the situation was complicated by the first serious entrance of the Socialist party into the contest. Thomas Van Lear was the candidate of that party and former Alderman W. E. Satterlee was the Republican candidate. The three were so close together at the election that it took several days to determine the exact result. In the official count Mr. Haynes had the slight plurality of thirty-four votes over Mr. Satterlee and only a few more than 750 over Mr. Van Lear.

While Mr. Haynes was a member of the city council an unusually large number of important matters came before that body for action. He was firm in his advocacy and support of the interests of the people in connection with every measure, as he always was in his whole career. There was great activity and interest in the proceedings of the city council also during his tenure of the office of mayor. Mr. Haynes kept his ears to the ground and obeyed the voice of public sentiment which he had founded in all his official acts, looking after the welfare of the city and its residents with sleepless vigilance and untiring energy. He vetoed many ordinances passed by the city council regulating matters of public policy, giving excellent reasons for his position in every case, and most of his vetoes were sustained.

Perhaps the greatest contest in which Mr. Haynes engaged while he was mayor was with the Minneapolis Gas Light company. The city council passed an ordinance granting that company an electric franchise for thirty years. Mayor Haynes vetoed this ordinance on the ground that there was no justification for granting a franchise for so long a period, and contended that only frequent renewals, for periods not to exceed ten years, or fifteen at the outside, would compel good service and just and reasonable rates. His veto message hung fire for several weeks, but was finally sustained by the council, its opponents being unable to muster enough votes to override it. His positiveness in standing by his convictions awakened strong criticisms and at times bitter censure, but after time passed even the most violent of his critics acquitted him of obstinacy and all unfairness, and the judgment of the city council, as embodied in resolutions formally passed after his death, was accepted generally as that of the community. It was:

"That the character and the life of the late James C. Haynes were such as to command not respect and confidence only, but admiration and affectionate regard. He combined in an unusual degree lofty ideals and firmness of purpose."

with a tactful and kindly demeanor. He was forceful and resolute, yet free from rancor and from all uncharitableness. He performed unpleasant duties unflinchingly, yet with such evident fairness that resentment was disarmed. He was lovable as well as inflexible, a good neighbor, a capable and honest official and a model citizen. The records of this body bear eloquent testimony to his wisdom and his firmness. Unmindful of selfish and unjust criticism, he was singularly responsive to the public will where differences of opinion seemed founded on reason. Mere stubbornness was no part of his nature; his firmness was not pride of opinion, but faith in the right as God gave him to see the right."

Mr. Haynes died at 8:10 Monday morning, April 15, 1913. For some months he realized and his friends feared that his end was approaching—that the plow was nearing the end of the furrow. But as an evidence of the appreciation in which he was held, close personal associates got together and provided for an effort to prolong his life by a change of air, an extended rest and quiet recreation. They made up a purse of \$6,500, the contributors numbering 560. The number presented him with a beautiful bound volume containing their signatures and the following:

To the Honorable James C. Haynes, Mayor of Minneapolis:

We, your friends and fellow citizens, desire to express to you upon your retirement from the office of our chief executive, our honor and respect for the honesty and fearless fidelity with which you have labored for the best interest of Minneapolis, as her mayor of longest continuous service; and to add thereto our sincere regard for you as neighbor, friend and citizen.

Years has been a rich gift, the gift of your best years and greatest powers to the public service of our city. We honor you for this great sacrifice of private time and opportunity.

We believe that your sacrifice has not been in vain, that you have set a mark in the public service; that henceforth whenever an executive, guided by your example, strives for and attains a high plane of usefulness it will be sufficient to say in his praise: "He was as good a Mayor as James C. Haynes."

This money was presented to Mayor Haynes at his home, 711 East River road, on Christmas day, 1912, and soon afterward he left for a trip to the South and a sojourn on the Isle of Pines in the West Indies.

Accompanied by his wife, Mr. Haynes passed some weeks on the Isle of Pines, then went to Nassau on New Providence Island, one of the Bahamas. Early in April, 1913, they returned to New York city, intending to go from there to Atlantic City, New Jersey, for the benefit of the sea air and ocean tonic. But the sufferer felt that his strength was waning, and the tourists hastened home. They arrived on Sunday, April 13, and the next day the weary star of the distinguished citizen and public official was unloosed, atrophy of the muscles being the cause of his death.

Every possible testimonial of public esteem was bestowed upon him after his death, in his home city and many other places. Business was generally suspended in Minneapolis during the funeral services, and the various organizations to which Mr. Haynes had belonged were represented in the procession which attended his remains to their last resting place in Lakewood cemetery, as did the city council in a body after holding a special meeting and passing resolutions proclaiming to the world the merits of the man whose death the members mourned. The body lay in state at the city hall and

thousands passed the bier for a last look at the remains, while the floral tributes were unusually numerous, rich and appropriate.

Mayor Haynes was active in the fraternal and social life of his community. He belonged to the Elks' lodge of Minneapolis; was a thirty-second degree Freemason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in the fraternity; and was also a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. Formerly he served on the public affairs committee of the Minneapolis Commercial club, of which he was long a member, and he also belonged to the St. Anthony Commercial club. In religious affiliation he was a devout member of All Souls Universalist church, and attended its services with continued regularity.

#### GEORGE G. HYSER.

Though he retired from active business in 1907, George G. Hyser still represents one of the few remaining links between the generation of bonifaces of the early days in Minnesota—that is, its boom times and its fast-building period—and the head of the hostelry of the present day. He has had a part in the building of the Northwest in a sense different from that of most other factors in it, and he has been the friend and companion of many of the foremost men of the Northwest.

George G. Hyser was born in Zurich, Switzerland, March 24, 1847. When he was two years old he came to America with his parents. They settled first in Massachusetts, and when George was nine years old he went to work in a cotton mill. He worked in the finishing room, marking goods, etc., until he was nineteen. Then he spent three years as an overseer over eighteen employees, who worked at measuring and tagging for shipment. His wages as overseer were \$55 a month; to this he had worked up from the meager wage of a boy marker. In 1869 the family came west. His father took a homestead two miles north of Smith Lake, Wright County, Minnesota. He joined his father and began the labor of farming, but soon found he was not fitted to cutting trees and digging in the ground. A few months later a neighbor built a "shack called a hotel," as Mr. Hyser puts it, at Smith Lake, then on the new line of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad—now the Great Northern. The line into that village was just building. Regular trains were running to Delano from Minneapolis. It was when the construction train reached Smith Lake that Mr. Hyser and his mother took charge of the hotel. The next year the railroad was extended to Benson, sixty-six miles further west. The railroad company built a hotel there,—the hotel business in small towns was then promoted by the railroads which built into them—and Mrs. Hyser and her son George were asked to take charge of that one. The son accepted, and his mother and his brother Robert soon joined him. They were there a year before regular trains were run into Benson. A year later they moved on westward into Morris, fifty-five miles further on, to run the hotel. Shortly the railroad company built another hotel, this time in Breckenridge, as part of its policy of development of its towns. Mr. Hyser went there and remained ten years. In those days, Mr. Hyser says, it took two days for passenger trains to run from St. Paul to Breckenridge, 214 miles. It was some time before the railroad was extended further, but

stages ran between Breckenridge and Winnipeg, and the travel by four-horse stage coach was heavy. Thus it came about that in his hotel Mr. Hyser entertained some of the biggest men in the country. President Hayes and his party took dinner with him; Mark Twain was a guest, and many other men of importance. J. P. Farley became receiver of the road, and operated it until James J. Hill came upon the scene.

It was in this period that two steamboats were built on the Red River of the North, and were operated between Breckenridge and Winnipeg. With them flatboats were run, and on these huge quantities of groceries and supplies were shipped, and sold direct from the boats at many places along the river. Mr. Hyser became interested in this trade, which proved a lucrative one, sometimes as high as \$20,000 worth of groceries being carried and disposed of at good profit. Meanwhile he ran the best hotel along the route. Later the railroad was extended to Fargo, N. D. About this time Mr. Hyser married, and in the summer of 1880 he built the Arlington hotel at Wayzata, the first big summer hotel on Lake Milleltonka. He was led to erect the Arlington at the instance of James J. Hill. Mr. Hyser found it a losing venture, and in the winter of 1880-81 he went to clerk in the Nicollet House in Minneapolis, under Col. John T. West. In 1884 he went with Colonel West to the West hotel, and was the first clerk in that hostelry, which was for many years one of the famous hotels of America. Later Mr. Hyser built the hotel at Third Street and Second Avenue South, now known as the Allen. He ran that for five years, and then he went to Fourth Street and Nicollet Avenue and remodeled the building into the Hotel Hyser. He conducted that hotel for eight years, and then retired in 1907. Thus Mr. Hyser was identified prominently with the hotel business of the Northwest for thirty-six years and acquired an acquaintance almost unequalled in the state.

It was in 1880 that Mr. Hyser married Miss Alice M. Bowen of Minneapolis, daughter of a contractor who was one of the best known politicians of his day. To them were born two children; a daughter, Alice Maude, now the wife of Warren Leslie Wallace, superintendent of Lewis and Clarke High School in Spokane, Wash.; and a son, George W. Hyser, an electrician in Minneapolis. Mr. Hyser is a member of Masonic orders, the Scottish Rite and the Knights Templar. His home is at 1 Orlin Avenue, Prospect Park.

#### MICHAEL W. HACKETT.

Michael W. Hackett was born near Darwin, Minnesota, on June 29, 1860, and died in Minneapolis on May 26, 1912, lacking just one month and three days of being 52 years of age. He was wholly the architect of his own fortune and made his way in the world by his own unaided efforts. His father died while the son was still in his boyhood and the mother married a second time.

The son therefore started the battle of life for himself at an early age, and in the pursuit of advancement among men came to Minneapolis. Here was employed by Geo. Elwell as a furniture salesman both in the city and outside for a number of years, after which he became manager of the Webster Chair Factory, with which he was connected in this capacity until his death, a period of about eight years. He was careful with his earnings and invested them wisely in

farm loans and real estate, becoming the owner of a farm of 314 acres near Campbell, in Wilkin county, this state. His business absorbed his energies and attention to the exclusion of almost everything else. But he took an interest in fraternal life as a member of the Order of Knights of Columbus and was also a devout and consistent member of St. Lawrence Catholic church. To his home and family he was warmly attached, and in his hunting and fishing trips and his occasional outings at the lakes, always insisted on being accompanied by his wife or some other member of the household.

Mr. Hackett was married on January 8, 1884, to Miss Ida May Jester, who was also a native of this state. She died on October 19, 1907, leaving a family of six children, Mabel, Ida May, Grace Arvilla, Rollie J., Adelaide Olivia and Rosalia. Mabel is the wife of H. J. Lane, who is connected with the Russell-Miller grain commission company in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. The home of the family for the last twelve years has been at 1004 Seventeenth avenue southeast.

The mother's early death left the family largely to the care of the second daughter, Ida May. The older daughter was married and Ida had just entered upon her high school course. But she abandoned this in order that she might give her whole attention to caring for the younger children. They have found in her a devoted motherly companion and helper. Her father was thus ably assisted by her, and when his own end approached, found great consolation in the fact that he would be able to leave those who were dependent on him in such excellent hands, and that the comfortable competence he had accumulated for them would be judiciously employed for their benefit.

#### GEORGE E. HUEY.

A pioneer in three of the Northwestern states, one of the founders of at least two great industrial and commercial centers, and a successful operator in several important lines of business, the late George E. Huey was born in Steuben county, New York, December 19, 1819, being the son of John and Susan (Minier) Huey, who were taken as children from Pennsylvania to New York. Abram Huey once owned the land on which Harrisburg now stands.

Judge Huey, a local justice of the peace, and later first police justice of Great Falls, Montana, was reared on a farm in his native state and educated in a country school. He was in business for two years in New York, and in 1851 reached the Indian agency at Long Prairie, Minnesota, where he was employed by the agent for one year.

In 1852 he returned to New York, but within a year he returned, soon coming to St. Anthony Falls. Here he engaged in rafting logs and cutting them into lumber. He assisted in the organization and operation of the Minneapolis Milling company, which superseded the "Old Government Mill" in 1856.

He was the first secretary and superintendent of the board of directors of the old Canal company, which took a leading part in rivalry between the lower city, and Bridge Square as to which should become the business center.

He took a valiant part in this struggle in favor of the milling district, and in furtherance of determination to make that section the business center, he built the Cataract house, at what is now the intersection of Washington and Sixth

avenues south, and which led the opposition to the Nicollet house.

In 1854 Judge Iluey was elected the first county register of deeds for four years, and in 1855 was made a justice of the peace, rendering valuable services in establishing law and order. By 1865 the lumber industry had grown to such importance that in association with R. P. Russell and others, built a large planing mill where later the Model mill stood.

In 1861 R. P. Russell and O. B. King built the Dakota flour mill. In 1879 he moved to Central City, Black Hills, where he operated stamp mills, and finally selling his interests immediately sought new fields of enterprise.

In 1884 he went to Great Falls, Montana, where not seventy-five persons were then living, but its natural resources and promise for the future were inspiring, and it is now a busy, progressive city of some 25,000. Judge Iluey took up a pre-emption claim on land he felt the town must soon cover, and after securing title platted it as Iluey's Addition to Great Falls.

He took a great interest in the development of the town and was elected first police magistrate, his firmness enabling him to handle the tough element that still abounded.

About 1901 he returned to Minneapolis and died at Excelsior, April 17, 1904. He was a lifelong Democrat, and was a devoted Freemason and Odd Fellow. In early life he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Ticknor. Their daughter is the wife of Byron Dague of Deadwood. Her mother died young, and in 1858 he married Miss Corolene Taylor, a native of Painesville, Ohio. Four of their children are living. George T., a railroad man; Arthur S., of Chicago; Frank, who lives in Montana, and Douglas, a resident of Mexico.

One son, Albert (twin brother to Arthur) died in Mexico where he was in business, in August, 1903. A friend at Judge Iluey's funeral said: "He used his time in useful labors and won for himself a warm place in the affectionate veneration of the people. One of the patriarchs of the city he helped to found, he could look back over his long connection with it with pleasure unmarred by the recollection of any interest neglected, any duty slighted or any wrong done consciously to any person."

#### CHARLES F. HAGLIN.

It was in 1873 that Charles F. Haglin, one of the leading contractors and builders of Minneapolis, came to this city and began his very creditable and successful career here. He started in business in this locality as an architect, having been well trained in the technique of the profession by previous study and practical work in architects' offices farther East, and having also brought to this Western country the spirit of enterprise and self-reliance required for advancement among men in its strenuous activities, large engagements and great wealth of opportunities.

Mr. Haglin's life began in the village of Hastings, Oswego county, New York, on April 7, 1849, and there he passed his boyhood and early youth on the farm of his father, Joseph Haglin. He was educated in his native state, and, having a special aptitude for drawing, became a draughtsman in an architect's office in the city of Syracuse. A few years later he came to Chicago, and there he was employed for two years

in the office of Messrs. Yorke & Ross, architects, with an extensive business in that city.

When he came to Minneapolis the old city hall was nearing completion, and he decided to wait until he could secure an office in that building before beginning operations here. He formed a partnership with F. B. Long, under the name of Long & Haglin, and they were associated in business three years. At the end of that period Mr. Long sold his interest in the firm to F. G. Corser, and the firm name was then changed to Haglin & Corser, the new partnership enduring until 1879.

In that year Mr. Haglin, having found that there was a better field for him in the domain of building than in that of architecture, formed a new partnership with Charles Morse, and they immediately began contracting and building. They erected the Globe building and the Washburn Home in 1882; had eight of the leading contracts for the construction of the new court house and city hall, and built the union station in Duluth and a number of brick structures in Brainerd.

During the construction of the Minneapolis court house and city hall Mr. Haglin severed his business connection with Mr. Morse and conducted his operations under his own name alone. He continued to do this until 1909, when he formed a partnership with B. H. Stahr, and they carried on their business under the name of the Haglin-Stahr company. During the time he was alone in business he built many of the city's prominent business and residence structures and a number of the largest grain elevators in this section of the country. Some of the larger buildings put up by him are the Sixth street addition to the Glass Block, the Northwestern Telephone building, the Security National Bank building, the Wyman-Partridge building, the Patterson-Stevenson building, the Minneapolis Gas Light building, the Orpheum theater, the Northwestern Miller building, the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce annex, the Security Warehouse, the First National Bank building, the Plaza and Radisson hotels, the Pence building at Hennepin avenue and Eighth street, the Studebaker building and the F. E. Murphy building, and there are others almost as important and imposing.

In the line of private residences this firm also has a long and impressive record of its credit in the way of construction work. Among the fine residences in and about Minneapolis which it has erected are those of John Edwards, Frank H. Peavey, George W. Peavey, C. M. Harrington, George Partridge, L. S. Donaldson, Frank T. Heffelfinger, A. S. Brooks, Mrs. L. R. Brooks, F. B. Sempke, Franklin Crosby and John Crosby, in the city proper, and those of George H. Porter, E. W. Decker and John Kirkholtz at Lake Minnetonka, and that of Frank H. Peavey at Highcroft.

The list of grain elevators and warehouses built by Mr. Haglin includes the Peavey elevator in Duluth, one for the American Maltng company in Chicago, one at New Ulm for the Eagle Rolling Mill company, a flour mill and elevator at Waseca, the Washburn-Crosby elevator, the Concrete elevator, the International Sugar Feed company's house in Minneapolis, two warehouses for the J. R. Watkins company in Winona, one for the same company at Memphis, Tennessee, the Minneapolis Sewer company's plant, a machine shop and several warehouses for the Minneapolis Threshing Machine company at Hopkins, besides many other large structures in different localities in this and neighboring states and others in other sections of the country.

Being deeply interested in the enduring welfare, rapid

progress and wholesome improvement of the city by both natural tendency and the character of his business. Mr. Haglin has given practical and serviceable attention to all undertakings involving or contributing to its good in any way. He is the owner of the Minneapolis Cornice and Iron Company, and is president of the Minneapolis Stone company and the Oklahoma Gipsen company, of Prim, Oklahoma. He belongs to the Minneapolis, Commercial, Auto and New Athletic clubs, being a life member of the one last named. He is also a member of the Masonic Order, in which he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Zurah Temple, Minneapolis. On January 22, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma R. Smith, a native of Racine, Wisconsin. They have three children, Edward, Charles F., Jr., and Preston.

Mr. Haglin's record as briefly outlined in these paragraphs is almost wholly one of results accomplished by his own efforts or under his immediate direction and supervision. But he has also been a potential force in inspiring other men to action and achievement by his example and stimulating advice and encouragement.

#### CURTIS L. HARRINGTON.

This estimable gentleman and excellent business man has been in business in Minneapolis for years and a resident of the city, with but temporary absences, since 1899. He was born in New Richmond, Wisconsin, April 29, 1876, and is the son of George N. and Elsie M. (Lyman) Harrington, whose names stand high on the records of our sister state across the Mississippi. The father was a farmer and dairyman at Hayward, in Sawyer county, that state, and the mother, who was a teacher in her young womanhood, has been county superintendent of schools in that county for twenty-four years, being the oldest lady county superintendent in length of continuous service, it is believed, in the United States.

The son was graduated from the high school in Hayward and came to Minneapolis in 1899. Here he pursued a course of special training in a business college, and then entered the Northwestern University, at Chicago, to prepare himself for the Christian ministry. The uncertain state of his health, however, interfered with his design in this respect, and he returned to Minneapolis and became a student in the Law Department, University of Minnesota. He worked his way through this institution, and was graduated in the class of 1904, and admitted to the bar of the State of Minnesota in June, 1904.

He began his business career in the office of H. E. Ladd, a real estate broker, in whose employ he remained three years. He then formed a partnership with R. C. Wyvell in the same business, and this also continued three years. At the end of that period he associated himself with A. V. Skiles in the real estate and insurance business under the name of the Harrington-Skiles company, incorporated, and also engaged in the practice of law which he still continues. In 1911 Mr. Skiles withdrew from the company, and the name was changed to the Harrington Sales company, the one under which the business is now carried on.

This company conducts extensive operations in building and selling on a commission basis, in addition to handling its own properties. The company has erected about 240

houses, and business buildings and because of specializing in down town property handles some of the largest deals in Minneapolis.

Mr. Harrington is a member of the Minneapolis Athletic club, the Rotary club and the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association and St. Albans Club. He also retains active membership in his college fraternity and is a zealous adherent of the Masonic order. He is an ardent devotee of his business and never neglects it on any account. But he seeks relief from its burdens and cares in hunting, fishing and other outdoor enjoyments when he has opportunity. He is also fond of athletic performances and always takes a cordial and helpful interest in their promotion.

On September 2, 1903, Mr. Harrington was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Willis, a daughter of H. B. Willis, president of the Brydwell Manufacturing Company of this city. Mrs. Harrington was born in Rochester, Minnesota, and educated in the Central High School and the State University. She and her husband are the parents of two sons, Wayne E. and Willis L.

#### LEASON EDWIN HOLDRIDGE.

This estimable gentleman, whose early death in Minneapolis on November 27, 1889, in the forty-eighth year of his age, widely lamented, was a native of Northampton, Massachusetts, where his life began September 15, 1842. On June 3, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Parish at Poughkeepsie, New York, where she was born December 25, 1847. They came to Minneapolis in 1881. Mr. Holdridge was a wholesale dealer in crockery in Poughkeepsie, and in this city returned to that line of mercantile enterprise, although, for a short time, he was a bookkeeper in the First National Bank.

The state of his health obliged him to leave the bank, but he soon afterward took another position as bookkeeper, this time in a grocery store. A little later he became manager for C. W. Foss in an extensive crockery trade, and also conducted a real estate agency. He built a home for his family at Twenty-seventh street and Hennepin avenue, one block removed from the home of R. P. Russell, who lived at Twenty-eighth street and Hennepin avenue, there platting the Holdridge subdivision. In this home he died in 1889, as has been noted, and in 1901 his widow had a summer residence erected at Meadville, Excelsior, on Lake Minnetonka, where her life ended on February 18, 1909. They were both charter members of Lyndale Congregational church, and Mr. Holdridge was its first treasurer. After the widow's removal to the Lake she continued to be an active worker in this church as long as her health permitted.

Three children were born in the Holdridge household, James Parish, the only son, who was a stenographer, died at the age of twenty-seven, and Mary Dibble, in childhood. Rachel Harrington Holdridge, the only survivor of the family, remained with her mother until the death of the latter, and still resides in the home on the lake. It is beautifully located on Lake Minnetonka, about one mile distant from that village, and on the opposite side of the water.

Miss Rachel Holdridge was a charter member of the Sunday school of Lyndale Congregational church, and she is now an active member of the Excelsior church of the same denomina-

tion. In February 1912, in company with Miss Ella Stratton Molter, she established the Minnetonka circulating library at Excelsior, in rooms rented for the purpose, the ladies having their home together at the Holdridge residence. They have about 1,200 volumes in the library, and during the year and a half of its usefulness about 5,000 books have been read from it by its patrons. It was founded for the purpose of elevating the taste of the community, or gratifying it where it was already manifest, and is admirably filling this want. It is kept supplied with the best literature, and has become a very popular and highly esteemed social center. The ladies at the head of the enterprise are their own super-visors and conduct their business according to their own judgment. But they are studios of the needs of the community around them and zealous in their efforts to supply them in the pleasing and beneficial line of their work. They are well esteemed for their genuine worth personally, and widely commended for their courage in undertaking a work so useful and attended with so much risk, as well as for the agreeable manner in which they perform the duties they have so resolutely taken upon themselves.

#### JEFFERSON M. HALE.

Jefferson M. Hale, who died in Minneapolis, October 22, 1893, at the age of sixty-five, and after a residence of over forty years in this city, was born at Tunbridge, Orange county, Vermont, September 5, 1828, and passed his early life on a farm at Stowe in that state. In 1849 he joined a party of gold-seekers going to California, by the Cape Horn route. Soon after returning to the East two years later, he came to Minneapolis, working for Mr. Northrup and other lumbermen in the mills and at other occupations until 1868, when he joined his brother George in the dry goods business, with which he was connected to the end of his life.

George W. Hale was a merchant near Boston previous to coming to St. Anthony in 1858. He was for a time toll keeper for Captain Tapper at the bridge, and after teaching school for a time, returned to the East. In 1868 he came back to Minneapolis, and in company with his brother Jefferson opened a dry goods store on Washington avenue, between Nicollet avenue and First avenue south. They soon built up a large trade which necessitated the employment of several assistants. They confined their operations to dry goods, and after some years moved to the only double store, and the largest dry goods house, in the city at Third street and Nicollet avenue. Just before the business was again removed to Fifth and Nicollet, George died, and Jefferson selected John Thomas as buyer in his place, in accordance with an arrangement previously made by George. Mr. Thomas is still carrying on the business, established forty-six years ago.

Jefferson M. Hale confined his attention exclusively to the details of the business until his death. The firm name was originally G. W. Hale & Company, finally becoming Hale, Thomas & Company. Mr. Hale took no particular interest in party politics or public affairs. He performed all the duties of citizenship conscientiously and faithfully, but never became an active partisan or sought or desired public office. He was, however, warmly interested in the welfare of Plymouth

Congregational church to which he devoted much time and attention.

He was married in 1869 to Miss Louisa M. Herriek, daughter of Nathan and Laura (Small) Herriek, both from Vermont. They moved to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1854, four years later coming to Minneapolis, where Mr. Herriek engaged in the marble trade, at Third street and Nicollet avenue. He died in 1892, aged eighty-five, and his widow in 1898, aged eighty-eight. Of their four children, Mrs. Hale is the only survivor. Albert passed away in 1911. George died at Monticello, Minnesota, and Rev. Henry Herriek, a Baptist minister, the oldest son, died at Granville, Ohio. Prior to his marriage to Miss Herriek, Mr. Hale was married to Miss Emeline Barrows, of Vermont, who died in Minneapolis in 1867. They had one child, Jessie, now the widow of George Tuttle, of Minneapolis. Charles S. Hale, the only child of the second marriage, is president of the Peteler Car company.

Mrs. Hale is a member of the board of directors of the Pillsbury Home, having been active in the service of that excellent institution for many years. She is also a member of the Women's Christian Association, which has an oversight of the Pillsbury Home, and of other charitable and benevolent organizations, among them the Puritan Colony, and various church missions of great usefulness.

#### WILLARD W. MORSE.

Prior to 1880, St. Paul had practically a monopoly of the jobbing trade in this part of the country, but within the decade which began with that year, enterprising and resourceful men put forces in motion here to build up an extensive trade of the same kind for this city. The steps taken looking to this end were not designed to rob the sister city of any of its trade, but to secure for Minneapolis that proportion of the wholesale trade of the Northwest to which, by her location and natural advantages, it seemed she was justly entitled. This brought about a wholesome rivalry that resulted in vast advantages for both cities, and for the whole Northwest, as an immediate consequence. One of the men to whom these ideas strongly appealed, and who had much to do with the results which followed, was Willard W. Morse, now president of the Security Warehouse Company, of this city. He built warehouses on an extensive scale and gave manufacturing companies in other localities space in them for the storage and exhibition of their products. From these warehouses orders were filled and deliveries made that effected great savings both in time and in freight charges in the delivery of merchandise to the people of the Northwest. He visited the manufacturers at their headquarters and showed them the possibilities of trade for them in the Northwest.

Mr. Morse did not seek to augment his business to any great extent through the storage of household goods. His energies were employed in getting trade that reaches farther and tends at once and directly to aid in building up the city of Minneapolis as a jobbing center.

Many of the jobbers in this city who are now carrying on an extensive business in Minneapolis were started here by his enterprise. It was his custom to visit the leading factories in the Eastern and Middle States and get them to begin trading here by using his facilities. Seventy-five to eighty



*W. W. Morse*





per cent of the agricultural implement houses now operating in this section, began business in the Northwest in this way. Four-fifths of the companies now composing the International Harvester Company began their operations in the Northwest through the Morse warehouses. At the present time, seventy-five to one hundred companies, foreign to this city, keep extensive stocks of goods in these warehouses. Mr. Morse began with storage room for agricultural implements, and as the trade in them became established, he furnished space for stocks of groceries, hardware and other merchandise. Many manufacturers sent carloads of goods to his warehouses and then put agents in the field to sell them. When their trade was sufficiently developed, they established wholesale houses of their own in this city. Numbers of the companies which have large establishments in Minneapolis now, were first induced by Mr. Morse to enter the trade territory of Minneapolis. In this way, a very large jobbing trade was started here, and the story of it is creditable alike to the city and the man who initiated the enterprise; and the enterprise, itself, furnishes strong proof of both his business capacity and his strong and intelligent devotion to his home city and its residents.

Willard W. Morse was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, on July 5th, 1864. He is a son of Willard and Lydia (Whitcomb) Morse, natives of Sharon, Massachusetts and Newport, New Hampshire, who moved to Michigan in 1857 and to Minneapolis in 1882. The father was a merchant and soon after his arrival in this city started the Minneapolis Rubber Company, which continued in business five years. After the expiration of that period the elder Mr. Morse engaged in various lines of merchandising until his death in 1897. The mother is still living and makes her home in this city. They had two children, their son Willard W. and their daughter Minnie F., both of whom are residents of Minneapolis.

The son obtained a high school education and started his business career in the employ of his father's rubber company. In 1886, in association with Harry B. Wood, also of Kalamazoo, he started the Security Warehouse Company. The partnership lasted until 1894, when Mr. Wood moved to California, where he has ever since had his home, and since then Mr. Morse has been the sole proprietor and director of the business of the company. He owns his own warehouses, some fourteen in number, all located on North First Street and all supplied with trackage of the C. St. P. M. & O. Ry. Co. In 1886 there was but one warehouse and was located at No. 700 North First Street. This was the first general storage warehouse for merchandise ever opened in Minneapolis. Now the warehouses contain sixteen acres of floor space and the business employs regularly about 100 persons, and in busy seasons many more.

Mr. Morse has long taken an earnest interest and an active part in the organized social life of the community and all undertakings for its advancement and improvement as a member of the St. Anthony Commercial Club and the Civic Commerce Association. He does not, however, confine his efforts for the betterment of the city to the projects these organizations have in charge, but opens his hand freely and plays his faculties industriously in behalf of all work for improvement, morally, mentally, socially and materially, and his efforts are guided by intelligence and inspired by a just and discriminating public spirit.

On May 15th, 1888, Mr. Morse was united in marriage to Miss Bertha F. Alden, of Minneapolis, a daughter of Albert

M. Alden, a pioneer merchant here, who was in business in this city from 1864 to his death some ten years ago. Mrs. Morse was born in Spring Valley, Fillmore County, Minnesota. She and her husband are the parents of four children, Willard A., Guilford A., Mildred and Priscilla A. All the members of the family attend Plymouth Congregational church and are actively interested in the work of that organization. They are also esteemed throughout the community as enterprising, progressive and serviceable members inspired and directed by lofty ideals of citizenship, and they richly deserve the universal regard and good will bestowed upon them.

#### REV. JOHN HOOPER.

For many years in his young manhood the voice of this now venerable minister of the gospel was literally that of "one crying in the wilderness," in appeals to men to "repent, believe and be born again." He came to this state as a pioneer Methodist Episcopal minister in 1855, and carried the message of salvation to men and women in their crude and lowly homes on the frontier, preaching wherever he could find a roof to cover him and his hearers, and under the blue canopy of heaven when no other covering was available. He is now (1914) eighty-six years of age, and during sixty-eight of the number, twice the average duration of human life, he was an active force in the Christian ministry.

Mr. Hooper was born in County Cornwall, England, on April 27, 1828. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was but three years old, and he was reared to the age of twenty in his native land by an uncle. When he was seven he began working in a tin mine at a wage of five shillings a month, boarding himself, and he continued his laborious and meagerly recompensed toil for thirteen years, but without much improvement in wages or conditions. At the age of fifteen he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and two years later began preaching in humble quarters and the open fields, as was the custom of his class in England in those days.

In 1848 he too came to this country and joined his parents in Cleveland, Ohio. One year later he moved to Grant county, Wisconsin, near the Illinois line, and there served as a supply preacher until he could join the conference of his denomination and become a regular circuit rider. In 1855 he was sent to Minnesota on a mission, the whole territory now embraced in this state and Wisconsin then being under one organization. He was assigned to a mission at Caledonia, now the seat of government in Houston county, but then almost nothing but a name in the wilds. There was but one congregation organized in the locality at the time, but in the two years Mr. Hooper passed there he organized several others. There was also only one schoolhouse in his territory and he was obliged to preach often in private dwellings. For the purpose of securing a house for regular meetings he hewed timber in the woods and helped to put it together in the erection of a rude church. He also conducted camp meetings, being the only evangelical worker in the region, as other denominations had not yet begun their circuit work in that section of the state.

Mr. Hooper attended the first Methodist Episcopal conference in Minnesota. This was held at Red Wing in 1857, and presided over by Bishop Swift. The conference sent him to North Minneapolis, his circuit embracing all the territory for

many miles north of Bassett's creek, and he also had charge of the church interests at Harmony, now Richfield, and those at Brooklyn Center. He secured the nucleus of a congregation at each place, the number at the first being seven. Of this number only one, Mrs. Abisha Benson, of Minneapolis, is now living. There was not a school house or M. E. church building in his territory, and for about one year he preached and worked as best he could.

At the end of the year he was transferred to Princeton, where there was a church edifice, and where he remained two years. His next appointment included Sauk Rapids, where there was a school house, and Little Falls, where there was a church. He next passed another year at Brooklyn Center and one more at Richfield, preaching three times every Sunday, attending to pastoral duties during the week, acting as local elder, and working on a farm he rented to provide a living for himself and his family.

In the course of a short time Mr. Hooper bought eighty acres of land on what is now Penn avenue but then lying far beyond the boundary of the city. This land he transformed into a good farm, and when the city grew out to it laid out a part of what is now one of its main streets, Penn avenue already mentioned. The school house on that street stands on what was a part of his farm, and the bountiful crops which once enriched and beautified the rest of it have been succeeded by acres of solid masonry in which many varied industries are now housed and conducted, and by a multitude of homes in which prosperity and comfort abound.

Rev. Mr. Hooper preached his last sermon three years ago, having been engaged in the ministry for sixty-eight years. He is now a member of the new Calvary church in this city. When the general conference of the denomination to which he belongs met in Minneapolis in 1911, he was called before the conference as being probably the only charter member of the first Minnesota conference of the church who was then living.

Mr. Hooper cast his first political vote for candidates of the Free Soil or Abolition party in Ohio. He afterward became a Republican and later a Prohibitionist. He has occupied his present residence sixteen years. On July 21, 1853, sixty years ago, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary M. Atkinson of Wisconsin. Four of the children born of their union are still living, one daughter, Ida M., being the wife of Edwin Peteler, as told in a sketch of his father, Colonel Francis Peteler, on other pages of this volume. The others are also residents of Minneapolis and, like their parents, the children all have and well deserve a strong hold on the regard and good will of the community in which they live.

#### JUDSON C. HIGGINS.

Judson C. Higgins, until recently a leading grocer of Minneapolis, has passed fifty-two years of his seventy-five in contributing to the advancement and welfare of the city. He was born in Benson, Rutland County, Vermont, November 21, 1838. His father was successively a farmer, a merchant, and a postmaster, and came to Minneapolis in 1860 and became associated with Daniel R. Barbee in the loan business. They borrowed money in the East at six per cent, investing it here on mortgage loans at five and even six per cent a month. He died here in 1867, aged sixty-five, in the old Elder

Whitney home, on Fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Judson C. Higgins came to Minneapolis in 1861. He had taught school in his native county and was accustomed to hard labor and simple living. He bought a wood saw and sawhorse, and during his first winter in Minneapolis earned his living by sawing stove wood at sixty cents a cord. He was married in the East, March 24, 1861, to Miss Emery Knapp, and they started at once after marriage for their new home.

Early in 1862 he bought a yoke of oxen and for several months engaged in teaming, buying other teams as his patronage increased. He hauled freight from St. Paul, supplies to the lumber woods, etc.

Early in the Indian outbreak of 1862 he volunteered to haul supplies for Capt. Richard Strout's company and 20 citizens that had been ordered to Meeker County. Nine teams were so engaged in hauling camp outfits and other necessities. He was out for 30 days. He was in the fight with Little Crow's Indians near Acton, and when the whites retreated he, with his two horses, went to Hutchinson, in company with the troops. Before daylight that morning while in camp at Acton postoffice, Captain Strout had been warned by three white men that the Indians were in force near him and he at once started for Hutchinson. Two miles out the whites came upon the Indians in ambush in a wheat field, 150 in number. The savages, on horseback, attacked the party, attempting to surround it, but the whites charged them and escaped. The Indians followed Strout's command for four or five miles, or to near Hutchinson, riding along at a convenient distance and firing into the command from both sides. Three white men were killed, twenty were wounded, and five teams were lost. The Indians attacked Hutchinson the next day.

Mr. Higgins continued teaming until 1867, hauling supplies to the pineries, logs to the saw-mills, and lumber for Ankeny, Robinson & Petit from the yards to the planing mills. He also did considerable hauling for other firms. Early in 1867, he met Mr. Ankeny and entered the employ of Ankeny, Robinson & Petite, made a success of his work, and remained with the firm until 1870, becoming head manager of the yards, and having charge of the measuring and shipping.

In 1869 Mr. Higgins and Morris Gleason decided to engage in the grocery business. Mr. Higgins borrowed \$2,100, at 12 per cent interest, to begin business. Mr. Gleason decided to remain with the lumber firm, but Mr. Higgins opened the grocery under the name of Higgins & Gleason, according to announcements already made. The store was at No. 127 Washington avenue south, in a locality recommended by Anthony Kelly. There were then five or six grocery stores in the city, but Mr. Higgins made the venture. He purchased the building, opened the store, and within the first year his business became so extensive that he was able to pay back the capital borrowed, employed four or five men and used three teams. At the end of four years he found himself \$25,000 to the good financially, but with his health breaking down from overwork. He then sold the store to his clerks.

In the meantime he had bought the adjoining building on the corner of Second and Washington Avenues, and had formed a partnership with E. S. Corser in the purchase of 300 or 400 acres of railroad land near Crookston, which they intended to farm. They sent two carloads of horses and

other things needed to the land, erected buildings for a superintendent, and took all other necessary steps to begin operations. When Mr. Higgins became sick from drinking alkali water and retired from the undertaking, selling his interest to Mr. Corser and Lester B. Elwood, and returning to Minneapolis.

For some years thereafter he was engaged in the grocery trade and as a shoe dealer, a portion of the time with Robert Anderson. He finally sold his grocery establishment and bought Anderson's interest in the shoe store, which he conducted for some time, eventually turning it over to his son, the present proprietor.

The senior Mr. Higgins still owns the two store buildings, and a number of other pieces of desirable property. He has lived in his present home at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Sixth Street thirty-two years, though it has recently been leased for business purposes for a term of one hundred years. Since Mr. Higgins bought this property, in 1862, it has increased in value seven fold. In 1887 he paid \$99,000 for his store property, a lot of 66 feet front with the same buildings on it that are now there, and borrowed a large part of the purchase money. This lot was bought in earlier years for \$1,100. For himself and wife he is now building a residence at 3624 Nicollet avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Higgins had seven children: Lucy A. is the widow of the late Henry Waterman; Lottie E. married a Mr. Goden and died young; Chauncey, is in charge of the shoe department of the Donaldson store; Albert J. is in the commission house of Gamble & Robinson; Anna L. is the wife of Grant Colander; Fannie L. died at the age of eleven; Beatrice M. is the wife of Charles B. Peteler.

#### STEPHEN CROSBY HALL.

Thirty-five years of active and useful existence in three states ending suddenly and tragically by accident, make up the life story of the late Stephen Crosby Hall, who was engaged in the lumber industry from early manhood, and became one of the most extensive operators during a fruitful business activity. He lived in Minneapolis only four years, but long before this he was as well known in its business circles as though here dwelling and operating.

He was born in Penn Yan, New York, August 16, 1834. He met with a fatal accident August 3, 1888, while employed at his sawmill on the bank of the river. He made a misstep and fell a distance of about twenty-six feet striking some timbers, thus ending an active career at the age of fifty-four years. He was the son of Deacon Jonathan and Anna (Whitaker) Hall, originally of Passaic, New Jersey. One of his sisters became the wife of Rev. Luther Littell, a prominent Presbyterian minister of Orange county, New York.

In his youth he was much inclined to mathematics, and made a specialty of that branch of learning to become a civil engineer, a knowledge of which was of vast use a few years later when living in the wilds of Michigan. At nineteen he was employed as a clerk in New York city, and two years later moved to Michigan, locating on White river in the great pine forest. For a number of weeks he carried the mails to and from his locality in a carpet bag until a regular route was established and a postoffice selected. Whitehall was chosen as the name, and it was formed by combin-

ing the name of the river with that of Mr. Hall and his brother. It is now a city of some 2,000 inhabitants, and has become a widely popular resort, and was for some years the chosen home of the renowned Alexander Dowie.

Mr. Hall was soon employed in surveying, in which he acquired an expert knowledge of timber and where the best of it was. About one year and a half later he erected a sawmill, but which he soon sold. He acquired title to a 2,000-acre tract of land in what surveyors reported to be an impassable marsh. This he drained and converted into one of the finest farms in Michigan, and which has in recent years been exchanged for valuable property in Minneapolis.

In addition he soon began to acquire pine lands, making his own investigations, selections and surveys. While doing this he slept in the woods many nights, depending on fires to protect him from the wolves with which the forests abounded and which especially in winter were often ravenous. He then began extensive logging operations, having 1,500 acres of pine later increased to 300,000 near Houghton lake. By employing 200 to 300 men and one-third as many horses he was enabled to put 15,000,000 feet of logs into the lake in a single season.

In the seventies he operated several sawmills, being associated with Thompson Bros. & Company, of Chicago, the output of the mills going largely to that city. The Steamer Stephen C. Hall, which he built at Grand Haven and which was engaged in this traffic, was named in his honor. He was president of the Bay State Lumber Company of Menominee, Michigan, and also of the S. C. Hall Lumber company, his son-in-law, Thomas H. Shevlin, being its manager. His operations led him to buy Minnesota timber lands, interests which induced him financially to move to Minneapolis in 1884.

Mr. Hall was for a time a partner with Colonel James Goodnow in the North Star Lumber company; and, in 1886 the Hall & Ducey Lumber company was incorporated, he being the president and manager. This company became one of the largest operators in Minnesota, cutting regularly 40,000,000 feet of lumber and doing a business aggregating three-fourths of a million dollars annually. The Hall & Shevlin company, he being president, was organized in 1886, erecting a new mill with a capacity of 40,000,000 feet. In 1888 the pay roll of the two companies averaged \$18,000 a month.

Mr. Hall was a member of the Minneapolis Lumber Exchange, which at his death showed its estimate by passing strong resolutions. Busy as he was, he made it his duty to take an active part in all projects designed to improve the community and promote the general welfare. He served as supervisor and county treasurer in Michigan, where he was also president of a Congregational church society and an ardent supporter of foreign missions, even going so far as to support a missionary in Japan at his own personal expense. The Young Men's Christian Association in Minneapolis enlisted his most helpful interest, as did also Westminster Presbyterian church, and he was a liberal contributor to the needs of both, being especially so in the erection of the church edifice which stood on Nicollet avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets. As he was dilident and retiring, shrinking from public notice, knowledge of his charities and public benefactions became public only after his demise.

On April 8th, 1862, Mr. Hall married Miss Alice Clark, of Grand Haven, Mich. She is still a resident of Minneapolis; three of their four children are also living. Alice A., married Thomas H. Shevlin and died in 1910. Emma is the wife of

Charles A. Bennett, of Los Angeles, California. Hattie is the wife of Edwin Shevlin of Portland, Oregon; and Stephen A. Hall, who died in 1914. He married Miss Cecilia A. Kent. They had one child, Stephen A., Jr., the third generation of the name, a high school student.

At the death of her husband Mrs. Hall assumed the heavy responsibility so suddenly thrust upon her, and taking upon herself the management of his large interests, directed them with admirable judgment and ability. She gradually changed extensive outside holdings into Minneapolis properties, and has erected some very important buildings, including those at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Eleventh street and the corner of Hennepin avenue and Seventh street. The Colonial Realty company has been formed to look after the various properties, she being its president and the owner of nearly all its stock. Earlier she was a zealous church woman and the prime mover in many important charities. She was also devoted to art, literature and social organizations. In later years, however, business responsibilities have overshadowed the social, artistic and esthetic inclinations engendered by her education, culture and early environment, though still no really worthy cause is allowed to pass without some consideration from her.

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#### EDWIN HAWLEY HEWITT.

Edwin Hawley Hewitt of Minneapolis, one of the most widely known and most highly approved architects of the Northwest, has made his own way to success and prominence by arduous effort, close and analytical study, and a judicious use of all the means for the development of his art faculty which he has found or made available for his purposes.

Mr. Hewitt was born in Red Wing, Minnesota, March 26, 1874, a son of Dr. Charles N. and Helen R. (Hawley) Hewitt. His father, a renowned physician and surgeon, was born in Vergennes, Addison County, Vermont, and was graduated, with the degree of A. B., from Hobart College, Geneva, New York, and with that of M. D. from Albany Medical College. He served throughout the Civil War in the medical service of an engineer corps in the Union army, becoming chief of a division in the Army of the Potomac.

After the close of the war Dr. Hewitt located in his profession at Red Wing. He organized the first Minnesota State Board of Health and served as chief State Health Officer for 25 years. He was also for many years a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, and a lifelong associate and friend of its first President, Dr. William W. Folwell. Edwin Hewitt's grandfather was also a physician and surgeon, and a graduate of Yale University, and he too served in the Civil War. The mother's father was a distinguished physician of Ithaca, New York, and also a graduate of Yale.

Edwin H. Hewitt received his early education from his father, who instructed him and directed his studies until he reached the age of fifteen. He then went to Potsdam, New York, where he studied two years. After his return to Red Wing he followed a course of study preparatory to entering Hobart College, his father's alma mater. He passed one year at Hobart, and in 1895 entered the sophomore class of the University of Minnesota, and from this institution he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of A. B. The next year he devoted to the study of architecture in the Massachusetts

Institute of Technology, in which he was a member of the sophomore class. This gave enlargement and definiteness to the knowledge of his chosen profession which he had gained by previous study and practical work, during his vacations, in the office of Cass Gilbert, the eminent architect of St. Paul and New York.

After completing his course in the Institute of Technology Mr. Hewitt worked in the offices of different architects from 1898 to 1900. In April of the latter year he went to Paris to study in the "Ecole des Beaux Arts," the national school of architecture in France. He was admitted to this institution on a competitive examination which placed him at the head of the list of foreign applicants and within one place of heading the whole list of students admitted. When he completed his course in this school he stood second in a class of fifty students or more.

Mr. Hewitt remained in Paris until 1904, when he returned to Minneapolis and opened offices for the practice of his profession. While he was abroad, however, he made trips to England, Spain, Switzerland, and Italy for study. His first offices in Minneapolis were in the Lumber Exchange, but he found them inadequate and moved to larger rooms at 14 Fourth Street North. These met his requirements for eighteen months, and he then decided to build an office of his own for permanent use and erected the attractive and artistic office building which he now occupies at 716 Fourth Avenue South, and which is one of the architectural gems of the city.

From the beginning of his career here Mr. Hewitt has had an extensive business and his work has all been of a high class. He designed the residences of Mrs. L. R. Brooks, on Mount Curve Avenue; and of E. J. Carpenter, T. B. Janney, Robert Webb, and William Bovey. He also designed the city residence of Charles S. Pillsbury and his summer home at Lake Minnetonka, the McKnight Building, St. Mark's Church, the Thomas Hopewell Hospital, and the Loose Wiles Biscuit Factory. He is now (1914) at work on the Hennepin Avenue Methodist church and the Gateway Park.

Mr. Hewitt was one of the prime movers in the efforts that resulted in the erection of the fine building for the Minneapolis Museum of Arts, and he is an enthusiastic member of the Society of Fine Arts. He also belongs to the Minneapolis, Minikahda, and Lafayette Clubs, and the Cliff Dwellers Club of Chicago. He was married April 18, 1909, to Miss Caroline C. Christian. They have one child, their son Charles C., who was born in Paris. A daughter named Helen died a number of years ago. The parents are members of St. Marks Episcopal Church, and live at 126 East Franklin avenue. No residents of Minneapolis stand higher in public esteem than they, and they are richly deserving of all the regard and good will bestowed upon them because of their high character, rare accomplishments, genial natures and genuine worth in every way. They embody the best attributes of elevated Minneapolis citizenship and are among its most admired exponents.

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#### CHARLES SUMNER HALE.

As president of the Potlacher Car company, Minneapolis, and through his connection of other large industries in this city Charles Sumner Hale has been able to contribute largely and substantially to the growth of Minneapolis as a manufacturing center and the expansion of the city's industrial and com-



Edwin H. Hunt



mercial power and usefulness, and he has made the most of his opportunities in this respect for the benefit of the city and all classes of its residents.

Mr. Hale was born in Minneapolis on April 1, 1870, and is a son of Jefferson M. and Louisa M. (Horriek) Hale. He was graduated from the high school in 1888 and from the academic department of the University of Minnesota in 1892. He then began his business career in the store of his father. Some time afterward he was associated for two years with the late Jesse G. Jones, and at the end of that period became connected with W. S. Hill in the lumber trade. In 1896 he was made secretary and treasurer of the Kettle River Quarries company, furnisher of building and paving material, with quarries at Sandstone, Minnesota. In 1904, in company with George W. Bestor, he organized the Kilgore Machine company, which soon afterward absorbed the Peteler Portable Railway Manufacturing company, and is now called the Peteler Car company and engaged in making cars for contractors and railroads.

The old plant of the Peteler Car company embraces five acres, and the company also owns another site of twenty acres within the free switching zone at Como avenue and Belt Line. The new plant is located on that track and is the only commercial car plant in this state for standard car work. It has contracts with the Soo Line, the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Chicago Great Western railroads covering the building of refrigerator cars, tank, box and flat cars and rebuilding and repairing old ones. Its employes number at times more than 300 and its pay roll exceeds \$20,000 a month.

In 1870 Francis Peteler founded the Peteler Portable Railway Manufacturing company, he having been the inventor of the first dump car used in railroad work. He erected the plant located at Thirtieth Avenue S. E. and the Northern Pacific tracks south east, and continued in charge of it until 1905, when the company was consolidated with the Kilgore Machine company and he retired from active connection with it. Since then the consolidated enterprise has been manufacturing additional lines of equipment for railroad work, and has built up a very extensive business.

Mr. Hale has also been president of the American Locomotive Equipment company, of Chicago, and the Sandstone Land company, which owns the townsite and electric and water companies at Sandstone. He is a member of the Minneapolis and Minikahda clubs, the Chi Psi college fraternity and Plymouth Congregational church. On June 23, 1897, he was married at Mankato, Minnesota, to Miss Marjorie L. Patterson. They have one child, their son Sumner Patterson Hale.

#### WILLIAM S. HUNT.

He is the son of Dr. Henderson Hunt and Sarah Ann (Barlow) Hunt and was born in the town of Delavan, Wisconsin, on May 1st, 1861. His mother's father, Stevan A. Barlow, was for two terms the attorney general for the state of Wisconsin. Another relative on his mother's side was John W. Barlow who as an officer in the regular army held the rank of brigadier-general. Dr. Hunt, the father, was an old time family physician, of a type, unfortunately, which the specialist has driven out of fashion. He was not only the physician of the physical ills but also the healer of souls and the

father confessor of half the town of Delavan; William, his son, spent the years of his early youth and boyhood in Delavan and began his education in the local schools. When he was sixteen years of age the family moved to Beloit and he began the scientific course in Beloit College. From this college he graduated in 1880. He now determined to become an architect and went to Chicago to study. He put in three years of hard work there as a student and then entered the office of one of the most prominent of the Chicago architects as an office student. He came to Minneapolis in 1888 still considering himself a student. That same year he began an independent practice of his profession which he has continued successfully ever since. It has been his good fortune to plan a great many of the large and beautiful buildings of the city.

Mr. Hunt is a republican in politics although not seeking office and having little time for any special activity along political lines. He is interested in all civic matters and a student of civic conditions. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and a number of principal clubs of the city. He belongs to the Episcopal church. He married Miss Caroline Park Graves in 1885. She died seven years later. In May, 1906 he was married to Miss Barbara C. Maurer. They have no children.

#### ALONZO D. HOAR.

Mr. Hoar was born in Meeker county, Minnesota, September 1, 1864, being a son of David B. and Melissa (Bryant) Hoar, natives of Maine but married in Minneapolis. The mother came to Minnesota with her parents, in 1856, finding a new home near Monticello, in Wright county. David B. Hoar became a resident of Meeker county, in the fall of 1857, the next year taking a tract of government land from which he was driven by the Indians in 1862, his dwelling being burned. He then served in the militia aiding in reducing the savages to subjection.

When their homes were destroyed the families fled to Monticello. Eleven of the men returned and collected the household effects, and on their way back to Monticello intended to stop at a Mr. Coswell's. Four of them drove into this place and were immediately killed by Indians lying in concealment. The other seven escaped, one of whom, James Nelson of Litchfield, is still living.

Mrs. Hoar was teaching school at the period of the outbreak, and was warned of the impending danger by a mail carrier. But before she and the rest of the family could get away bands of Indians appeared in the neighborhood. As their house was destroyed and their crops ruined, they decided to go back East, and for two years and a half thereafter lived with Mr. Hoar's people in New Brunswick. They then returned to their homestead of 280 acres in Meeker county, and there Mr. Hoar died in 1900 in his eighty-third year.

Mrs. Hoar and some of the members of her family are still living on the homestead. She and her sister, Mrs. Lemming, are among the very few survivors of the Indian trouble in her vicinity. She and husband were the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, ten of whom are living (1913) and of whom Alonzo D. and Irving are residents of Minneapolis. Alonzo came to this city in 1886, and for seven years was assistant engineer at the city water works. About 1893 he started his present transfer business with one

horse, doing all his own work. He now keeps sixteen horses and employs eight men with a constantly increasing business.

Mr. Hoar's father took a warm interest in local public affairs and filled several local offices. In this respect the son has been like the father, having been interested in the progress and advancement of his community. In 1908 he was elected alderman from the Tenth ward and served on the committees on good roads, public grounds and buildings, licenses, salaries, markets, and fire department. The goods roads committee of which he was a member did effective work in the way of bringing about a general improvement of the roads leading into the city. In fact, laid the foundation for all such improvements that have since been made.

November 12, 1890, Mr. Hoar married Miss Nettie Beach, daughter of John P. Beach, one of the pioneers of Northfield, who came from New York. Mrs. Hoar died in 1907, leaving three sons, Chester, Bryant and Gordon. The former is in the employ of a railroad company in St. Paul and Bryant is in the employ of Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.

December 10, 1910, Mr. Hoar was united with Miss Mina Groat, who was born and reared near Mankato, where her father was for years a member of the police force, and who died recently in Minneapolis. Mr. Hoar has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows from the age of twenty-one, and is on the charter roll of Highland Lodge, at Camden Place. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. His religious affiliation is with the Camden Place Methodist Episcopal church.

#### PLEASANT M. STARNES.

Pleasant M. Starnes is a stockholder and valued executive in corporations that are conducting extensive operations in the handling of timber lands and other properties on the Pacific coast, with specially large holdings in Northwest Canada. He maintains his residence and business headquarters in the city of Minneapolis, where he is vice-president and general manager of the American Timber Holding Company, besides which he is vice-president of the North American Timber Holding Company, the official headquarters of which are in the city of Chicago.

He was born in Hancock county, Illinois, on the 1st of January, 1863, and is a son of Eldridge and Emily (Jenkins) Starnes, the former of whom was born in Tennessee and the latter in Ohio, their marriage having been solemnized in the state of Illinois, where the father Eldridge Starnes was a pioneer representative of the agricultural industry in Hancock county. He departed this life Feb. 3, 1914, and the mother on April 17, 1914. After long years of worthy and fruitful application, he maintained his home at Afton, Iowa, and both he and his wife commanded inviolable places in the confidence and high regard of all who knew them.

Pleasant M. Starnes gained his initial experience in connection with the work of the home farm and duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native state, where he also attended a well ordered academy and thus effectively supplemented his earlier educational discipline. He finally went to the state of Iowa, and there he began the study of law under effective preceptorship. He later established his residence in Kansas, where he was admitted to the

bar, and for several years thereafter he was there engaged in the successful practice of his profession. He maintained his residence for some time at Winfield and later in the city of Topeka, the capital of the state, and in the meanwhile he developed and matured the powers which have made him a force in the industrial world. He then moved to Iowa where he held the position of state manager for an insurance company and later he there effected the organization of a life insurance company, of which he became president, an office of which he continued the efficient incumbent until the company was consolidated with the National Life Insurance Company of the U. S. A. in Chicago. Mr. Starnes showed great administrative and constructive ability during his identification with this important field of enterprise and developed a large and substantial business for the corporation. After its consolidation with the National Life Insurance Company he became president of the latter corporation, of which he continued the executive head for two years.

From the domain of life insurance M. Starnes withdrew to turn his attention to real-estate operations, particularly in the handling of timber lands and other realty in Western Canada and other parts of the west. In 1909 he came to Minneapolis and effected the organization of the American Timber Holding Company, and of this representative corporation he is now vice-president and general manager, the company having extensive and valuable holdings of timber lands in various localities on the Pacific coast as well as in the Canadian northwest. He also was one of the organizers of the North American Timber Holding Company, of Chicago, of which he is vice-president and a director and in which a number of representative business men and capitalists of Minneapolis and other places are likewise interested principals. Mr. Starnes is also vice-president and treasurer of the Western Finance Company, a director and executive of various other important corporations, in Minneapolis and the northwest. He is a stockholder in leading financial institutions in Minneapolis and is known as one of the representative men of affairs in this city.

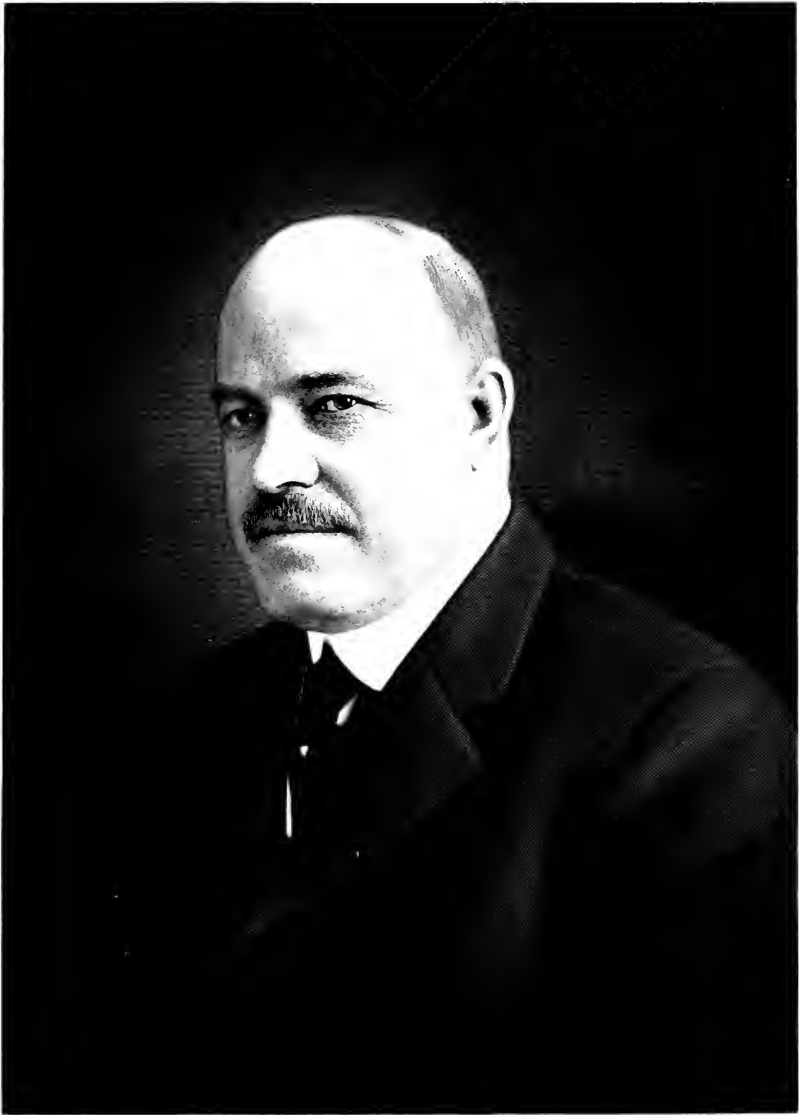
In politics Mr. Starnes gives his allegiance to the Republican party and in his civic attitude he is essentially public-spirited. In his home city of Minneapolis he is identified with the Minneapolis, the Athletic, the Minikahda, and the Lafayette Clubs and other representative organizations.

In the year 1894 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Starnes to Miss Marie Lower, who, like himself, was born and reared in the state of Illinois. They have four children—Frederick E., who is in the office with his father; William D., who is assistant secretary of the North American Timber Holding Company, of Chicago; and Louis H. and Mildred E., who remain at the parental home.

#### WILLIAM PENROSE HALLOWELL.

William Penrose Hallowell, a well known business man who is prominently identified with the commercial interests of Minneapolis as coal dealer and manufacturer, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., November 30, 1863, the son of William P. and Elizabeth (Davis) Hallowell. He received the educational advantages of his native state in several of its well known institutions, attending Cheltenham academy, the Friends Central school and Swarthmore college. In 1883, he came to





*C. M. Barnes*



Minneapolis, joining his brothers, Morris L. and F. R. D. Hallowell, who had located here a few years previously. His first employment was as clerk in the Northwestern National bank. He then served in the same capacity with D. Morrison & Company, merchant millers. In 1888 he accepted a clerkship with the Northwestern Fuel company and since that time has continued to devote his attention to this business. He became a partner of the firm of H. W. Armstrong & Company, then resident manager for the Youngblood & Lehigh Coal company. In 1902 was secretary of the Holmes & McCaughy company, and in 1904 vice president and treasurer Holmes & Hallowell company, located at 401 First avenue, south, who operate wholesale and retail offices in Minneapolis and St. Paul. He is also prominently connected with the Ramaley Boat company as president in the manufacture of cruisers, auto boats, hydroplanes, racing sail boats and high grade row boats and canoes. Mr. Hallowell served for five years, 1883-88, in the state militia, as a member of Company I, First regiment. He holds membership in the Minneapolis, Minikahda, and Lafayette clubs and his personal affiliations are with the Republican party. His marriage to Miss Agnes Hardenbergh, the daughter of Charles M. and Mary Lee Hardenbergh of Minneapolis, was solemnized in St. Marks church, June 5, 1888. Their only child, William Penrose Hallowell, Jr., died March 23, 1913, aged twenty-one years.

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#### EMANUEL GEORGE HALL.

Mr. Hall is a native of the city of Bowmanville, province of Ontario, Canada, where his life began on August 13, 1865. The circumstances of the family made it necessary for him to begin earning his own living at an early age, and his opportunities for securing an education were therefore limited. In 1880, when he was fifteen years old, he came to Minneapolis with his parents, and soon afterward began learning the cigarmaker's trade in the factory of James Elwin, under whom he served an apprenticeship of four years. He then worked at the trade in several different states, until early in 1909, when he was appointed assistant State Labor Commissioner of this state under Labor Commissioner W. E. McEwen, during the last term of the late Governor Johnson.

Mr. Hall filled this office with great credit to himself and satisfaction to all the interests involved for two years and four months, having direction of the factory and other inspectors during the whole of his tenure. He retired from the office in May, 1911, and in June of the same year was elected president of the State Federation of Labor by its annual convention in session in Mankato. In 1912 he was re-elected by the convention which met in Brainerd, and in June, 1913, was chosen a third time by the convention in St. Cloud.

As president of the state central body of organized labor Mr. Hall is required to look after the interests of the labor unions and their members in all parts of the state.

The State Federation of Labor embraces between 30,000 and 35,000 union workers, and reaches, in its work and influence, every locality in Minnesota sufficiently populous to maintain a labor union.

The State Federation of Labor was organized in 1890 on a very small scale. It has made steady progress from the start, although it has had its seasons of depression, and is

now a very strong, virile and energetic body. During the last two years one of the most difficult situations it has had to deal with was the strike of the street car employes in Duluth. Mr. Hall was on the battle ground continuously for seven weeks, using every honorable means, with the help of others, to bring about an adjustment of the differences between the men and their employers and bettering the conditions of labor for the workmen, and while the strike was not entirely successful, practically every condition asked for by the street car men has been since conceded and is now enjoyed.

Mr. Hall's devotion to the cause of organized labor and his ability in serving it have been recognized in a national, or more correctly speaking, an international way. He is the Sixth Vice President of the Cigarmakers' International Union, the supreme governing body of the craft for the United States, including their insular dependencies, and the Dominion of Canada. By virtue of this office he is a member of the General Executive Board of the International Union. He is also the secretary-treasurer of the Northwestern Blue Label Conference, an interstate organization formed and maintained for the benefit of union cigarmakers in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

In 1886, while Mr. Hall was working as a journeyman cigarmaker, he took an active part in the great fight for the eight-hour workday for his craft. The fight was won for the workers, and in fifteen years following the establishment of the eight-hour day for them the death rate from tuberculosis among cigarmakers fell from 63 per cent to 25 per cent as compared with other industries, which is an enormous saving of human life since the number of persons engaged in making cigars and tobacco products is so large. This decrease is attributed entirely to organization and the eight-hour day.

In his home city of Minneapolis Mr. Hall has been appointed on a committee of three to select a committee of fifteen to make an investigation within educational lines for the purpose of recommending to the Minneapolis Board of Education a plan of vocational training to be put in operation in the public schools of the city. On July 2, 1892, Mr. Hall was married in Fargo, North Dakota, to Miss Martha Strem, a native of Fertile, Polk county, Minnesota. They have six children, Gertrude, Ethel, Hazel, Milton, Chester and Irene. The head of the house belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen and the Order of Moose. His residence in Minneapolis is at No. 923 Third avenue north.

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#### THOMAS ASBURY HARRISON.

Mr. Harrison was a very prominent citizen and business man of Minneapolis. He was the founder of the Security National Bank, in 1878, and its president thereafter until his death, in 1885. He was one of the original members of the lumber firm of J. Dean & Company, organized in 1863, and which built the Atlantic & Pacific Mills, for many years the most extensive lumber mills of Minneapolis. He was for several years president of the State National Bank, a director in the First National Bank of St. Paul and in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroads. In 1862 he and his brothers, Hugh and William Harrison, built Harrison's Hall at the junction of Nicollet and Washington Avenues. The building was of stone and upon its con-

struction was the most imposing in the town. Mr. Harrison was born at Belleville, Ill., December 18, 1811. In early life he was engaged in milling and operated both saw mills and flour mills. He came to Minneapolis in 1859, and died in 1885. In 1839 he married Rebecca M. Green and she died in Minneapolis, February 13, 1884, in her 64th year. They had five children, two of whom—Mrs. S. H. Knight and Mrs. Dr. E. B. Zier—now reside in Minneapolis.

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#### PAUL D. BOUTELL.

Since writing the following Mr. Boutell was called to the life eternal on May 26, 1914.

To no part of the population it has gained from other sections of the country is the Northwest more indebted than to that which it has secured from New England. The persons who have come here from that section have brought with them the industry, frugality and all-conquering ingenuity which have combined to make its residents renowned throughout the civilized world, and having ready to their hands great wealth of natural resources, however difficult of development, have gloriously helped to work out the results of application, genius and persistency which have made Minneapolis wonderful for the extent and rapidity of its growth and advancement.

One of the admirable specimens of the strong and resourceful New England character was P. D. Boutell, for more than a generation of human life one of the leading merchants and business men of the city, and also one of its most elevated and influential citizens. He was well advanced in years and retired from all active pursuits when the end came on May 26, 1914. His record as a worker was practically made up and closed. There was little more for him in reputation, in achievement or in business profits to look forward to. But the retrospect of his career, however unsatisfactory it may have been to himself, is full of suggestiveness and sources of admiration for his friends and all others who know what he had done and how true he had been to every command of duty.

Mr. Boutell was born at Bakersfield, a little interior town in Franklin county, Vermont, on Jan. 3, 1837, and was reared on a farm, obtaining his scholastic training in the country school in the neighborhood of his home. He began his business career in the leather business in Massachusetts, remaining not far from his native heath and amid the civic, social and industrial associations of his nativity until he reached the age of thirty-four years. He prospered in his business and stood well in his community. But there was within him a longing for larger opportunities and a freer air, and the great Northwest seemed to offer him all he desired in this respect. His own section of country was not lagging behind or losing ground. It was keeping pace with the march of events in its way. But the great sweep of advancement seemed to be in the regions which bask in the arms of the Mississippi and the Missouri, and he was irresistibly impelled to be in it and a part of it.

When his passion for the West became a ruling one he yielded to it, and in 1871 came to Minneapolis, after being in business three years in St. Paul. Soon after his arrival in this city he founded the large furniture business which is now carried on by his sons, Walter D. and William T. He conducted this business and other mercantile enterprises until

1907, when he retired, turning the management of the undertakings he had started over to his sons. Before coming to this city he was a member of the firm of Nelson, Rice & Boutell, tanners on an extensive scale in Worcester, Massachusetts. His connection with that firm gave him a wide and accurate knowledge of business, and he lost none of the lessons which the hard but thorough taskmaster, Experience, set for him.

When he located in this state to start an enterprise of his own, therefore, Mr. Boutell was well prepared for the project he had in mind. And he was by no means deterred or daunted by the magnitude of the undertaking, or even much dispirited by the uncertain state of his health, which had driven him from the bleak and humid climate of New England to the more salubrious one of this region, severe as it often is in winter. He arrived in St. Paul in 1868, and at once became a member of the firm of Coon, Boutell & Company, wholesale dealers in hardware.

After moving to Minneapolis from St. Paul he passed three or four years in the hardware trade as a retailer, then, in 1875, opened a small retail furniture store, which was the beginning of the vast business his establishment now does in its six story building at the corner of 1st Avenue South and Fifth Street, which is 165 by 140 feet in dimensions.

Mr. Boutell was married in Massachusetts on Sept. 12, 1863, to Miss Maria C. Wellington. They have three sons and one daughter living. The daughter is now the wife of J. H. Runtell. The father was a Republican in political faith and allegiance, but he never was an active partisan. But served on Governor Van Sant's staff with rank of colonel. His business ability and high character were recognized, however, by his appointment on the city park board, of which he had been a member for six years, in fraternal circles he was connected with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was president of the Elks' Building association, which had charge of the erection of the new Elks' Temple in the city. He was also president of the Indemnity Life and Accident association. In religious affiliation he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for many years he served as president of the board of directors of the Asbury hospital, to the interests of which he gave a great deal of time and attention, seeing that its affairs were properly cared for and made to result in the largest possible good to the beneficiaries of the institution. Mr. Boutell was one of the best known and most highly esteemed residents of Minneapolis and deserved to be.

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#### CHARLES A. HOHAG.

Mr. Hohag has been a resident of Minnesota since his boyhood and is a member of one of the sterling pioneer families. He was born in Prussia, on the 10th of August, 1848, and is a son of William and Dorothea (Hendel) Hohag. He was about ten years of age when, in 1858, he accompanied his parents on their immigration to America, and his father established a home at St. Anthony, where he engaged in the work of his trade, that of carpenter. He became one of the successful contractors and builders of Minneapolis and here his death occurred in June, 1884, at which time he was sixty-eight years of age. His widow survived him by a decade and was seventy years of age when she died. Of the



*P. D. Boutwell*



children, the subject of this review is the only survivor, William and Anna having died, of consumption, when in middle life.

Charles A. Hohag gained his rudimentary education in the schools of his native land and thereafter attended school in Minnesota. When eighteen years of age Mr. Hohag went to the home of his maternal grandparents. He assumed virtual charge of the farm, and during the winter terms attended school at Parker Lake. Two years after he thus assumed the work of the farm his grandmother died, and thereafter he and his venerable grandfather kept house at the old homestead for two years. A radical change was then made, as Mr. Hohag, in 1871, took unto himself a wife and devoted helpmeet, in the person of Miss Emily Moser, daughter of the late Karl and Margaret Moser, who were natives of Germany and who came from Detroit, Michigan, to Minnesota, in 1854, Mr. Moser entering a preemption claim to a tract of wild land in Golden Valley township, where he reclaimed a valuable farm. He was a millwright by trade and assisted in the erection of the first grist mill at St. Anthony Falls. He continued to reside in Golden Valley but became a successful contractor and builder in Minneapolis. Mrs. Hohag was born in Germany, in 1847.

Mr. Hohag early gave evidence of his public-spirited interest in local affairs, and a few years after establishing his residence on his present farm he was elected treasurer of the school district, a position of which he continued the incumbent about ten years. In 1879 he was elected township supervisor, and in this important office he served for thirty consecutive years, during twenty of which he was chairman of the town board of supervisors. When the village of Richfield was incorporated, in 1907, he was elected its first president and in this office he continued to serve during the first year of his incumbency of the position of superintendent of the county farm and infirmary. He made an admirable record as a member of the board of supervisors. In 1900 Mr. Hohag was a candidate in the first Republican primaries in Hennepin county for the office of county commissioner, but was defeated, as was he also in the contest four years later, after having made an excellent showing at the polls and having been defeated by a small majority on each occasion. In 1909 he was appointed to his present responsible office, that of superintendent of the county farm, and his able administration has been signally fortified by the effective co-operation of his wife.

In politics Mr. Hohag has never wavered in his allegiance save on the one occasion when he supported Grover Cleveland for the presidency. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Third Christian Science church in Minneapolis and both have a wide circle of friends in Hennepin county. They had seven sons, concerning whom brief record is made in conclusion of this sketch: Arthur owns an adjoining farm in Richfield; Walter, who held an office position in connection with the construction of the Panama canal, for a period of four years, is now identified with railroad operations in British Columbia; Augustus is a large farmer, his farm also adjoining the old home, Richfield; Herman died at the age of twenty-four; Frederick likewise owns a farm in Richfield; John is in charge of the old homestead; and Cleveland Henry, who was named in honor of President Cleveland, resides at Seattle, Washington, where he is engaged in the fruit and produce commission business.

#### JOHN HARVEY HORTON.

The late John Harvey Horton, who is well remembered in Minneapolis for his activity in the lumber trade in the early years and still better for his skill and artistic taste as a house decorator, was born at Chazy, Clinton county, New York, in 1828. His father was a lawyer, farmer and merchant, and his mother was a Beech, a member of which family was one of the distinguished lawyers connected with the trial of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

At the age of twenty-one John H. Horton became one of the great host of "Forty-niners" who crossed the plains in search of gold. He remained in California several years, and on his return to the East found that his father was dead and that his mother and two brothers had come to Minneapolis. He followed them in the spring of 1856, thenceforth making it his home and the scene of his subsequent activities.

The two brothers were Milton and Myron, twins. Milton was a grocer and Myron a druggist on Second avenue south, the then business center. Milton died in the service of the Union during the Civil war and Myron returned to Malone, New York. The mother died in Minneapolis, and a daughter, Zerviah, became a homeopathic physician who enjoyed a large practice among the women, continuing her professional service until her death in 1893, after thirty-seven years of active practice. She was one of the earliest homeopathic physicians in the city, being preceded only by Dr. Hatch and Dr. Higby.

John H. Horton was engaged in lumbering for a number of years. He then turned to house decorating, in which work he is best and most favorably remembered. He became an expert, his services being in demand, the best homes receiving final decorations from his hand. His own first home here was at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Ninth street, and when he and wife built on that site there was but one other house within the range of vision. Later they built a new home on Diamond lake just south of the city. Mr. Horton's death occurred in April, 1892.

In politics he was a Democrat of the old school and a zealous worker for the success of his party, although never an office seeker. In religious affiliation he was a Methodist, and a liberal supporter of the church. He was accounted a skillful sportsman, being companion of T. B. Walker in deer hunting trips. He was also a great lover of fine horses and enjoyed driving in contests of speed on the street and on the Lake of the Isles.

He was married in 1857 to Miss Helen J. Scrimgeour, a daughter of E. J. and Mary (Morrison) Scrimgeour, whose mention is found on another page. Six children were born to them. Florence Isabel is the wife of L. E. Kelley of Minneapolis. Addie S. is the wife of George Colton, and for twenty-three years has resided at Yokohama, Japan, where Mr. Colton is an importer of merchandise, but whither he first went as resident buyer for a New York mercantile firm. Mrs. Colton is active in the work of the Union church in Yokohama. Helen Morrison is the wife of Arthur E. Hammond, dealer in farm loans and farm lands. For some years he was in with the Kelly loan office, having come from Vermont to Minneapolis in 1881. Mary Louise and Jessie Phoebe died in childhood. James Harvey Horton, the only son, is a farmer at Backus, in Cass county.

Mrs. Horton is a charter member of the old Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the two or three survivors of the seventy-two who made up the

first congregation. She was active in church work until affected by age and infirmities. She has made three visits to Japan, passing four years in that country. With a quick wit, a habit of close observation, a memory that is richly stored with incidents and events of pioneer life, and a cordial, genial manner in social intercourse, she is an agreeable companion and popular among the many who know her. She makes her home with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Hammond, whose four sons, Arthur Horton, Lawrence Darwin, Wray Ellsworth and John Morrison, are sources of great companionship and comfort to their grandmother, as are the considerate attentions she receives from her large circle of admiring friends and acquaintances.

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#### JOHN R. HUGHES.

The late John R. Hughes, who passed the last two years of his life in Minneapolis, and died in this city on April 26, 1912, was one of the earliest settlers at Gettysburg, South Dakota, and during his residence in the town one of its most important, useful and valued citizens.

Mr. Hughes was born at Lewiston, state of New York, on December 28, 1866, the son of Hugh R. and Margaret Hughes. He passed his boyhood at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and obtained his education in the schools of that state, finishing at one of its State Normal Schools, at which he pursued a special course of training for the profession of a teacher. He followed this profession for a short time, but soon yielded to an increasing longing for a newer and more unsettled region, and in 1884, took up his residence at Gettysburg, South Dakota, almost at the beginning of its history, and while its possibilities were as yet wholly undeveloped, but full of promise for men of nerve like him.

On locating at his new home Mr. Hughes started a bank there. He was familiar with the banking business, having had experience in it at Emmitsburg, Iowa, for a number of years. His bank proved to be a great convenience and advantage to the people around him, and a fruitful means of assistance in building up the community and providing for its growing needs. He managed it with skill and judgment, and in such a manner as to make it of great service to the public and very profitable to himself. He also dealt extensively in land in South Dakota, and had interests in other banks besides the one he owned and conducted at Gettysburg. He was therefore of considerable importance in the development of the new country in which he was located, and he supported with ardor all undertakings having this in view, and originated many of them himself.

Failing health caused him to retire to some extent from active pursuits, and in 1910 he temporarily changed his residence to Minneapolis, locating in this city on June 9, on account of medical assistance and making his home in the Lake Harriet section of the metropolis which had his warm admiration. While living there he assisted in organizing the Lake Harriet Commercial club. This made him friends here, and in seeking his co-operation in furtherance of other projects of value they always found him genial, obliging, liberal and highly intelligent in his views as to what would constitute judicious improvements.

Before leaving South Dakota Mr. Hughes served as a member of its legislature, and for a number of years was president of the South Dakota Bankers Association. He

attended the conventions of this association and made many strong and illuminating addresses before them. He also attended bankers and other conventions in other states, and always took an active part in the proceedings of any gathering of which he was a part. By appointment of the governor he also served as a member of the board of directors of the State Orphan Asylum at Sioux Falls for some years.

Mr. Hughes was always ready to do all he could to aid in promoting any worthy enterprise. He took a cordial interest in the fraternal life of the country as a Freemason of high degree, and in social alliances, through his active membership in many clubs and other organizations. Nothing was foreign to him that was human, and everybody who came in touch with him felt the quickening influence of his strong mentality, wealth of general information and companionable disposition.

Mr. Hughes was married in Wisconsin in 1892 to Miss Mary J. Williams. Two children were born of their union: Lucille, who is a graduate of the West High School in the class of 1913, and Harold, who is now (1914) a high school student. The wife is very active in connection with the affairs of the Gettysburg Literary club, and in 1912 was the secretary of the State Federation of Clubs, and a delegate to its convention in 1913, and is now secretary of the Ramblers Literary club. The father's usefulness was cut short by his early death at the age of fifty-six on April 26, 1912, and the event was universally mourned throughout South Dakota, in Minneapolis and in all other places where the people had knowledge of the genuine worth and conspicuous usefulness of the life which then closed.

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#### MOSES P. HAYES.

Living now retired from all active pursuits, and serene in the enjoyment of the rest he has well earned by many trials and triumphs in business in his long and active career, and by his arduous labors in conducting a variety of useful enterprises at different places and in different lines of industrial and mercantile endeavor, Moses P. Hayes enjoys the respect of all classes of the people of this city, and the cordial regard of all who know him well and associate with him intimately. He was an early settler in St. Anthony, as East Minneapolis was called when he located here, and if he did not assist at the birth of the new metropolis at the head of the Mississippi, he was at least one of the guides and guardians of its boyhood, to personify the place, and a wise and helpful aid to its growth and development.

Mr. Hayes, whose home is now at 525 University avenue, was born at Limerick, Maine, on December 6, 1829. The circumstances of his parents compelled him to begin earning for himself at an early age, and the self-reliance thus taught him has been a valuable asset through all his subsequent years. As a boy he went to work in a butcher shop in Brighton, Mass., at a wage of \$150 a year. He proved capable, industrious and attentive to the interest of his employers to such an extent that his pay was raised to \$200 for the second year, and to \$300 for the third year. After that he received \$600 a year as long as he continued to work for the employers with whom he began his career; becoming head butcher.

By the time he reached the age of twenty-five years he had accumulated \$1,000 by frugality and good management, and with that as active, ready and responsive capital to





*Mr P Hayes*



begin any new venture he might wish to make in business, he came to St. Anthony, arriving in October, 1854. Albert Stimson of Stillwater had married his sister, and Mr. Hayes accompanied them to their home in what was then the far West. Albert Stimson's cousin Charles had come to St. Anthony in 1850, and was engaged in the lumber trade here. About 1857 he erected the big mill on the island, but the undertaking proved disastrous. He is still living, now past ninety years of age, and has his home at Elk River.

Mr. Hayes, in association with Charles Stimson and his brother Daniel, built a butcher shop, Mr. Hayes assuming the management of it, and engaged in supplying the local market with meat. The shop was located on Second avenue just off Main street, and for a number of years the firm had an extensive local trade. In the course of time Charles Stimson withdrew from the firm, and some time afterward Daniel sold his interest in it and moved to Oregon. Harman Martin then became a partner of Mr. Hayes.

The butchering business was not to Mr. Martin's taste, and he induced Mr. Hayes to join him in the purchase of a foundry and machine shop at Belle Plaine. This they moved to St. Anthony at once, locating it near First avenue and the river bank. Here they manufactured flour and saw mill machinery, and while neither of them had had any previous experience in the industry, they made their undertaking successful and built up an extensive and profitable business in it.

Mr. Martin in time sold his interest in the establishment to C. R. Bushnell, and the business continued to prosper and grow until the plant was destroyed by fire in 1879. The loss of patterns by the fire was great, and other difficulties were in the way of going on in the industry, and so the firm determined to abandon it and not rebuild the plant. Moreover, other persons had started in the business, and the competition promised to be keen. Altogether, the conditions did not look promising and the machine shop was given up for other engagements.

In company with the late Senator W. D. Washburn and Capt. John Martin, Mr. Hayes built a lot of grain elevators on the line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, locating one at nearly every station from Albert Lea to Britt, Iowa. Mr. Hayes took charge of the construction of these elevators and afterward of the operation of them, buying grain for the mills at Minneapolis for eight or nine years. At the end of that period the elevators were sold, and Mr. Hayes then joined Mr. Grinnell and Mr. Jordan in putting up a cold storage plant. This was not a success financially. Mr. Hayes lost \$1,500 in interest and \$3,000 he had loaned on the business.

But he was game and not to be deterred by disaster. His next venture was an investment of \$25,000 in the stock of a school furniture company. This proved more disastrous than the cold storage enterprise. Mr. Hayes not only lost his investment in the stock of the company, but was forced to pay notes he had indorsed to secure funds with which to carry on the business. This company has since been placed on a paying basis, but he is no longer connected with it.

In company with Thomas F. Andrews Mr. Hayes erected an important business block on Bridge Square. This investment has been profitable, as has his purchase of stock in the First National Bank, which he acquired when the bank was started. In politics he has ever been a firm and loyal Republican, but has never sought or desired a political office.

He was made a Freemason in 1864, in Cataract Lodge, and he also belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter, the Council of Royal and Select Masters and the Commandery of Knights Templar in the Masonic fraternity. For more than sixty years he has been a liberal contributor to the Congregational church.

On June 17, 1855, Mr. Hayes was married at Limerick, Maine, to Miss Elizabeth Stimson, a sister of Charles Stimson. When he came to St. Anthony this lady was one of the party, she coming out here to visit her brother. She died on October 10, 1900, after a residence in Minneapolis covering forty-six years. Of the four children born of the union all are living. They are: Nellie, the wife of W. E. Chamberlain, a jeweler in Great Falls, Montana; Carrie, the wife of T. J. Dansenberg; Emma, the widow of a Mr. Arthur N. Monroe, who is living with her father, and Frank M., who is also living at home.

#### ADAM HORNUNG.

The late Adam Hornung, who died in San Diego, Cal., on March 30, 1912, aged sixty-three, after a residence in this city of nearly thirty years, gave the community in which he lived and labored on this side of the Atlantic a striking example of German thrift, frugality, and business capacity.

Mr. Hornung was born in the busy commercial city of Mainz in the province of Hesse, Germany, on January 28, 1849. For a number of years he passed his winters in California, and in San Diego, that state, he obeyed Nature's last call on March 30, 1912. His remains were brought to Minneapolis for interment, and they now rest in Lakewood cemetery in this city. Germany gave him birth and Minneapolis burial; and in his active and useful life he reflected great credit on both. He was reared and educated in his native land, and according to the requirements there served his term in the army. His period of service covered the Franco-German war of 1870 and 1871. He took an active part in the short but decisive contest, and was called on to undergo many hardships and privations in doing so. He faced death in a number of battles of the war, but escaped unharmed, and at the close of the struggle returned to his former occupation of jeweler.

In the meantime Mr. Hornung's father had come to the United States and located in Cleveland, Ohio. He sent for his two sons, Adam and Vincent, and they joined him in Cleveland, where they also had a sister living. Vincent, his sister and their father remained in the Ohio lake metropolis, and Vincent died there in 1913. Adam, however, came on to Chicago, where he engaged in dyeing and cleaning, carrying on a profitable business and growing into extensive favor with the residents of the city. In 1875 he was married in Chicago to Mrs. Mary Penning, who was born in the grand duchy of Luxembourg, but reared in Paris, her parents being French. She came to Chicago a widow, with two children, but was married soon after her arrival in that city to Mr. Hornung.

After their marriage the couple remained in Chicago for about eight years. In 1883 they changed their residence to Minneapolis, and here Mr. Hornung bought the dyeing and cleaning plant of a Mr. Myer on Bridge Square. He continued the business until his retirement from all active pursuits in

1902, and it is now conducted under the firm name of Gross Bros. The main establishment, while Mr. Hornung owed the business, was at Tenth avenue and Fifth street, but he had a branch on Cedar avenue, one on the East Side and one in St. Paul. The business proved to be very profitable and grew to great magnitude. Mr. Hornung's return from it enabled him to invest heavily in real estate and pass his winters in California, where the climate was more congenial to his health than were the winters here. His wife died in 1903. She was about to start for California, but her fatal malady attacked her in this city, and here her life ended.

Mr. Hornung became a citizen as soon as he could after coming to this country, and to the end of his career always took a warm and helpful interest in the institutions, aims, industries and public affairs of his adopted land. He was a devout and zealous member of the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, of which the present Archbishop Kane was the pastor for many years. He was also interested in athletic pursuits and belonged to the German Harmonia Society.

By his marriage Mr. Hornung became the father of two children, Catherine Laura and Elsie L. The latter died at the age of twenty years.

Mrs. Hornung had two daughters by her first marriage. Elizabeth became the wife of A. R. Brandt of Chicago, where she died at the age of thirty-three. Margaret, the other daughter, is now the wife of P. J. Thieden of Minneapolis. Their mother was a lady of fine business capacity, and she took an active and very helpful interest in all the affairs of her husband. She possessed great force of character and was highly educated, being particularly an accomplished linguist and able to read, write and converse with fluency and accuracy in the French, German and English languages, and having an intimate knowledge of the best literature in each. She was also a lady of social culture and refinement, and made a pleasant and lasting impression on everybody with whom she came in contact. Like her husband, she is remembered in Minneapolis with admiring regard, and the force of her elevating and stimulating example is still serviceably felt in the city of her long residence, as is that of her husband's influence.

#### A. W. HARPER.

Arthur W. Harper, organizer and president of the Minneapolis State Bank, has been prominently identified with that institution since its incorporation September 28, 1908. In January of that year he came to Minneapolis. The bank was organized with a capital of \$25,000, which in 1912 was increased to \$50,000. Its deposits are nearly \$500,000, and it has a surplus of \$20,000. Mr. Harper became cashier and Roy Quimby vice-president. Fred M. Powers was the first president and was succeeded by B. W. Smith. Mr. Harper was elected in 1911, after three years of service as cashier. A. W. Harper and L. M. Chamberlain became vice-presidents.

Mr. Harper was born at Owatonna, Minn., where his father, L. T. Harper had come from Moline, Ill., in 1868. He was the first manufacturer of force pumps in the State, having his factory at Owatonna. The grasshopper years in Minnesota so discouraged him that he removed to Minnehaha county, South Dakota, where he took up a homestead eighteen miles north of Sioux Falls. He continued there and at Parker, South Dakota, with the exception of a few years

spent in California, until his death. Arthur Harper accompanied his father to South Dakota and his boyhood was largely passed on the homestead. At nineteen he secured a position in a bank, and in six years had advanced to the position of manager. Previous to coming to Minneapolis, in 1908, he had already organized three banks in South Dakota. He is secretary and treasurer of the Bankers' Security company, which has a paid up capital in excess of \$100,000. E. E. Merrill is president of this company, which is closely allied with the Minneapolis State bank, handling stocks, loans and real estate, and owns the controlling interest in several other corporations. Aside from his banking interests Mr. Harper is identified with the Brownston (Minn.) State Bank, and in other corporations.

He is a member of the West Side Commercial club and the Calhoun Commercial club, and is a trustee in the First Baptist Church. He was married in South Dakota to Miss Stella Near. They have two children, Alzo and Keith.

#### WILLIAM CHANDLER JOHNSON.

William Chandler Johnson, secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Casket Company, was born in St. Anthony November 1, 1856, being a son of Luther G. and Cornelia E. (Morrill) Johnson. The father was a native of New Hampshire, settling at St. Anthony Falls in 1853. He was one of the pioneer merchants and helped lay the foundations of the city and its trade, giving even then an illustration of the spirit of broad and comprehensive enterprise that was to distinguish the future business center. Judge E. M. Johnson, whose biography and portrait are in this work, was another son.

William C. Johnson attended the public schools of St. Anthony and Minneapolis and for three years the State University. After acquiring a knowledge of merchandising in his father's store he went to Duluth in the employ of the Duluth Iron company. He was for a time cashier in a wholesale flour house in New York city, and spent one year with the Minneapolis Harvester company. In 1887 he became secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Casket Company, since then being one of the prominent manufacturers and has taken an active part in local development and improvement, as in organized social life. For many years he has been a director of the East Side State Bank and is a member of the St. Anthony Commercial club, the Civic and Commerce Association and the Lafayette club.

In 1891 he married Mrs. Blanche (Gilbert) McCall.

#### WM. S. HEWITT.

Wm. S. Hewitt, head of the Security Bridge Company, although comparatively young in years is a veteran in bridge construction. Born in 1864, he entered the business which became his life work in 1887, and his name is now identified, after a shade more than a quarter of a century, with some of the largest highway bridge structures between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Hewitt was born in Maine, Oct. 27, 1864, and it was in that state, famous for its educational institutions, where he

obtained the foundations of his now technical education. He went through the common schools, the high school, and the normal school. When he was only 23 years old he engaged in business in Minneapolis, associating himself with an uncle, S. M. Hewitt, who had himself gone into the bridge business in 1880. Great possibilities loomed before the young man; it was an attractive profession, and he rapidly proved his fitness. In the years that followed, Mr. Hewitt gained a remarkably varied experience, coming in contact with every phase of the work.

In 1897 the firm of W. S. Hewitt and Company was organized. It was incorporated in 1911, as the Security Bridge Company, with an authorized capital stock of \$250,000, and at once became a factor to be reckoned with in the strongly competitive field of Northwestern bridge contracting. Its specialty was highway bridges, but it built all kinds of bridge structures, in iron, steel, and concrete. Minneapolis was made its headquarters, and branch offices were also established in Billings, Montana, and in Lewiston, Idaho.

It does a business nearly \$750,000 annually and employs, in its construction work over the great Northwest, more than 300 men. W. S. Hewitt was the first president of the company, and continued in that position until 1913, when his nephew, A. L. Hewitt, was made president and placed in charge of the Billings offices, while the uncle continued in Minneapolis, as vice president and treasurer.

Mr. Hewitt was married in 1891 to Miss Helen Obert. They have a family of five children: Maurice, a student in the Engineering Department of the University of Minnesota; Agnes, wife of E. H. Carvill, of Montana; Harold, Pauline, and Elizabeth. The family home is a handsome residence at 4603 Dupont Avenue South, in the beautiful Lynnhurst region. Mr. Hewitt is a member of the New Athletic club of Minneapolis, and also is a member of Hennepin Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M.

#### ANTHONY W. INGENHUTT.

Anthony W. Ingenhutt was born in Northeast Minneapolis September 24, 1886, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Kanting) Ingenhutt, the former a native of Gladbach, Germany. They were married in Minneapolis in 1877, and here the mother died October 30, 1908. In 1863 the father came to Minneapolis at fifteen years of age with his parents, William and Mary Gertrude (Geopkins) Ingenhutt, who bought the farm, then containing sixty-seven acres, of Edward Bach, the first postmaster of St. Anthony. It had half a mile of river frontage, a good dwelling house and other improvements, and was then considered one of the most desirable residence sites near the city. The price paid was \$1,600, a large one for the period, but he reckoned that the city would grow to it eventually. The limit then was Eighteenth avenue north, and the farm being at what is now Marshall street and Twenty-ninth avenue, and the city limits extending to Thirty-seventh avenue, his expectation has been fully realized. Since then fifty-five acres have been added and part of the tract bordering the river has been leased and is occupied by the Northland Pine Company.

William Ingenhutt died in 1872. His widow survives, and on March 20, 1914, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. She is active and energetic, and even at her

advanced age, continues to do her own housework. They were the parents of five children, Joseph, John, Anthony, Mary and Theresa. John, Anthony and Theresa are still living at home with their mother. Joseph, the father of Anthony W., died a number of years ago, and Mary M. is the wife of John Reiners of this city. The family has been parishioners of St. Boniface Catholic church for more than fifty years.

Joseph Ingenhutt helped to manage his father's farm, dairy and butchering business until the age of twenty-one, then becoming a cement sidewalk and paving contractor. For a number of years he was councilman from the First ward and was accorded the cognomen of "Honest Joe" because of his unflinching integrity and unselfish devotion to the general welfare. He had clear and practical ideas, and with convincing argument exerted an influence in securing betterments. He was a staunch Democrat, but was free from party bias in matters affecting the improvement of the city, and rendered excellent service for several years as a member of the park board. He reared a family of three sons and one daughter. Gertrude E. is living with her grandmother. John J. is vice president of the Northeast Feed Mill company, and Thomas S. is a grain merchant.

Anthony W. Ingenhutt, the other son and the third born, obtained his education in the public schools, at St. Boniface Catholic school, of which he is a graduate, and at La Salle Institute, conducted by the Christian Brothers, from which also he was graduated in 1904. He then worked as a book-keeper for the Gluck Brewing company, and in 1909 started his present real estate and insurance business. His pride in and devotion to the city and the nature of his business have made him an ardent advocate of public improvements, especially those affecting the East Side. Largely through his efforts greater school and playground facilities have been secured, street car extensions have been made, and many other steps taken in keeping with the advanced spirit of the time.

Mr. Ingenhutt is a firm believer in the power of organization and has made his faith in this respect practical. He is president of the St. Anthony Commercial club. He also belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Order of Elks, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Apollo club and the Elks Glee club, the former being the leading male chorus in the Northwest, and is president of the Northeast Minneapolis Improvement association.

Mr. Ingenhutt is a devout Catholic and holds active membership in St. Boniface church. He is a worker for all advancement, moral, social and civic. In 1909 he was married to Miss Catherine Weeks of Minneapolis. They have one child, Catherine Mary. He is fond of outdoor sports, being especially ardent in his devotion to tennis, hand ball, the enlivening game of squash and indoor baseball.

#### JOSEPH HENRY JOHNSON.

Joseph Henry Johnson was born in Calais, Maine, Jan. 17, 1852, and came with his mother and stepfather, Justin Dow, to Minneapolis April 1857.

He is the son of Rev. Charles Henry Augustine Johnson and his second wife, Navini Ann Moore, both of whom were lineal descendants of the New England Puritans. One of his paternal ancestors was Rev. Stephen Bachiler (or Batchelder),

founder of the town of Hampton, New Hampshire, and the first minister of the town. Another of his paternal ancestors was Rev. Robert Yallahie, who was ordained by Bishop Coke in 1796 for the Foulah Mission, Africa, and with others went to Sierra Leone. Owing to war the missionaries were compelled to leave. He sailed for America, joined the Methodist itinerants of New England in 1796 and was appointed to Provincetown, Mass. In 1797 he was colleague of Joshua Taylor on Readfield Circuit, Maine. He founded the society at Saco, Maine. It was his privilege to receive into the church the senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Joshua Soule.

Rev. Robert Yallahie died July 12, 1846, in his seventy-eighth year at Rome, Maine (see History of the M. E. Church by Abel Stearns, Vol. III, Page 498). He married Betsey Hoxie.

The great-great-grandfather of Joseph Henry Johnson and his great-great-grandfather were both signers of the Association Test of New Hampshire, viz., Joseph Johnson, Sr., and Deacon Joseph Johnson of Hampton, New Hampshire, thus making him eligible to the Sons of the American Revolution. The subject of this sketch has been a resident of Minneapolis since April, 1857. The white cottage at 218 Fifth street south, where he first lived was still standing in 1913, though there were stores built in front of it.

Early left an orphan, Mr. Johnson was thrown upon his own resources, and at the age of fifteen went to live with the late Judge F. R. E. Cornell, during which time he attended the public schools and business college.

He has been a member of the Methodist church from early boyhood, being one of the few remaining members of Centenary M. E. Church, now Wesley church, which he joined in 1868 and was a member of the Sunday School in 1857 in the "Little White Church Around the Corner."

He is a member of the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers, has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1885, is Past Worshipful Master of Minnesota Lodge No. 224, and one of its charter members, also Past Senior Grand Deacon of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Minnesota.

Mr. Johnson was married Feb. 15, 1877, to Miss Louise A. Lyon, daughter of Walter Lyon of Herrick, Pa.

She is descended from the Puritans of New England on both sides. Two of her maternal ancestors were named in the famous charter of Connecticut granted by King Charles, viz., John Deming and Richard Treat. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution through her maternal great-grandfather, Captain Jabez Deming, and her paternal great-grandfather, William Bishop. During the middle seventies Mrs. Johnson taught in the Lincoln, Jefferson and Washington schools of this city.

She is a graduate of the Mansfield, Pa., State Normal School, class of 1874, and of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, class of 1890.

She was Worthy Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star of Minnesota 1895, the banner year in the history of the Order in this State, and Regent of Minneapolis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henry Johnson have two sons, Walter Henry Johnson, Captain Company C, Second Infantry, United States Army, and Arthur Engene Johnson, Second Lieutenant, Mounted Detachment, First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard. The latter is associated with his father in

business, being secretary and vice president of the Johnson Undertaking company.

Mr. Joseph Henry Johnson is an active and successful business man. He was early associated with George T. Vail, one of the pioneer undertakers of this city, and continued the business thus established on Washington avenue until 1890, when it was removed to 614 Nicollet avenue. Later the firm was Johnson and Landis, but in 1906 that association ceased, since which time Joseph H. Johnson has conducted the undertaking business at 828 Hennepin avenue.

What is now known as Wyoming Park, near Camden place, was platted and sold by Mr. Johnson for the late John Bohannon in the year 1889, Mrs. Johnson naming the section for the historic Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, which was near her childhood home.

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#### H. S. JOHNSON.

H. S. Johnson, prominent manufacturer and president of the H. S. Johnson company, was born in Denmark, in 1849. At the age of eighteen he came to this country and for some time was employed in the Union Pacific shops at Omaha. In 1874 he located in Minneapolis and for several years worked at his trade of carpenter in various factories and mills, employed by the Wheat & Reynolds company, manufacturers of sash and doors and subsequently in the Minneapolis Planing mills and in the shops of Johnson & Hurd, who built the plant which Mr. Johnson now occupies. In 1878 he formed a partnership with Peter Frazier, purchasing a small shop of Janney Semple Mill & Company and engaging in the manufacture of sash and doors, operating the plant by means of a wire rope that was connected with the machinery of Camp & Walker's planing mill. After some years he sold his interest in this enterprise and in company with Mr. John W. Anderson, started a planing mill on Fourteenth avenue north, under the firm of Anderson & Johnson. This association continued during five years of profitable and successful trade. At the end of that period Mr. Johnson sold his share of the business to his partner and made an independent venture in the same industry. He operated a mill on Nineteenth avenue for several years, and then, perceiving the fast approaching limitations in the planing mill and lumber business he reverted to his former occupation of the manufacture of sash doors and mouldings and for the past twenty years has devoted his interests to these lines. The firm of Johnson & Hurd, his former employers, had failed and for a number of years the plant had remained unoccupied and after seven or eight years in his original location he disposed of it and purchased the Johnson & Hurd property on Eighteenth avenue and Marshall street, which became the permanent quarters of his factory. The purchasing price was \$30,000 with a cash investment of \$10,000, and in a few years under Mr. Johnson's management the plant had paid for itself and developed a business of fully three times its former capacity. The company was incorporated in 1904 with a capital of \$80,000. Mr. Johnson now owns three-fourths of the stock. The other stockholders are Charles Lubeck, superintendent of the factory; B. A. Lindgren, who holds a position in the office; O. N. Nelson; Mrs. Bangs of Sleepy Eye, Minnesota; Anna D. Johnson, wife of Mr. Johnson, and Bernard Stahr. The company has enjoyed

marked success through a prosperous and steady growth and handles a large local retail and wholesale trade, its annual transactions amounting to \$250,000. They make a specialty of interior finish work of all kinds, employing expert workmen. Mr. Johnson is a member of the New Athletic club, the Auto club, the Civic and Commerce association and the North Side Commercial club. His fraternal affiliations are with the Elks and the Masonic order, having attained the rank of the Thirty-second degree. He was treasurer for six years of the Plymouth Masonic Lodge and for a number of years served in the same capacity in Columbia Chapter. He was married to Miss Anna D. Stahr and they have two children, Olga K., the wife of Mr. Henriehs of Stettin, Germany, and Arthur H., of Muscatine, Iowa.

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#### CLIVE TALBOT JAFFRAY.

In the twenty-five years that Clive Talbot Jaffray has been a factor in the banking circles of Minneapolis, he has risen from a clerkship to the vice-presidency. He began his career as a banker in his native city, Berlin, Ontario, in the Merchants' National Bank of Canada. This was soon after he had finished his education in the Canadian public schools. He was associated with this institution for five years and gained there most valuable experience for his future business life. In 1887 he accepted a position as clerk in the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis. Two years later he was made bookkeeper and in 1890 was promoted to the position of assistant cashier of the same institution. In 1895 he was offered a cashiership in the First National Bank of Minneapolis which was then as now one of the leading financial institutions of the city. He has been with this big banking house ever since, part of the time acting both as cashier and as vice-president. He is now devoting all of his time to the activity of the vice-presidency.

Mr. Jaffray is a member of all of the leading social organizations of the city, including the Minneapolis and the Minikahda clubs. He is an enthusiastic golf player and spends much of his recreation on the golf links of the Minikahda club. He is a member of the Long Meadow and the Minneapolis Gun Clubs.

Mr. Jaffray was born July 1, 1865, in Berlin, Ontario, and is the son of W. and Agnes S. Jaffray.

Aside from his activity in the First National Bank of Minneapolis he is also in the First National Bank of Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, being a director of that institution. He is also interested in the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, the Northwestern Fire and Marine Insurance Company and vice-president of the Minneapolis Trust Company.

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#### THOMAS B. JANNEY.

Thomas B. Janney is yet one of the active and energetic business men of Minneapolis, and at the head of an establishment which connects him in its history and through its acquisitions. He has himself been a resident of the city since 1866, and throughout all the subsequent years has been conducting a very extensive and active business in the hardware trade.

Mr. Janney was born in the village of Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on October 5, 1838, and is the son of Phineas M. and Frances (Smith) Janney. When he was one year old his parents moved to Van Buren county, Iowa, where they lived twelve years, and where he began his education in the district schools. At the age of thirteen he accompanied his parents to a new home in the town of Henry, Illinois, and there attended the academy for instruction in the higher branches. His first business experience was as a clerk in a general store.

In 1866 Mr. Janney came to Minneapolis to join his brother Edwin and his brother-in-law, S. T. Moles, in the retail hardware business, which they were then conducting on Bridge Square. For a number of years the firm carried on only a retail business, but it was gradually drawn into the wholesale line, which it then steadily enlarged and emphasized in its operations. The trade grew and flourished as the years passed, and it became manifest in time that there was room for another enterprise in the same line conducted on a more ambitious basis.

In recognition of this fact Mr. Janney, who had been in the hardware trade in this city nine years, in 1875 associated himself with Messrs. Eastman and Brooks and formed the firm of Janney, Brooks & Eastman. This firm purchased the hardware store started by Governor John S. Pillsbury in 1855, and for a number of years carried on a wholesale and retail business on Bridge Square. The retail department was finally disposed of and the wholesale department was moved to its present location at the corner of First avenue south and Second street.

In 1883 Mr. Brooks died and Mr. Eastman retired from the firm. But Mr. Janney remained at its head and Janney & Semple was founded and later the present organization, Janney, Semple, Hill & Company was incorporated as such in 1898. It is by far the largest wholesale hardware establishment in the Northwest, and one of the largest in America. It is in the wholesale trade that Mr. Janney has prospered most and made the greater part of his reputation as a business man. In this he has won the regard and respect of all mercantile circles in his home city and of those in many other localities, far and near.

Mr. Janney has also taken an active and serviceable part in the civic and social life of the city. His aid in fostering and developing the city's interests in every way is generally recognized. For he has been connected with nearly all the movements and institutions which have aided in extending the stability and renown of Minneapolis, and has long been and still is active in all semi-public and philanthropic corporations, organizations and agencies for good of every kind. He was one of the men who founded and conducted the old Minneapolis Exposition twenty-five years ago, and has for years been one of the directors of the Northwestern National Bank. He is also president of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, and a director of the Equitable Loan Association, which was started as a means of combating loan sharks. It is largely due to his pertinacity in its behalf that this institution was made the gratifying success it is.

Mr. Janney has also long been interested in the work of many civic organizations and has done his full part toward making them as useful and productive of good as possible, and has always given cordial support to the interests of the Presbyterian Church. He is a director of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association and belongs to the Minne-

apolis, Commercial, Minikahda and Lafayette clubs. In 1869 he was married to Miss Mary E. Wheaton of Minneapolis. They have two children, their daughters Frances, who is still living at home, and Helen, who is now the wife of Charles M. Case of this city. The delightful home of the family, "Red Oaks," is beautifully located on one of the inviting shores of Lake Minnetonka.

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#### CHARLES J. JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson is a prominent and well known lumberman, but has reached his position from very humble beginnings and through his own persistent and honorable efforts. There is really no more worthy career than his. He was born on his father's little farm in the parish of Hufmantorp, Sweden, September 12, 1849. His primary education was obtained in the parish school, but he early began to help his father on the farm and worked at farming in Sweden until he was 19.

In 1869 he came to the United States and at first located at Stillwater, Minn. In 1870 he changed his residence to Minneapolis. Feeling that his education was incomplete, he attended a public school on the East Side, and afterward attended one of the city high schools, while working for H. M. Carpenter for his board. After the high school he was for another year at the State University, and also pursued a course of special training at a business college at night, earning his living by clerking in stores, and working in sawmills and lumber yards.

When he left school finally Mr. Johnson was given employment by Messrs. Camp & Walker in the lumber business, and he remained in their employ for about five years. In 1879 he became connected with C. A. Smith in lumber yards at Evansville, Minn., where he remained until 1884, when he returned to Minneapolis, and here he has been engaged in the lumber trade ever since. He is now vice president of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company and the Northwestern Compo-Board Company. He was one of the directors of the Swedish-American National Bank from its origin until it was consolidated with the Northwestern National, and has been connected with several other business and financial institutions.

Mr. Johnson is an active member of the Odin Club of Minneapolis, and is also liberal in his support of other social organizations and improving agencies. He is a loyal member of the Republican party, and is quietly active in public affairs; but he is more zealous and ardent in behalf of the general welfare of his home community and its residents than he is in his services to any club, political party or other organization among men. The duties of citizenship come first with him, and other claims receive attention afterward.

Mr. Johnson was married May 23, 1881, to Miss Mary S. Craft. They have three sons, Victor, Guy and Ansel. The family residence is at 2325 Fremont Avenue South. From the time when he first came to Minneapolis the father has been a member of Augustana Swedish Lutheran Church, and for many years was one of its trustees. Mr. Johnson has practically retired from all active pursuits and is passing his time in rest from long-continued and arduous labors, relief from business burdens and cares. He is an enthusiastic bowler, and has a private bowling alley on his premises in which he spends an hour or two every morning. He is one of the most generally esteemed men in Minneapolis, and the public

estimate of him is based on his elevated manhood and genuine worth.

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#### FREDERICK C. BARROWS.

The firm of Barrows Bros. was for many years among the most extensive operators in the lumber trade in Minneapolis. Its members are practical men, who master every line of effort they undertake and give close and critical attention to every detail of their business, whatever may be its nature and requirements. It is, therefore, only a logical sequence of their ability and industry that they have been successful in all of the several business engagements with which they have been connected and in every avenue of usefulness which has had their attention.

Colonel Fred C. Barrows was born in Orono, Maine, on 29th of March, 1830, and is the son of Micah and Judith (Smart) Barrows. He came to St. Anthony in 1855, whither he was soon followed by his brother, William M. Barrows. They soon began operations in the lumber industry, and made themselves thoroughly familiar with it in every stage and detail by actual personal participation in its work through every step of progress from the standing tree to the last turn of the factory on the finished product; and this they also attended into the retail yards and the possession of the consumer, when it was sold at retail.

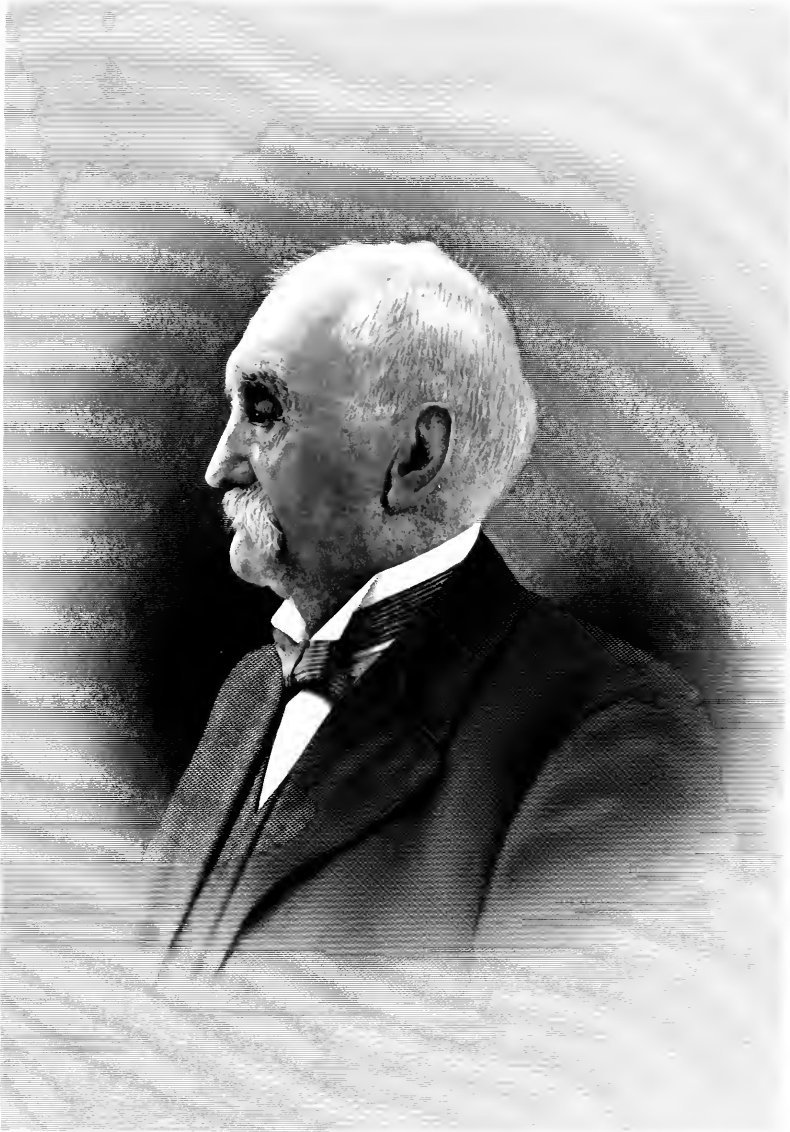
In 1869 these enterprising gentlemen founded the Barrows Bros. company with a large mill in active operation. The growth of the business was so rapid and continuous that ten years later greater capital and more help in management were required, and then O. C. Merriman and J. S. and L. M. Lane became members of the company. In 1909 the business was incorporated under the name of The Merriman Barrows company. This company invested largely in pine lands, logged off its own timber, banked it and drove it to the mill. A large box factory was added to the plant, and as long as its timber supply lasted the company was one of the largest manufacturing institutions in the Northwest. When the supply was exhausted the mill was dismantled, and attention was then given to an advantageous disposal of the property, which included not only the large tracts of land that had been cut over but several acres in the mill sites and yards.

The energies and business ability of the members of the company were turned into real estate channels, and all the property was in time disposed of at good prices. This company was very prosperous in its operations, but it also met with some serious losses. Two immense mills were destroyed by fire and other disasters were suffered. But there was sufficient force and enterprise in the men at the head of the business to overcome all difficulties and keep the tides of prosperity at flood most of the time.

Colonel Fred Barrows platted Barrows' Addition to Minneapolis around the intersection of Lyndale avenue and Forty-third street. The company has since erected several business and residence structures in the wholesale district of the city and has put some of the land in use under long leases, thus necessitating the continuance of the incorporation, under the influence and control of which the improvements will go on with steady progress and to great proportions, and of which he is still president.

Each of the Barrows brothers has been influential in shaping





*F. C. Barruol*



the destiny of Minneapolis and raising the standards of its industrial, commercial and civic life and activities. William M. served as a member of the city board of aldermen from 1880 to 1885. His brother, Fred C., then succeeded to the office, and he has helped to settle many important municipal problems. One for which he is doubtless entitled to more credit than any other one man was limiting Minneapolis to a single street railway company.

In order that he might act intelligently on this question Colonel Barrows visited cities with competing lines and cities with but one company. He studied the matter thoroughly and found the argument in favor of one company so overwhelming that he stood valiantly for the one line system here, and finally, after considerable effort and a large amount of adverse criticism, won the day for his views, thus sparing Minneapolis the inevitable conflicts which involve competing companies, an immense amount of unnecessary trackage and various other costly and discomforting features in its street railway system. Colonel Barrows, however, demanded strict regulation of the one company allowed, and from his positive stand in this respect have resulted the unsurpassed street railway facilities the residents of Minneapolis and the adjacent territory enjoy.

With his strong desire to benefit his home community by every means available Colonel Barrows became one of the original stockholders of the Soo Railroad. He realized its value to Minneapolis, and was eager to aid all he could in its construction, although he knew from the beginning that the road could not possibly pay any dividends to its stockholders for many years. He has largely increased his holdings in the stock of this road in recent times, and he is now enjoying some measure of the legitimate fruits of his foresight and enterprise in connection with it.

Governor David Clough, in 1898, appointed Colonel Barrows state inspector of oils. The colonel conducted the affairs of this office with an eye single to the public good and won general and cordial commendation by his wise and vigorous administration of its extensive and complicated duties. He served two terms on the State Board of Equalization, was also a member of Governor Clough's staff.

Colonel Barrows has been married twice. His first union occurred in 1865 and was with Miss Sarah J. Swain, of Monticello, Mo. She died in 1873, and in March 9, 1877, he was married to Mrs. Sadie J. (Bussell) Jones, she has a son Earl W. C., an attorney at law, as his second wife. His children are: Nellie, now the wife of F. R. Salisbury, of Minneapolis; Fred J., who is at home; and Frank, a well known and very successful music teacher and conductor at Antioch, California. Another son, named Harry, was deputy state oil inspector for a number of years and secretary of the state senate for two terms. He became an osteopathic physician, but died while he was yet a young man, before he had time to make his mark in his profession, as he surely would have done if he had lived.

Colonel Barrows is an enthusiastic Freemason and one of the oldest members of the fraternity in Minneapolis, having been raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason in Cataract Lodge in 1859. He holds membership in all the different branches in the Order, including the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine, being connected with Zurah Temple, Minneapolis, in the branch last named. He takes an active part in the meetings and proceedings of the different bodies in the fraternity and is a zealous promoter of the welfare of each. In business, in public office,

in social life and in the duties of citizenship generally, he has demonstrated his great ability and genuine worth, and he is esteemed in all parts of the city as one of its best, most useful and most representative men from every point of view.

#### ANDREW BLAKE JACKSON.

Mr. Jackson is one of the leading members of the Minneapolis bar and enjoys a wide acquaintance and practice throughout the state.

By birth he belongs to the sturdy sons of the soil for his ancestors were a race of Connecticut farmers for several generations. These forebears were Colonists and then soldiers in the War of the Revolution. By his training he became a scholar and a professional man, having spent his school days in Brooklyn, Freeport and Utica, New York, and graduating from Hobart College, Geneva, New York, in 1870, and from Columbia Law School, New York, in 1873. Part of his years of training were spent in a law office at Utica, N. Y. His years of endeavor brought him into the wealthy professional class of Minneapolis, and developed in him the highest characteristics for good citizenship, and he has been one of the most enthusiastic and efficient participants in all public enterprises which have made for the up-building of the great city of Minneapolis.

After Mr. Jackson received his degree from the Columbia Law School he practiced his profession for five years in New York City. While there he became attorney for the Bondholders' Committee of the Kansas City Railway and spent most of his time during 1878 in Kansas City. When the Kansas City Railway was absorbed by the Union Pacific in 1880 he came to Minneapolis to engage in private practice. For a number of years he was in partnership with Judge Pond under the firm name of Jackson and Pond and later the firm name became Jackson and Atwater when he formed a partnership with Judge Atwater.

He has never sought office and has only been interested in politics so far as it was his duty as a man and a citizen. He believes in the principles of the Republican party and is an earnest student of conditions and the political situation.

A year after he came to make Minneapolis his home he was married to Eugenia Cheney Adams. They have two children living. The son, Anson Blake Jackson, Jr., was graduated from Yale University with the class of 1907 and the daughter, Margaret E. Jackson, who was a member of the graduating class from Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1906.

The family is popular and prominent socially. Mr. Jackson being a member of a number of the principal clubs of the city.

#### DAVID PERCY JONES.

The men born and reared in a community who rise to eminence among its people and maintain their rank are usually the best representatives of the characteristics, attributes, aspirations and achievements of the residents of that community, and present in their own records most frequently an

epitome of its history and the sources of its progress. Among the business and public men of Minneapolis none more clearly holds this relation to the city than David P. Jones, several times its mayor, and for many years one of its leading business men, public spirits and social ornaments.

Mr. Jones was born in Minneapolis on July 6, 1860, and is a son of Judge Edwin S. and Harriet M. (James) Jones. He was educated in the public schools of the city, being graduated from the Minneapolis High School in 1878, after which he attended the University of Minnesota, and from it received the degree of A. B. in 1883. Young as he was at his graduation he felt a call to business and an impelling ambition to take his place in the stirring activities and large excitement of the mart—"in among the throngs of men."

Accordingly, he at once entered the business founded by his father in 1868, embracing real estate, mortgage loans, rentals and fire insurance. With this business he was connected under its original form and management until January 1, 1900, when it was incorporated as David P. Jones & Co., with himself as president, which he has been ever since. The business has grown and flourished from its inception, and has long held a leading place among the mercantile entities of the city, Mr. Jones being everywhere recognized as one of the best posted and most judicious men in his line, and as having excellent judgment in reference to business affairs in general.

Mr. Jones has shown this versatility and resourcefulness in his practical business operations, which embrace several enterprises besides the one in which he began his career. He is president of the Jones Realty company and the Jones-Davis Agency, and vice president of the Hennepin County Savings Bank, and is connected in an influential way with other business undertakings of great value to the community. In every line of endeavor to which he has put his hand he has shown unusual capacity and been successful in carrying his operations to a high plane and also in making them profitable to himself and beneficial to the people around him.

This wise and progressive business man of superior talent has not confined his activities to mercantile life alone. With a good citizen's interest in the community in which he lives, he has for years taken an active part in public affairs, local and general, and has given Minneapolis excellent service in connection with the administration of its civil government in two important positions. He represented his ward in the board of Aldermen six years, and during four was president of the board. He was also acting mayor from July to December 31, 1902, and was first elected mayor for the term beginning January 1, 1905. The wisdom, vigor and progressiveness of his official administration brought him great credit and warm commendation from all classes of the residents of the city.

On May 13, 1891, Mr. Jones was married in Minneapolis to Miss Alice Gale, who was born and reared in Minneapolis. They are members of the Congregational church, and in its councils Mr. Jones is active, prominent and serviceable. He is president of the board of trustees of Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota, and a member of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He is also a member of the executive committee of the National Municipal League. In each of these organizations he is zealous in his attention to the interests he has in charge and with reference to them all he makes his force of character and intelligence felt.

In the fraternal and social life of the city of his home Mr. Jones has also taken a very lively and helpful interest. He is

a Freemason, a member of the Loyal Legion, and belongs to the Minneapolis University, Six O'clock and Minnikahda clubs. His membership in each is highly valued and of benefit through his activity, his breadth of view and his strong and stimulating personality. There is no better citizen of Minneapolis, and none who is more widely or favorably known for progressiveness, aggressiveness for what he believes to be right, purity of private life and genuine interest in the public welfare than the former mayor of the city, David P. Jones.

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#### HERSCHELL V. JONES.

Mr. Jones is a native of Jefferson, Schoharie county, New York, where his life began on August 30, 1861. He is a son of William S. and Helen E. (Merchant) Jones, and obtained his education in the district schools and at Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, New York. His trend was toward journalism from early life, and in 1879, when he was but eighteen years of age he became the owner of the Jefferson (N. Y.) Courier. In 1885 he moved to Minneapolis, and here he began his journalistic work as a reporter on the Minneapolis Journal. With this paper he was connected in various capacities for seventeen years. Late in the eighties he founded his newspaper market service and became its commercial editor.

In 1901 Mr. Jones started "The Commercial West," a weekly publication which he conducted until September 1, 1908, when he became owner of the Minneapolis Journal.

Although Mr. Jones has never been an active partisan, and has never sought or desired a political office of any kind, he has been a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party from his youth, and wherever he has lived has been earnestly and serviceably interested in public affairs. He is a member of the Minneapolis, Minnikahda, and Skylight clubs. On September 30, 1885, he was married to Lydia A. Wilcox, of Jefferson, New York.

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#### SAMUEL S. THORPE.

Mr. Thorpe was born on April 20, 1864, at Red Wing, Minnesota, a son of Samuel S. and Caroline E. (Emery) Thorpe, both of New England ancestry, but with the family on the father's side long domesticated in the state of New York, while that of the mother lived for generations in Maine. The father was a Methodist minister and for a number of years a member of the faculty of Hamline University in this state. The son's educational facilities in early life were meagre, and what he obtained was just sufficient to whet his appetite to keeness for more. But the circumstances of the family compelled him to earn bread by the sweat of his brow while he was yet very young, and he entered upon the task of doing it with all his powers and stuck to it as if held by the tug of gravitation.

After a few years of sedulous industry and great frugality he was able to attend Hamline University for a time. But he could not complete the course of study at that institution, and accepting the inevitable with cheerfulness, again went to work. That is, he went into business and at once began showing the metal of which he was made. He accumulated about \$70,000 in two years, then gave up all mercantile



Samuel J. Thorpe



pursuits and passed two years at Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1889.

Prior to this, after serving for awhile as a newsboy, he secured a position in a hat store in 1883. During the next two years he was employed in a bank, and from that he engaged in handling real estate, in which his success was great from the start. After returning from Princeton well fortified with the knowledge he had craved he re-entered the real estate business in association with his brother, J. R. Thorpe, under the firm name of Thorpe Bros., the style under which the business is still conducted although it is now incorporated with Samuel S. Thorpe as president of the company.

Thorpe Brothers and the corporation of the same name have built a large number of the jobbing houses in this part of the city and have handled and sold or built large numbers of the wholesale and retail buildings. The company is also agent for a great many of the leading business blocks in Minneapolis, including the Andrus Building, the Palace Building, the Plymouth Building, the Dyckman Hotel, and many others of magnitude and importance.

Samuel S. Thorpe is president of Thorpe Bros., real estate, incorporated, as stated above; a trustee of Hamline University and secretary of the board, and vice president of the Asbury Hospital of Minneapolis; president of the University Club and served as president of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges. He is eminently social in his disposition, and manifests it by active, helpful and valued membership in the Minneapolis, Athletic, Minikahda, University and Automobile clubs. He is also in close touch with the genius of improvement awake and at work in his community, and one of the potential factors in all undertakings started and carried on by it. Every phase of his business, locally and generally, engages his close and deeply interested attention, and he is particularly active in connection with national real estate affairs. In 1911 he was president of the National Real Estate Association, which for some time previous to that year he served as vice president. At the conventions of this association he has been for years a regular attendant, and over the one that met in Denver, Colorado, in July, 1911, he presided with distinguished ability which won him high commendation.

Mr. Thorpe was married on October 3, 1899, to Miss Margaret P. Andrus, a daughter of Hon. John E. Andrus, of Yonkers, New York. They have four children, their sons Andrus, James R., Jule and Samuel S., Jr. Besides being one of the leading business men of Minneapolis the father is one of the city's most admired and esteemed citizens from every point of view.

#### HON. LOWELL E. JEPSON.

Lowell Ellsworth Jepson is a scion of one of the pioneer families and was born on the old homestead in Rice county, on the 19th of October, 1863. His parents were John and Lydia (Sherpy) Jepson, the former born in New York and the latter in Ohio, where they were married and from whence they came to Minnesota in the '50s. John Jepson reclaimed a fine farm and became a substantial agriculturist and well known and influential citizen. During the Civil war he was a member of the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and his patriotism was on a parity with his sterling character. He was influential in public affairs, contributing his full quota to the development

and upbuilding of the county. He also conducted for a number of years a prosperous general merchandise business at Cannon City. He passed the closing years of a long and useful life in Minneapolis, where he died on January 21, 1913, at the age of seventy-eight. He was a stalwart in the Republican party, and his religious faith was that of the Congregational church.

Lowell E. Jepson was reared on the old homestead and his preliminary education was in the public schools. He entered Carleton College at Northfield, in which institution he completed the scientific course, graduating in the class of 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Later his alma mater conferred the degree of Master of Science.

In 1888 he purchased the Winkley patents on artificial limbs and with these as the base of operations he instituted, on a most modest scale, the enterprise which has been developed into one of the most important industries of Minneapolis. With limited capital he began manufacturing artificial limbs, his original quarters comprising one small room and employing two workmen. He studied anatomy and mechanics, with a view of making limbs that would most nearly supply the place of natural members of the human body, and this investigation was carried to a diligent study in meeting the needs of individual cases, and proving a force in bringing the business to its present prominence and success. Improvements have been made and new patents have been secured to supplement the original excellent ones. The reputation of the manufactory is of the highest, thousands afflicted by the loss of limbs being drawn to the establishment by the conceded excellence of its product.

In 1906 was erected and equipped the present fine manufacturing plant at Fourteenth and Washington avenues North, and here employment is given to a corps of fifty highly skilled artisans.

Mr. Jepson is loyal and public-spirited and a zealous champion of the Republican party. In 1898 he was elected from the Forty-fourth district to the state senate, and forthwith became known as an active and effective worker. He took a part in all legislation pertaining to sanitary, medical and general health regulations, working to elevate the professional standard in the various medical institutions of the state. To his efforts was largely due the establishment of the state tuberculosis hospital at Walker, and the legislation providing means for the treatment, under state auspices, of deformed children. Study of anatomy taught him the expediency of treating deformed children while young, his labors in this initial provision for the proper care of such children being acknowledged.

He has been a delegate to several state conventions and has proved himself an able and popular campaign speaker.

Mr. Jepson became one of the organizers of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and was selected a member of its first board of directors. For sixteen years Mr. Jepson has been a member of the board of trustees of Carleton College, and has the distinction of being the first of a younger generation to be called to this position in the college in which he himself was graduated. Both he and wife are members of Pilgrim Congregational church, contributing to its generic work and collateral, benevolences, also to charities and general philanthropic work.

In 1889 occurred the marriage of Mr. Jepson to Miss Ada S. Whiting, and they have three daughters—Katharine, Lydia and Charlotte.

## WILLIS JASON JENNISON.

The late Willis J. Jennison, who died in Minneapolis, at his home, 2346 Portland avenue, June 11, 1908, was identified with diversified interests and displayed superior capacity and public spirit.

He was born at Shelburne, Chittenden county, Vermont, May 17, 1852, was reared on a farm and attended Essex Classical School and Barre Academy. His parents had died in his infancy, but a well-to-do and generous uncle gave him a pleasant home, reared him with parental care and provided liberally for his education. Through life the recollections of the years passed in that home were among his chief sources of pleasure, cherishing the memory of the uncle with gratitude and appreciative affection.

At twenty-two Mr. Jennison came to Janesville, Minnesota, where Warren Jennison, his much older half-brother, was engaged in business. He clerked in a store for a time and then for five years conducted a retail lumber yard at Waseca. In 1882, in partnership with Stokes Bros., he built a flouring mill at Watertown, South Dakota, which he managed for five years. Returning to Waseca he devoted the next six years to looking after his interests in a large mill at Janesville, a few miles distant.

He became a resident of Minneapolis in 1893, and for some three years thereafter gave his attention to mills outside the city. In 1896 he organized the W. J. Jennison company, which acquired a large mill at Appleton, Minn. Mr. Jennison served as president of this company and head of an extensive wholesale flour business until his death.

For some years he was also interested in Gregory, Jennison & Company, grain dealers in Minneapolis, and in the Powers Elevator company. He was thus interested in several flourishing mills, and as long as able gave his personal attention to their direction. He also was a stockholder and director in a bank at Janesville, but his energies were centered principally in the grain and milling business, and in those lines of industrial and mercantile enterprise he was an important factor.

After a residence of three years at Janesville, Mr. Jennison returned to Hinesburgh, Vermont, and was there married in 1877 to Miss Florence Beecher, a daughter of Dr. Elmer Beecher, and a descendant of an old and distinguished New England family. They have one child, Helen, who is with her mother at the pleasant residence, which was erected in 1900. Mr. Jennison was a great believer in young men, and was ever ready to assist them, not only with encouraging words, but also with sympathetic deeds and, when necessary, with financial aid. He was one of the most highly and generally esteemed men in the community.

## GUSTAVUS JOHNSON.

Because no small number of his former pupils have come to be enrolled in the lists of musicians of more than ordinary accomplishment, the name of Gustavus Johnson stands high among the instructors of the West. For more than thirty-five years Mr. Johnson has been one of the foremost musicians of the Northwest. It was early in his youth, in Stockholm, Sweden, that his musical talents pointed the way to an illustrious career, and his realization, in a great measure,

of early predictions of success have fully borne out the childhood promise. It was in Stockholm, in conjunction with his education in high school, that he gained his first training, studying the piano and theory of music under the leading masters of the art in that seat of music in Northern Europe. He added to this schooling in the Schartau business college in Stockholm and was graduated from there in 1874. A year later he emigrated to America and after looking about him in the East concluded the West held fine opportunities of which he preferred to take advantage. He came direct to Minneapolis, and here for the most part of the time he has remained. He rapidly attracted a following of appreciative people in musical circles, and soon came into more than ordinary prominence, both as an instructor in music and as a concert pianist. His talents likewise took the direction of original composition, and throughout the long period of his residence in Minneapolis he has from time to time produced not only for the piano but for other instruments as well as for the voice. His most noteworthy works are a trio for piano, violin and cello, and a concerto for piano and orchestra. He has taken a prominent part in musical organizations, and his influence has been more than state-wide, partly through his leadership in the Minnesota Music Teachers' Association, of which he was president 1905-6.

Mr. Johnson is a son of Peter Johnson, a native of Sweden, and Henrietta Hole, a daughter of that Admiral Hole who had so glorious a record in the annals of the English navy. The Holes were an old English family, and the youth who first distinguished himself as a lieutenant under Lord Nelson entered the navy about 1795, served through the battle of Trafalgar and several other notable battles, and won his way to the rank of admiral. At the time of his death in 1870 Admiral Hole was the oldest officer—and admittedly one of the most gallant—in the English navy.

The boy Gustavus Johnson was born in Hull, England, and lived there until he was three years old. It was then that his parents moved to Stockholm, and it was in Stockholm that the son remained until he was nineteen years old, when he came to America. Mr. Johnson was born November 2, 1856. He was married in 1882 to Miss Caroline Frances Winslow, a direct descendant of that Governor Edward Winslow who was so prominent in the events of colonial times in America. They have a daughter, Laura Louise. Mr. Johnson now gives the greater part of his time to conducting the Johnson School of Music, Oratory and Dramatic Art, which he established in 1898—the second large and important school of its kind to be founded in Minneapolis.

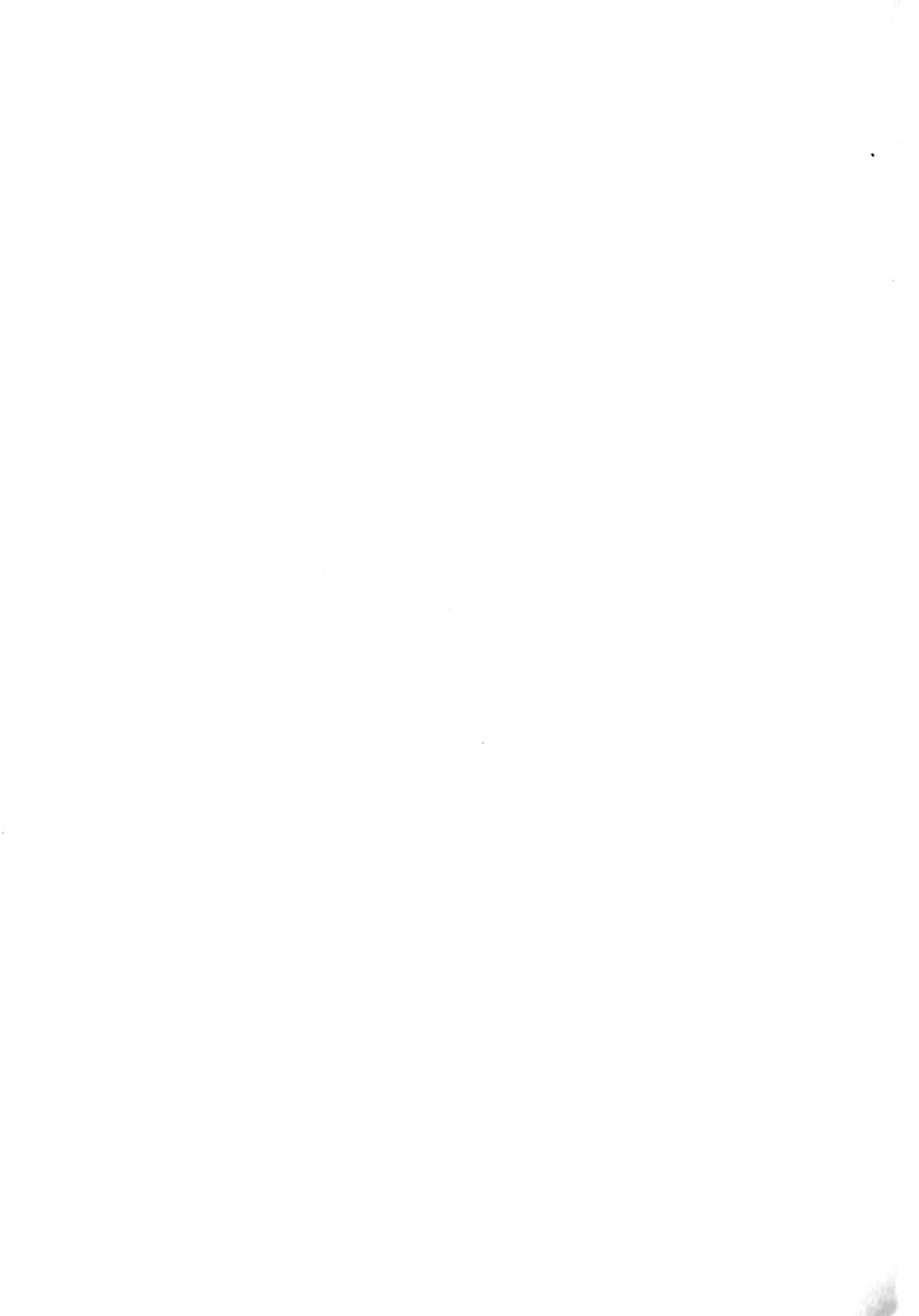
## HARRY A. TUTTLE.

Harry A. Tuttle, now president and general manager of the North American Telegraph company, the Northwestern connection of the Postal Telegraph and Cable system, is a native of Oswego, New York, where his life began on September 19, 1846, and a son of John and Mary Elizabeth (Perkins) Tuttle. The father was a pattern maker by trade but became a builder and passed the greater part of his later life in that occupation. The son spent his boyhood and early youth in Oswego, and was graduated from the high school in that city at the age of fifteen. He then entered the telegraph service at Adams, New York, as an operator on the United





*Al. Buttle*



States Branch Telegraph company's lines. He has been in this important and exacting service ever since, except during the period between 1876 and 1882.

Mr. Tuttle was manager of the Western Union office at Oswego from 1870 to 1876. But in the meantime he was transferred from Adams to Ilion and was manager for the company there until its consolidation with the Western Union and after that time until he was assigned to duty in Oswego. From 1876 to 1882 he was engaged in merchandising, and in the year last named came to Minneapolis, arriving on February 12, and at once assuming the management of the Western Union office here. He remained in charge of that office until February, 1886, when he resigned to accept the general superintendency of the North American Telegraph company. He superintended the construction of the lines of that company, and was elected its secretary and general manager. Afterward he was elected vice president and general manager, and still later president and general manager, the position in the company which he now holds. He has done excellent work in connection with this company, and his ability and enterprise in performing it have given him an enviable reputation as a telegraph man throughout the Northwest.

The club life of his home community has interested Mr. Tuttle and he has long been a potential factor in it. He belongs to the Minneapolis Commercial club, of which he was president in 1909 and 1910, the Minnesota club, of St. Paul, the Minneapolis Athletic, Rotary and Elks' clubs and the Chicago Athletic Association. He was married on June 15, 1870, at Ilion, New York, to Miss Amanda Carpenter. They had one child, a son, Charles W. Tuttle. Mr. Tuttle is a Republican in his political faith and takes an active and serviceable interest in local public affairs, but only as a good citizen, not as a partisan or seeker of any of the honors or emoluments of public office. He is also earnest in his support of all projects involving the advancement and improvement of the city and the welfare of its residents.

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#### JACOB KUNZ.

Jacob Kunz began his career as a locomotive fireman on the Omaha railroad. This was soon after he was sixteen years of age. He had finished his common school education and the dream of his life was to become a locomotive engineer. To this end he sought the position as fireman. He continued in this work for five years, then he came to Minneapolis in 1878 and entered the employ of the Island Power Company, which was then under the management of W. W. Eastman. Mr. Eastman offered young Kunz the opportunity to work for the company as engineer and millwright. For some years he was connected with this company as an employe, but he finally acquired stock in the concern and became its first general superintendent and later general manager.

Almost from the first Mr. Kunz's business connections have been constantly widening. He became interested in a number of local concerns. Among them the North Star Malting Company and the Minneapolis Brewing Company. At present he is General Manager of the Minneapolis brewing company, also its vice-president and one of its directors. He is also vice-president and director of the North Star Malting Company, and president of the Kunz Oil Company, and a

director in the German-American Bank. He gives personal attention to all of various business interests, and it is to this fact that the credit is due for a large measure of the success which has come to all the great business concerns with which he is identified. He is public spirited and interested in everything that makes for the betterment of the city but he has never sought public office or political honors.

Jacob Kunz is of German parentage, and was himself born in the old country in 1857. He passed his early boyhood in that country although he has been a resident of Minnesota for more than forty years. When he was only eleven years old he came with his parents to America and settled in Alaska, Minnesota. Here his father engaged in farming and the boy worked in the interval of his schooling on the farm. He has come to be one of the most prominent and prosperous of the German-American citizens of Minneapolis.

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#### JAY HUGHES JOHNSTON, D. D. S.

Dr. Jay Hughes Johnston, who died in Minneapolis on April 14, 1913, gave in his manliness and the career he wrought out a forcible illustration of the solid qualities, and their value for sustained, effective and successful warfare in the battle of life.

Dr. Johnston was born in the city of Northumberland, county of the same name, Pennsylvania, on May 11, 1842, the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Charrington) Johnston. Natives of Pennsylvania, they were farmers and both died in Pennsylvania. Early in his boyhood he was taken to Bucks county, in the same state, where he remained until he reached the age of sixteen. He was a poor boy and obliged to make provision for himself while he was still very young. He worked out to educate himself academically and professionally, literally digging his way through the district school and the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, from which he was graduated in 1870. It was his custom to attend school in the morning and work in a grocery store in the afternoon, and he kept on with this division of time between his studies and the labor for his livelihood until he received his dental degree and was ready to begin practicing his profession.

Directly after receiving his degree in 1870 he took up his residence in Washington, D. C., and there he was actively and successfully engaged in professional work for thirteen years. He was an expert workman in the mechanical department of his profession, and was also well versed in the technical knowledge belonging to it. He was always studious and made every effort to keep up with the most advanced thought and discovery in connection with his work, and won recognition in Washington as one of the most knowing, skillful and progressive dentists in that city. When failing health forced him to visit Europe for a change of air and surroundings he took with him scores of strong testimonials from the leading men and women of Washington of that period, among them high officials of the government and other persons of renown in this country and foreign lands.

While he was in Europe he visited Rome and all other places of interest, saw a great deal of the country and became familiar with the customs of the people in many places. His health was somewhat improved by his trip, but on his return to this country he deemed it unwise to again risk

himself in the humid climate of the Atlantic slope, and so came to Minneapolis to live. He began practicing here, but continued for only a few weeks. The climate of California seemed inviting to him, and he moved to San Francisco, where he conducted an active and profitable practice for nine years.

The Pacific coast climate was a delusion in his case, however, and he found the salt air and excessive moisture there hurtful to him. So he returned to Minneapolis, where he had received benefit before, and again began practicing here, being located in the Masonic building for a number of years and then moving his offices to the Syndicate block, where he remained to the end of his life. His health was entirely restored; he had an extensive and remunerative practice, and he became active in all the dental societies in this part of the country.

Dr. Johnston's diligent and reflective study of his profession led him to make many improvements in the tools manufactured for its work. These have been found advantageous and been adopted generally throughout the domains of dental science.

Fraternity life interested the doctor intensely. He was an enthusiastic Freemason of the thirty-second degree, and an active participant in the doings of all branches of the fraternity. He stood high in Masonic circles far beyond the boundaries of his state, and when he died his Lodge, of which he had long been a member, piously bestowed his remains in their last resting place with the beautiful and impressive ceremonies of the order.

On June 4, 1889, Dr. Johnston was married in Minneapolis to Miss Anna C. Hang, the daughter of John Hang, a prosperous farmer of Carver county, Minnesota. She is a native of Milwaukee, but has long been a resident of Minneapolis. Edgar C. Johnston, the one child born in the family, is still living with his mother in her home at 3121 Stevens avenue.

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#### WILLIAM A. KERR.

William A. Kerr, a prominent member of the Minneapolis bar and former municipal judge, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, 1867, the son of William A. and Mary J. (Loggie) Kerr. He received his education in his native city, attending the common schools and later the University of New Brunswick where he was graduated in 1887. He then began preparations for his professional career and for two years studied law in the offices of Weldon & McLeon, at St. Johns, New Brunswick. In 1889 he came to Minneapolis and in April of the same year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. At first he carried on his legal work alone but soon entered into a partnership with Russell, Calhoun & Reed. An appointment to the bench necessitated the retirement of Judge Russell from the firm and about this time Mr. Calhoun removed to Illinois, leaving the firm, Reed & Kerr, an association that continued for about three years. In 1894 Mr. Kerr was elected municipal judge. For six years he gave the city most efficient and honorable service in this position. At the end of his term of office he formed a partnership with Judge Fred V. Brown which was maintained for a number of years, with the exception of a term of four years when Judge Brown served on the bench. In 1909 Mr. Fowler became the third member of the firm and on the appointment

of Judge Brown as western counsel for the Great Northern railroad company, it became Kerr & Fowler. The present professional associations of Mr. Kerr, formed in 1913, are with Kerr, Fowler, Ware & Furber. Mr. Kerr is a member of the order of Elks and affiliated with the Commercial Club, the Minneapolis, the Minikahda, the LaFayette and the Republican Clubs.

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#### GEORGE HENRY WARREN.

George Henry Warren, who for more than forty-two years has been engaged in the land and real estate business in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Minneapolis, was born in Oakfield, New York on January 16, 1845. His parents were James and Sarah March Warren. His grandfather, Henry Warren, who was a descendant of the Varnnes or Warren(na) who landed in England with William the Conqueror, migrated from Devonshire and settled in Stafford, New York. He was the inventor of the first grain separator then known in that state or, probably, in America. Mr. Warren's father was a farmer, but also a manufacturer of threshing machines, earriages, and sleighs. In this factory and in the rich forests of western New York, while assisting his father, Mr. Warren received an early training in the selection of kinds and qualities of woods, and of trees that proved invaluable in later years.

He attended the common schools of Oakfield which at that time were very good. Later, he prepared for college at the Cary Collegiate Seminary in Oakfield, and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York. He entered Genesee College, then at Lima (now Syracuse University at Syracuse) and graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1866. In 1872, after five years of teaching and of study, he received, from the same institution, the degree of M. S.

Immediately after graduation, Mr. Warren came to the West, and, in the school year of 1867-8, became principal of the High School at Hastings, Minnesota. Then for two years he was principal of the High School and superintendent of the public schools at Farihanit, Minnesota. During those years, he was one of the best known educators in the state.

During that period, also, he made several trips to Minneapolis, and because of his early training under his father's direction in the forests of New York, he was impressed by the thriving timber and lumber interests there. In 1870, an attractive offer to enter the timber land business in the Northwest induced Mr. Warren to leave the teaching profession for one, more congenial and with better prospects of financial success. His work as surveyor and timber land examiner began in 1871 in the pine forests of Wisconsin. He engaged in this work continuously for many years, and acquired experience and a knowledge of the resources of Wisconsin and Minnesota which he put to practical use, when, in 1871, he entered the land business and acquired extensive pine and mineral land interests.

Since 1872, Mr. Warren has been a resident and loyal citizen of Minneapolis, actively interested in civic and educational conditions. In 1889, he was elected a member of the city council for the thirteenth ward and was made chairman of the committee on railroads. At that time the street railway was required to change its system of motive power from horse to electric, and, as chairman of the council committee,



*Geo. H. Warren*



Mr. Warren took a prominent part in the framing of ordinances relating to the electrification and to the control of the local traction system.

In the days of the Business Men's Union, the predecessor of the Commercial Club, and of the Athletic Club, Mr. Warren was active in promoting the civic and educational interests of Minneapolis. In 1892, because of an acquaintance with men of affairs in the northern part of the state that gave him inside information regarding a movement to secure the School of Mines for Duluth, he was able to do a most valuable service both to the city and to the state university. Knowing that the outcome of a fight with Duluth for this school would be uncertain, Mr. Warren urged the Business Men's Union to appoint a committee to raise money for a building for an ore testing plant at the University. As chairman of the committee which the Business Men's Union appointed, he raised the funds for the building and kept the School of Mines at Minneapolis.

Mr. Warren is a member and supporter of the Civic and Commerce Association and of the Society of Fine Arts. He is also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of the Masonic fraternity and of Psi Upsilon. He belongs to the University, Minneapolis, and Minikahda Clubs of Minneapolis.

On November 6, 1872, he married Jennie L. Conkey of Fari-bault, Minnesota. Their children were Aurie Sarah who was born September 13, 1873, and who died March 28, 1876; and Frank Merton who was born December 1, 1875, and who is now associated with his father in his various interests.

#### THOMAS N. KENYON.

Thomas N. Kenyon, prominent in the manufacturing circles of Minneapolis as proprietor of the Kondon Manufacturing company, one of the leading industries of the city, was born in the Adirondack mountains in New York state. He came to Minneapolis in 1882 and was employed as salesman in a retail store and then accepted a position with an eastern specialty company and for over twelve years represented this firm in the northwest. During his travels he visited Rhinelander, Wisconsin, where he became acquainted with Mr. J. J. Reardon with whom in 1892 he formed a partnership for the production of Kondon's catarrhal jelly. After three years of this association in Rhinelander, Mr. Kenyon became sole owner of the business and removed to Minneapolis. For some years he worked in the basement of his home, putting all his resources and effort into the enterprise, experiencing much delay in getting the commodity placed on the market through lack of capital but confident in its ultimate success. Through his determination and progressive business methods he won recognition for his remedy and with the help of its intrinsic merit has established a vast trade throughout this and other countries. Thirty-five thousand druggists now handle the article and distributing agencies are maintained in Toronto, London, Havana and Guadalajara in Mexico. When he met with his first successes, Mr. Kenyon moved from his modest quarters in the basement of his home to a double-store building on Stevens avenue and in 1911 occupied his own building at 2608 Nicollet avenue where thirty-five workmen are employed, supplying the constantly increasing demand while eight traveling salesman are engaged in extending the

business. The remarkable development and noteworthy success of the Kondon Manufacturing company is a striking example of what may be accomplished through the ability and perseverance of one man. Mr. Kenyon was married November 8, 1888, in Minneapolis, to Miss Effie DeMille. They have two children, Norma R. who married Mr. Asa J. Hunter of Minneapolis, and Donald D. Mr. Kenyon is a member of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist-Episcopal church and in Masonic orders has attained the rank of Shriner and the Thirty-second degree. He is a member of the United Commercial Travelers association and is prominent in the leading social and commercial organizations of the city, holding membership in the Minneapolis, Athletic, Interlocken, Lafayette, Rotary and Auto clubs and in the Commercial and West Side Commercial clubs.

#### JOSEPH RAMSDELL KINGMAN.

Mr. Kingman of Kingman & Wallace, attorneys, was born in Chicago April 15, 1860, a son of Benjamin F. and Adelaide E. (Ramsdell) Kingman, of old Massachusetts families. The father was a manufacturer; and, removing to Chicago in 1854, continued in business there until failing health induced him to seek different climate; and, in 1869 he came to Minneapolis, where he died in 1875, at the age of forty-three.

Mrs. Kingman, survived until 1902. She was an ardent and sympathetic worker in all the benevolent activities of Plymouth Congregational church, prominent and energetic in the undertakings of the Pillsbury Settlement, a zealous and effective force in connection with Drummond Hall and earnest in her intelligent and practical support of other improving and uplifting agencies. She and her husband were the parents of two children, Joseph R. and Susan H.

Joseph R. Kingman was graduated from the Central High School in 1877 when it was under the direction of Benjamin F. Knerr. He read law for one year in the office of Samuel R. Thayer, then a prominent lawyer and afterward United States minister to Holland. Mr. Kingman then spent one year in the University and four years in the academic course at Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1883. He immediately began anew the study of his chosen profession in the office of Charles H. Woods and William J. Hahn, the latter of whom was then attorney general.

He was admitted to practice in 1885, and soon joined his former preceptors, the firm becoming Woods, Hahn & Kingman, the firm continuing without change of name until 1908 when it became Woods, Kingman & Wallace. Judge Woods died in 1899 and John Crosby became associated with Mr. Kingman and Mr. Wallace for two years, when he became Secretary and Treasurer of Washburn Crosby Co. Mr. Kingman and Mr. Wallace continued in business and have an extensive general practice although real estate, law, probate and corporation business demand most of their attention.

In political allegiance Mr. Kingman is a Republican; but, while loyal to his party and deeply interested in its success he has never been an aspirant for public office. He has, however, taken an active part in many things that make for the betterment of the community. He is a director of the Minneapolis Trust company, and a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda and Six O'Clock clubs.

Mr. Kingman was also president for five years of the

Associated Charities. He was chairman of the building committees in the erection of the new Plymouth Congregational church, the Young Women's Christian Association Building and the Pillsbury Settlement House. He was a trustee of Plymouth church for many years, and has also rendered valuable service on other boards of trustees and directors, and on public commissions.

In October, 1891, Mr. Kingman was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Selden, a daughter of the late Henry E. Selden, who died in 1902, after a residence of over forty years in the city, having located here in 1861. He was a general contractor; and, erected the Public Library and many other large and important structures. Mrs. Kingman is a native of Minneapolis and a high school graduate. They are the parents of three children: Henry S., a student at Amherst College, Joseph Ramsdell, Jr., and Eleanor.

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#### ANTHONY KELLY.

Mr. Kelly was a native of Ireland, born in the borough of Swinford, County Mayo, on August 23, 1833.

He was one of six sons born to Andrew and Alice (Durkin) Kelly, who were also born in County Mayo, Ireland, and a grandson of Thomas Kelly, a merchant in that part of the Emerald Isle. The father died at the age of thirty-three. The mother married a second husband, and about 1843 the family came to America and located near Montreal, Canada, where the son passed ten years in school and clerical work. Soon after attaining his manhood he changed his residence to Savannah, Georgia, and in the neighborhood of that city engaged in planting.

In 1859 he came to the Northwest and located in Minneapolis, joining an older brother, Patrick H. Kelly, who had taken up his residence in this city a year or two before. Together the brothers started a retail grocery store on a small scale and conducted the business under the firm name of Kelly Bros.

The firm's first store was on Washington avenue one door south of what was then Helen street but is now Second avenue south. Their trade kept on expanding and they were soon forced to seek larger accommodations for it, and moved into a large room in the Woodman block at the corner of Helen street. When they started in business Minneapolis had a population of about 1,500, whose wants they supplied in part. At the time of Mr. Kelly's death his wholesale grocery was sending its goods over all the railroads radiating from the commercial and industrial center which he had helped so largely to build up and give it business life, social tone and a high moral atmosphere.

In 1861 they added pork-packing to the grocery trade, and in 1863 Patrick H. Kelly retired from the firm and started a wholesale grocery in St. Paul, while Anthony continued as proprietor of the Minneapolis store. The building in which he carried on his business was destroyed by fire in 1866. He immediately built a larger and better house, constructing it of stone instead of wood. This gave him better facilities and considerably more room, but as the trade of the city increased he formed a new partnership with Hiram W. Wagner and J. I. Black under the name of Anthony Kelly & Company, and their quarters soon became again too limited for their trade.

The new firm started a wholesale business which grew so rapidly that it was obliged to discontinue retailing and take a still larger building. The commodious and substantial stone structure at Washington and Second avenue north was put up, and this continued to be the headquarters of the business until the firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Kelly in May, 1899.

During the Civil war Mr. Kelly's political training and convictions made him an ardent sympathizer with the Southern side of the great contest. His brother John, who shared his views in this respect was killed in the Southern army, and they had another brother, Dudley, who served in the Union army. Anthony did not enter the military service, but he made no secret of his love of the South and his warm interest in its cause. He handled some munitions of war in his store, and one event in his life that was always a source of deep regret to him, was that by chance he sold to the Indians the ammunition they used in the uprising in this state in 1862. But he knew nothing of their purpose and was guiltless of all wrong in making his sales to the savages.

Mr. Kelly was married on April 26, 1863, to Mrs. Anna (Haymond) Willey, the widow of U. S. Willey, an early and gifted lawyer of Minneapolis. She was a Virginian by nativity. Six children were born of the union, four daughters and two sons. The sons died in early life. The four daughters who are living are: Alice K. Corrigan; Annie, who is now Mrs. James F. Blaine; Agnes, who is unmarried, and Bernadette, who married F. W. Plant. The mother had two children by her first marriage: Robert Kelly Willey and Georgia, who is now the wife of E. A. Prendergast. The mother died in 1907 and the father in May, 1899. He met with a serious accident in 1893, which greatly disabled him and almost put an end to his activity.

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#### WILLIAM B. BOARDMAN.

William B. Boardman, president of the Real Estate Board, was born in New Brunswick, March 1, 1862, and is the son of George A. Boardman, naturalist. George A. Boardman, who passed the years 1882 and 1883 in Minneapolis, expecting to make it his future home, was a genius and an interesting and cultured man. He was born in Massachusetts but became a resident of Calais, Maine, at an early age, and there grew to manhood, an ardent lover of natural history, characterizing him from boyhood. He rose to eminence as a naturalist, collecting large numbers of specimens for the Smithsonian Institute, having spent twenty-one winters in Florida for that purpose. He maintained relations of cordial friendship with Professor Baird, secretary of the Institute, Professor Louis Agassiz, and many other eminent scientists. Calais, being located in the boundary line of New Brunswick, Mr. Boardman studied the natural history of the province and made a collection of 3,000 specimens of the native birds, which is still on exhibition in the parliament house at Fredericton. The only pair of a peculiar specimen of Labrador ducks, now extinct, in the Smithsonian Institute were supplied by him. His useful and interesting life ended at Calais, in 1901, his sons, soon after, publishing a well deserved memorial. When seventeen years old, William B. Boardman came to Minneapolis to attend the University, his brothers F. H. Boardman, a prominent lawyer, and A. J. Boardman, a





*W. B. Boardman*



prosperous real estate dealer, being already residents. William B. passed two years in the University, returning to New Brunswick. He soon went to Florida as a member of the civil engineering corps for the Florida Southern Railroad. In 1884 he became a partner with his brother A. J. in real estate, this brother, in 1892, going to Tampa, Florida, to superintend the erection of a gas plant. He now lives in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Boardman then began to take special interest in the development and improvement of the East Side, and his energies have since been largely devoted to that section. Besides having an extensive agency business he has important personal holdings, being particularly interested in railroad trackage properties. Mr. Boardman, realizing shortage of track facilities in the jobbing district, conceived the idea of building a railroad spur between Washington avenue and Third street, from 4th to 10th avenues North; and, which has changed this section from the most dilapidated part of the city to what is fast becoming the most attractive business district. He has already located on this spur several of the largest jobbing and manufacturing houses in Minneapolis, not less than a million dollars being already expended in buildings. Among them are the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, employing 500 hands, The Parlin & Orendorf Plow Company, The Roach-Tisdale Company, The Green & De Laitte Wholesale Grocery Company, The Pence Automobile and the Andrews Warehouses, The Cribben & Sexton Stove Company and the Acme Harvester Company and the plant of the George Duensing Hay and Grain Company, which he erected individually and which he still owns. This was the initial movement to open many miles of trackage in the heart of the city; and, which, being followed by others, will afford an unlimited supply of moderate priced houses for the growing jobbing trade. A more recent movement is the development of a new industrial center on the East Side covering not less than 1,000 acres. He conceived the idea of bringing the Belt Line into Minneapolis, the extensions of which make such a center possible. One of the industries in the movement, and located by Mr. Boardman, is the new plant, just being completed, of the National Lamp Company costing one half million of dollars and to employ 600 hands. For three years he was chairman of the Commercial Club committee to secure new industries, and is chairman of the industrial and development committee of the Civic and Commerce Association. He was for some years real estate agent for the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Burlington Roads; and, secured the right of way from Minneapolis to Rochester, for the Dan Patch Electric line. Many other commissions, committees and organizations for improvements have had the benefit of his counsel and enterprise. It is in the extension and improvement of Minneapolis proper, however, that he has been most deeply and thoroughly interested. He laid out the William B. Boardman Addition at Minnehaha Falls, and joined in plating the Gilman & Boardman, the Taylor and Boardman and the Minnehaha Falls Second Addition, and has erected several business and residence properties. His entire thought and attention are given to business, steadfastly refusing to accept political honors. He has not neglected social organizations nor enjoyment of outdoor pleasures, belonging to the Lafayette and Auto clubs; and, for recreation, makes frequent trips to northern Minnesota, in the development of which he is deeply interested. He was married in 1887 to Miss Jessie P. Wilbur, a native of Vermont. They have one daughter Marjorie, who was a member of the first graduating

class of the West Side High School and a student at Smith College. In 1912 she and her mother made a world tour visiting Japan, China, the Philippine Islands and Honolulu. The family attends the Universalist Church of the Redeemer.

#### ALBERT H. KENYON.

For a continuous period of forty years this esteemed citizen has lived in this city and been actively connected with its business interests, public affairs, social life and general advancement. When he came here in 1873 he had the foresight to realize the wonderful possibilities and the enterprise to take advantage of the passing opportunities. His enterprise and public spirit made him a promoter of the development of the community, and by exercising business ability and acumen has made that development advantageous to himself.

Mr. Kenyon was born in Greenwich, Washington county, New York, thirty miles from Troy, September 14, 1842, working on his father's farm until the age of eighteen. He then began his business career as clerk, and in 1868 came to Chicago, and soon became a partner in a general store at Aurora and which is still doing business. The rapid restoration of Chicago following the fire soon drew much of the trade from Aurora, and in 1872 Mr. Kenyon sold his interests and came to Minneapolis. He had known A. C. Rand, later mayor and president of the Minneapolis Gas Light company, in Aurora, and acted upon the representations of that gentleman, who drew flattering pictures of the future of the Northwest. Mr. Kenyon bought the store of Thomas and Geo. Andrews on Bridge Square, next door to the hard ware store of Hon. John S. Pillsbury. The Andrews establishment was a general store with a trade of \$100,000 annually. The management of it was a difficult undertaking for Mr. Kenyon, but his twin brother, Alfred F. Kenyon, joined him as Kenyon Bros., and they succeeded in handling the enterprise with the small capital they had.

Under the name of Kenyon Brothers they conducted the business until 1885. In the days when the Grange organization was potential it was their custom to open the store at 4 o'clock in the morning to meet the requirements of customers from the country. The farmers bringing their grain to the city would often fail to get unloaded until far in the night, when, after a few hours' rest, they were ready to start on their long journey home early in the morning. It was thus necessary to have the store open at that early hour to accommodate them. It carried a large stock in almost everything but groceries, and was the leading dry goods store.

In 1885 Mr. Kenyon sold his interest to his brother and opened a carpet store, Messrs. Folds & Griffith being the only firm already operating in that exclusive line. The brother continued to conduct the old store with a constantly increasing trade, which in time reached a business of \$200,000 annually. The new carpet store was opened on a small scale on Nicollet avenue where the Rothschild store now is. Later it moved to the old Sidle block, and in 1888 Mr. Kenyon, James I. and W. S. Best united in building the Medical block, in which he now has his offices, and which has been more especially devoted to the use of the medical profession.

This six story block fronts 110 feet on Nicollet avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets. When it was built some of Mr. Kenyon's friends said he must be demented to build so far from the business center. He moved his carpet store to the new building where it was continued successfully for ten years.

Mr. Kenyon also owns a business block on Washington avenue north, a four-story brick block on Washington avenue south and another on Third street, having kept his interests in the heart of Minneapolis. His old home at 89 South Tenth street is now occupied as a business block, and his present residence is at Twenty-second street and Blaisdell avenue. During the last twenty years he has passed winters in Southern California, New Orleans and at Palm Beach, Florida. With abiding faith in Minneapolis property he is justified in taking some satisfaction in having been one whose efforts have materially contributed to its growth.

Mr. Kenyon takes no active interest in politics as a partisan, but is earnest in his advocacy of good government as a citizen, and zealous in securing it. In religious affiliation he is a Universalist, being a regular attendant at the Church of the Redeemer. In 1875, he was married at Aurora, Illinois, to Miss Belle Newlin, a daughter of Major Thomas Newlin, of that city. Mrs. Kenyon is a member of the Women's club, the Travelers' club and other similar organizations.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon have three children: Lewis N., a graduate of the University of Minnesota, is now associated with his father. Alfred T. is a coffee broker in Los Angeles after having for some years been so engaged in San Francisco. Raymond H. is a student at Columbia University, New York city.

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#### MATTHIAS KUNZ.

Matthias Kunz, vice president and manager of the Kunz Oil company, is a native of Germany, born near the Rhine, March 22, 1856. He came to this country in 1868, and located in Carver county, Minnesota. In 1882 he removed to Minneapolis and for several years was in the employ of W. W. Eastman as night engineer and watchman for the Island Power company. He then erected a livery barn and for six years engaged successfully in this business in company with his brother, Jacob Kunz. The latter was at this time employed as engineer by the Island Power company and in 1888 he established an oil business in which his brother was also interested, the firm being known as Jacob Kunz & Brother. This enterprise met with such success and its rapid growth attested to possibilities which at length claimed the attention of Matthias Kunz to the exclusion of other interests. In 1892 the livery was disposed of and the following year the firm was changed to its present style, the Kunz Oil company. Matthias Kunz as manager of this company has been eminently identified with every phase of its remarkable development. From an original investment of \$2,200 with \$5,000 covering the first year's sales, its success and growth is marked. In 1905 it was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 and in 1913 the company transacted an annual business of over \$400,000. It has a force of thirty employees engaged in compounding and blending, producing a high grade lubricating oil. Through their salesmen they transact a large business throughout the northwest beside an extensive local trade. Aside

from his interests as vice president, treasurer and manager of the Kunz Oil company, Mr. Kunz is associated with other important industries of the city and is a stockholder in the Minneapolis Brewery, and the North Star Malt House of which Jacob Kunz is the manager. Matthias Kunz was married in Waconia, Minnesota to Miss Emma Haback, daughter of William Haback. They have four children, Therese, Helen, William and Florence.

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#### HENRY N. KNOTT.

Henry N. Knott was born at Bloomington, Hennepin county, Minnesota, on December 14, 1874, a son of E. W. and Tabitha (Little) Knott, the former having removed from Canada to Minnesota about 1855, and the latter born and reared in Pennsylvania. Her father was a merchant in that state, and about 1856 located near Glencoe, in this state. His daughter Tabitha was a young woman when the family moved to Minnesota, and soon after her marriage to Mr. Knott, the father of Henry N., they located on a farm in Bloomington township, Hennepin county.

Henry N. Knott passed his boyhood and early youth at Sauk Center and completed his education at the high school in that town. In 1893 he located in Minneapolis, and here he supplemented his academic training with a thorough course of study in a good business college. In 1895 he was appointed stenographer and bookkeeper in the city clerk's office by C. F. Haney, at that time the city clerk. From this start he passed through all the intervening positions in the office until he reached that of assistant city clerk in 1900, which he continued to fill until 1909, when he was elected to the city clerkship as the successor of L. A. Lydiard.

Mr. Knott was elected as a non-partisan, and that he has been ever since. He was re-elected in 1911 and again in 1913. The volume of business requiring attention in the office is constantly increasing, and has grown to such magnitude that Mr. Knott is compelled to have seven assistants. In the fraternal life of the community he mingles freely and serviceably as a member of the Order of Elks and of Minneapolis Lodge No. 19 and Ark Royal Arch Chapter of the Masonic Order.

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#### O. P. BRIGGS.

President of the H. E. Wilcox Motor Company, was born on a farm in Maine, February 17, 1856, and came to Minneapolis in 1877, the directory of that year indicating him as clerk for O. A. Pray, Mill Furnishings and Iron Works at First Street and Fifth Avenue South. His father, W. H. Briggs, who was a life-long friend of the Hon. W. D. Washburn, was a teacher for many years and became, at the urgent request of Mr. Washburn, the superintendent of the Children's Home, where he rendered valuable service till his death. He was also treasurer of the Church of the Redeemer, a warm attachment existing between him and Drs. Tuttle and Shutter, its pastors. O. P. remained with Mr. Pray till 1886, and the following year, in association with Joseph Garbett and W. H. Getchell, founded the Twin City Iron Works. It was at first a foundry and machine shop, gradually becoming



*O. Higgins.*



devoted to the making of Corliss engines and transmission machinery. Several of the old employees of the Pray Company sought positions here under their former companion; and, the business experienced so rapid development that by 1902 it had outgrown its shop facilities, it becoming necessary to secure larger and better accommodations. Other citizens now becoming interested, united in the organization of the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Company, erecting the finest plant of its kind in the Northwest, and whose operations soon demanded the employment of 650 mechanics. Mr. Briggs was vice-president of the incorporation. His services being repeatedly sought by the directors of the National Founders Association, who urged him to become its head, he finally yielded, and resigning his position with the above company, and his terms of activity in the association being readily accepted, he in 1903 assumed that important official relation, that of commissioner to the organization, a position he filled two years, was the vice-president for one year and president for seven years, till November 15, 1913, his successor being William H. Barr of Buffalo, N. Y.

The objects of this association are: "The adoption of a uniform basis for just and equitable dealings between the members and their employees, whereby the interests of both will be properly protected. Also, the investigation and adjustment, by the proper officers of the association, of any question arising between members and their employees."

His own wide experience reaching back to boyhood in adjusting the questions arising between employer and employee, thus extending over a long period, readily enabling him to recognize the rights of all concerned, justified his selection as the head of an important employers organization. Maintaining his home at Minneapolis, he had become interested as a director in the Wilcox Motor Company, to the presidency of which he was selected July 1, 1913.

He is a Republican, and when important matters demand attention of progressive citizens, his services are not withheld. For thirty-six years he has held active membership in the Church of the Redeemer, whose pastor was one of his father's warmest friends. Ever desirous of contact with the soil, he secured a part of the old Gideon homestead on Lake Minnetonka, where the Wealthy apple had its origin, and has found pleasant recreation in various industrial phases of agriculture.

In 1880 he married Clara Getchell, daughter of W. H. Getchell mentioned above. She died September, 1907, leaving one son, Hiram Kenneth, a student in Shattuck School, Class of 1914. In 1909 he married Miss C. L. Gaines of Wisconsin. He is identified with the New Athletic Club.

#### EDWARD CRANE CHATFIELD.

Edward C. Chatfield practiced law in Minneapolis for more than thirty years. The Chatfield family to which he belonged came to this country in 1639, with the colony of Rev. Henry Whitfield, settling at Guilford, Conn. The family remained in Connecticut for several generations, until David, the great-grandfather of Mr. Chatfield, was given a grant of 800 acres of land in Onandaga Co., N. Y. This was in place of money, as remuneration for his service in the Revolutionary War. Then the family removed thither, to establish a home upon the property, and remained there,

until William, Mr. Chatfield's father, removed as a young man to Ohio, settling at Sharon Centre, Medina Co.

William Chatfield married Ruth Ann Crane, a member of the Crane family who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1658.

Edward C. Chatfield was born in Sharon Centre, October 24, 1849. In 1861, when he was nearly twelve years old, the family undertook, on account of the frail health of his mother, an overland journey by wagon to Minnesota, where relatives had preceded them. They started in the spring and traveled by easy stages, arriving in the autumn in Fillmore County, where the family lived for eight years upon a farm near Spring Valley.

Edward Chatfield attended the district school there, and then went to the academy in the town of Fillmore, to fit for the University of Minnesota, from which he graduated in 1874. This was the second class to graduate from this institution, and consisted, as did the first class, of two members, the other member being the late Dr. George E. Ricker.

Mr. Chatfield then taught school for two years, after which he read law in the offices of Messrs. Loehren, Gilfillan and McNair.

He then took the law course of the University of Iowa, graduating with the late Judge Edward M. Johnson, with whom, after their return to Minneapolis, he formed a partnership, which, however, was of short duration, and after its dissolution, Mr. Chatfield practiced alone for the remainder of his professional career, occupying for many years the same offices with his father-in-law, the late David A. Secombe.

In 1901, Mr. Chatfield was elected an alderman from the second ward, which office he filled for eight years.

He was instrumental in the erection of the statue, by the alumni and personal friends, of Ex-Governor John S. Pillsbury. He proposed the project at an alumni dinner, and was made chairman of the committee appointed to accomplish it. Throughout the entire undertaking, he worked with unusual interest and great satisfaction when his efforts resulted in obtaining the noted sculptor, Daniel Chester French, to design and model the statue.

Mr. Chatfield's great interest in this work led him to make quite a study of municipal art, in which subject he was greatly aided by his intercourse with Mr. French, during his visits to New York while the work of the statue was going on, and Mr. French's visits to Minneapolis, with the result that he secured the formation of an art commission for Minneapolis, of which he was made chairman, remaining in the office until his ill-health caused him to resign shortly before his death in 1910.

In 1895, he developed a serious ailment, which made the remaining fifteen years of his life a burden, although he continued to attend to his practice, and his duties in the council, up to the last year of his life. In the fall of 1909, his health was so impaired that he did not dare to remain another winter in the climate of Minnesota, and removed in September, to San Diego, California, hoping that that equable climate might add a few years to his term of life, but the change had been made too late, and he passed away January 26, 1910.

He married in 1884, Carrie Eastman Secombe, the daughter of the late David A. and Charlotte Eastman Secombe, and four children were born to them, three of them surviving their father: William Edward, born Aug. 19, 1890;

David Secombe, born Dec. 26, 1891, and Charlotte Eastman, born Dec. 14, 1893. The youngest son, John De Laittre, was born Feb. 21, 1895, and died Aug. 25, 1908.

#### WILLIAM M. KNIGHT.

Having been one of the county commissioners continuously during the last eight years, and having previously filled another important office, William M. Knight has had abundant opportunity to demonstrate superior qualifications for administrative work to become intimately familiar with the public needs, and keep himself fully in touch with the spirit of enterprise and progress. He represents the Fourth district, which includes the Third and Tenth wards and all of the Fourth ward lying between Hennepin and Franklin avenues.

Mr. Knight was born in East Machias, Maine, May 29, 1847, and came to St. Anthony with his parents in October, 1854. He is a son of William and Bridget (Hickey) Knight, natives of England and Ireland respectively, although they were married in Maine. The father was a well digger, a stonemason and farmer; and in 1856 settled on a tract of government land half a mile west of where William now lives. He also owned another farm, which lay about three miles northwest of the present city hall, and there he died in 1892, aged seventy-six years. His widow survived him two years, dying in 1894 at the age of seventy-eight. They had a family of six sons and three daughters, eight of whom reached maturity and four of whom are living now. John lives at Thirty-third avenue and Fourth street, and of the two daughters one is a maiden lady and the other a widow.

William M. Knight worked for a time in the lumber woods, and then, in association with his brother John and Horatio and A. A. Day, took lumbering contracts, sometimes for driving logs down to Minneapolis. He was engaged in lumbering in this way fourteen or fifteen years, during seven or eight years of the time being a partner with his brother in cultivation of a large farm in Dakota county and in operating a threshing outfit. About 1876, William started farming independently, renting land in his old home neighborhood. For thirty-three years he has occupied his present farm, which comprises forty acres, lying within the city limits, and bounded by Penn avenue on the east and Yerkex avenue, or Osseo Road, on the west. This farm is devoted to market gardening, its principal crops being potatoes, onions and melons. The average yield is about 9,000 bushels of potatoes and 4,000 bushels of onions, and frequently twenty acres are devoted to melons.

In 1888 Mr. Knight was elected street commissioner for the Tenth ward, so serving in all for six years, and graded the first streets in the ward. In 1906, and again in 1910, was elected county commissioner. In 1906, running as a Republican and with five other candidates in the field, he received a majority of 2,970 votes, the largest ever given a candidate for this office in the district. In 1910 a strong fight was made against him at both the primaries and the election; but, he was sustained by the people at the polls. He is positive in convictions and thoroughly alive to the best interests of the county. In his zeal in behalf of good roads he has visited Eastern states on tours of inspection,

much of the extension of fine roads in Hennepin county, being secured through his support. In all official business he has stood firmly for what he has believed to be right and most conducive to the best interests of the public, and is not diverted from his course by partisan or personal considerations. He belongs to and takes an earnest interest in the Territorial Pioneers Association.

In November, 1872, Mr. Knight was married to Miss Mary A. Fewer, a native of St. Anthony and a daughter of Richard Fewer, who was the first judge of probate in Hennepin county and one of the early merchants in St. Anthony, where he settled in 1849, coming here from New Brunswick. Mr. Fewer also enlisted in the Civil war, Company K, 10th Minnesota, and was mustered out as Captain Richard Fewer. Mr. and Mrs. Knight have had fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters. Six of the sons and two daughters are living. Walter W. is deputy clerk of the district court; Richard E. is chief bookkeeper for the gas company; Clement V. is manager of Barnaby's shoe department; Stephen E. is in the city fire department at Twentieth street; Willis A. operates the home farm; Otis R. is a meter tester for the gas company; Mary I. is deputy county treasurer, and Eleanor I. is living at home. The father has ever been fond of good horses, and has owned many of superior qualities and high value.

#### JUDGE WILLIAM LOCHREN.

William Lochren was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on the 3rd day of April, 1832. His father, Michael Lochren, died when William was little more than one year old and his mother, Elizabeth, with her fatherless boy and other kinsmen crossed the Atlantic while the lad was not yet two years old to find with him a home on a farm in Franklin County, Vermont. At the age of eighteen, he went to Auburn, Mass., where manual labor alternating with assiduous study occupied the next four years and during which time he was able to obtain a fair academic education. In 1854 he returned to Franklin County, Vermont, and commenced the study of law. He continued his legal studies for two years and in 1856, at the age of twenty-four, was admitted to the bar. Soon afterwards he moved to St. Anthony, Minnesota, where he entered upon his chosen life work, the practice of law, and where for more than half a century he continued to make his home. He continued in the practice of his profession, either in partnership with others or alone until April 29, 1861, when he enlisted in Company "E" of the First Minnesota Volunteers, the first regiment whose services were tendered to President Lincoln in response to his call for volunteers. Not long after the enlistment, he was made a sergeant in Company "E." As such he served until September 22, 1862, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and assigned to Company "K" of the same regiment; July 6th, 1863, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and re-assigned to Company "E." From July 6th, 1863, to the latter part of October following, he acted as Regimental Adjutant. December 30, 1863, on account of illness brought on by his military service he resigned his commission and was honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. He reluctantly left the service and returned to St. Anthony after his discharge and



resumed the practice of law. In 1868, he was elected State Senator from a strong Republican district and served two years. In the following spring he formed a partnership with W. W. McNair, and in 1871, J. B. Gillfillan became a member of the firm of Lochren, McNair & Gillfillan, a firm distinguished in the legal annals of the Northwest. In 1877 and 78, he was elected city attorney of Minneapolis of which the town of St. Anthony had then become a part.

The legal business of the city and county had grown so rapidly that a special act was passed by the Legislature in 1881, giving a third judge to the Fourth Judicial District and on November 19, 1881, he was appointed a district judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota by Governor John S. Pillsbury of opposite political affiliations. At the election in November, 1882, he was elected to the district bench for a term of six years, and in 1888 was elected for a second term without opposition. His nomination at each election having been made by both the Republican and Democratic parties. Near the close of his second term as district judge, President Cleveland appointed him Commissioner of Pensions which position he held for over three years and on May 26, 1896, he was appointed by President Cleveland, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota to succeed Judge Nelson who retired at that time. In this office, he served until March 31, 1908, when he resigned, was placed on the retired list of federal judges and retired from active work. He died January 27, 1912.

He was married in 1871 to Mrs. Martha Demmon, who died in 1879, and in April, 1882, he married Mary E. Abbott, who with one son, William Abbott Lochren, born February 26, 1884, survives him.

During his active practice of law he was engaged on one side or the other of all of the important litigations of the Northwest and to review his record as an active practitioner would in a substance amount to a legal history of the Northwest. The affairs entrusted to him were always of the weightiest, both corporate and private, incident to the development of Minnesota during that period and his name was a source of strength to his clients and an ornament to his profession to the last. He possessed a rare combination of ability to quickly perceive principles of law and discern points of precedents with a power to make effective application of them to the case in hand as well as a natural and legal judgment so sound and clear as to be an exceptionally safe guide in itself.

A careless perusal of the newspapers of the early days of Minnesota will give some conception of the high value placed even then by the citizens on his services, high-standing and integrity both as a citizen, a lawyer and a legislator, and history further shows that his sympathies and interests lay in many directions. He was actively identified with Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, serving for many years as a warden; he was also active in Masonic affairs until the time he became a judge, being a member of Cataract Lodge and of Zion Commandery, Knights Templar. For this body he served a term as Grand Commander of the State of Minnesota. He was a charter member of the Minneapolis Club and served actively with that organization in his younger days. One of the business lines that received his attention was banking and he served for a long time as one of the directors of the First National Bank of Minneapolis.

In legislative and political matters he served as alderman of the old town of St. Anthony, and as already noted,

served one term in the State Senate. He was elected City Attorney in 1877, and 1878. Before his appointment to the district bench in 1881, he actively participated in the political affairs of the state and the Nation for his party. He was for many years a member of the Democratic National Committee until he retired on his own volition. In 1874, he was the Democratic candidate for judge of the Supreme Court of the State and in 1875, came within two votes of being elected United States Senator from Minnesota although at the time the Legislature was strongly Republican.

Of his army record, the fact that he was a member of the famous "First Minnesota" and shared in all the battles of that regiment leaves nothing to be said. He served on battlefields whose names have become classics in American history and participated with that regiment in making the historic charge at the battle of Gettysburg of which General Hancock said, "there is no more gallant deed recorded in history." Of the two hundred sixty-two heroes who made that charge, he was one, and by the fortunes of war, he was one of the forty-seven returning unhurt, but none the less heroic.

He was a member of George N. Morgan Post, G. A. R., and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Minnesota Commandery, of which he served one year as Commander in 1890. He also served one term as Judge Advocate General of the Grand Army of the Republic by appointment of the Commander in Chief Wheelock G. Veazey. In 1889, he was appointed one of a commission under an act of the Legislature to prepare a history of Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars, other members were J. W. Bishop, C. C. Andrews, J. B. Sanborn, L. F. Hubbard, and C. E. Flandreau. Judge Lochren was chairman of this commission and C. C. Andrews, Secretary. The first forty-eight pages of the work are devoted to a narrative of the First Minnesota by Judge Lochren and its descriptions of army service and especially of the charge of the First Minnesota at Gettysburg are frequently quoted.

Early in 1893, he resigned his position as District Judge to accept the office of Commissioner of Pensions under President Cleveland. This appointment as well as others came to him unsolicited and public appreciation of the sterling merit of Judge Lochren, independent of party affiliations, was shown by various organizations when it was noised about that he would probably receive this appointment. Both Houses of the Minnesota Legislature passed resolutions recommending him for the position in high terms and indicating his exact fitness to assume the duties of that office. His administration of this office was characterized by the same dignity, unswerving honesty and sense of justice that had characterized every act of his life coupled with the largest sympathy for the worthy veteran but with no compassion for the bounty jumper or deserter.

Upon the bench, both state and federal, were fully developed and displayed his peculiar fitness for and wonderful adaptation to judicial duties. His patience was proverbial, his self-control masterful, his courtesy uniform, his manner kindly and his personality, wholly impersonal. Clearness of perception, generosity of labor in research, accuracy in detail and statement, strength in diction, an intuitive sense of justice and a comprehensive and thorough knowledge of jurisprudence were the qualities of Judge Lochren predominating in a high degree. Nothing ever tried his equanimity or disturbed that serene composure and was natural

to the man, becoming to a judge and most gratefully appreciated by those who were called to present their contentions in his court. No lawyer ever left his presence without the pleasant impression that he had had to the fullest extent his day in court and if mistakes were made by counsel, the generous and sympathetic disposition of Judge Lochren seemed to overlook them and the youngest members of the bar came to regard him with paternal respect. His consideration of every case was careful and thorough, but his decision once made was inflexible. No judge in Minnesota was ever more highly esteemed and loved by the bench and bar than William Lochren.

His personal characteristics have been briefly referred to in speaking of his work on the bench. He was kindly courteous, and a loyal friend. He sought and retained the friendship of all around him. With but slight opportunities for an early and thorough education he improved every later opportunity. He was a constant student and ever a lover of books. Gifted with a remarkably retentive memory, a clear and analytical mind and unusual habits of thoroughness, he acquired a vast knowledge not only of the law but of history, literature and general information, and this was always at his command both in his judicial work and as a genial and entertaining companion.

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#### HENRY WEBSTER.

In a residence of nearly forty years in or near Minneapolis, during all of which time he has been actively connected with the lumber industry, Henry Webster, now president of the Webster Lumber Company, which he founded, has made a highly creditable business career. He has risen from the position of a day laborer to the head of one of the leading lumber corporations of the country and has won commendation for his ability and fidelity at every step of his ascent from the bottom to the top of the trade.

Mr. Webster was born in the town of Orono, Penobscot county, Maine, April 4, 1852. His father, Paul Dudley Webster, was a member of the firm of Paul D. & E. Webster, manufacturers of lumber for more than forty years at Orono. George A. Brackett, now and for many years past a leading citizen of Minneapolis, was in his youth an employe of this firm, and the late Hon. William D. Washburn lived in the family of Mr. Webster's father when he was a law student in Maine, before he came to the Falls of St. Anthony. Mr. Webster was educated in his native State, and in 1874, came to Minneapolis and as a common laborer went to work for Senator Washburn in a retail lumber yard where the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce now stands. After two years of faithful service in the yard he was sent to Anoka to take charge of the shipping from Mr. Washburn's mill at that place. He remained at Anoka for two years, then returned to Minneapolis with a view to starting in business for himself.

In 1880 he began business on his own account—at first contracting in getting out logs on Rum River, and, while his operations were not very profitable, they were steady, and he continued them for fifteen years.

He then became a salesman for the Foley-Beder Lumber Company, which had large mills at Milaca, in Mille Lacs County. He lived in Minneapolis and handled the sales of

the output of these mills for eight years. In 1902 he again started in business for himself as the Webster Lumber Company. Later, when he was joined in the undertaking by V. A. Whipple, of Sauk Center, the name of the concern became the Webster-Whipple Company, and so remained until Mr. Whipple retired, in January, 1913, since which time it has again been known as the Webster Lumber Company.

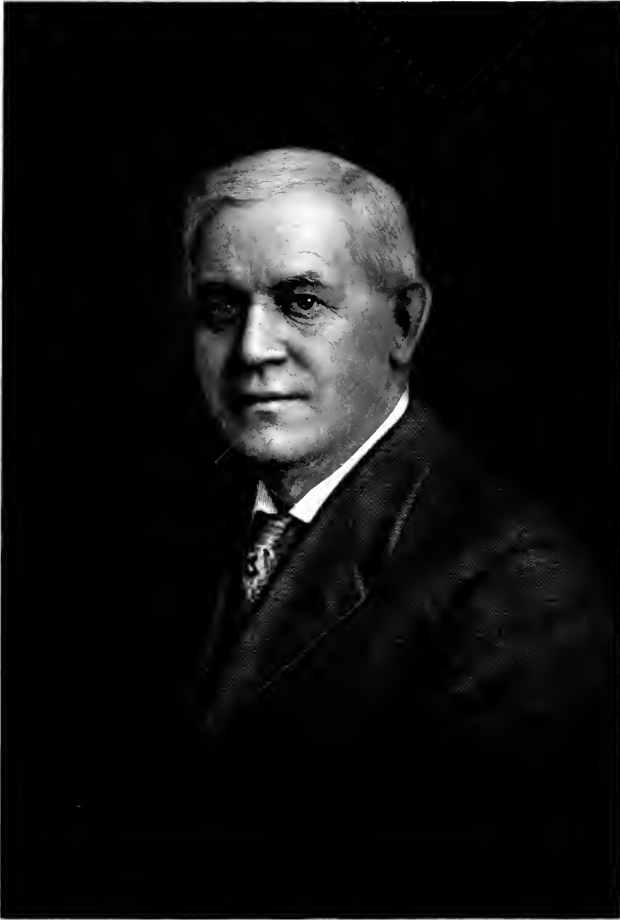
The company has a city retail yard at Seventh Avenue Ninth Street Southeast, and a chain of thirteen country yards, the latter carried on as the business of the Rudd Lumber Company, but all located in Minnesota. The Webster Company's wholesale yards are at the Minnesota Transfer, at Midway. The Company has its lumber sawed at different mills and buys in the open market. It also conducts a hardwood department and sells extensively at wholesale to furniture factories and railroad shops. It is capitalized at \$150,000 and has fifty men regularly employed, and at times many more.

Mr. Webster is not wholly absorbed in his lumber business, however, great and exacting as that is. He has a farm of 100 acres at Richfield, Hennepin County, six miles and a half from the center of Minneapolis and half a mile from the city limits in a southerly direction. This is known as the Burweb Stock Farm, and is Mr. Webster's home. He is an extensive breeder and importer of Jersey cattle, of which he keeps a herd of thirty-five head. He exhibits at State, county and other fairs, and the Burweb herd from the Burweb Farm is to be seen in almost every contest. It is well known far and wide as a superior herd and a dangerous competitor.

Mr. Webster began his live stock industry by purchasing the Frank Peavy herd of 29 head in 1909, and he has won honors for his cattle from the start. He has also worked up a warm interest in this breed, and has made extensive sales at high prices from the products of his stables.

In the organized social life of the community Mr. Webster has taken an active and serviceable interest as a member of the Commercial and Lafayette Clubs, and in fraternal activities as a Freemason, holding membership in Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, for many years. He was married June 24, 1876, to Miss Clare A. Burbank, a native, like himself, of Orono, Maine, but living in Minneapolis at the time of the marriage, having come to this city with her parents, George A. and Caroline (Merrill) Burbank in 1867. Mr. Burbank was a miller in one of the Washburn mills at the time of the great explosion in 1878, and was killed in that disaster. His name is on the monument erected to the memory of its victims in Lakewood Cemetery. He was engaged in the lumber business in Maine for a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. Webster have two children, George B. and Paul D. Both are associated with their father in the lumber business, and are energetic and highly capable lumbermen. They are also deeply interested in the live stock industry and earnest advocates of its largest and highest development. Paul is a graduate of the Central High School and passed one year at Dartmouth College. While George was at the University of Minnesota he was a member of its football team, was a skillful player, and made a good record. Both brothers are considered good business men, and potential factors in augmenting the magnitude and importance of their line of trade. The offices of the Webster Lumber Company are in the Lumber Exchange.



*Henry Webster*



## JOHN LOHMAR.

Mr. Lohmar's life began August 6, 1860, in Carver county, Minnesota. His parents were Hubert and Regina (Kirsch) Lohmar, who came to Minnesota in 1854 and located on a claim in that county. The father was a native of Germany, and the mother was a widow with four children when she married him. They were married at Galena, Illinois, and came at once to this state, where they passed the remainder of their days. The father was killed in 1904 by a cyclone which swept his house away. He was then eighty years old and had survived his wife a number of years. Of their four children John is the only one living in Minneapolis.

He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-one, working on the farm and attending the neighborhood school for a short time during the winter months when he could be spared. At seventeen he pursued a course of special training at the Curtis Business College, and at twenty-one began his business career as a clerk in a country store, in which he worked five years. In 1885 he came to Minneapolis in company with his brother-in-law, William J. Vander Weyer, whose sister Louisa he had married, in 1884, she being at the time a resident of Wright county. Mr. Lohmar had saved the greater part of his earnings; and he and his brother-in-law had together a ready capital amounting to about \$2,300.

Together they purchased the stock of dry goods, furnishings, millinery and kindred commodities in the store of B. L. Buck, at 1201 Washington avenue north, the inventory amounting to about \$9,000. The expansion of trade continued to be slow for some time after Mr. Lohmar and his partner purchased the store; but its increase was steady and soon became rapid, requiring two rooms in addition to the first used. In 1909 Mr. Lohmar bought his partner's interest and gives his whole time and energy to the management.

Mr. Lohmar and wife are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church. They have nine children living, Helen, Mary, Veronica, Bernard L., Ester, Rudolph, Arthur, Leo and Jerome. Helen is a teacher in the Perlham public school, Mary is employed in the store, and Bernard is connected with the North Side State Bank. While Mr. Lohmar has taken no particular part in public affairs and shown no special political activity, he has always been deeply interested in the welfare of the community.

## MAX A. LEHMAN.

Max A. Lehman, General Superintendent of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, was born at Lubbenau in the province of Brandenburg, July 31, 1876. He is a son of Ferdinand Lehman, who came to Minnesota in 1881, and located on a farm near Wells, Faribault county, but who passed the later years of life as a merchant in Blue Earth City, where he died. Max graduated from the scientific department of the University in the class of 1898. After one year as Principal of the public school in Kent, Minnesota, he became clerk in the Car accountants office of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad. When this road was absorbed by the Northern Pacific, he went to the auditing department of the Soo in Minneapolis, and in September, 1900, joined the office force of the Pillsbury Milling company, as a clerk in the purchasing department. Here the most responsible duties of this whole branch of service soon devolved on him, his handling of them making him general

purchasing agent in 1908. In 1911 he was made general superintendent of the mills, but still left in charge of the purchasing department. He now has personal supervision and direction of all the details of the enormous business carried on by the company, which employs 1,100 persons and manufactures more than 20,000 barrels of flour per day. A narrow man, lacking in executive ability, would probably wear himself out over a multiplicity of details in such a position, while Mr. Lehman, depending upon others for detail, is necessarily employed in the larger supervision. In whatever situation placed, his ability to judge men, coupled with a sincere sympathy and fellow-feeling for the employes, has stood him in good stead, thus obtaining results with due consideration to the employes. The good will of the men under him is more to him than his position, and, knowing his attitude in this respect, they all hold him in high esteem, supporting him with genuine and unstinted loyalty. A strong proof of this was furnished during the great strike in 1903. As far as possible the mills were supplied with workmen from the outside, which were housed and fed in the mills. The hack drivers in sympathy with the strikers refused to bring in the necessary supplies, there thus being danger of a shortage of food for the marooned men. In this critical situation Mr. Lehman himself mounted a hack and led the way through the strikers, who offered him no violence. They realized that he was but endeavoring to do justice to his employers, and the respect of the men was not only maintained but heightened. One mill was started on the first day of the strike, the others being also soon in full activity, although the strike lasted four weeks. Mr. Lehman's experience as purchasing agent for the great milling industry induced Mayor Haynes, in 1912, to select him as a member of a commission consisting of ex-Gov. John Lind and Mr. Horace Hill to select a purchasing agent for the city of Minneapolis. He is a member of the University, Interlachen and Lake Harriet Commercial clubs, Traffic club, and the Theta-Delta-Chi college fraternity.

On Oct. 16th, 1903, Mr. Lehman and Miss Louise James, the daughter of Ralph James, an old resident were married. She was born in Minneapolis and is a high school graduate. They have two children. They are members of Plymouth Congregational church, and Mrs. Lehman belongs to the Sunshine club, in which she is an active and effective worker. Mr. Lehman finds recreation and inspiration in golf, of which is an ardent devotee.

## FRANK F. LENHART.

Frank F. Lenhart, prominent manufacturer and proprietor of the Lenhart Wagon company, 2600 University avenue, is one of the pioneer business men of the city, having established the wagon industry in Minneapolis in 1878. He was born near the state line at Fountain City, Wisconsin, nine miles north of Winona, April 1, 1858. At sixteen he went to Winona to learn his trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years, with no monetary return the first year and but little the last two, so that at the end of this time he possessed no cash capital but had a thorough training as a wheelwright. He came to Minneapolis in 1875 and found employment with Driscoll & Forsythe, wagon manufacturers, where in a very few weeks his skill earned him the promotion to the position of foreman over thirty men. But ambitions to become one

of the factors in the business life of the growing city and equipped with a good kit of tools and forty dollars, he established an independent plant in 1878 on Main street near the present site of the Exposition building, with Mr. M. J. Klop, a wheelwright, and Mr. J. Roberts, a blacksmith, as partners, their total cash investment being \$150. With this unpretensions start in one room and with but one extra workman, they began to secure trade and in a short time were building wagons for many of the leading firms. They constructed the first spring dray and first police wagon in Minneapolis. After two years Mr. Lenhart bought Mr. Klop's interest and the firm continued for nine years as Roberts & Lenhart. Mr. Lenhart has always displayed sound business judgment and also confidence in the ultimate prosperity of his industrial ventures which was evidenced markedly in one of the early years, when a large stock of material, purchased against the advice of his partner, was justified by a remarkable increase in trade. When Mr. Roberts retired, they were employing about twenty workmen and Mr. Lenhart was left sole proprietor of a business valued at \$16,000, and owner of the buildings occupied on the island. In 1893 the entire plant was destroyed by fire with a complete loss of stock, machinery and buildings. But the following year, Mr. Lenhart established the Lenhart Wagon company in cooperation with Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Horace Andrews, Mr. Andrews soon retiring. The plant was installed at "Little Pittsburg" on University avenue, its present site, and was the pioneer business establishment in this vicinity, which could not then even boast of water mains. The new company developed rapidly, soon adding the manufacture of farm wagons and fire trucks. The demand for these lines became so great that they finally absorbed almost the entire output and were sought for by dealers throughout all the adjoining states. In 1907, after thirteen years of partnership, Mr. Lenhart acquired Mr. Woodbury's interest in the company. He now employs sixty men in operating the plant which covers two and a half acres, the yards provided with trackage, and equipped with every modern mechanical improvement, and does an annual business of \$100,000, the notable outgrowth of a forty dollar capital and years of efficient and capable management. The lumber used by the company is purchased in its native forests and dried and seasoned at the factory, certain woods being secured in Louisiana, while another especially adapted for the manufacture of spokes comes from Indiana and that for axles from Arkansas. Mr. Lenhart is besides a stockholder in several other manufacturing concerns. As a Democrat in a Republican ward, he takes an enthusiastic interest in public matters. He has been prominently identified with all civic progress and influential in securing various important factories for Minneapolis. He was married in North Dakota, in 1883, to Miss Johanna Platt. His family have taken an active interest in the business, Alfred, the eldest son, being general manager and a daughter, Helen, the bookkeeper and stenographer. The four younger children, Roy, Lillian, Willard and Frank, are students in the public schools. Mr. Lenhart takes great pleasure in out of door recreation and owns a summer home at Black Lake in the northern woods, where he enjoys his favorite sport with the rod and reel. He is a member of the St. Anthony Commercial club and for thirty-three years has held membership in the I. O. O. F., No. 40, has passed the chairs in the subordinate lodge and the encampment and is now a trustee.

## HERBERT FULLER CHAFFEE.

Among the chief characteristics of elevated American manhood and sources of pride and glory to the country in which it is produced are the courage and self-reliant spirit which it exhibits in all its activities, and the deterence it pays to women in all the relations of life and amid all circumstances, whether the requirements are energy and enterprise, the courtliness and grace of social intercourse, or fortitude in the presence of imminent danger. The late Herbert Fuller Chaffee, one of the leading citizens of North Dakota and most extensive farmers and live stock men in this country, displayed many of these characteristics in his long and successful business career, and the last came out prominently in his tragic and heroic death in the disaster of the unfortunate Steamship Titanic. He might probably have saved his life in that disaster, but he followed sturdily the rule of the country, "women first," and cheerfully accepted his own death in order that he might help to save the lives of others.

Mr. Chaffee was born in Ellsworth, Connecticut, on November 20, 1865, a son of Eben Whitney and Amanda (Fuller) Chaffee, who resided at the time on an old farm that had been in the Chaffee family from early Colonial times, the first one hundred acres of it having been granted to one of its American progenitors by one of the Georges when he was king of England. The earliest representatives of the family in this country came over in 1635, and their descendants have dignified and adorned almost every worthy walk in life in many sections of the country, as many of them are doing now.

Eben Chaffee, the father of Herbert, and some of his neighbors in Connecticut owned large blocks of stock in the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in return for their holdings, when a settlement had to be made, were given extensive tracts of land in what was then the territory of Dakota. Mr. Chaffee was selected by his neighbors to come to the territory and pick out the land for the whole number. He chose about forty-five sections in what is now Cass county, North Dakota, twenty miles from Fargo. They were alternate sections, and hence covered the larger part of three townships. The next year he brought to the land a car-load of workmen and other help to begin reducing the grant to productiveness.

In the meantime he formed the Amenia & Sharon Land company, which was named for two townships, one in Connecticut and the other in New York, where most of the owners of the land lived. The purpose of this company was to improve its land and push forward judiciously the development of the county. As a result of Mr. Chaffee's first year's efforts he raised and marketed a whole section of wheat and erected extensive farm buildings. He continued to come to the territory and extend the improvement and cultivation of the company's land every year, returning to his Eastern home for the winter, until 1886, when he abandoned Connecticut altogether and began a permanent residence in North Dakota.

Mr. Chaffee was president and general manager of the land company, and he gradually bought out the interests of the other stockholders until he became practically the owner of the whole property and business. His son Herbert was associated with him in the enterprise from the time when he was but sixteen years of age, and remained with him until his death. The father started the village of Amenia and built it to a considerable extent. He died there in 1892, leaving the greater part of his immense acreage under culti-



*J. F. Chapple*





vation in one of the largest wheat-growing farms in the United States, the Amenias & Sharon Land Company Farm.

This farm lies in two parts, with the villages of Chaffee and Amenias on it, and is located about eight miles from Castleton. As a means of marketing his crops to the best advantage Mr. Chaffee erected elevators at different towns in the region, in which he was able to store his grain until he was ready to sell it. For years he devoted his energies principally to raising wheat in large quantities. But early in the nineties he began to raise corn also on a large scale. His son Herbert was an industrious student of advanced farming, and he adopted a well thought out scientific system of it for his own use. He and his father operated for a long time with hired help, but in later years they instituted the tenant method, and this is still in vogue on the estate.

The son began the erection of mills, stores and other needed structures, not only for their own use but also for the benefit of the section of country in which they carried on their business. Their annual corn crop often covered 6,000 acres, and their wheat crop a great deal more. They also made specialties of seed wheat and corn, which they raised in large quantities to supply a very active and widespread demand in the new country around them and in localities far more remote.

Eben Chaffee, the father, also took an earnest interest in public affairs and was well qualified for service in helping to conduct them. He was a member of the constitutional convention, and in that body served on the committee on legislation. He had by this time become thoroughly attached to the Dakotas and always stood for the best that was attainable in constitutional and legislative provisions for their welfare, but after the division of the territory into two parts and their admission into the Union as the states of North and South Dakota, he gave his attention mainly to the affairs and needs of North Dakota.

In 1899 Mr. Chaffee united with Hon. John Miller, the first governor of North Dakota, in organizing the John Miller Grain Commission firm, which had offices in Minneapolis and Duluth. The firm carried on an extensive and profitable business, for it was well and vigorously headed and its operations were conducted with wisdom and excellent judgment. The men who composed it knew all about their business and put all their knowledge under requisition in conducting it.

Herbert F. Chaffee owned extensive tracts of land not included in the property of the Amenias-Sharon Land company's grant, and on all the land he used the tenant system. He made his own plans for the cultivation of the land, and his tenants found them satisfactory and profitable. There are now about ninety-five tenants on the lands, and they have the benefit of an ideal course of instruction in farming established by him. One is reserved for experimental work, and on this every new development in agriculture is thoroughly tested. He also built a 600 barrel flour mill at Castleton and named the leading brand of its products the "Nodak" Flour. This has an extensive popularity and sale, and has been found equal in quality to any flour on the market.

The father built a church, with parsonage attached, at Amenias, and started it on so good a basis that it has been self-supporting from the beginning of its history. In that village Herbert Chaffee had his home until after the demise of his father. The latter was an excellent citizen and deeply interested in the welfare and advancement of his state, and

the steady improvement of the agricultural operations conducted in it. In several visits to Europe and other lands also he studied the methods of farming in its various countries, and adopted for his own use whatever he deemed good in them that he was not already practicing. He had firm faith in the future greatness of North Dakota as an agricultural state, and bent his energies to give its farmers the benefit of all he knew or could learn in the business of high grade and advanced farming.

In addition to raising enormous crops of superior grain, Mr. Chaffee, for a number of years prior to his death engaged extensively in feeding sheep for the markets, often having as many as 40,000 head on his farm at one time. He believed strongly in young men, and was always ready to give them opportunities for advancement. Some of his tenants renting from him, for sixteen years, and after years of tenancy with him most of them preferred to continue that relation to buying and owning land.

At the time of his death this prominent and most useful man was a trustee of Fargo College, and for many years before that was deeply and helpfully interested in the Young Men's Christian Association and other educational and uplifting institutions. Every form of good for the people of all classes in his locality enlisted his interest and had his earnest practical support, and his activity and generosity in behalf of each sprang from the dictates of his elevated and progressive manhood, his breadth of view and his great public spirit. But he was unostentatious in his bounty and work in this respect, seeking no commendation for himself, only good for his fellow men.

On Dec. 21, 1887, Mr. Chaffee was married in Iowa to Miss Carrie Togwood of Manchester, Delaware county, in that state. Five of their children are living: Eben Whitney, who is on the farm and assists in managing its operations; Dorothy, who is the wife of P. E. Stroud, manager of the John Miller Commission company; Herbert Lawrence, a member of the junior class at Oberlin College, Ohio; Florence Adele, and Lester Fuller. The two last named reside with their mother in Minneapolis, where she bought a home in order to secure good educational facilities for her younger children. All the sons are preparing to take part in the management of the farm, as they desire and intend to keep the estate together in one big business enterprise.

Mr. Chaffee's life ended tragically when he was but forty-seven years of age and in the prime of his manhood and usefulness. His death was due to one of the great historical catastrophes of the world, and could have been prevented by no precaution on his part, or by any effort of his except an exhibition of selfishness of which he was incapable. The whole state of North Dakota mourns his early death and the manner of it, but rejoices at the same time over the manifestation of elevated manhood he made in it, and the credit thereby brought to the citizenship of the commonwealth. He died as he lived, deeply interested in the welfare of others and eager at all times to promote it by any sacrifice he might be called upon to make.

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JOHN T. LUCAS.

Mr. Lucas was born in Maumee, Lucas county, Ohio, something more than seventy years ago. He grew to the age of

eighteen in his native place and obtained his education in its public schools. At the age mentioned he made his patriotic devotion to the Union manifest by enlisting in the armies called into action by the Federal government for its defense when armed resistance to the mandates of the people threatened its dismemberment. He was enrolled in Battery H, First Ohio Light Artillery, and in 1862 this battery was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. It took part in all the campaigns of that great fighting aggregation from the second battle of Bull Run to the end of the war, and was in the midst of all its heavy fighting from the battle of Fredericksburg until the banner of the Confederacy went down in everlasting defeat at Appomattox.

At Chancellorsville the battery lost four of its six guns, and, although it afterward recovered one of the four, the recovered gun was found to be spiked and temporarily useless. The battery's position at Gettysburg was on Cemetery Hill, where it was advantageously located to mow down General Pickett's men in their terribly disastrous but heroic charge. The battery, however, suffered heavily in losses of men, but it recuperated in time to take part in the campaigns of General Grant which brought the war to a close. Mr. Lucas was with his command through all its terrible experiences, but escaped without a wound or once being taken prisoner, and was one of the few men who enlisted in 1862 that were present when its final discharge from the service came. He was slender in build and not robust, but he came out of the momentous conflict in good health and with increased vigor.

After the war was over he returned to his old Ohio home, but in the autumn of 1865 came to Minneapolis, where his older brother, Charles, was established in business as a prosperous tinner. He had come to this city about 1857 or 1858, but had gone back to Ohio. In 1860, however, he returned to Minneapolis, and here he passed part of the remainder of his days. During his first residence in Minneapolis he worked for Edward Nash, but when he came again and to stay, he started a business of his own at First street and First avenue north, continuing in the tinning industry, with which he was familiar. His brother John joined him in the enterprise, working as a salesman in the store, and remained with him four years. Mr. Lucas then spent some time in traveling over the Western States.

It was in the fall of 1870 that Mr. Lucas came back to Minneapolis, and soon afterward his brother sold him his interest in the business and moved to California. Mr. Lucas continued in the tinning business until 1898, being the proprietor of his store for twenty-eight years. In 1866 this was on Bridge Square. Later it was moved to the corner of First street and Bridge Square, then the business center of the town. He put up a new house on his old lot at 25 Nicollet avenue, and in this he carried on his business until about 1886. By that time his operations had grown to such large proportions and his stock was so extensive, that he found it necessary to have more commodious quarters for them, and moved to 109 Nicollet avenue. There he remained until 1898, when he retired from business altogether.

Since 1898 he has built the business block he now owns on the site of his old residence. This block fronts 66 feet on Sixth street and contains four store rooms. It is on land that was formerly a part of the old homestead of John Jackins, and in it the business Mr. Lucas once conducted is still in operation by a younger brother. He also still owns his old

property on Nicollet avenue, on the site of which the dry goods store of Fletcher & Loring stood about 1867.

In political faith and allegiance Mr. Lucas has been a member of the Republican party from the dawn of his manhood. He is a member of Levi Butler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and one of the few who still respond to its tattoos, many of its once large membership having forever grounded their arms for earthly contests.

In 1879 Mr. Lucas was united in marriage with Mrs. Louise A. (Putnam) Oburn, a Wisconsin lady, who died three years later.

#### LESLIE C. LANE, M. D.

Dr. Lane was born on September 19, 1855, at North Perry, Maine, and in 1862 came to Minneapolis with his parents to reside. They were Charles W. and Almira B. (Coulter) Lane, also natives of Maine. The father was a farmer and practiced veterinary surgery in his native state, and after his removal to Minneapolis was proprietor of the Wilbur hotel on First street north for a number of years, and also operated a carriage factory. He was interested in the Flathead Lake Lumber Company, but kept his residence in this city, where he died on February 10, 1913, aged eighty-five years, surviving by only four months his wife, who passed away here in October, 1912, at the age of eighty-eight.

The father was a Freemason, holding his membership in Ark Lodge at the time of his death, but formerly belonging to old Cataract Lodge. He was buried by the Lodge with full Masonic ceremonies, and his remains were attended to their last resting place by many of his fellow members and large numbers of other persons, all of whom respected him highly. In his political relations he was always a Republican, but at the last national election decided to vote for the Democratic candidate, Hon. Woodrow Wilson. He could not carry his intention into effect, however, owing to his inability to get to the voting place. He enjoyed hunting and fishing in his years of activity, and was to the close of his long life a man of strong friendships and social inclinations. His family consisted of three sons and one daughter: Freeman, who is a lawyer in active practice; Leslie C., the immediate subject of this review; Frank S., now a deputy sheriff, and Cora, who died in childhood.

Dr. Lane obtained a good high school education and was graduated in medicine from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1877. He practiced his profession at Benson in this state two years and at Ortonville twelve. In 1890 he returned to Minneapolis, where he built up a good general practice and was rapidly rising to the first rank in the profession. The death of his wife three years after their marriage changed his line of action, and he became interested in life insurance work in the employ of the Fidelity Life Insurance company of Philadelphia, with which he was associated two years as a solicitor. At the end of that period he was made manager of the company for the Northwest, his territory including Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin and one-half of Iowa.

In 1892, when it was necessary to have a receiver to close up the business of the Children's Endowment Society of Minneapolis, the doctor was appointed to the position by Judge Russell. It took three years to complete the work, and he so managed it that the society paid fifty cents on the dollar, a

much larger percentage than many persons expected, some declaring that it could not possibly pay over ten cents on the dollar. In discharging him from the receivership at the end of his work the judge complimented him for his excellent management of the trust and the fine result he had accomplished thereby.

In 1901 Dr. Lane was elected president of the Surety Fund Life company of Minneapolis, which was organized in 1898, and in 1901 had about \$390,000 insurance in force and was at a standstill. This company now has some \$13,000,000 insurance out in live policies and operates in six of the states and also largely in Canada. Its last annual report, published on December 31, 1912, and brought down to that date, showed its total assets to be \$225,323.50, and to include \$112,100 invested in first mortgage farm loans, \$36,400 in municipal bonds, \$60,410.64 cash in banks, and various other funds and property, the gain in gross net assets for the year being \$70,251.31, and the income in excess of disbursements \$60,089.33.

In January, 1913, the doctor was re-elected president of the company for another term of three years. He was married in 1881 to Miss Matilda Emmett, a daughter of Hon. Lafayette Emmett, the first chief justice of the state of Minnesota, formerly a resident of Faribault. Mrs. Lane died after three years of married life, leaving one son, L. Emmett Lane, who is now in the employ of the city. In his second marriage the doctor was united with Miss Adla M. Carlson of Minneapolis. They have three daughters, Bonnie, Eleanor and Charlotte, all living and all still members of the parental family circle.

In church relations the doctor is a Presbyterian and chairman of the board of trustees of Stewart Memorial church. He was elected to this office for a second term although he was not, at the time of the election, an actual member of the church. Fraternally he is a Freemason and belongs to Ark Lodge in the order. He is also a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in this great fraternity. In politics he is a Regenerated Republican, and cast his vote for Woodrow Wilson for President at the election of 1912. But the only political or semi-political office he has ever held was that of United States Pension Examiner, which he filled for two years while he was living at Benson.

#### ALFRED HADLEY LINDLEY, M. D.

The late Dr. Alfred H. Lindley was for forty years one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Minneapolis.

Dr. Lindley was a native of Chatham county, North Carolina, where his life began in May, 1821. He died in Minneapolis on February 16th, 1905, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He grew to manhood and was educated in his native state, completing his academic courses at the Friends' School at New Garden, which is now called Guilford College, in which he taught four years and his professional instruction at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1827.

After completing his medical course the doctor returned to his native county and there practiced medicine until 1861. Having been reared a Friend, or Quaker, in the sect to which all his family connections belonged, he was strongly opposed to the Civil war, and as soon as North Carolina seceded from the Union he decided to remove to the North.

R. J. Mendenhall, one of his old friends and intimates, was living in Minneapolis at the time, and that fact induced him to select this city as his future home. His brother-in-law, Dr. M. B. Hill, whose sister Eliza was his wife, came with him, and after their arrival they practiced medicine together here until the death of Dr. Hill in 1875, after which Dr. Lindley practiced alone until he retired, except that for a number of years one of his sons was associated with him.

He yielded to the genius of the place in another line of business also, and did what everybody else was doing—dealt in real estate and put up buildings. In 1883 he erected what is now known as the Lindley block, an office building fronting 82½ feet on Nicollet avenue, and others of value later. He also served as health officer for the city for some years, and bought the land on which the first pest house was built. This has since been converted into a public park.

True to the religious sect in which he was reared, the doctor was through life a warm and helpful friend of its educational institutions. He contributed liberally to the support and advancement of Guilford College in North Carolina, his own Alma Mater, and also to Earlham College, at Richmond, Indiana, where Lindley Hall has been erected in honor of him and as a memorial of his serviceable interest in the institution. Penn College, in Oskaloosa, Iowa, also enlisted his aid and his donations to it were frequent, generous and cheerfully made. The Society of Friends, his home and his profession were the objects of his warmest devotion, and he was true to them all in every particular and at all times.

Dr. Lindley's wife was a zealous worker in Quaker circles, giving a great deal of time and energy to the service of her church as long as she was able. She was also zealous in behalf of the Women's Boarding Home, and for many years served as the president of its board of trustees or directors.

Her death occurred on February 18, 1913, after she had reached the age of eighty-seven. She and the doctor were the parents of four sons and one daughter. One of the sons died when he was but three years old and another when he was thirteen. The daughter lived to the age of thirty. The two sons who grew to manhood were Samuel and Clarkson. Samuel was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and was associated with his father in the practice of his profession until his death in 1887, at the age of thirty-five. He was a valued member of the Hennepin County Medical Society.

Clarkson Lindley, the last survivor of his father's family, and the only one now living, was graduated from the Minneapolis high schools in 1874 and completed his academic education at Amherst College in Massachusetts. He was engaged in the real estate business seven or eight years in association with Corser & Company, and was secretary of the Minneapolis Trust company eight years. In 1896 he became connected with his father in the real estate trade, and in addition to what he handled for the firm while his father lived, he owned extensive and valuable properties himself.

Like all the other members of his family for several generations, Mr. Lindley belongs to the Society of Friends, and he has for some years been one of the trustees of the organization in Minneapolis. On Dec. 11, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Gale, a daughter of Samuel C. Gale, of this city. They have three daughters and one son. Ella, their oldest daughter, is a student at Bryn Mawr

College, in Philadelphia, and Alice G., Charlotte and Alfred are living at home with their parents and attending school in this city.

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#### GEORGE P. DOUGLAS.

Prominent in professional life as a capable, energetic, resourceful and successful lawyer, and, during the last twelve or thirteen years, standing high as a real estate investor, George P. Douglas of Minneapolis has fully justified the confidence the community has in him.

Mr. Douglas exemplifies in his energy and ingenuity the salient characteristics of the section of country and race of people from which he came. He was born in Vermont in 1866, and is a typical New Englander in every commendable feature. He is a son of Christopher F. and Louisa (Perkins) Douglas, with whom he came to Minneapolis in 1873, when he was but seven years old. The father was a dry goods merchant in the firm of Camp, Douglas & Gold, and also operated a flour mill on Minnehaha creek. He was active and enterprising in business until about 1885, when he retired. He died in 1910, aged seventy-nine, having survived his wife by a number of years.

Their son, George P. Douglas, was prepared for college at the East Side Academy, Minneapolis, and in 1885 entered Yale University, from the academic department of which he was graduated in 1889. He then became a student in the law department of the University of Minnesota, obtaining his degree of LL. B. in 1890. During the next ten years he practiced his profession. But more promising fields of endeavor opened before him, and he entered them without hesitation, and has cultivated them with great enterprise and success for himself, and with decided advantage to the community.

The new fields were in the real estate business, and in this Mr. Douglas has been engaged with profit and a steadily rising and widening reputation ever since he, in a measure, gave it precedence over the law. He has mastered his business in this line, and made himself so well informed with reference to it that he has become an authority on every phase of it, and his opinion and judgment have great weight in connection with everything belonging to it.

Mr. Douglas is also earnest and enthusiastic in his support of the social agencies at work in the community for the enjoyment and betterment of its residents. He is president of the Minneapolis New Athletic Club, which has now (July, 1914) 2,500 members, and also belongs to the Minneapolis, Minikahda, Latayette and St. Paul University Clubs.

In his political relations Mr. Douglas is an ardent Democrat and a very hard, faithful and efficient worker for his party. He has served for some years as chairman of its local campaign committee, and as such has rendered it very loyal and valuable service. During the campaigns of the late Hon. James C. Haynes for the mayoralty he was particularly active, and his activity and the intelligence which guided it gave inspiration to the other members of the committee and kept up the courage and determination of the most faint-hearted and sustained the faith of those most inclined to be doubtful of triumphant results. In other public service he has worked arduously as a member of the city charter commission.

Mr. Douglas was married on Oct. 19, 1899, to Miss Bessie Pettit, the only child of Hon. Curtis H. Pettit, a sketch of whom will be found on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas are the parents of three children, their daughters Deborah L., Elizabeth P. and Eleanor G. The mother is a member of Westminster Presbyterian church. She and her husband are very fond of the enjoyments of social life as furnished by a select circle of congenial friends, and their home at 2424 Park avenue is an attractive and much frequented resort for such circles. The general welfare of their home city and its residents also has their earnest and discriminating attention, and they are zealous in their support of every commendable undertaking for its promotion and general advancement along all wholesome lines of progress, moral, mental, social and material. The city of Minneapolis is well pleased to number them among its most useful, agreeable and representative citizens and forces for good.

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#### WILLIAM H. LANDIS.

Mr. Landis is a native of Pennsylvania, that great hive of industry in which almost every form of productive human endeavor is in fruitful activity. He was born near the Blossburg coal mine, in Tioga county, that state, on May 28, 1844. His father, Joseph Landis, was a farmer, and the son was reared on the farm and acquired habits of useful labor in assisting in cultivating the land. Near the close of the Civil war the father, a farmer, was drafted for service in the Union army. The son volunteered to go to the front as a substitute for his father, and was enrolled for a period of nine months. A regiment was formed of the conscripted men and Mr. Landis was made its adjutant. The regiment was never called to the field, however, as the war closed soon after it was organized.

Mr. Landis was less than twenty years of age when he began his military service, and never had any opportunity for advanced education. What he could get in the common district schools of his native neighborhood was all the mental training he received from regularly appointed teachers. But his mind was strong, active and inquiring, and he acquired a considerable fund of general information by reading and observation, and also learned by doing things how best to employ his faculties to his own advantage and in the service of his fellow men.

The experience of this gentleman in the army quickened into determination his inherent desire to see more of the world than the hills and vales amid which he was born and reared, and when he quit the military service in 1865 he came west to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and was in that city when President Lincoln was assassinated. From La Crosse he journeyed by boat to St. Paul, and from that city went to Le Sueur, where he taught school one term and studied telegraphy while he was doing it. At the end of his engagement as a teacher he became a telegraph operator for the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. He worked faithfully as an operator for this company for a year and a half at Anoka, Minn., and in 1867 came to Minneapolis and opened an office for it as operator and bill clerk.

Six months later he was sent to the Big Woods region as a claim agent, and sometime afterward became interested in the publication of a newspaper, the one now known as the Delano Eagle, which he founded. In 1881 he was appointed auditor on the Great Northern Railroad, and he served the



*Geo P. Douglas.*



road in that capacity ten years. At the end of that period he was made superintendent of the business of the Northwestern Elevator company between Minneapolis and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and later purchased a one-half interest in an undertaking establishment in 1891, which was then conducted under the firm name of Johnson & Landis, his connection with it lasting from 1891 to 1905, as member of the firm. In that year he acquired a large ownership in the business and the name was changed to the Landis Undertaking company. This company is interested in developing a forty-acre tract of land, in Cuba, ten acres of which are well wooded. The tract is located in a very desirable country and the climate of the region is as good as can be found in America. The company is also interested in building mausoleums and is erecting three this summer (1913). Mr. Landis is its secretary and treasurer with offices in the Lumber Exchange building.

Mr. Landis is of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, and a fine type of the American manhood that has come from that source. He is a Republican in his political belief and adherence, but, while deeply interested in the success of his party at all times, and zealous in its service in his quiet way, he has never aspired to public office. On April 26, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Cuttler, the daughter of a prominent lumberman. They have two sons living: Raymond F. and Willis E., connected with their father's business in Minneapolis. The father belongs to the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum and the Grand Army of the Republic.

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#### LEVI LONGFELLOW.

With a creditable record of forty-three years in the same line, during which time he has built up an extensive trade by square dealing and progressive enterprise, Levi Longfellow, head of the Longfellow Brothers Company, wholesale produce dealers, is justly regarded as one of the leading men in business, civic and social activities.

Mr. Longfellow was born at Machias, Maine, May 10, 1842, being a son of Jacob and Martha J. (Getchell) Longfellow, also natives of Maine. Machias Bay on which the city is located was the scene of a thrilling and unusual event during the Revolution. The British frigate "Margaretta" with four 4-pounders and 16 small cannon, entered the harbor and her commander, Capt. Moore, demanded that the Liberty Pole be taken down. The next day upon leaving he fired upon the town. The Colonists, led by Capt. O'Brien, on the "Unity," a much smaller vessel, followed the "Margaretta" which became wind-bound. They grappled with and boarded her, and after a severe hand to hand fight captured her, Capt. Moore being mortally wounded in the battle.

Mr. Longfellow's paternal great-grandfather Nathan Longfellow, was a First Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War and served on General Washington's staff. Mr. Longfellow's maternal great-grandfather took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Jacob Longfellow was a lumber manufacturer operating two large saw mills. In 1851 the family came to St. Anthony Falls to join the mother's parents, Washington and Mary (Berry) Getchell, who had located here in 1848. Mr. Getchell erected the second frame residence built in the village. He took up land in Brooklyn Center and his sons,

Winslow D., Washington, Jr., and Henry, became citizens of that town. In 1857 they removed to California, making that their permanent home.

Jacob Longfellow pre-empted land at Brooklyn Center where he lived until after the Civil War. He then removed to Minneapolis where he died in 1884, surviving his wife four years. Mrs. Longfellow, the mother of Levi, was a member of Hobart Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church. Of nine children but five are living. Elizabeth is the widow of S. D. Morrison, Levi and Daniel W. are the members of the Longfellow Bros. Company. Charles is in the West, and Ansel is a contractor in Seattle.

In 1862 Levi Longfellow enlisted in Company "B" Sixth Minnesota Regiment under Capt. O. C. Merriam, then mayor of St. Anthony—the regiment being under the command of Col. William Crooks. He became Principal Musician of the regiment and was discharged with the field staff at St. Paul on August 19, 1865. He then taught school in St. Paul for a year and clerked in Minneapolis until 1870, when he engaged in the wholesale Fruit and Produce business. Later his brothers, Daniel W. and Nathan, became associated with him in the business which has continued until the present time.

In 1906-07 Mr. Longfellow was Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Minnesota, and following that was made Department Patriotic Instructor. He held this office till 1912, when he was appointed National Patriotic Instructor, under Commander-in-Chief, Alfred B. Beers.

The Longfellow Brothers have been active in improvements. They platted and incorporated the village of West Minneapolis where the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Works are located, Levi having been treasurer of that institution for nine years.

Levi Longfellow has always been deeply interested in the education of young men to full American citizenship. He is a pleasing speaker and is always heard with profit. From the founding of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Hospital he has been one of its trustees and for many years has been the treasurer of the Board. He is the only survivor of the incorporators of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. For five years he has been the resident executive member of the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers Home, and is at present its president. In politics he is a Republican but has never been induced to accept a public office. He is also a member of Hennepin Lodge No. 4 A. F. and A. M.

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#### W. H. LAWRENCE.

W. H. Lawrence, Secretary and Treasurer of the Model Laundry company, was born in Minneapolis on July 5, 1877, and is a son of Wesley and Elvira (Potter) Lawrence, natives of Vermont who came to Minneapolis in 1876 and started the first steam laundry in the city. They are still living, but the father is now retired from all active pursuits and enjoying a well-earned leisure.

The son was reared in this city and educated in the public schools. He began business in association with his father, and remained in this relation to the parent for a number of years, helping to conduct the laundry, but not in charge of its affairs.

In 1902, however, he was given the general management of the business as secretary and treasurer of the company, his father still retaining the presidency. He still fills this position and directs the business of the mechanical institution over which he presides in every particular; and it is flourishing and thriving under his vigorous management.

On Aug. 18th, 1910, Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage with Miss Ettie S. Webster, of Minneapolis. He is a member of the Order of Elks and since early in 1911 has been president of the East Side Commercial club, of which he was one of the founders. The family is of English ancestry, and in his business operations Mr. Lawrence exhibits the sterling and sturdy traits which distinguish the race from which he sprang, and which always command the success due to persistent effort and good judgment. Throughout the city he is well known, and among all classes of its residents he is esteemed as an energetic and enterprising business man and an excellent citizen, earnestly interested in the substantial welfare of his community and anxious to promote by every means at his command the enduring good of its people and its own material advancement and improvement. But, while he is earnestly interested in public affairs locally, he is not an active political partisan, although a loyal member of the Republican party.

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#### CHARLES G. GATES.

The sudden death of the late Charles G. Gates on Tuesday, October 28, 1913, in his private car, at Cody, Wyoming, ended the second generation of the most spectacular, striking and successful business enterprise in the same family the world has ever known. The career of the father, John W. Gates, and that of the son, Charles G. Gates, was each unique in its way, and distinct from the other, although there were many elements of similarity and many features that were common in the two. The father was a man of unbounded nerve in business, and by his unrivaled boldness and self-confidence of the commendable kind, won for himself the familiar sobriquet of "Bet-You-a-Million Gates," and the son, through a liberality on all occasions that was almost unprecedented in human history, if not entirely so, became almost as familiarly spoken of as "Spend-a-Million Gates." These names were not, however, mere empty sounds, and much less were they terms of reproach. They were but the expression in the popular mind of general admiration of substantial and fruitful qualities in the two men on which their respective fortunes and careers were founded and built up to such impressive proportions.

Charles G. Gates was born in West Chicago, May 21, 1876, and was, therefore, only thirty-seven years old when he died. He was the son of John W. and Delora R. (Baker) Gates, both born and reared in Illinois. The father was one of the most towering and stupendous of all captains of industry. His business career touched the industrial and financial world at so many points of contact that a recital of them all would be wearying. But he touched nothing small, and was never connected with any business transaction, after he struck his proper pace and got fairly under way, but one of magnitude and prime importance. He began his industrial activity as a manufacturer of wire, but soon broadened his operations so that they took in large dealings in steel and grain, and in time covered almost the whole field of large transactions of

every kind. He died in August, 1911, leaving a fortune estimated at about \$30,000,000, the bulk of which he willed to his wife, who is still living in New York city. After the death of her husband she made an almost equal division of the estate with their only child, the immediate subject of this writing.

The son obtained his education in the public schools of Chicago, and his father earnestly desired him to secure a thorough college training of advanced scholarship, but he opposed the proposal and insisted on going into business in his early manhood. The father argued, persuaded, and possibly even threatened dire results from his displeasure. But the son was literally "a chip of the old block," and firmly adhered to his own purposes. Doubtless his own intuitions were guiding him in the right course, and they overbore all outside influences. At the age of sixteen he began his business life as secretary to the manager of a large wire mill, and during the next five years he performed the duties of that responsible position with great ability.

When Mr. Gates reached the age of twenty-one his father gave him \$50,000 with which to go into business for himself. He at once bought an interest in the brokerage firm of Balwin & Gurney, dealers in stocks and bonds in Chicago. This step was also taken against the advice and wishes of his father, but subsequent events proved the wisdom of the choice, as the son became one of the most extensive and successful stock operators in the world. He carried on his business for some time in Chicago, and then moved to New York city and founded the firm of Charles G. Gates & Company, which was the largest stock and bond firm in business on Wall street. The company consisted of twelve members, the elder Mr. Gates being one of the number, but the son retained a majority of the stock. The firm was very successful until its retirement from business in 1897. After his withdrawal from this firm he operated alone until his death and amassed a large fortune by his own efforts.

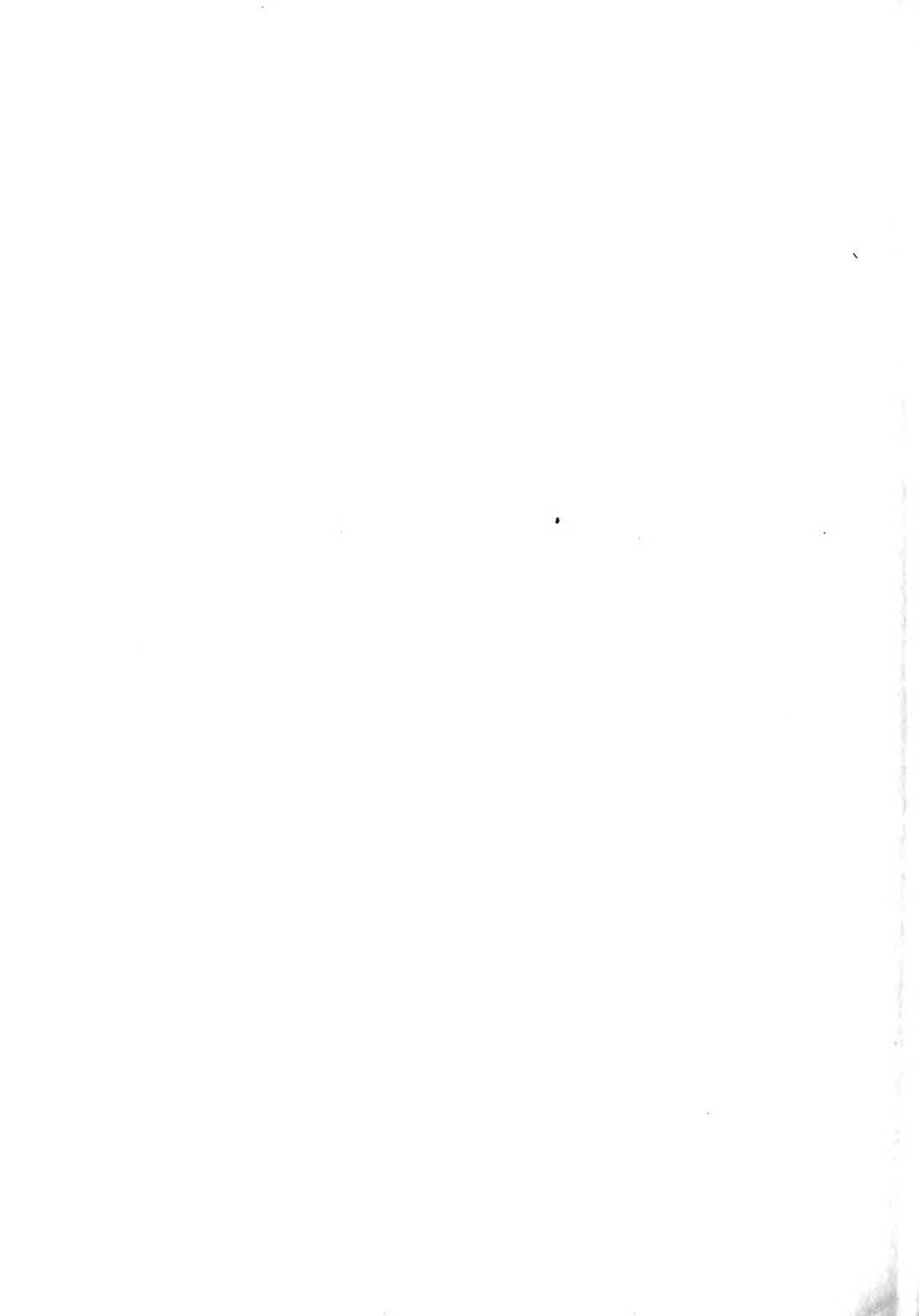
Among the numerous business projects Mr. Gates aided in creating and bringing to large fruition was the development of the Beaumont Texas oil fields, he being one of the first men of large means who became interested in them. He induced his father to invest heavily in that region also, and together they founded the town of Port Arthur, Texas, and contributed liberally to its growth and improvement. The younger Mr. Gates built a rice mill, started a bank, erected a large number of buildings of various kinds, gave the local Lodge of Elks a handsome home and aided in many other ways in making the place important and attractive for business and as a residence. At his death the entire town was in mourning for several days and its people paid him many touching tributes.

One of the largest enterprises in which Mr. Gates was interested was the United States Realty and Improvement company of New York. This company built the Plaza Hotel in that city and many other important structures there and elsewhere. Mr. Gates was one of its largest stockholders and most influential directors. His widow still has an extensive interest in it. But he was interested in many companies in different parts of this country, and was known in every section of it. He belonged to the Minneapolis, Minikahda, Lafayette, Interlachen and Automobile clubs in this city, and many of those in Chicago and New York. In the latter city he was a member and at one time the commodore of the celebrated New York Yacht club.





*Charles G. Gates.*



On September 29, 1911, Mr. Gates was united in marriage with Miss Florence Hopwood, of Minneapolis, and at once decided to make his home most of the time in this city. With this end in view he bought whatever land he wanted on the Lake of the Isles front regardless of cost, and began the erection of a mansion that was to cost at least \$1,000,000. The structure was not finished at the time of his death, but in accordance with his wishes, Mrs. Gates is having it completed on the original design. It will be one of the most magnificent residences in the country, when finished, but language pales before the task of fully describing it.

Like many men of robust physique and vigorous health, Mr. Gates overrated his strength. His extensive business engagements made enormous drafts on his resources, and in the fall of 1913 his private physician, Dr. Fellows Davis, Jr., advised him that in order to recuperate he must pass a considerable period in the open air, and agreed to accompany him on a trip for the purpose. In obedience to their wishes he went to Cody, Wyoming, arriving there on Friday, September 26. The whole population of the city welcomed him warmly and treated him with marked consideration.

From Cody Mr. Gates rode on horseback twenty miles through the mountains into Shoshone Canyon in one day. He spent a month hunting big game and returned to Cody on Saturday, October 25, to make preparations for his journey back to New York. His preparations were delayed by a slight derangement of the stomach, and on Monday night he began suffering from dizziness and an alarming weakness in the action of his heart. His ailment would not yield to treatment, and the next day he died in his private car, which was about to be attached to an Eastbound train. Even in the face of death, however, he did not lose his interest in his fellow men or withhold his unfailing generosity to them, and as the people of Cody had treated him with great cordiality and theirs was a good town, he ascertained the indebtedness of the different churches in the town and paid it. He also made liberal donations to the other churches, and was munificent in his generosity to his personal attendants, giving them various sums of money ranging from \$100 to \$10,000. His remains were taken to New York and buried in Woodlawn cemetery in that city.

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#### ALBERT C. LORING.

Albert C. Loring, son of Charles M. Loring and Emily Crossman Loring; born in Milwaukee, August 31, 1858. Educated in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota, State University of Minnesota, and the West Newton English Preparatory School, West Newton, Massachusetts.

Upon returning to Minneapolis, he entered the office of L. Fletcher & Company, then engaged in general merchandising business and flour milling, and became associated as Secretary and Treasurer of the Minnetonka Mill Company in 1877—one of the earliest mills in the City. He has remained continuously in the milling business since that time. He was the organizer of the Galaxy Milling Company—its Secretary and Treasurer—afterwards, its President; was one of the organizers of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, being for a long time associated as Manager, and for some years, President of that Company. Upon organization of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, he was made President of that

Company. He is President of the North Star Malting Company, and associated in various capacities with quite a number of other financial organizations. A member of the Minneapolis, Minnikahda and Lafayette Clubs.

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#### J. A. LATTA.

Almost from boyhood J. A. Latta has been actively identified with the world of banking and with banking business. Preparatory to his career as a banker he entered the employ of the County Treasurer of Ionia County, Michigan, soon after he graduated from the High School in Allegan, Mich. This was in 1882 and in 1883 he was made deputy treasurer with full charge of the office. In this capacity he served for two years. After some months in an insurance office,—in 1885,—became teller of the Second National Bank of Ionia, Mich. With this bank and with the banking firm of Webber brothers, its successor, he continued for seven years, then he went to Detroit to accept a position with the Peninsular Savings Bank as assistant teller. Here he remained for only a short time as he was soon elected to fill the office of cashier in the First National Bank of Hurley, Wisconsin. Two years later, after having satisfactorily filled this position in Hurley, he went back to Detroit to an advanced position and two years afterward was appointed State Bank Examiner, and when two years had been given to this service he went back to Detroit as assistant cashier of the Peninsular Savings Bank, remaining here for six years.

Mr. Latta's first entrance into Minneapolis Banking circles was made as vice president of the Swedish American National Bank. This was in 1905, nearly four years before its consolidation with the Northwestern National Bank. When this consolidation took place on November 28, 1908, he was elected as vice president of the augmented Northwestern National Bank, which position he is now filling.

Miss Cristine Webber, daughter of John A. Webber, of Portland, Michigan, became the wife of Mr. Latta on January 15, 1902. Mr. Webber now deceased was of the banking family which is so prominently identified with a number of Michigan Banks. Two daughters have been born to them, Marian and Jeannette.

He and his family are members of St. Mark's Church and he is a 32nd degree Mason. He is a member of the Minneapolis, the Minnikahda and the Commercial clubs.

Mr. Latta was born in Ionia County, Michigan, April 23, 1865. He is the son of Patroclus A. Latta and Margaret (Just) Latta, natives of Michigan and New York.

He was reared and educated in Allegan, Michigan, and graduated from the High School of that city in 1880. His father was engaged in the practice of law and educational work. He died at Saugatuck, Michigan, in 1911.

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#### CAVOUR S. LANGDON.

Cavour S. Langdon, railroad contractor and a prominent business man of Minneapolis, is a son of Robert B. and Sarah (Smith) Langdon, a sketch of whose lives will be found elsewhere in this work. His business activity has been highly beneficial to this part of the country, and his career in the

conduct of it has been very creditable to him in the upright and enterprising manner in which it has been wrought out and the success that has attended his judicious, energetic and wisely applied efforts.

Mr. Langdon is a native of New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, where his life began on September 11, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis, and has been engaged in railroad construction work continuously since 1878, when he was but seventeen years of age.

In the public affairs of the community Mr. Langdon takes an earnest and helpful part as a Republican in political faith. But he has never been an active partisan and has never sought or desired a political office; but has served as secretary of the school board for the past two years and as a member since 1911, his term expiring in 1917. The industrial and fiscal agencies at work in this city and state also interest him practically, and he gives them serviceable attention, being a trustee of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, president of the Minneapolis Syndicate and a director of the Minneapolis Trust company. He was also a member of the Minnesota National Guard from 1879 to 1886. In church affiliation he is an Episcopalian. In the organized social life of the city he is active as a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda and Lafayette clubs. While his business is always the first consideration with him, he frequently finds relief from its burdens and recreation in golf and hunting.

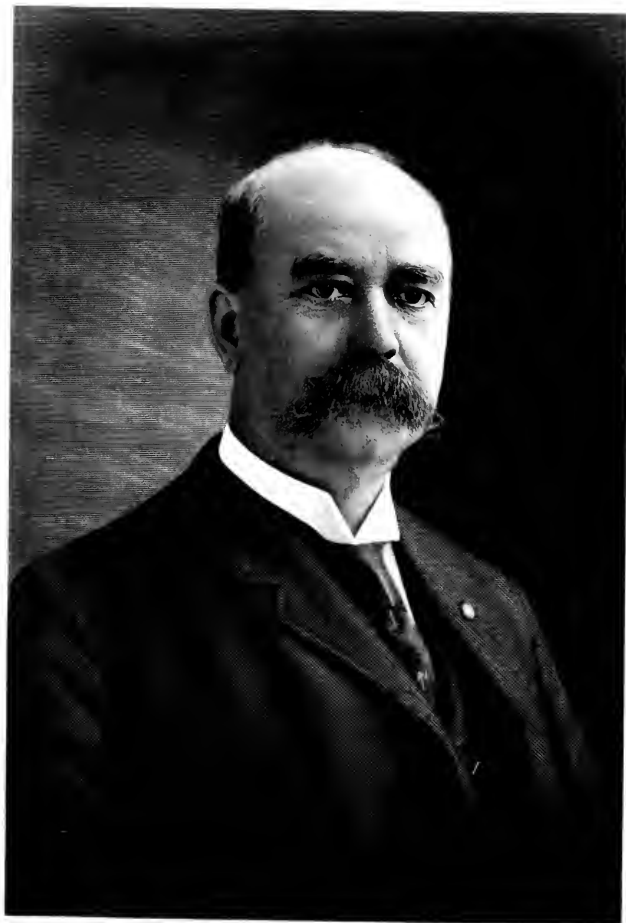
#### IRVING A. DUNSMOOR.

The old Pine Tree state has contributed an appreciable and valuable quota to the complex social fabric of the Gopher commonwealth, and of this number Mr. Dunsmoor is a representative. He was born in Franklin county, Maine, on the 25th of June, 1844, and has been a resident of Minnesota since his boyhood days, his father, James A. Dunsmoor, having been one of the honored pioneers of Minneapolis, where he first made his appearance in the winter of 1852 and where he was joined by his family in the following spring. James A. Dunsmoor secured from the government a pre-emption claim of land on what is now Lyndale avenue, and his original domicile was erected at the present number, 5317, on this fine thoroughfare, which then crossed Minnehaha creek at a point about one-half mile west of his home, which was on the south side of the creek and five and one-half miles distant from the court house of Hennepin county. James A. Dunsmoor reclaimed his land to cultivation and developed a productive farm, besides which he became one of the prominent and influential citizens of the pioneer community. He assisted in the organization of Richfield township and served for a number of years as its treasurer, besides having been for a considerable period of time the postmaster at Richfield and having also held the office of justice of the peace. He donated five acres of land, at the crossing of Minnehaha creek and Lyndale avenue, to a company which there erected a grist mill, and he also sold small tracts of land to other persons, for the starting of stores, blacksmith shop and other business enterprises. He was one of the most liberal and public-spirited of the pioneer settlers of that section of the city and his attitude has been that assumed by his son, Irving A., who, as early as 1867, built a store at Richfield, and served as postmaster for four years prior to his

going to California, the old grist mill previously mentioned having been constructed about the year 1854. The old homestead of the Dunsmoor family was a house of six rooms and in the same entertainment was given in the early days to settlers who came from points forty or more miles distant to avail themselves of the advantages of the grist mill. The capacity of the little house was thus often taxed, and the sons frequently slept in the hay-mow or on the floor, in order to provide beds for the guests, the home having served as a hotel or inn. The old homestead is still standing and in excellent preservation, but many changes have been made, including additions to the original building. The place is now inside the city limits of Minneapolis and is one of the landmarks of the section in which it is situated. The old Dunsmoor farm is now a part of the Washburn Park addition. About the year 1872 James A. Dunsmoor disposed of the portion of the farm which he had retained and he then removed with his wife and other members of the family to California. In Los Angeles, that state, his death occurred about one year later, and there three of his sons still reside, another son having been a resident of the same city at the time of his death, in 1912. The devoted wife and mother, who likewise was a native of Maine and whose maiden name was Almira A. Mosher, survived her husband by a number of years and passed the remainder of her life in California. She was a zealous and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and her name merits enduring place beside that of her husband on the roll of the noble and honored pioneers of Minnesota. Of the six sons, Irving A., of this review, and Dr. Frederick A., reside in Minneapolis.

Irving A. Dunsmoor was about nine years of age at the time when the family home was established in Minnesota and he was reared under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days. He attended a primitive school two miles distant from his home and later continued his studies in a school at Wood Lake, but this discipline was irregular and somewhat desultory, so that his broader and more liberal education was that gained through self-training and through the lessons acquired in the practical school of experience. He assisted in the operations of the pioneer farm and also, until he was fourteen years of age, aided his mother in the domestic affairs of the household, as there were no girls in the family.

When the Civil war was precipitated upon the nation Mr. Dunsmoor did not long wait to respond to the call of patriotism. In the autumn of 1861 he enlisted in the first Minnesota company of sharpshooters, under command of Colonel Peteler, his elder brother, Frank, having enlisted at the first call of President Lincoln, and having taken part in the first battle of Bull Run, in which he received a wound that destroyed one of his eyes, so that he was granted his discharge on account of physical disability. Irving A. Dunsmoor, the second of the six sons, proceeded with his command to the front and with the same assisted in the capture of Frederickburg, besides taking part in various engagements of General Pope's campaign leading up to the second battle of Bull Run. He continued on active duty for thirteen months and then received an honorable discharge, having been incapacitated as the result of sunstroke received on the march. In 1864 Mr. Dunsmoor gave further evidence of his insistent loyalty to the Union, as he enlisted in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery. At Chattanooga he was detailed in charge of a one-hundred-pound gun that was stationed at a bend of the river, to guard against the advancement of the Con-



*J. A. Dunsmoor.*



federate forces under General Hood. The approach of Hood caused the Union forces at Chattanooga to be hard pressed for adequate food supplies, and the command of which Mr. Dunsmoor was a member went on half-rations for six weeks. He remained at Chattanooga until the close of the war, and his entire period of military service thus covered nearly two years. He made an admirable record as a faithful and valiant soldier and won promotion from the position of private to that of sergeant. He is a member of John A. Rawlings Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in Minneapolis, and while a resident of California he became a charter member of the first Grand Army post organized in the city of Los Angeles; of this organization he served as deputy inspector and also as commander, and through his close and active association with the Grand Army of the Republic he vitalized and perpetuates the more gracious memories and experiences of his military career. While in California he was made Major and Inspector of the First Brigade of the National Guard of California.

After the close of the war Mr. Dunsmoor obtained a soldier's claim of one hundred and sixty acres of government land, near Sauk Center, Stearns county, Minnesota, but he disposed of the property within a few years and then engaged in the general merchandise business in the old home town of Richfield, where he continued to conduct a store for four years. He then, in 1872, accompanied his parents on their removal to California, where he engaged in the mercantile business and where he continued to reside for a period of ten years. He was a member of a volunteer fire department at Los Angeles, that state, and when running to a fire was taken ill, the result of his illness being his affliction with asthma. To find relief from this disorder he found a change of climate necessary, and accordingly he returned to Minneapolis. For several years he had definite relief from his asthmatic trouble, but the disease again attacked him and with greater severity. He made a trip to Honolulu, where he found no relief, and he then returned to Minneapolis.

Mr. Dunsmoor has been successfully established in the real-estate business for the past thirty years and he has platted twelve additions to the city of Minneapolis. One of the most important and attractive of these subdivisions perpetuates his name, being known as Dunsmoor's Seventh addition and being in the southeastern part of the city. He has recently platted Richfield Heights addition, which is a most attractive and eligibly situated district, one and one-half miles southwest of the old Dunsmoor homestead and extending from Humboldt avenue to Morgan avenue. His operations in the local real-estate field have resulted in adding two hundred acres to the improved sections of Minneapolis.

In politics Mr. Dunsmoor has been a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he and his wife are zealous members of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. He is past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state, besides which he is past grand guide and past grand master of the Minnesota grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In the year 1867 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dunsmoor to Miss Adeline Burns, of Sauk Center, this state, and concerning their children the following brief data are entered in conclusion of this sketch: Albert Irving is a resident of Los Angeles, California; Maude is the wife of Arthur

Armitage, of Minneapolis; Harry is manager of an extensive lumber business at Bottineau, North Dakota, Frederick is floor manager in the important Minneapolis clothing house of Browning, King & Company; and Eva is the wife of Robert H. Rose, secretary of the Northwestern Fire & Marine Insurance Company, of Minneapolis.

#### NEIL S. LIVINGSTONE.

Mr. Livingstone was born on the Island of Mull, one of the Hebrides, in Argyleshire, Scotland, July 19, 1854. He comes of a very old and honorable Scotch family. His father, John Livingstone, was a first cousin of the celebrated missionary, Dr. David Livingstone, "the weaver of Blantyre," who died practically a martyr to his efforts for the conversion of the heathen of "Darkest Africa," and who was offered, but refused, knighthood in recognition of his exalted services. John Livingstone was likewise a man of fine intellectual attainments, having received a collegiate education, and he aided his cousin, Dr. David Livingstone, in the preparation of the latter's first volume descriptive of his travels and experiences in Africa. Their paternal grandfather was a gallant Scottish patriot and loyally supported the cause of Prince Charles. He participated in the historic battle of Culloden, in which he was severely wounded. Owing to political turbulence and unrest in Scotland various members of the Livingstone family became exiles in Norway, and others came to America, where one of the number, Robert, became a signer of the Declaration of Independence and known as a patriot of prominence and influence during the period of the Revolution.

Neil S. Livingstone, attended, in 1909, the great celebration held in Glasgow, Scotland, in honor of his distinguished kinsman, Dr. David Livingstone, and was invited to the celebration held in that city in March, 1913, when all Scotland and England gave further commemoration of the services of the great missionary and explorer.

Mr. Livingstone's mother was Catherine St. Clair, of the St. Clairs of Caithness, Northern Scotland, and she was related to Dr. David Livingstone. In his childhood, Mr. Livingstone spoke only the old Scotch Gaelic. When he was about five years of age, he accompanied his parents to America, where the first family home was established in the Province of Ontario, Canada; his parents passed the closing years of their lives in Canada and Minneapolis. In Ontario, Neil S. Livingstone was afforded the advantages of excellent private schools, in which he acquired a good academic education. At the age of 19 he came to the United States, first locating in Wisconsin and later in Minnesota. In the latter State he attended the Minnesota State Normal School at St. Cloud, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1880. For a time thereafter he engaged in school teaching and was a successful and popular teacher.

After a brief time he found his principal life work and became identified with railway and bridge construction, and chiefly in the building of railway bridges, he has won his greatest success and precedence. Utilizing the Howe-truss spans in bridge work, he began his career as an independent contractor in 1893, and he did a large amount of important work on the lines of the Great Northern, the Canadian Pacific, and other leading railway lines of the northwest. His operations have been largely in British Columbia and elsewhere

in Canada, and also in the States of the Northwest. For several years he was associated in business with O. M. Collins, under the firm name of Collins & Livingstone, but since the dissolution of this firm he has conducted his extensive operations in an individual way. He has constructed many important bridges and trestles in the Rocky mountains, besides viaducts and other forms of engineering work.

Mr. Livingstone has maintained his residence and business headquarters in Minneapolis since 1883, and his character and services have given him a high place in popular confidence and esteem, as well as prominence in business circles in the Minnesota metropolis. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion he is a member of Westminster Presbyterian church. He has completed the circle of both the York and Scottish Rites of Masonry, and in the latter he has received the thirty-second degree, besides being identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In the year 1883 Mr. Livingstone married Miss Margaret E. LeVesconte, who was at the time a resident of Hastings, Minn. Mrs. Livingstone was born in Australia, was reared to the age of sixteen years on the Island of Jersey, in the English Channel, and then accompanied her parents on their removal to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone have two children, Robert, who is a bridge contractor and builder, and Helen, who remains at the parental home.

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#### CHARLES B. LAYMAN.

One of the best known names in Minneapolis is that of Layman. The principal representative now living in Minneapolis being Charles B. Layman, son of Martin Layman, one of the pioneers. He was born in New York, May 30, 1838, the son of Martin and Elizabeth (Brown) Layman, themselves natives of the Empire state. In 1845, the family migrated by team to Illinois, settling in Peoria county. They improved a prairie farm, and in 1853, they came to St. Anthony.

Entranced by the new country, the Laymans took up a claim of 160 acres, its boundaries being now Lake street on the south, Twenty-sixth street on the north, and Cedar avenue on the west. On what was then the farm now stands, among other industries, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway shops, the immense plant of the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company, and other large concerns—presenting a far different aspect from that of the Layman homestead of the early fifties. The residence of the family, built by Martin Layman, about 1855 to 1856, is still standing, facing Cedar avenue. Later, in 1876, he built a larger residence, also facing Cedar avenue, and in this he lived during the declining years of his life. He died in 1886, past the age of seventy-five, his companion of fifty years surviving but three months.

Layman's Cemetery was laid out by Martin Layman in 1858, and constituted during many years the principal place of burial for the city. It first comprised ten acres, extending from Twenty-ninth street to Lake street, with the main entrance on Cedar avenue. The tract was added to, until it contains thirty acres and is now, as always, conducted as a private cemetery. More than 24,000 bodies have here found the final resting place.

Aside from establishing the cemetery, Martin Layman and

his family platted four additions to the city, known as Layman's First, Second, Third and Fourth additions.

Martin Layman was the father of thirteen children, all of whom reached years of maturity. Three sons and four daughters of these are now living.

Charles B. Layman spent his early years helping to improve his father's farm, which was all prairie land. When he was twenty-two years old he bought a farm on the Fort Snelling prairie, some eight miles south of the old home, paying for it \$11 per acre. He "backed it" there on the farm, broke the land, and raised a crop. He had got the crop in stack in 1861, when, moved by the patriotic fervor which was giving regiments of soldiers to the volunteer army, he enlisted in Company I, of the Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He served three years, ten months and sixteen days, remaining constantly with his company, and being honorably discharged at the end of his faithful service.

Meanwhile his father had sold Charles' farm for him, and soon after his return from the war Charles went to California, where he resided for twelve years. Returning in 1879 to Minneapolis, he built his present home, nearly opposite the old place on Cedar avenue. For twenty-one years he acted as superintendent of Layman's Cemetery, being succeeded by his son, Martin, so that for half a century the Laymans, through three generations, have laid in the breast of mother earth the remains of Minneapolis citizens.

Charles B. Layman married Anna Nolan in 1880. To them were born one son, Martin, superintendent of the cemetery which bears the family name; and two daughters, Edna, Mrs. L. W. Paul, and Ruth, who lives at her parents' home, 2822 Cedar avenue. Mr. Layman is a charter member of Morgan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is also prominent in the Knights of Pythias order.

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#### HON. FRANK MELLE NYE.

Hon. Frank M. Nye, one of the most eminent of the representative professional men of Minneapolis, has achieved a successful career alike creditable to him and highly serviceable to the localities in which he has lived. Those who know him best recognize his worth and take pride in his honorable career and his service to his fellowmen.

Mr. Nye was born in the town of Shirley, Piscataquis County, Maine, March 7, 1852. He is a son of Bartlett and Eliza (Loring) Nye, and a brother of the late genial author and humorist, who was familiarly known to delighted millions as "Bill Nye." Benjamin Nye, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, came to America from England, in 1637, and settled at Sandwich, Massachusetts, on Cape Cod Bay. He was a young man at the time and remained at Sandwich until his death. Three brothers, descendants of Benjamin, removed to Maine, where each raised a family. They were active in service on the side of the Colonies during the War of the Revolution, and all the subsequent generations of the family have shown patriotism and devotion to their country.

Franklin Nye (son of Bartlett Nye), a name that has been handed down from many generations in unbroken succession, was a native of Maine and a lumberman and mill man in that State. He moved to Wisconsin in the latter part of 1853, the next year located in St. Croix County, near River



Falls, between that city and Hudson. He improved a tract of wild prairie and bush land into a fine farm in the beautiful Kimmikiek Valley, and in that region he passed the remainder of his days, dying in River Falls in 1887.

Mrs. Nye, the widow of Bartlett, is still living, and has her home with her son, Frank, in Minneapolis. She is of English ancestry of the higher class and belongs to families distinguished for intellectual force and social refinement for many generations. Her father, Amasa Loring, was a gentleman of the old school, courtly and considerate toward all men, and distinguished wherever he was known for his uprightness, sincerity and unwavering straightforwardness. His mother belonged to the Klaskell family, and Mrs. Loring's mother, Frank's grandmother, to the Teague family, both prominent in New England history.

Three children were born and reared to manhood in the household of Franklin Nye, "Bill," the humorist, Frank M., and Carroll A. The last named has lived in Moorhead, Minnesota, twenty-six years. In 1910, he was elected District Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, which is normally Republican, but which he carried by a handsome majority, although he was a Democrat. Before going on the bench, he was a member of the State Board of Managers of the Normal Schools. The parents reared, in addition to their three sons, an adopted daughter, Josephine M. Nye, whom they took into their family in her childhood. She is now a teacher of elocution and a public entertainer in New York City. She has always been an object of special care and solicitude to Mrs. Nye, who, being highly intelligent and well read herself, was eager that her adopted daughter should make the utmost of her faculties and opportunities, and gave untiring attention to her education. Mrs. Nye is of the same ancestry as Charles M. Loring of this city.

Frank M. Nye grew to manhood on his father's farm in Wisconsin. He was educated in the district schools and at the River Falls Academy, with a short attendance at a collegiate institute. He and his brother, "Bill" Nye, both taught school and read law together at their home. Frank was admitted to the bar while he was still engaged in teaching, receiving his license to practice at Hudson, Wisconsin, in 1878. He at once moved to Clear Lake, in Polk County, Wisconsin, and began practicing, and the next year was elected district attorney, holding the office for two terms in succession. He had many important cases to try, and his reputation as a skillful lawyer and man of unusual ability grew steadily.

His election to the office of district attorney was the beginning of Mr. Nye's political career, and he was kept in office almost without a break thereafter until he retired from public life voluntarily at the end of his third term in the National House of Representatives on March 4, 1913. In the fall of 1883, he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature of Wisconsin, as a Republican, and when Hon. John C. Spooner was elected to the United States Senate for the first time by that Legislature, Mr. Nye was selected to make the speech which placed him in nomination.

During his service in the Wisconsin Legislature Mr. Nye introduced a resolution providing for submitting to a vote of the people an amendment to the State constitution conferring the right of suffrage on women. He made the only speech delivered in favor of the resolution, and succeeded in getting it through the House. He thus became a pioneer advocate of woman suffrage in the Northwest, his resolution having been

the first ever introduced in the Legislature of Wisconsin, or any of its bordering sister states. The issue was much more unpopular than now.

In the spring of 1886, Mr. Nye came to Minneapolis to live and practice law. His start here was humble and obscure. He wore out his old clothes, according to his own account, but before he did this, as the record shows, he gained a high professional reputation, especially in the trial of criminal cases. In 1888 he was appointed Assistant County Attorney, under Hon. Robert Jamison, since one of the district judges.

In the fall of 1890, Mr. Nye made the race for the office of county attorney, but the political landslide of that year, in favor of the Democratic party elected his opponent. In 1892, however, and again in 1894, he was chosen to this office. During his four years' tenure he had a great deal of hard work and many difficult cases. There were many murder and embezzlement cases which required his attention, and in the management of which he was very successful. One case of national, if not international, importance and renown was that of the State vs. Harry T. Hayward, which involved the crime of murder in the first degree and resulted in a conviction.

At the end of his service as prosecuting attorney, Mr. Nye resumed his general practice, and soon found himself under almost constant requisition in connection with important criminal cases, not only in Minneapolis and Minnesota, but also in Wisconsin, North Dakota, and even Montana. He assisted in the prosecution of the noted Kent case at Mandan, North Dakota, where the first trial was held, and in Fargo, where the second was conducted. Both resulted in convictions and death sentences.

In 1906, Mr. Nye was elected to the Lower House of Congress by a flattering vote, and was re-elected in 1908 and again in 1910. In 1912, he declined to be a candidate. During his first term he was a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia and the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. By his work in the latter committee he secured the first appropriation for the erection of a new post-office building in Minneapolis.

Mr. Nye's first speech in the exalted forum of his latest renown was in defense of President Roosevelt's special message after the panic of 1907. The Republican members who controlled the House, with Speaker Cannon in the chair, were not in accord with Mr. Roosevelt, and the Democrats taunted the whole party membership with repudiating the President. The conditions made it necessary for new members to defend him. In his second and third terms, Mr. Nye was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, one of the most important in the body, and requiring of its members an immense amount of detail work. Though a minority member during his third term in the House, Mr. Nye did his full share of this work.

As a public speaker, Mr. Nye has always been very popular and drawn large audiences. He won distinction of a special kind in a half-hour's address on Lincoln in Congress, on the one-hundredth anniversary of the martyred President's birth, and in another short address on one of the anniversaries of Washington's birthday. He has spoken often on national questions and in the councils of his party, as well as on the stump in important campaigns. He has also filled numerous Chautauqua lecture engagements. His speeches are extemporaneous, and have piquancy and interest and show the in-

fluence of a mind richly stored with general information and philosophical study.

In his home city, Mr. Nye belongs to nearly all the social clubs and benevolent fraternities, including the orders of the Free Masons and the Knights of Pythias. He is fond of base ball and other athletic sports, as a spectator, and gives them liberal support. In religious affiliation he is connected with Park Avenue Congregational Church, but he is liberal in his theological views, believing that the Bible and the teachings of the lowly Nazarene contain all the basic principles of correct living in their spirit and tenets, independent of all sectarian interpretation and application.

March 27, 1876, Mr. Nye was united in marriage with Miss Carrie M. Wilson, of St. Croix County, Wisconsin. They have four children, Mrs. Belle Carter, Mrs. C. S. Laird, and Mrs. A. Berkhall, all of Minneapolis; and a son, Edgar W., who was named for his uncle, "Bill" Nye, and who associated in business with the Stone-Ordeen-Wells Company in this city, and unmarried; he was his father's secretary while the latter was in Congress. Mr. and Mrs. Nye have five grandchildren.

#### GEORGE H. EASTMAN.

More than half a century ago George H. Eastman numbered himself among the pioneers of Minnesota, and he has been a prominent and influential figure in the development of the resources and industrial enterprises of this favored commonwealth. He was long and conspicuously identified with the great flour-manufacturing industry of Minneapolis and did much to further the city's prestige in this line of enterprise.

George H. Eastman was born at Conway, Carroll county, New Hampshire, on the 9th of February, 1829, and was reared to maturity in his native state, where he received excellent educational advantages in the common schools. In March, 1858, as a youth of nineteen years, Mr. Eastman came to Minnesota, while it was still a territory, and established his residence at St. Anthony, where his elder brothers, John and William W., had previously located. John Eastman was the first of four brothers to come to Minnesota and he was prominently concerned in the development of various industrial and commercial enterprises of the pioneer days. He was associated with his brother William W. in the control of many important business interests and he continued to maintain his home in Minneapolis until the time of his death, Dr. Arthur Eastman, a representative physician of St. Paul, being his son. On other pages of this volume is given a specific review of the career of William W. Eastman, and to this article reference may be made for further details concerning the Eastman family. Haskett Eastman, the oldest of the four brothers, came to Minneapolis several years later and at the time of his demise he was executive head of the well-known lumber firm of Eastman, Bovey & Company. His widow and son Clarence still reside in the old family homestead, 20 Grove Place, Minneapolis. Four sisters of the subject of this review likewise became residents of St. Anthony and Minneapolis; Annette E. was the wife of Charles Thompson, Charlotte was the wife of Judge David A. Seacombe, who was a representative lawyer of Minneapolis and who also served as probate judge. Judge Seacombe and his wife

are deceased and are survived by two children. Willis, a successful manufacturer and business man of Minneapolis, and Cary, the widow of Edward C. Chatfield, of this city. Caroline Eastman resides in Minneapolis, where she makes her home with her sister, Clara T., who is the widow of John DeLaitte, individually mentioned on other pages of this work.

George H. Eastman learned the paper-making trade in the establishment conducted by his father and upon coming to Minnesota he entered the employ of his brother, William W., who at that time conducted a grocery store on the site of the present Lockwood machine shop, on Main street, St. Anthony. In the year that marked the arrival of Mr. Eastman in Minneapolis was erected the Winslow House, which became the principal hotel of the town and which stood on the site later occupied by the Exposition building. In those early days but little money was in circulation here and scrip was the common circulating medium. After having been in the state about two years Mr. Eastman supplemented his educational discipline by study under the able preceptorship of Dr. Gray and was one of the first students of the University, one of the leading pioneer educators of Minnesota and a man of high attainments. About this time Mr. Eastman found employment in a paper mill that had been erected and equipped by his brother William, at the upper end of Hennepin island. In this mill wrapping paper was manufactured from rags and old rope, and employment was given to a force of ten men. The average output of the pioneer factory was two tons of paper a day. George H. Eastman continued to be identified with the operation of the mill about one year, at the expiration of which his brother disposed of the plant and business. He then returned to his old home in New Hampshire, where he remained about one year, and in 1861 he went to California via the Isthmus, where he gained varied and interesting experiences. He was made superintendent of the government toll road over the Sierra Nevada mountains, this road extending for sixty miles. Prior to his regime as superintendent various Mexican sheep and cattle men refused to pay toll at the gates on the road and were persistent in their attempts to override authority. They would tear down the gates and were ever ready to shoot at those who interfered with them. Under these depressing conditions Mr. Eastman was ridiculed for his temerity in assuming the position of superintendent of the toll road, but he convinced the belligerent Mexicans that they would encounter trouble with the government and that their live stock would be confiscated. He gained their good will, as he proved to them that he was ready to avoid difficulty, and the tolls were paid without further trouble. In California Mr. Eastman also devoted one year to gold mining in the placer fields of Calaveras county, where he met with measurable success.

In 1866 Mr. Eastman returned to Minneapolis, and here he finally rented the Prescott flour mill, on Hennepin island. This was one of the older mills of the locality and had a capacity of about two hundred barrels. It had been unsuccessfully operated, but Mr. Eastman made the enterprise so prosperous within a period of six months that the owners of the property insisted on again assuming control, no lease having been signed. Mr. Eastman then assumed supervision of the erection of the first grain elevator built in Minneapolis, the same having been situated near the corner of East Washington street and Ninth avenue and having been owned by the firm of Merriman & Wilder, of St. Paul. This elevator



*George H Eastman*



had a capacity of 150,000 bushels and long continued as the largest in the state, its grain supply having originally been drawn almost entirely from the southern part of the state. After the completion of the elevator Mr. Eastman was made its manager and of this position he continued the incumbent for eight years. Prior to his superintendency all grain had been transported in bags direct to the mills. He arranged to permit the wheat to flow into the wagon boxes, but the majority of those concerned still insisted upon the use of bags. He constructed a wagon box with a capacity of one hundred bushels, and in the facility of loading and unloading this saved in both time and expense, his innovation effecting a revolution in the handling of grain. His success encouraged others to erect elevators, and within his regime of eight years seven or eight such structures were built in Minneapolis. In 1870 he resigned his position and became associated with his brother, William W., in the erection of the "Anchor" mill, equipped with eleven buhr stones and having a capacity of two thousand barrels. While still in charge of the elevator he and his brother had engaged in the manufacturing of grain reapers, the same having been the first automatic rakers to be placed on the market and having been designated as the "Valley Chief." Defects in certain minor parts of the mechanism made the practical working of the machines unsatisfactory, and the manufacturing of the same was, therefore, discontinued. For two years Mr. Eastman had active charge of the operation of the Anchor mill, and under his able direction were installed improved purifiers, for the whitening and strengthening of the flour. His study and experimentation were carried forward with marked zeal and the result proved of inestimable and enduring value in connection with the great industry that has made the name of Minneapolis famous. Mr. Eastman learned that the "shorts" or gluten went into the bran, the while the starch was retained in the flour. He also found that the embryonic chits or sprouts contained the oil which yellowed the flour, as combined with the middlings. The result of his investigation was that he found that desired conditions could be gained by the utilization of rollers. In his preliminary experimentation he borrowed sugar-rollers from a local wholesale grocery firm. He thus tested the middlings through the primitive rollers and found that his ideas had been correct. He then arranged for the construction of two rollers to be attached to the mill machinery, but before he had perfected his plans for the improvement of the process he and his brother sold their mill to the late Governor Pillsbury, so that his idea of the roller process of flour manufacturing was left to be developed and perfected by others. In connection with the selling of the Anchor mill the Eastman brothers accepted a hardware store and business, the headquarters of which were on Bridge Square. William W. Eastman sold his interest in this business to T. B. Janney, and the enterprise was continued by George H. Eastman and Mr. Janney until 1875, when the firm became Janney, Brooks & Eastman, by the admission of a third member. Under these conditions the business was successfully continued until 1883, and the volume of the trade, both wholesale and retail in functions, was increased from two hundred thousand to one million dollars a year. In the year last mentioned Mr. Eastman sold his interest in this prosperous enterprise, which is still continued under the firm name of Janney, Semple, Hill & Company.

After his retirement from business Mr. Eastman indulged

himself in extensive and appreciative travel, the interest of which was intensified by his previous careful and far reaching study of history. He made four trips to Europe, and extended his travels into Egypt, China, Japan and other parts of the Orient. In 1884 Mr. Eastman and his brother, William W., erected a fine and extensive hotel at Hot Springs, Arkansas, but from this line of enterprise he soon afterward withdrew. For twenty years Mr. Eastman was associated in the operation of one of the leading baths of the great Arkansas resort, where he customarily passed the winters for a term of years. Though he has had no desire to enter the arena of practical politics or become a candidate for public office of any description, Mr. Eastman is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. He is a charter member of the Minneapolis Club. He is identified with the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association and is essentially progressive and public-spirited as a citizen. He is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and was one of the organizers of its first lodge in Minneapolis, of which he was the first master workman.

In Minneapolis, in the year 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Eastman to Miss Caroline W. Holt, daughter of the late Edwin Holt, who was an honored pioneer and influential citizen of this city. Mr. Holt was a man of marked ability and was a prominent figure in civic and business affairs in Minneapolis. He came to this state in 1868, from Wisconsin, but formerly from New York City, in 1862, and became a large owner of valuable realty in Minneapolis, besides being specially prominent in the state organization of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Eastman has been a leader in church and charitable activities of her home city, where her circle of friends is limited only by that of her acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman became the parents of two children, Florence, who died in New Orleans, at the age of seven years, and Eugene Holt Eastman, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of his profession. He married Miss Lenora Snyder, of Dayton, Ohio.

#### HORACE LOWRY.

Horace Lowry is the only son of the late Thomas Lowry, former president and founder of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company. His mother is Beatrice M. (Goodrich) Lowry.

He was born in Minneapolis, February 4, 1880. He is a graduate of the Emerson Grade School, the Central High School, class of 1896, and the University of Minnesota, class of 1900, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science. For nearly two years after leaving the University, he was employed as an electrician in the company's shops, after which he entered the auditing department of the company where he remained for nearly a year, being chief clerk at the end of that time. Mr. Lowry then left the company to look after his father's real estate and personal business interests, which up to that time had been in the hands of several agents. In June, 1908, he accepted the superintendency of the Minneapolis division of the company, holding that position until December 10, 1910, when he resigned to give his entire time to the Arcade Investment Co., of which he was president. It was then that he built the twelve story Lowry Building in St. Paul, acting as his own engineer and general contractor of the construction. On January 1, 1912, Mr. Lowry was appointed general manager

of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, and one year later, January 1, 1913, was elected vice president which position he now occupies.

Mr. Lowry is a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda, Interlachen and Lafayette Clubs of Minneapolis, the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, University Club of Chicago, as well as the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and the St. Paul Association of Commerce. He was married March 18, 1909, to Kate S. Burwell. They have two sons, Thomas Lowry and Goodrich Lowry.

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#### CHARLES F. LINSMAYER.

Chas. F. Linsmayer, president of the McMillan Fur & Wool Company, was born in Germany, in 1872, and at the age of eleven came with his parents, who are still living, to Minneapolis, where he attended a public school for two years.

His first work, at the age of 13, was as office boy for the company of which he is now the head; but continued to attend school at night.

At different times and in various ways the company showed its confidence in his ability and judgment, one manifestation of this being that in 1906, he was sent to Europe to study the foreign markets and make extensive sales and purchases of rare costly furs. He has since made two trips abroad in the interest of the company, redounding in largely increased business.

Mr. Linsmayer is the president and treasurer; J. C. Wade is vice president, and C. M. Wiley, secretary, and among its directors are Miss C. E. McMillan, a sister of James McMillan, whose sketch and portrait are found elsewhere in this work, and A. C. Gebhart. Mr. Linsmayer is a member of the New Athletic club and the Civic and Commerce association. He is a Republican but not an active partisan. Sept. 11, 1894, he was married to Miss Helen Gilles of Minneapolis. They have two sons, Carl and James McMillan. One month each year is devoted by Mr. Linsmayer to hunting in the northern wilds, the home at the Lake of the Isles containing some fine trophies of such recreation. He and wife are members of Immaculate Conception Catholic Church.

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#### GUST LAGERQUIST.

Having come to this country a young man, with habits of industry, and the spirit of enterprise that characterizes his countrymen, Gust Lagerquist, an extensive manufacturer of elevators, has found conditions in the United States agreeable in every sense. He has made the most of the opportunities and has hewed out for himself a flourishing business.

Mr. Lagerquist was born in Sweden in 1855, and came to Chicago in 1878. There he was for some years employed in a manufactory of elevators when he in 1885 came to Minneapolis and started the present enterprise, removing after six years to First street and First avenue north, where he remained for five years.

Realizing the need of larger quarters and better facilities, he then built the present factory at 514-524 Third street

north. This is two stories high, 75 by 150 feet in dimensions, and gives employment regularly to about forty men. Under Mr. Lagerquist's progressive management the business has grown to very considerable magnitude, the products attaining wide popularity and a very extensive sale. His elevators are modern in every particular, made according to the latest and most approved ideas and contain none but the best materials, and have ever retained the high standard originally set, the principal buildings in the city being fitted with them.

While not a political partisan, Mr. Lagerquist has taken an earnest interest in local affairs, in good government and most rapid advancement for Minneapolis. He has also been active and serviceable in its fraternal life, being a Shriner in Masonry.

He was married in 1885, to Miss Emma Nelson, also of Sweden. They have three children, F. W. is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, for eight years being an ensign in the navy; Helen is a graduate of Sargent's Physical Culture College in Boston; Carl S. graduated from high school, and is a freshman in the University.

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#### OWEN J. EVANS, M. D.

Few citizens of Minneapolis are better known and none is held in higher esteem in the community than the representative pioneer physician and surgeon to whom this review is dedicated. He established his home in Minneapolis in 1865, after having rendered gallant and distinguished service as a surgeon in the Union ranks of the Civil war, and here he continued in the active and successful practice of his profession for virtually half a century. He is unmistakably the dean of his profession in Minnesota, where he is the only survivor of the charter members of the State Medical Society, as is he also of the charter members of the Hennepin County Medical Society. A few years since he retired from active practice, but he is held in reverent affection by many representative families to which he has ministered in years past.

Dr. Owen Jason Evans was born in the town of Remsen, Oneida county, New York, on the 5th of February, 1840, being the ninth in order of birth in a family of ten children, of whom only three are now living. He is a son of Thomas T. and Mary (Lewis) Evans, both of whom were born and reared in Anglesey, an island and county of Wales, in the Irish sea, and both representatives of the staunchest of Welsh lineage. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in their native land and upon coming to America they established their residence in the state of New York. When Dr. Evans was seven years of age his parents removed from his birthplace to Remsen, Oneida county, where the father became the owner and operator of a dairy farm. In 1853 the family removed to the city of Rome, New York, and there the parents passed the closing period of their lives, secure in the high esteem of all who knew them.

The rudimentary education of Dr. Evans was obtained in the little district school near his birthplace and was continued in a similar institution after the removal of the family to Oneida county. Thereafter he continued his higher academic studies in the Rome Academy, and in preparation for his chosen profession he finally entered the Albany Medical



*J. A. Evans*





College, in the capital city of the Empire state. In this institution he was graduated in December, 1862, when he duly received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Evans, forthwith showed his intrinsic loyalty and patriotism by tendering his services in behalf of the cause of the Union, the Civil war being at this time at its height. On the very day on which he received his medical diploma the Doctor also obtained his commission as assistant surgeon of the Fortieth New York Volunteer Infantry, proceeded to the front, and entered service in the Army of the Potomac. He lived up to the full tension of the great conflict between the states of the north and the south, and made a record that will ever reflect honor upon his name. After the battle of Chancellorsville he was detailed as a member of the surgical operating staff of his brigade, and in this important capacity he continued in active and faithful service until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. Nearly one and one-half years before his discharge a vacancy having occurred in the surgical staff of his regiment, he was commissioned and mustered as surgeon of the Regiment, this preferment having been given at the urgent request of all save one of the officers of the regiment. It is worthy of note in this connection that his associate, the other assistant surgeon, was a man twenty-nine years his senior and that his ability and personal popularity brought about his advancement.

At the battle of the Wilderness a request was made for volunteer surgeons to remain with and care for the wounded while the army moved to the left and prepared for the battle of Spotsylvania. Dr. Evans was one of the four surgeons who volunteered for this exacting service, and the next day after the Army of the Potomac had moved forward to the left the Confederate officer Colonel White, with his guerillas, effected the capture of the four surgeons and all of their wounded patients. They were held in captivity for two weeks and then, by a clever ruse, effected their escape to Fredericksburg. This result was accomplished principally through the versatility and efforts of Dr. Evans. He started for General Wade Hampton's headquarters for the purpose of obtaining needed supplies, but was met by the Confederate officer of the day and halted, but he persuaded the Confederate officers to permit him to depart unmolested for Fredericksburg, and on his return to come in with such a supply train as he may have been able to secure. He at once sought the Federal lines under General Ferreros, not many miles distant, and after obtaining a goodly amount of food and medical supplies, together with about seventy-five ambulances, he returned to his stricken comrades. The next day he contrived to effect the removal and escape of about two-thirds of the wounded Union soldiers, and he also left adequate provisions for the remainder, as well as for about two hundred wounded Confederate soldiers. With his rescued comrades he returned in safety to the Union lines.

After the surrender of General Lee, at Appomattox, Dr. Evans was detailed as chief medical officer of the department at Farmville, Virginia, where the Confederate hospital was situated and where many wounded Union soldiers, as well Confederate, were confined. In caring for these men the Doctor completed his service as one of the able and efficient surgeons in the Union army, and his career thereafter has mainly to do with Minnesota and its fair metropolis.

After the close of the war Dr. Evans came to Minneapolis, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and where

he has maintained his home during the long intervening years, which have been marked by large and worthy achievement on his part. He early made careful investments in local realty, and in addition to erecting many dwellings of excellent order he has built three business buildings. He still owns the Anglesy block, three-story block and three store rooms, at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Fourteenth street, all of these buildings having been erected by him.

He served two terms as city health officer, was a valued member of the city council, and also gave effective service as a member of the board of education. In 1885 he served as a member of the lower house of the state legislature. In this connection he takes just satisfaction in the fact that he was the author of the bill in conformity with the provisions of which the state condemned and assumed control of the property now known as Minnehaha Falls park. The city of Minneapolis later obtained from the state the ownership of this beautiful park, the state retaining the ground on which is now located the Minnesota Soldiers' Home. Prior to the assumption of state control the now beautiful park was unkempt and was the resort of the most undesirable class of persons, the ideal place having thus virtually denied its privileges to the better class of citizens. The Doctor was for many years a director of the Minneapolis Board of Trade. Both he and his wife are zealous members of Westminster Presbyterian church, with which he has been actively identified for practically half a century. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and, as before stated, is the only surviving charter member of each, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the Hennepin County Medical Society. Dr. Evans is one of the appreciative and valued members of Rawlins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a member and in which he served four terms as surgeon. He is also affiliated with the Minnesota Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and he served as a member of the council of this patriotic organization. In former years he was an active member of the Minneapolis Club and the Nicollet Club, but he resigned his membership in both several years ago.

A specially interesting and valuable achievement has been that of Dr. Evans in connection with the raising of livestock standards in Minnesota. He has been a prominent and successful breeder of fine horses and cattle. He has brought out on his stock farm many admirable standard-bred horses, and was the first to introduce the high-class draft horses in the state, both Clydesdale and Percheron stock. He has in his possession a fine Tiffany prize cup, valued at one hundred dollars, and this he won at the state fair on exhibiting the Wilkes trotting stallion "Red Chieftain," and four of his get. Another valued trophy is two solid silver cups captured by the Doctor's standard-bred "Mike Wilkes" in the ice races on the Lake of the Isle course. The Doctor has also become well known as a financier and successful breeder of fine registered Jersey cattle. At the present time he is interested in fruit ranches in the Bitterroot valley of Montana and on the Pinellas peninsula of Florida. In each of these localities he has made substantial investments in real estate, and his land in Montana is devoted to the raising of apples, pears, cherries and plums, while that in Florida is given over principally to the propagation of grape fruit. Dr. Evans is giving personal attention to the improving of

these valuable properties and takes likely interest in the same.

In the year 1869 Dr. Evans wedded Miss Elizabeth Dodge, of Princeton, Illinois, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1879, leaving no children. In 1890 was solemnized the marriage of the Doctor to Miss Tamazine McKee, who presides graciously over their attractive home, no children having been born of this union. Dr. Evans is known and honored in the city that has so long represented his home, and it may consistently be said that his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

#### CHARLES D. LOUGEE.

Charles D. Lougee has borne the heat and burden of the day and is enjoying the beauty of its sunset or the milder glories of its late evening at his home, 1103 Fifth street, Southeast Minneapolis. But he is by no means oblivious of or indifferent to what is going on around him, and is as deeply interested in the continued progress and welfare of his home city and state as when he was one of the most active and potent factors in promoting their advancement.

Mr. Lougee was born in the village of Bainstead, Merrimack County, New Hampshire, a few years after the birth of the late Governor John S. Pillsbury in the neighboring village of Sutton, about 25 miles distant. They were life-long friends, and were associated in business here for many years. The county of their nativity has produced other men who have attained distinction, among them former Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire, and former Governor Otway, of South Dakota.

Mr. Lougee grew to manhood and was educated in his native State, and he there learned the trade of carpenter. He came to Minnesota in 1857, and located at Faribault, where he engaged in carpenter work for ten years. In 1867 he came to Minneapolis to live, and in partnership with the late H. J. G. Crowell, operated a flour mill near the site of the present Pillsbury Mill A, which was destroyed by fire some years after he sold his interest in it to his partner, with whom he was associated for about four years.

The milling business in which Mr. Lougee was engaged was profitable, and he invested his revenues from it in pine lands, in St. Louis County, Minnesota. Governor Pillsbury owned lands nearer the city, and they began to operate together. Mr. Lougee assuming charge of the details of the lumber business. They had their logs sawed in Minneapolis mills, belonging to other persons and then disposed of their lumber at wholesale. The business continued under their joint management for a number of years, and each accumulated a handsome fortune from it. Mr. Lougee finally sold his interest to C. A. Smith and Governor Pillsbury.

At an early day Mr. Lougee became and still is a stockholder in the First National Bank. He also served for a time as vice-president of the Flour City Bank, and has held considerable stock in other banks for many years, but has never cared for official positions in these institutions. Neither has he ever sought or desired public office of any kind. One reason for refusing official position was that once given by Governor Pillsbury when he was urged to be a candidate for Congress: "My business is worth more and it must suffer if I go into public life," and he resolutely put aside all efforts to induce

him to change his mind, and some of them were difficult to resist.

November 28, 1872. Mr. Lougee married Miss Catherine Sperry, in Minneapolis, where they were both living at the time. Miss Sperry was a young lady of unusual mental endowments, educational attainments, and personal charms. She is a sister of Rear Admiral Sperry, of the United States Navy, and of Mark L. Sperry, of Waterbury, Connecticut, the place of her nativity. She and her husband were the parents of three daughters: Mary, the wife of Hon. John C. Sweet, a prominent lawyer of Minneapolis; Helen, the wife of Dr. A. A. Law, and Catherine Louise. They are all graduates of the University of Minnesota, and Miss Catherine is a teacher of art in Oregon. The mother died in 1889. He was married the second time to Harriette L. Brown on July 12, 1894.

The home of the parents is at 1103 Fifth street southeast, Minneapolis, as has been stated, and there Mr. Lougee finds his greatest contentment and pleasure. He has helped to build, magnify, and adorn a municipality that is one of the glories of our country, and he has planted and cherished one of the finest of the many charming homes in the city, and given to it an example of domestic virtue and contentment nowhere surpassed.

#### HON. JOHN G. LENNON.

In business affairs, in public service and in all the elements of sterling manhood the career of Hon. John G. Lennon is creditable alike to him, to his family and to the community. He was born on Bridge Square, Minneapolis, September 2, 1858, a son of Charles and Margaret (Glass) Lennon, natives of Ireland, where they were reared and married. Soon after marriage they came to the United States, making the voyage in an old sailing vessel and being twenty-seven weeks on the ocean. The father's brother, John G. Lennon, one of the leading real estate men of Minneapolis, was at that time sutler at Fort Snelling.

Mr. Lennon's father died before the son was born and, in 1860, his mother married C. C. Hartley and moved to Lansing, Mower county, Minnesota, whence she returned to Minneapolis in 1895 or 1896, and here passed the remainder of her life, except when living at Kalispell, Montana. She died in Kalispell, Montana in September, 1912, aged eighty-two. For many years she was a member of the Territorial Pioneers Association, and from girlhood belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. There were two children in the family, John G. and his older sister, Mary.

Before John G. Lennon returned to Minneapolis, in 1895 or 1896, he opened a general store at Blooming Prairie, where he rendered the community service as a member of the city council, the school board and the postmaster. He was also for some years a justice of the peace. He has traveled extensively for clothing houses, which he has served thirty years as salesman. As a salesman he has been connected with one firm fifteen years, and is still selling goods all over the Northwest, making two six week trips a year. He belongs to the Church of the Redeemer and the United Commercial Travelers' Association, and is a life member of Minneapolis Lodge of Elks No. 44.

It is in his legislative career, however, that Mr. Lennon's record is most conspicuous, creditable and serviceable. He has

been a member of the House of Representatives continuously for ten years, being elected in 1904, in the Forty-first legislative district, which embraces the Fifth and Sixth wards.

In 1905 Mr. Lennon fathered the law providing for state inspection of hotels. He was the author of the law creating the state free employment bureau. Its activities at first were confined to Minneapolis, but since extended St. Paul and Duluth and so enlarged in scope that it now includes several lines, not at first embraced. He has kept in close touch with labor legislation and supported what he deemed judicious and helpful to the working classes.

In the session of 1907, he ardently supported the bill creating the State Farm for Inebriates, which is now in operation at Willmar, and which is supported by 4 per cent of all saloon licenses in the state. After the law was put into effect, the city of Morris contested by refusing to pay the tax, but the law was fully sustained when the case was carried to the Supreme Court.

In the session of 1911 Mr. Lennon was elected Speaker pro tem, and for three weeks, during an illness of the Speaker he served as Speaker. His presence in that session was due to his triumph over the advocates of County Option in the liquor traffic who made a bitter fight on him at the election. In that session he served on the special committee appointed to investigate the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and wrote the report submitted by the joint committee of the two houses. The investigation was renewed in the session of 1913, when Mr. Lennon was dean of the House, and he took a prominent part in the discussion it awakened.

On December 26, 1877, Mr. Lennon was married at Portage, Wisconsin, to Mrs. Amy Giddings. They lost one child at the age of three and a half years, and have one living, Captain Bert M. Lennon, adjutant in the Minnesota National Guard and deputy state hotel inspector. By her first marriage, Mrs. Lennon had a daughter, Grace, now the wife of F. J. Schisler of Winthrop, Minnesota, where her husband is a merchant and mayor.

#### DR. CYRUS NORTHPROP.

Dr. Cyrus Northrop, late president of the University of Minnesota, did not attain his elevation to the first rank of educators in this country without difficulties of a weighty and at times oppressive character. But he met the obstacles in his pathway with a serene, self-confident and determined spirit that kept him always moving toward the goal for which he was destined. In early life his mind was omnivorous in its appetite for knowledge, but his physique was frail and scarcely able to sustain the intellectual force that dwelt in and controlled it. He suffered much from uncertain health at times, but during most of his boyhood and youth kept on with his studies and making decided and permanent progress in them; and his field of operations, after he began to exert his force in the management of human affairs, covered many lines of thought and action, but was always in the educational domain.

Dr. Northrop was born in Ridgefield, Fairfield county, Connecticut, on September 30, 1834, and is a son of Cyrus and Polly B. (Fancher) Northrop. He attended the common school in his native town until he was eleven years old. During the next five years he was a day student at a board-

ing school taught in Ridgefield by H. S. Banks, a graduate of Yale College. In 1851 he was entered as a student at Williston Seminary, Earthampton, Massachusetts, where he passed one year, and after leaving that institution entered Yale College in 1852. At the end of his second term, however, he was obliged to leave the college on account of illness. In the spring of 1853, having recovered his health in large measure, he re-entered Yale, and from that great seat of learning he was graduated in 1857. The next two years were passed by him as a student of law in Yale, and during this period he supported himself by teaching in a boarding school kept by Hon. A. N. Skinner in New Haven, which is even now well remembered by the older residents of that famous old city.

By the end of the period last mentioned the political agitation that resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States and the great Civil war was in full activity, and engaged the attention of all thinking men, North and South. Dr. Northrop took an active part in the campaign for Lincoln, making many speeches in behalf of the candidacy of the great emancipator in Connecticut and New York. After the election, which resulted in the choice of a legislature favorable to his views, he was assistant clerk of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1860, and clerk of the same body in 1861. The next year he served as clerk of the state senate, and at the close of the session became editor in chief of the New Haven Daily Palladium, one of the most influential newspapers in Connecticut at that time.

But the newspaper field of endeavor was not the one best suited to his temperament and abilities. His Alma Mater recognized his special fitness for her service and in 1863 elected him professor of rhetoric and English literature, a position which he held for a continuous period of twenty-one years, or until he was chosen president of the University of Minnesota in 1884. He voluntarily retired from the presidency of the University on April 1, 1911, after an honorable record extending over twenty-seven years and a half. While occupying the chair of rhetoric and English literature at Yale College he delivered hundreds of addresses on political, educational and religious subjects in the Eastern and Middle states, and after coming to Minnesota he was in very frequent requisition for the same purpose throughout the whole period of his connection with the University, and the same demand for his services in this respect continues to the present time.

Dr. Northrop has always been devoted in his loyalty to the Congregational church, of which he has been a member from his boyhood. In 1889 he was moderator of its national council, which assembled at Worcester, Massachusetts, and in 1891 assistant moderator of its international council, which held its sessions in London, England. He has been president of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, and was for several years president of the American Missionary Association. He is vice president of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society and of the American Bible Society. He is also a corporate member of the A. B. C. F. M.—the Congregational Foreign Missionary Society. He is president of the Minnesota Peace Society and is deeply interested in the world movement for peace.

The doctor has always been a warmly welcomed orator at college commencements and other college celebrations. He delivered one of the principal addresses at the Yale Bicentennial celebration in 1901, and, although he is not a clergyman, he has filled pulpits of almost all the church

denominations on important occasions. His life in Minnesota has brought him into association with most of the leading citizens of the state, and for those of his eminent intimate friends who have passed away—Governor John S. Pillsbury, Senator W. D. Washburn, Judge Martin B. Koon, Governor A. R. McGill, and many others, he cherishes a very tender memory. His work in this state has been mainly that of building up the University of Minnesota. But he indulges the hope, and with good reason, that the by-products of his industry have also been of some value. He is one of our state's most esteemed citizens.

#### S. E. FOREST.

Vice president and cashier of the National City Bank of Minneapolis and the founder and president of the Commercial National Bank of this city, during its existence has had a very creditable business career, covering several different localities and lines of effort, in all of which he has been progressive and successful.

Mr. Forest was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1867, and graduated from the Brooklyn Collegiate Polytechnic Institute in 1884. Went to St. Paul, Minnesota, 1886; left St. Paul in 1889 and associated himself with Charles Hamilton under the firm name of Hamilton and Forest, lumber and coal, with a line of yards on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

At the end of that period he removed to Britton, South Dakota, having accepted a position with the Dakota Lumber Company. While a resident of South Dakota he served one term as treasurer of Marshall county. He then organized the Citizens' Bank of Britton, which later became the First National Bank. In 1911 he went to Portland, Oregon, returning in the fall of that year, and organized the Commercial National Bank, over which he presided, until it was merged into The National City Bank. Under his enterprising, progressive and judicious management the bank flourished and grew rapidly, steadily increasing its business and strengthening its hold.

Mr. Forest was married in the state of New York on June 24, 1900, to Miss Frances C. Hall. They have one child, their daughter, Margaret E. Her father is a son of Samuel A. and Lydia E. (Mortimer) Forest, natives of Brooklyn, New York. They had four sons and three daughters. Three of the seven children are living. The father was a pioneer in Winona, having been a merchant and manufacturer there and elsewhere. He died in St. Paul in 1906 at the age of 76. In fraternal relations, S. E. Forest is a Freemason, and has risen in the order to the rank of a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in church affiliation he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Forest is highly respected as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, with a warm and practical interest in the welfare and improvement of his home city. In all projects for its advancement he can be depended on to do his part to help the cause along, and his views in this connection are always guided by wisdom and good judgment, and his efforts are always duly proportioned to the importance of the matter in hand. Minneapolis has no better citizen, and none who is more highly esteemed.

#### HON. WALLACE G. NYE.

Mayor Nye was born at Hortonville, Wisconsin, on October 7, 1859, a son of Freeman James and Hannah (Pickett) Nye. He traces his descent from Benjamin Nye, who came to America from England in 1635 on the ship "Abigail" and settled at Sandwich, Massachusetts. Benjamin and his descendants shared with other colonists the hardships and privations of pioneer life and the stress and storm of the Colonial wars, the War for Independence, the War of 1812 and the Mexican war. And when armed resistance threatened the dismemberment of the Union, the mayor's father showed the same patriotic spirit by promptly enlisting in the Federal volunteer army, remaining in the service to the close of our memorable sectional conflict.

Wallace G. Nye passed his boyhood on his father's farm and obtained his elementary education in a district school. When he was sixteen years old he took up the battle of life for himself as a school teacher, and with the proceeds of his first industry in this occupation began a more systematic course of academic training at the normal school in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He completed the course at the normal school, teaching at intervals to get more funds, and for a time after leaving the institution.

He learned the retail drug business in Chicago, and in September, 1881, came to Minneapolis and opened a drug store in the Northern part of the city. This store he continued to carry on until 1893, when other duties required all his attention. He was, from his youth, an active Republican in political faith and allegiance, and in 1888 served as a member of the campaign committee of his party. His services in this capacity showed him possessed of such superior ability for administrative duties that in 1892 he was elected city comptroller, an office he held through three successive terms.

In 1898 he served as chairman of the Republican city campaign committee, and managed the campaign with admirable vigor and skill. Previous to this time, however, he was chosen secretary of the park board, beginning his service in that position in 1889 and continuing it for four years. In 1894 he was elected a member of the board to fill a vacancy, serving three years, and in 1904 was chosen to membership on the City Hall and Court House commission. He was also for some time chairman of the public affairs committee of the Commercial club, and in that position rendered the city notably effective service in the promotion of its commercial and substantial interests, being elected mayor of Minneapolis Nov. 5, 1912.

Mayor Nye has been active in the fraternal life of the city as a Freemason of the thirty-second degree and a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His principal activity in these connections has been in the Order of Odd Fellows. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the state in 1890, Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment in 1893 and a representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Order for ten years. He is not a member of any church organization but is interested intelligently and practically in all good agencies for the advancement and improvement of the community. In 1881 he was married at New London, Wisconsin, to Miss Etta Rudd. They have two sons, Marshall A. and George M., both of whom are in business in this city.



*H. H. Hest*



## DR. CHARLES HENRY NORRED.

A Virginian with some of the best blood of the south in his veins Dr. Charles Henry Norred has proved through his long and honorable career in Minneapolis, his right to his proud inheritance. Dr. Norred is a man of fine enthusiasm and high principles. Taken together with his splendid integrity and fearless in all matter pertaining to his profession these characteristics have won for him the enviable place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. His name is lastingly identified with the sanitary interests of the city.

His father was William Norred and his mother was Elizabeth Ellen (Dowdell) Norred and the son Charles Henry was born in Loudon county, Virginia, January 19, 1842. While he was still a young boy his father moved with his family to Springfield, Illinois, where he acquired large tracts of land, a flour mill and a lumber yard. It was during his boyhood and early manhood that he acquired a scientific knowledge of farming and stock raising and also a practical working knowledge of lumbering, engineering and milling, and he went into the business of buying and selling stock quite extensively.

It was in the public schools of Springfield that Dr. Norred received his early education, attending first the graded schools and later attending the Illinois State University. He was not yet twenty when he began his medical studies with Dr. R. S. Lord of Springfield. Later he went to Pope's Medical College, in St. Louis, Missouri, finishing with the class of 1865, and also to the School of Anatomy and Surgery in Pennsylvania. It was from the last named institution that he was graduated. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1886.

Added to all his other honors, Dr. Norred was also a soldier having served his country through the civil war. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 114th Regiment Illinois Voluntary Infantry and organized the first regimental hospital for the soldiers at Camp Butler. After passing an examination as senior assistant surgeon before the Illinois State Military Examining Board he received a commission as Captain of Cavalry. Throughout the war he served in the various hospitals in charge of the medical department, saving many lives and alleviating much suffering, having charge of the surgery on board of the floating hospital "Nashville" which was a receiving boat at the siege of Vicksburg. Later he was placed in charge of the medical department of the 7th Illinois Cavalry, in which service he remained until the close of the war.

Before coming to Minneapolis he had practiced in Dawson, Sangamon county, Illinois, and in Middletown, Illinois, and also in Lincoln, Illinois. He came to Minneapolis in 1885. It was five years after that the smallpox epidemic swept over the city and it seemed for a time that the physicians would be unable to cope with the situation. Dr. Norred was appointed special quarantine officer and in a short time presented the city with a clean bill of health. It was at his suggestion that three large quarantine hospitals were constructed and people of Minneapolis raising about thirty thousand dollars for the purpose. It was as special quarantine officer that he first came into prominence in Minneapolis, winning in this capacity the respect and approbation of the entire community. In 1892 Dr. Norred was made consulting surgeon and in 1902 surgeon in chief of Soldiers' Home.

Many of the improvements for the Minnesota State Sol-

diers' Home in the matter of sanitation and management were due to Dr. Norred's skill and judgment while he was consulting surgeon there. Under his direction many changes were made that resulted in the betterment of the inmates there. He left the institution in splendid sanitary condition, after devoting a number of years of his active career to that end.

He held the office of United States Examining Surgeon under President Harrison and was at one time medical director of the Department of Minnesota Grand Army of the Republic and he also acted on the board of United States Examining Surgeons, being president of Board No. 1 at the present time. For a time he was consulting surgeon of the Minneapolis City Hospital.

He is prominent in G. A. R. circles, being a member of the John A. Rawlins Post, Number 126, and the military order of Loyal Legion of the United States. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner and a member of the Wesley M. E. Church.

When Dr. Norred becomes reminiscent he likes to tell how his father at one time consulted Abraham Lincoln on legal matters and how the great man took notice of the young man who went with him. Charles was taken in office of the lawyer who was then comparatively unknown and who afterward became so great. This created a wonderful impression upon him and had a permanent and determining influence upon his ambition during his future life, especially after Lincoln had become so great. He advised him as to his future life and conduct.

Dr. Norred lives at the Rogers Hotel and has his office in the Andrus building.

Lincoln was a friend of the family and often visited at their home.

In 1900 Dr. Norred was selected special quarantine officer by the city to clean it of smallpox and after a few months of active work gave it a clean bill of health and also erected five modern quarantine hospitals at an expense of over \$30,000 which was contributed by the citizens of Minneapolis.

## ORLO MELVIN LARAWAY.

The late Orlo Melvin Laraway, who died in Minneapolis on April 18, 1909, after a residence within the present city limits of more than fifty years, was one of the founders of the municipality.

Mr. Laraway was born on September 7th, 1832, in Chardon, then Trumbull, but now Geauga county, Ohio, and came to Minneapolis to live before the city, or even the village which has grown into the city, was founded. He was one of the earliest merchants in this locality, opening a general store in 1857. In 1864 he was a member of the board of township trustees, Cyrus Aldrich and George A. Brackett being the other two, and as such helped to lay the foundations of the civil and educational institutions of the region. He also served as Treasurer of Minneapolis about that time.

Mr. Laraway was a builder from his advent in this section. In 1868, in association with C. K. Perrine, he established the Minneapolis Plow Works, an important industrial enterprise in its day, which did a large business and gave employment to a large number of men. He was also instrumental in founding and building up the Mechanics and Workingmen's Loan

and Building Association, which helped greatly in providing the newcomers into the locality with homes, or the means of building them. He was secretary of this association twenty-six or twenty-seven years, and there is ample proof of the wisdom and prudence of his management of its affairs in the fact that at the end of its long and useful activity it liquidated its business at one hundred cents on the dollar.

Mr. Laraway was also one of the directors of the old Bank of Commerce until it was consolidated with the present Northwestern National Bank, and because of his zeal, energy and intelligence in working for the good of the city, he was appointed its postmaster in 1882. He served in this office until 1886, and during the four years of his incumbency in it the foundation of the present postoffice building was laid. It was a period of rapid growth in the history of the city, the postoffice receipts being doubled during his four years' term of office.

The next year after he left the office of postmaster Mr. Laraway became the successor of John G. McFarlane in the oldest insurance company in Minneapolis, whose history dates back to 1857 or 1858. He continued to do business on a large scale and with great enterprise until the asthma, from which he suffered from early life, so weakened him that he was obliged to lay aside his activity and rest from his arduous labors.

For more than a generation of human life, Mr. Laraway was an active and honored member of Hennepin Lodge, No. 19, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. He was married on November 8th, 1857, to Miss Abbie F. Clark, a native of Warren, Ohio. Born in 1837, who is still living. They became the parents of two children, both of whom are also living: Floyd, who now has charge of the father's former business, and Grace, who is the wife of Arthur Von Schlegel, and has her home in Detroit, Michigan.

#### MATTHEW J. PEPPARD.

Mr. Peppard was born in the city of Fredericton, the capital of the Canadian province of New Brunswick, on November 10, 1846, and when he was four years old was taken by his parents to the neighboring province of Nova Scotia. There he grew to manhood and obtained a common school education, leaving his books at an early age to begin learning his trade as a carpenter under the direction of his father. When he attained his majority he left his native land for the United States, and chose the state of Minnesota as his future home, locating first at Castle Rock, Dakota county. Here he became a contractor for building houses and continued as such for a short time, until he could mature his plans and find a way to enter the city.

In 1869 he entered the employ of George W. Sherwood, the railroad bridge contractor, as a workman on the bridge over the Cannon river at Hastings, this state, and within a few weeks afterward was given charge of all bridge construction work then in progress on the St. Paul Railroad in that division. His wages exceeded his expectations, and he was kept in Mr. Sherwood's employ for six years, during which he was always assigned to important duties, among them laying the foundations of the bridges now spanning the Mississippi at Hastings and La Crosse, and other large jobs of great public utility.

At the end of the period last mentioned he decided to undertake similar contracting and construction work for himself. He secured contracts on the H. & D. division of the St. Paul Railroad, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and built the bridges between Glencoe and Ortonville, making his home at Hutchinson, McLeod county. For a number of years thereafter he was associated with Henry & Balch, the well known contracting firm, and during this period he began building docks on the Great Lakes, a line of work that is still in progress and has been growing in importance from the beginning of its history. One of his most important jobs in this department of enterprise, in magnitude and usefulness, has just recently been completed at Ashland on Lake Superior.

Mr. Peppard remained with Henry & Balch from 1878 to 1897, and for three years after that was in partnership with Mr. Balch. Since 1900, however, he has been operating alone. He built the great railroad docks at Marquette, Michigan, Escanaba, Gladstone, Ashland, and other progressive and growing lake ports. In addition he has never hesitated to take a contract for building an entire line of railroad, and at times has had more than 2,000 men in his employ. During the last twenty years he has done all the dock construction work required by the Northwestern Railroad, and, in company with Bernard & Record, built some of the largest docks on the Great Lakes in addition to those named above.

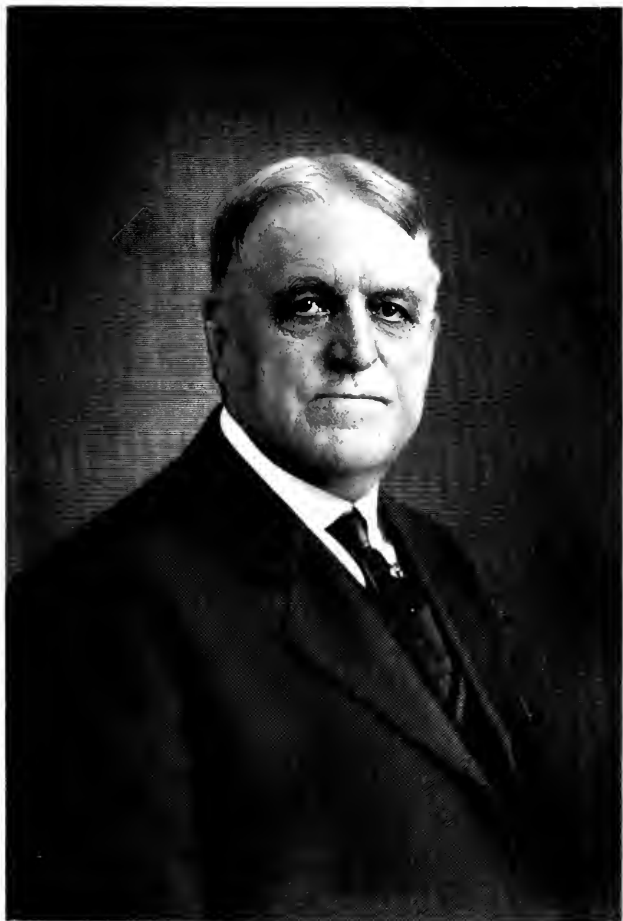
His extensive work as a building contractor has kept Mr. Peppard busy, but he has still found time to give attention to other lines of business. He has loaned money to farmers, bought and sold pine lands, farm lands and other real estate, and built large business blocks and residence properties for renting purposes. The fine business block at First avenue and Tenth street, south, Minneapolis, was put up by him and in addition he owns several desirable lots and dwelling houses near his own home on Third avenue south, and is still extending his acquisitions of this kind.

While living at Hutchinson Mr. Peppard joined actively in the movement to secure railroads to that town, and largely through his efforts the Great Northern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul were extended to it. In recognition of his services in this respect he was nominated by his party, the Democratic, for membership in the state house of representatives, and his nomination was cordially indorsed by the Republican nominating convention. But he declined the honor and did not make the race, preferring to devote himself wholly to his business, which had by that time grown to large proportions and was steadily increasing.

While the greater part of his activity has been given to Minnesota enterprises since he became a resident of this state, he has acquired interests elsewhere also. He has a large addition to the city of St. Charles, Missouri, in which he is laying out streets and making extensive improvements, pushing the work forward with the energy and dispatch which he has always displayed in his undertakings, and with the confidence and self-reliance which have always characterized him in all things.

In the public affairs of every community in which he has lived or with which he has been connected he has taken an intelligent and helpful interest, and to the progress and improvement of Minneapolis in every way he has been especially devoted and a liberal contributor. In its social life he has been useful as a member of the Auto, Commercial





*M. J. Peppard*



and New Athletic clubs. He has also been very fond of fine horses, but has not found his liking for them profitable. In 1893 he was married at St. Charles, Missouri, to Miss Mamie Redmond. They have three sons living, Melville, George and Edwin. Another son, whose name was Royal, died in childhood.

#### HORACE NEWELL LEIGHTON.

Mr. Leighton was born on January 8, 1853, in the city of Machias, Washington county, Maine. There he grew to manhood, and obtained his education in the common schools. The shop, the mill and the business office were his schools in his preparation for his business career, and they did their work well, as his career has been an eminently successful, creditable and useful one.

In 1876, when he was twenty-three years old, he came to Minnesota and took up his residence in Minneapolis. He began contracting and building, and to this line of effort he has adhered throughout the thirty years which have passed since he came to this locality. His progress in it has been steady and continuous, and he now stands in the front rank of his business in the Northwest. He is the head of the K. N. Leighton company, and among the notable structures which it has erected in this city are: The Metropolitan Life building, the Palace Clothing house, the Catholic Pro-Cathedral, the old and new postoffices, the Northwestern and the Farmers and Mechanics bank buildings, the Pilgrim Congregational, Trinity Baptist, Westminster Presbyterian, Wesley Methodist and Lyndale Congregational churches, and the Great Northern, Advance, Newton & Emerson, Tibbs-Hutchins and Loose, Wiles & Company warehouses. Many other imposing and artistic structures stand to Mr. Leighton's credit in this community and elsewhere, and as enduring monuments to his skill and enterprise as a contractor and builder.

His life here has been a very busy one, but its activities have been by no means confined to his private enterprises. On the contrary he has been very zealous and serviceable in his attention to public affairs and in efforts to promote the city's welfare by helping to secure for it the best government attainable. He has never been fond of official life and has never sought public office of any kind. But he consented to serve, under the importunities of his friends without regard to party lines, as a member of the city council, from 1898 to 1902, representing the Third ward, in which he lives, as its alderman. He is also a member of the city board of education, and in its work he is deeply, intelligently, and helpfully interested at all times.

The cause of education has always had Mr. Leighton's cordial support. For years he has been one of the trustees of Windom Institute at Montevideo, Minnesota, an educational institution fostered by the Congregational church denomination of the state, and he occupies the same relation to Carleton College at Northfield. Socially he is connected with the North Side Commercial and Athletic clubs. His political faith and allegiance are given to the Republican party in national and state affairs, but in local matters he is not a partisan, but gives all questions a good citizen's consideration, and is impelled in reference to them by no other influence. In religious affiliation he is connected with the Pilgrim Congregational church, but he is liberal in his support of other de-

nominations and all agencies working for the good of his community.

On May 19, 1875, Mr. Leighton was united in marriage with Miss Sarah L. Heaton, of Machias, a native of same. Seven children have blessed their union and brightened their family fireside, Mabelle E., Addie L., Maude A., Lizzie A., Lewis L., George E. and Sarah L. The attractive and popular home of the family is at 1509 Fremont avenue, north.

#### S. J. NICHOLSON.

This valued citizen of Minneapolis, who has been a resident of the city and engaged in business here for a continuous period of twenty-nine years, is the senior member of the firm of Nicholson Brothers, merchant tailors, with their principal establishment at 709-711 Nicollet avenue. The business in which they are engaged was started by him in 1884, and the partnership between him and his brother, Murdock Nicholson, was formed in 1885. Theirs is one of the leading merchant tailoring establishments in the city, and has had a prosperous career with a growing trade from the start.

S. J. Nicholson was born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, on June 29, 1860, and came to this country in his boyhood. He was educated and learned his trade in Ohio, attending what in his student days was Wooster College, in the city of the same name. He became a resident of Minneapolis in 1884, and has since built a handsome home for his family and himself at 5703 Nicollet avenue, where he owns forty acres of land and gives a great deal of attention to raising choice peonies, asters, daisies, and other flowers, and make a specialty of producing the finest growths of Japanese Iris, all for the market.

Mr. Nicholson's American ancestors came to Prince Edward Island from the Highlands of Scotland, in 1820, and the family is one of the oldest on the Island. As soon as he was able to look the country over and select a place for himself he made Minneapolis his choice, and he has never since found fault with his judgment in this particular. He has fallen in completely with the genius of the locality and has prospered here, having built several residence properties for sale or renting purposes.

Mr. Nicholson has also taken a very cordial and helpful interest in the affairs of his home community in public, fraternal and sporting lines, and although quiet and retiring to an almost excessive degree, has established himself firmly in the regard and admiration of the people here as a very commendable and useful citizen. He was one of the pioneers of field sports in this city, having been one of the players in the foot ball game of 1886, the first ever played in Minneapolis, the foot ball grounds being at the time at Thirteenth street and Nicollet avenue. Fraternally he is a Free Mason of the Royal Arch degree, and holds his membership in the order in Ark Lodge, Minneapolis, to which he has belonged twenty-seven years, and in Royal Arch Chapter.

S. J. Nicholson was married on January 15, 1890, to Miss Antoinette Clarke, a daughter of Hon. Charles H. Clarke, a sketch of whom will be found in this work, and a granddaughter of Charles Hoag, the gentleman who gave Minneapolis its beautiful name. She and her husband are active in many organizations for the promotion of the welfare of their community and its residents, she being especially active

as a member of the Women's club of the city. They have one child, their son Clarke, now eighteen years old and a student in the high school class of 1914.

Mr. Nicholson is sedulously attentive to his business and omits no effort to expand it and make his work satisfactory to his numerous patrons. The firm employs regularly thirty-five to forty persons, and keeps them all busy. He is a Republican in political faith, but in the last presidential election, cast his vote for the electors of Woodrow Wilson, his desire for the public welfare then, as always, overbearing all personal or party considerations, however firmly fixed or long adhered to.

#### GEORGE R. NEWELL.

Among the early arrivals in Minneapolis, although not one of the first, was George R. Newell, now head of the wholesale grocery house of George R. Newell & Company, and he has been one of the most enterprising and successful of the business men in this city. He began his career here as a young man of twenty-one, and in a humble capacity. He has lived among this people nearly half a century.

Mr. Newell was born in Jay, Essex county, New York, on July 31, 1845, and there obtained a limited public school education, his attendance at school being short because he was ambitious and eager to get into business at an early age. He is a son of Hiram and Phebe (Bush) Newell, also New Yorkers by nativity, but able to trace their American ancestry back to early New England Colonial times. The father was a dry goods merchant, and the son was therefore in touch with the mercantile life from the dawn of his intelligence.

At the age of twelve he left school to become a clerk in a general store, and during the next eight years followed this occupation under various employers and in various lines of trade.

In 1866 he came to Minneapolis, where his first employment was as a clerk in the Nicollet hotel. A short time afterward he accepted a position as clerk in a retail grocery, for his inclination was still strongly in the direction of merchandising, and in 1870, when he was but twenty-five years old, became a member of the firm of Stevens, Morse & Newell, jobbers in groceries, this firm being the beginning of the present extensive wholesale business of which Mr. Newell is the head.

This partnership was dissolved in 1873, and for one year thereafter Mr. Newell continued to do business alone. At the end of that period he entered into partnership with H. G. Harrison, the firm name being Newell & Harrison, and doing business on a steadily widening basis and in constantly augmenting volume until 1882. In that year the personnel and name of the firm again changed and that of George R. Newell & Company was formed. Sometime afterward the business was incorporated with Mr. Newell as president of the company and his son, L. B. Newell, as secretary and treasurer. The company now enjoys a trade surpassed in extent by that of no house in this section of the country, and the business is one of the oldest under one continuous management in the city.

Mr. Newell has always given his business close and careful attention, supervising in person all its details and permitting

no department of it to escape his notice. But he has, nevertheless, found time to take part in the management of other institutions of magnitude and mingle freely in the fraternal, social and civic life of his community. He is one of the directors of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad and a member of the National Grocers' Association and the Minnesota State Grocers' Association. For many years he has been a Freemason with strong devotion to the fraternity. He also belongs to the Athletic and Minikabda clubs. In political faith and allegiance he is a Republican, but has never sought or desired a public office.

In 1876, Mr. Newell was married at Wyoming, New York, to Miss Alida Ferris.

#### EDMUND J. LONGYEAR.

Having been a resident of Minneapolis for twelve years, and of the State of Minnesota for twenty-three, Edmund J. Longyear, head of the E. J. Longyear Company, engaged in the development of mineral lands, has become closely identified with the industrial, commercial, civic, and social activities of this city and state, and enterprising and efficient in helping to promote their welfare.

The company of which Mr. Longyear is the president and controlling spirit was organized by him in 1911 and incorporated on July 1, of that year: its capital stock was \$335,000. It is a close corporation and is engaged in the investigation and development of mineral lands and properties on the Mesabi and Cuyuna Iron Ranges in this State and the mining regions of Wisconsin, Michigan, and many other states, including also the Arizona Copper district, in this country, and the pyrites deposits of Cuba.

Although the Company devotes itself primarily to diamond core drilling on a 'contract or commission basis, using machinery of its own manufacture for this work, it frequently explores promising mineral lands, on its own account, with a view of lease or purchase. A well equipped geological department cooperates in this branch of the Company's activities and in addition, makes geological examinations and reports on mineral properties in any part of the country.

Mr. Longyear was born in Grass Lake, Jackson county, Michigan, November 6, 1864. After due preliminary preparation and study in the lower schools, he entered the University of Michigan to pursue a full course in civil engineering, which he intended to make his life work. At the end of his junior year in that institution, however, he found his health giving way, and therefore took employment in the Northern woods, on a railroad survey for the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic line.

Mr. Longyear's cousin, John M. Longyear, of Marquette, Michigan, was engaged in the mining and development of iron lands as an associate of the Pillsburys and Russell M. Bennett, of Minneapolis. Through the influence of his cousin, Mr. Longyear was induced to turn his attention to this new line of endeavor and as a preparation therefor, to take post graduate work in the Michigan College of Mines at Houghton. He afterwards received his degree in the first class that graduated from that institution, which was then new and at the beginning of a notable career.

After leaving school he was employed by his cousin and associates and while in their employ he took the first diamond



*E. J. Longyear*



drill into the Mesabi Iron Range. He has made his career eminently successful and highly profitable for himself and largely useful to the localities in which it has been worked out.

For a time he acted as superintendent of other companies in the same line of development, but in 1895 he began contracting in this line for himself, and he continued this work until 1911, when he organized the company of which he has been president from the beginning of its existence. In 1901 he became a resident of Minneapolis, but for six years before that time he lived on the Mesabi Range. Among the regular and continuous employees of the company he now controls are ten mining engineers and geologists, graduates of various well known colleges and mining schools.

In his religious preference, Mr. Longyear is a Baptist, and he holds his membership in Trinity Church, of which he is one of the trustees. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association and belongs to the Minneapolis Club and the Civic and Commerce Association of the city. His beautiful home is on a farm of ninety-two acres fronting on Snithtown Bay, Lake Minnetonka. Here he has an orchard of 400 trees producing many kinds of fine fruit. His is one of the attractive residences in a region renowned for numerous elegant and artistic homes.

Mr. Longyear was married at Charlevoix, Michigan, April 16, 1890, to Miss Nevada Patten, of that city. She is now active in the work of her church, in the Woman's Club, the Clio Club, and in other improving organizations in Minneapolis. They have six children, Clyde S., Robert D., Philip O., Margaret, Richard P., and Edmund J., Jr. The father has long been earnestly interested in the cause of education, and for a number of years has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Pillsbury Academy, at Owatonna, Minnesota. He is, however, deeply and helpfully interested in every undertaking for the improvement of people in general and those of his own community in particular. No public enterprise of value goes without his active and effective support, and all his efforts in this behalf are governed and guided by intelligence and breadth of view. Minneapolis has no better citizen and none whom its residents more highly or generally esteem than Edmund J. Longyear.

#### FLOYD MELVIN LARAWAY.

Floyd Melvin Laraway, the only son of Orlo M. Laraway, who is now in charge of the insurance business, built up by his father, was born in Minneapolis on September 5, 1858, on the site of the old Pence Opera House, where his father kept one of the first stores in the city for many years, at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Second street. His life has been passed in this city and his education was obtained in its schools. In 1882, when he was twenty-four years of age, and while his father was postmaster of the city, he was made superintendent of the free mail delivery, and he remained in charge of this branch of the local postal service until 1888, serving two years under his father's successor as postmaster, A. T. Ankeny.

After Mr. Laraway left the postal service, he joined his father in the insurance business, and to that he has devoted himself closely ever since, his connection with it covering a period of twenty-five years. Like his father, he has

been intelligently and serviceably interested in the growth and general welfare of the city, and has been an ardent, practical supporter of every commendable undertaking involving its betterment. He has, however, taken no direct part in political contentions, and has held aloof from participation in public affairs except as a good citizen zealous for the best government of the city that could be secured. He was married on October 25, 1888, to Miss Elizabeth Sophia Oswald, a daughter of the late John C. Oswald, and also a native of Minneapolis. They have two children, their son, Oswald Melvin and their daughter, Elizabeth. The father is a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, and is devoted to automobilizing and pleasures on the lake as his principal recreations.

#### WILLIAM GUILLE NORTHPUP.

William Guile Northup was born in Salisbury Center, Herkimer County, New York, July 21, 1851. His father was Daniel A. and his mother Louisa (Guile) Northup. Mr. Northup senior was a merchant, a member of the State Legislature for a number of years and prominent in business and social circles in northern New York. The boy was a baby under two years of age when his mother died and when he was less than sixteen he came to Minneapolis to make his home with his uncle, Rev. James H. Tuttle. The first constructive thing he did when he arrived in Minneapolis was to take a course in business college. Then he went to work for the Minneapolis Tribune. Here he was brought into daily contact with Hugh G. Green, then editor of the paper, and Jacob Stone, who was the business manager. This was a fine association for a boy of his age and did much for his development. When Mr. Green left the paper young Northup went to work for the J. S. Pillsbury hardware company. Again he took a short venture into the newspaper world, working for a time on the old Times which afterward became The Journal. After a few months of newspaper work he resigned to go back to the Pillsbury store to learn the hardware business. He remained in the employ of this company until 1874, when he was engaged by Paris Gibson to take charge of the office of the company, which afterward became the North Star Woolen Mills. It was two years after this that Gibson and Tyler failed in the business and Mr. Northup was placed in charge of the company's affairs by R. B. Langdon, the assignee. Ever since that Mr. Northup's hand has been at the helm to direct the fortunes of what has come to be one of the principal manufacturers of woolen blankets in the United States. The New York City office of the company which Mr. Northup represents is at Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue. The great business which has been built up is illustrative of the value of Minneapolis as a distributing point for merchandise.

Mr. Northup is a director of the Northwestern National Bank, vice president of the Minneapolis Trust Company, vice president and a trustee of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank and a director of the North American Telegraph Company. The holding of all the positions of honor and trust are eloquent of the high esteem in which he is held as a business man and as a citizen.

Socially his connections are of the same enviable character. He is a member of the Church of the Redeemer and a member of the Minneapolis, Lafayette and Minnetonka Beach Clubs.

In 1874 Mr. Northup was married to Lela Tucker, daughter of Henry C. Tucker of Providence, Rhode Island. They have two children, Marjorie and William G., Jr.

#### WILLIAM S. NOTT.

William S. Nott was born in Dublin, Ireland, on July 9, 1853, the son of Henry and Louisa (Nott) Nott, and in 1858, when he was but five years old, was brought by his parents to the United States. He obtained a limited academic education in the schools of Chicago and entered upon his business career as an employe of E. B. Preston & Company, manufacturers of belting and rubber goods. He remained with this house and rendered it excellent service until 1879, learning the business and showing unusual aptitude in seeing its possibilities and devising means to develop them in serviceable and profitable ways.

But he was not born to be a workman for others all his life. There was that within him that called him to a mastership in whatever work he was engaged in, and in the year last mentioned he came to Minneapolis and founded the firm of W. S. Nott & Company, of which he has been the president from the beginning of its history. His energy and capacity in business have called him to leading positions in kindred enterprises, and he is now also president of the Nott Fire Engine company; vice president of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine company; a director of the Security National Bank of Minneapolis, and connected in a leading way with other industrial and financial institutions of great value to the community in which he lives.

The Nott Fire Engine company was organized in 1900, and has been made one of the most successful and impressive institutions in the Northwest. It manufactures steam fire engines and gasoline pumping engines of high quality and great power and popularity, which are known and commended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The combined companies do a large and profitable business, and their business is steadily on the increase.

Mrs. Nott was Miss Jessica Cory, a native of Iowa. They have one child, their daughter Charlotte, who is now the wife of Conrad G. Driscoll of St. Paul. The father has mingled freely in the social life of his community as an active member of the Minneapolis and Commercial clubs, and has been a liberal patron of healthful recreation as a devotee of golf, fishing and traveling. He has given in his own case an impressive example of the value of these recreations in relieving busy men from the exacting cares and burdens of a strenuous every-day life of toil and effort.

The excellent and broad-minded business man, whose life story is briefly indicated in these paragraphs has also given a due share of his energy and attention to promoting the general welfare of his community by taking part in its governmental affairs and all commendable undertakings for improvement along lines of enduring usefulness, moral, intellectual, social, commercial and material. He has been a very progressive citizen, with a mind ever alert and active in behalf of the best interests of his city, county and state, and a hand ever open and skillful in advancing them. No resident of Minneapolis stands in higher personal and general public regard among the people, and none deserves to,

#### EDWIN WINSLOW HERRICK.

Closely connected with the development of Minneapolis is the name of Edwin Winslow Herrick whose knowledge of men, rare executive abilities and affable social qualities won for him the high respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. Edwin W. Herrick descending from the English family of that name, located originally at Beaumanor Park, Leicestershire, England, and represented later in Massachusetts and New York state, was born in Sheridan, Chautauqua County, N. Y., on the 13th of June, 1837, the son of Alfred M. and Caroline Ambler Herrick. He spent his early years with his brother and two sisters on his father's farm near the shore of Lake Erie. His father was a man of great strength of character and prominent in all the progressive movements of his time. After his father's death in 1846 young Herrick, then nine years of age, lived with his grandfather, Hon. David Ambler in Oneida County, N. Y., and later with his uncle, Haven Brigham, his guardian, in his native town. The common schools of the county and two terms at the "Old Academy" at Fredonia comprised all his school education. Realizing that his success in life must depend solely upon his own efforts he, at the age of seventeen, started out to make his own way—and at the same time to avoid being railroaded into the ministry by his family—a calling for which he felt he was not fitted. He turned his hand to anything that offered and, having been taught that whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well, progressed rapidly, accumulating gradually the wherewithall to go into business for himself. This, put with the inheritance turned over to him by his guardian, permitted him in 1860 to embark in business when he and his older brother, William W., under the firm name of Herrick Brothers, established a wholesale and retail Dry Goods Business in Ashtabula, Ohio. This business progressed steadily during the next eight years during which the Civil war began and ended. His heart was always with the Union and the cause of humanity and though prevented from enlisting himself, his means were ever ready to relieve the soldier's widow or orphan.

After the war his spirit of progressiveness and expansion seconded by the hope that a change of climate might benefit the health of his wife, whose tendency to bronchial trouble was increasing, induced him to spend the summer of 1867 prospecting throughout the West where new fields and drier atmosphere might offer double inducements for a change of base. He visited many cities before reaching Minneapolis, then a village claiming eight or ten thousand inhabitants, where both the business prospects and resources and the dry, wonderful climate appealed to him as being the ideal place to "drive his stake." He returned to Ohio and by his enthusiasm induced his brother to sell their joint business in Ashtabula and on the first day of June, 1868, the two brothers arrived in Minneapolis. The real estate firm of Herrick Brothers was immediately established and in the early 'seventies engaged in many transactions of magnitude and importance among which was the creation of "Groveland Addition" to Minneapolis comprising nearly one thousand lots now lying in the center of the residence portion of the city. He also became a member of the lumber firm of Jones, Herrick & Company, and later secured large tracts of timber land in Northern Minnesota which were sold some fifteen years later. Another important purchase was the real estate and building known as "The Academy of Music," then the most important building in





*Edwin W. Herrick*



the city, situated on the site now occupied by Temple Court. The building was thought to be far in advance of the city's needs and as it contained a spacious auditorium above the second floor, at that time the finest theater in the Northwest, Mr. Herriek was forced to take the management of it and for the next ten years devoted untiring efforts to bring to this far western point the best talent to be had in the dramatic and musical world. His constant aim was to cultivate the public taste for music and the drama by booking only the very best companies. It is needless to say that this was often accomplished in the face of the most discouraging circumstances and at personal pecuniary loss. Nevertheless it can be truly said that owing to the untiring efforts and oneness of purpose of Mr. Herriek, Minneapolis saw the dawn of a new era and a higher moral tone in the history of her amusements.

During the seven years of financial depression from 1873 to 1880 when many good men were forced into bankruptcy, Mr. Herriek never for one moment lost faith in the city of his adoption and during these years did much to stimulate the growth of the city by the erection of business blocks. On Christmas day, 1884, the Academy of Music was partially destroyed by fire. Upon the site was erected in the following year under Mr. Herriek's personal supervision the splendid fireproof office building known as Temple Court, one of the very first of its kind in the city. Mr. Herriek was one of the first subscribers to the stock of the Soo Railway, recognizing the great benefit its completion would bring to Minneapolis; and during the period of its construction was one of its directors and for a time president of an auxiliary railway of that system.

Mr. Herriek's love of nature and keen appreciation of human nature made him an intelligent and ardent traveler which pleasure he gratified liberally throughout his life. In politics Mr. Herriek was always a republican, though not a partisan, always desiring to see the best men in office. He never aspired to official position but was idealistic in his ideas of the simple duties of citizenship. In religion he was liberal minded and though expected by his relatives to become a Congregational minister, he found a more congenial and satisfactory home in the Universalist faith. Since 1869 he and his family have been identified with the Church of the Redeemer in Minneapolis, in the west transept of which he placed a beautiful memorial window in memory of the three members of his family, his wife, youngest son, and his daughter who died respectively in 1880, 1881, and 1882.

On July 29, 1861, Mr. Herriek married Miss Juliet C. Durand at Westfield, N. Y., and their early married life was spent in Ohio. Three children were born to them: Dora G., in Ohio, in 1862; Roy Durand, in Minneapolis, in 1869; and Edwin Lowry in Minneapolis, in 1875. Mrs. Herriek was graduated at Wadawanne Institute, Stonnington, Conn., in 1860. She possessed a brilliant literary mind, was practical in deed, and in thought was progressive in advance of her times. Her mental strength was too great for her frail physique and while at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1880, in search of better health, passed suddenly away. Mr. Herriek remained a widower until his death in 1911 when he succumbed suddenly on May 2d to pneumonia, contracted, it is believed, in the northern passes of the mountains on his way home from California where he had, as usual, spent the winter.

In reviewing the character and career of Edwin W. Herriek we note particularly his just and active mind, his cordial sim-

licity of manner, and his unwavering loyalty to any cause he might espouse, especially to the welfare of the city of his adoption where he lived the greater part of his life and in whose future he had such sublime faith.

#### FREDERICK D. NOERENBERG.

Frederick D. Noerenberg, president of the Minneapolis Brewing Company, is a son of Carl and Wilhelmina Noerenberg, and was born in Bietzicker Provinz Pommern, Prussia, in 1845. The family came to America in 1860 and located in St. Paul, where Mr. Noerenberg earned his living by working on farms and as a day laborer. Later he was employed in Stahlman's Brewery. From 1870 to 1875 Mr. Noerenberg kept a hotel in St. Paul. In 1875 the family made their home in Minneapolis, and Mr. Noerenberg engaged in the brewing business under name of Zahler & Noerenberg until 1891, when several breweries consolidated and formed the Minneapolis Brewing Company. Mr. Noerenberg was elected vice president of this company at the time of organization and later became president.

In 1878 Mr. Noerenberg married Miss Johanna Sprungmann, of Minneapolis.

Mr. Noerenberg is a lover of nature and has made his home at Crystal Bay, Lake Minnetonka, where he spends most of his time.

#### FRANK H. NUTTER.

Frank H. Nutter is a native of New England, having been born at Dover, N. H., April 20, 1853. His father, Abner J. Nutter, was a school teacher. It would be hard to estimate the breadth and scope of the father's influence during the fifty years which he devoted to teaching, for the boys and girls, who came under his care at the time when character was being made and habits were being formed, are now scattered from Maine to California, and have passed on to the second and in many instances to the third generation, the principles and ideals with which he inspired them. Hannah (Roberts) Nutter, the wife and mother, was the typical New England woman of the cultured type. Both she and the father were particularly ambitious for the fullest mental development of their son Frank. The son spent much of his early boyhood in and around Boston. He attended the public schools there and entered the Eliot High Schools. It was after finishing high school that he formed his first association with the eminent specialists like Joseph H. Curtis and F. L. Lee and began his career as a civil and landscape engineer. He learned all that these men had to teach him and after engaging in his profession for a few years on his own account there in Boston, he came to Minneapolis. This was in 1878. For ten years, from 1880 to 1890, he was in partnership with Frank Plummer and the firm was known as Nutter and Plummer. Since the dissolution of this partnership, Mr. Nutter has been alone as a landscape engineer. For 23 years from 1883 to 1906, Mr. Nutter held the appointment of Park Engineer, under the Board of Park Commissioners. This position he resigned because of the press of private business, and his son Frank Nutter, Jr., was appointed to fill his place. Mr. Nutter's in-

fluence is almost as far reaching as his father's although in an entirely different way. He has designed beauty for the inspiration of humanity in many of the states of the union and also in Canada. Civic work is Mr. Nutter's specialty although he has designed private grounds in as many states as he has parks. Cemeteries are another angle of his work in which he has been particularly successful.

Mr. Nutter is an active republican and devoted to all civic interests. He is a pioneer member of the Minneapolis Society of Civil Engineers, and one of the prime movers in the State Horticultural Society. He also belongs to most of the principal clubs of the city, including the Commercial Club. His church affiliations are with the Congregationalists, and he is a member of the Congregational church. His wife was Miss Carrie Alden, before her marriage, which took place in April, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Nutter have three children, Frank H., Jr., Willard A., and Hannah A.

#### HON. WILLIS I. NORTON.

Hon. Willis I. Norton, lawyer, son of Austen and Eunice M. Norton, born in Plainwell, Michigan, April 28, 1880, at the age of seven, with his mother, brothers and sister (his father having died when he was four years of age), became a resident of Lyon county, Minnesota, spent his early boyhood days working on the farm, then removed to Marshall, Minnesota, where he went to graded and high school, working his way, and in June, 1899, graduated from the high school. In September, 1899, he entered the University of Minnesota, continuing to work his own way. In his junior year at the University he became interested in business and continued in business during the remainder of his University course. He is a graduate of the Academic and Law department of the University, class of 1906.

While in the University, he was a member of the Intra-Sophomore debating team in a successful contest for a cash prize of \$75.00. In his junior year he was a member of the Inter-collegiate debating team of the University, which defeated the University of Chicago and the University of Michigan, in 1902, and won the championship of the Interstate debating league for that year. His success as an orator and debater secured him membership in the Delta-Sigma-Proe, an honorary forensic society limited in its enrollment to interstate debaters and orators selected on demonstrated merit and ability.

Mr. Norton is engaged in the general practice of law in association with his brother, F. E. Norton. He has taken an active part in public affairs. In 1912, he was elected by 1,000 majority to the House of Representatives from the Thirtieth legislative, or University, district, comprising the Second and Ninth wards, as the nominee of the Republican party, having been selected as such over two competitors at the primary election.

In the legislature of 1913, he was a member of the committees on Judiciary, Appropriations, Reapportionment, Temperance, University and University Lands and Public Libraries, and rendered conspicuous service in drafting and passing important legislation.

Mr. Norton was married in June, 1903, to Miss Lottie O'Brien, of Amiret, a graduate of the Marshall High School. They have one daughter, Eunice Marie.

#### LEO MELVILLE CRAFTS, M. D.

Colonial and Revolutionary patriots were the American forefathers of Leo Melville Crafts, M. D., his early ancestors in this country being among the founders of Boston, while his parents, Major Amasa and Mary J. (Henry) Crafts, were among the founders and builders of Minneapolis, having come to this locality in 1853. The father, in 1857, built the first brick house ever put up in Minneapolis, which stood on the site of the present Century building at the corner of Fourth street and Marquette avenue.

The ancestors of Major Amasa Crafts on his mother's side were the Stones, who for more than 200 years owned the beautiful estate "Sweet Auburn" on the banks of the Charles river at Boston, which afterward became a part of Mount Auburn cemetery in that city. A portion of the ancestral home near Boston is still occupied by a branch of the family. One of the early members of the Stone family was one of the first graduates of Harvard College, and Mrs. Crafts' male ancestors were East Indian traders at a time when the merchant marine of this country was of great importance.

The historical Boston Tea Party started from the house of Col. Thomas Crafts. He presided at the meeting in the State House when the Declaration of Independence was first read in Boston. He commanded the Regiment to which Paul Revere belonged. He was also in command of the Artillery at the siege of Boston driving the British ships from the harbor. His portrait was hung in the old State House at Boston in 1913, the subject of this sketch being chiefly instrumental in having this done.

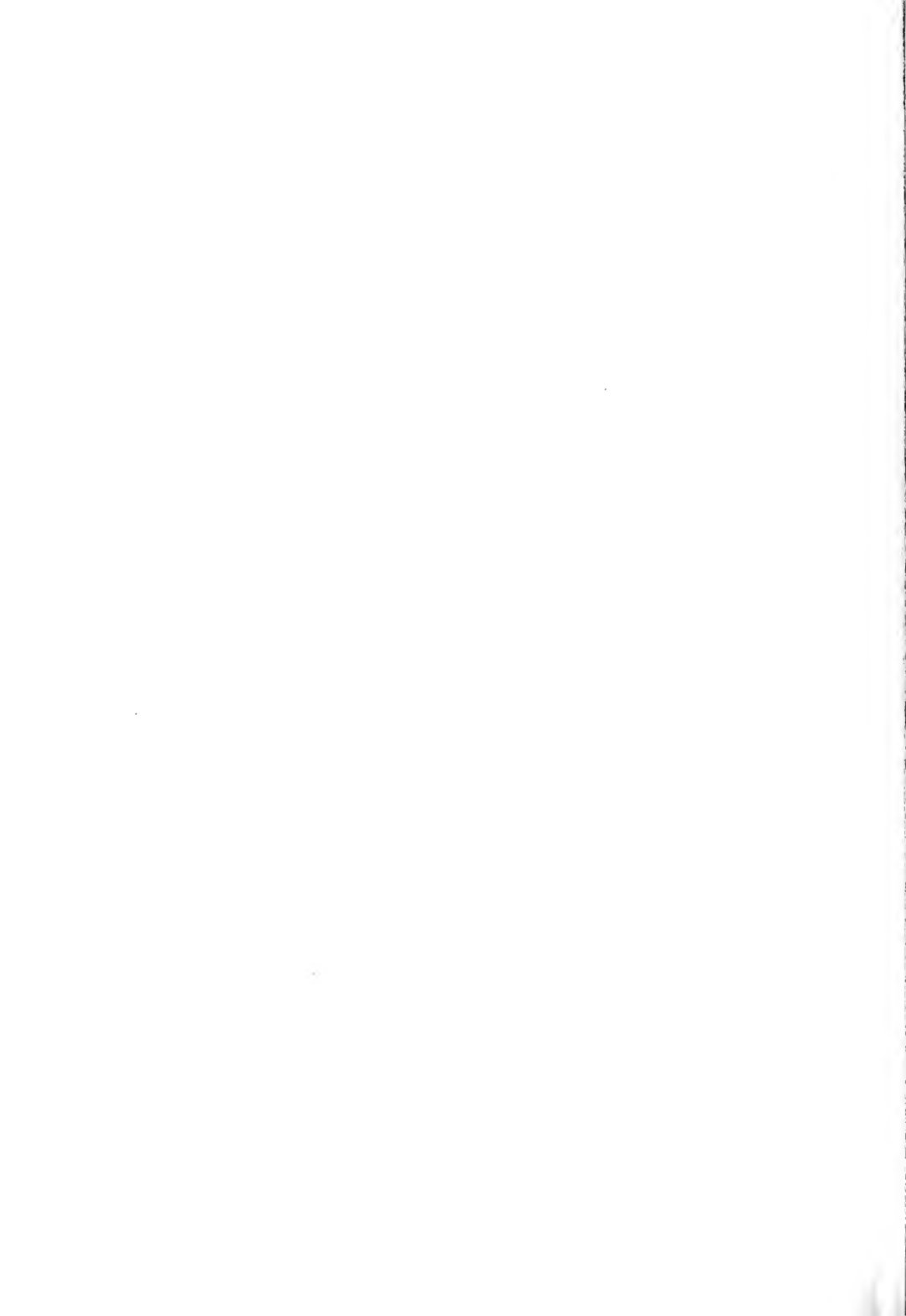
Dr. Crafts' father, Major Amasa Crafts, was a major in the Maine militia about the time of the Mexican war. The major's father, Moses Mills Crafts, was a captain in the War of 1812. The major's grandfather, great-grandfather and five other members of the family took part in the battle of Lexington in the Revolutionary war, and the major's great-grandfather was a soldier at the siege and capture of Louisburg, Nova Scotia, in the French and Indian war in 1758. Seven out of nine generations of the family have given military men to the service of their country on this side of the Atlantic. In 1793 Lieut. Moses Crafts settled at Jay Hills, Maine, and the house built by him at that time is still standing and in a good state of preservation.

Major Amasa Crafts engaged in lumbering extensively here for some years after his arrival, but he suffered a heavy loss in 1857 when the spring floods carried thousands of his logs down the river. These logs piled against the piers of the bridge about where Fourteenth avenue south is now and carried the whole structure away only a few minutes after he crossed. The loss he thus suffered and the following panic of 1857 compelled him to sell his fine old home, which had been the center of social life in the community. But under the persuasion of his wife, whose faith in Minneapolis never wavered, he became possessed of a considerable body of real estate, which he continued to hold, and lived to realize good values from it. One of his tracts was a claim near Powderhorn lake, which others have, since his time, platted into several additions to the city.

Earlier in life the major was a member of the firm of Crafts, Perham & Company, woolen merchants in Boston. He advanced large sums to mills which failed, and their failure crippled him seriously for a time in a financial way. About 1868 he began to ship fruit into Minneapolis, handling



Leo M. Craft, M.D.



1,000 to 1,200 barrels of apples a year, which he brought up the river from Missouri, supplying grocers and other dealers as required, thereby becoming the first wholesale fruit dealer in Minneapolis. He also took an active part in local public affairs, there being no civic enterprise in the early history of the city in which he was not prominent. He died in August, 1893, aged eighty-six, and his widow passed away in 1896 at the age of seventy-six.

Leo Melville Crafts was born in Minneapolis in 1863. His education was obtained in the public schools and at the University of Minnesota, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1886. While attending the University he won distinction as a student and public speaker, representing his class in senior oratorical contest, and, being active and skillful in athletics, carried off several championships.

Dr. Northrop and others urged him to study for the ministry, but from boyhood he was ambitious to become a physician, and accordingly he attended Harvard Medical college, from which he was graduated in 1890. During that year and the next he was house physician at the Boston City hospital. Since then he has been active in his profession in Minneapolis, and for a number of years was connected with the Hamline Medical school, at one time being dean of its faculty. He has made a specialty of mental and nervous diseases, in reference to which he is an authority, and is now visiting neurologist on the staff of several of the Minneapolis hospitals.

In addition to his professional activity the doctor has been active in church and Sunday school work, serving from 1893 to 1896 as president of the Minnesota State Sunday School Association. He has been treasurer of the Hennepin County Medical society and chairman of the nerve section of the State Medical society. He is also a member of the American and Mississippi Valley Medical associations, the American Association of Railroad Surgeons and the Board of Censors of the Soo Railroad Surgical Association. In addition he is consulting neurologist of the Soo Railroad system. In 1911 he was president of the Minnesota Neurological Society and in 1913 a delegate to the International Medical Congress held in London, England. He is, besides, a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Association and a member of the Harvard Medical College and Boston City Hospital Alumni associations. He has also been a member of the Minnesota National Park and Forestry Association and president of the Native Sons of Minnesota. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, also of Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts.

Dr. Crafts has written extensively for the magazines of his profession and on Sunday school topics, forestry and state history. He is a member of the Athletic club, and, having been an athlete himself, is keenly interested in legitimate sports, but of late years has enjoyed his vacations next to Nature's heart in the pine woods of Northern Minnesota. In political affiliation he is a Progressive, and is at this time (1914) president of the Progressive club of Hennepin county; and his religious connection is with the First Congregational church. In 1901 he was married to Miss Amelia I. Burgess, a native of Portland, Maine.

#### THE NORTHLAND PINE COMPANY.

One of the great pine land companies of the Northwest, localizing its interests in Minneapolis, is the Northland Pine Company, whose activities are extensive in cutting timber, and manufacturing it into lumber. This company was organized in May, 1889, by John B. Kehl, of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and William Deary, of Duluth, the first idea being to confine its activity to dealing in timber lands. The new company was incorporated in 1904 to engage in the active manufacture of lumber, purchased the old Backus-Brooks mill and later the Carpenter-Lamb mill. It acquired considerable stumpage from the Indian Reservation, bought up everything that looked desirable and obtainable and soon had a supply for eight years cutting in sight. The aggregate capacity of the mills was 360,000 feet in ten hours, and covered an area of sixty acres. When operating at full capacity the company employs 750 men, with a payroll of over \$45,000 a month. Added to this there were from 500 to 1,000 men employed in logging in the woods in winter, and four traveling men were employed to dispose of the manufactured product in Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and North and South Dakota.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul was the president of the company; R. H. Chute of Minneapolis, vice-president; F. S. Bell of Winona, secretary; R. D. Musser of Little Falls, treasurer, and C. A. Barton of Minneapolis, general manager. The B. B. Fuel Company is a branch and is operated by the same management. This company handles all the fuel turned out by the great mills, and is capitalized at \$20,000 and employs about thirty men.

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#### C. A. BARTON.

The managerial head of this great company is C. A. Barton, whose ability has been recognized by a number of big firms. He came to Minneapolis in 1888, and entered the employ of the Minneapolis Furniture Company, later being with the Bradstreet-Thurber Furniture Company until 1893, when he became identified with the lumber business. He was book-keeper for the Nelson-Tenny Company for five years, when he went to the Mississippi River Lumber Company, later in the same capacity. In 1904 at its incorporation, he became the general manager of the Northland Pine Company. He has recently become identified with the Boise Payette Lumber Company of Boise, Idaho, one of the largest concerns recently organized in the Inland Empire. Becoming vice-president and general manager.

Mr. Barton is the owner of the Nashwauk Realty Company, of Itasca County, with John A. Redfern of Hibbing, as partner. He is a director of the Merchants and Manufacturers State Bank of Minneapolis and 1st vice-president of the Northern Pine Manufacturing Association.

Socially, Mr. Barton is democratic and genial and is much devoted to philanthropy and church work. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church and is an Ex-Sunday School Superintendent. He is a director of Drummond Hall, Northeast Minneapolis, and also of the Plymouth Club. He is also a member of a number of other of the principal clubs including the Minneapolis Club, the Civic and Commerce Association. He was married in 1892 to Cora E. Riddle, of Dodge

County, Minnesota. They have four children, Everett H., Isabel J., Walter A., and Eleanor Rose.

#### HENRY OSWALD.

Henry Oswald was born in Oberach, Canton-Thurgau, Switzerland, March 17, 1832, and came to the United States in 1854. His brother, John C., had been in Virginia for six years, where Henry joined him soon, coming to a farm near Galesburg, Illinois. In 1857, John C., having come to Minneapolis, Henry came also, bringing John C.'s family. He worked for Gottfried Scheitlin, a brother-in-law of John C., buying ginseng root which was shipped to China. Then he was in company with John C. in conduct of a store at Twenty-first avenue north and Second street. John C. soon moving to what is now the location of Northrup, King & Co., on Bridge Square, Henry became toll keeper and tender of the Twentieth avenue north toll bridge, a draw bridge which opened for passage of river boats engaged in logging. He held this position during 1859 and 1860, when high water carried out the bridge. Then, in company with Matt Notbaker, he bought John C. Oswald's general store, continuing its operation until spring of 1872. He then bought a half interest in the Crystal flour mills at Camden Place, on Shingle Creek, operating it in partnership with Jacob Bingenheimer. In the fall of 1872 Mr. Bingenheimer died and Mr. Oswald, a year later, buying his partner's interest. Thus continued his business for nearly thirty years until the mill was destroyed by fire in 1890, thus losing about \$20,000. The mill was not rebuilt.

Mr. Oswald was a Democrat in his political affiliations. He held public office several times, the first being as alderman of the First ward, about the time St. Anthony and Minneapolis were united. He was alderman again in 1886, when Camden Place came into Minneapolis, he representing the Tenth ward in the council. It was largely through his instrumentality that the pumping station and workhouse were erected in that section. In 1890 Mr. Oswald was elected a county commissioner of Hennepin county, a position in which he did excellent service. He was an important factor in the political councils of his party, a frequent delegate to its conventions and in all instances loyal to his friends.

In 1857 Henry Oswald married Theresia Sieber, a native of Heidelberg, Baden, Germany, who had come to Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1849 with her mother, and to Minneapolis in 1856. For some years she was employed in the family of the late R. P. Russell. To them were born three children, Henry A., John W., and Anna Lena, the latter dying in childhood.

Henry Oswald died July 26, 1906 at his home at 1117 North Sixth street.

Henry A. Oswald was born May 14, 1859, when the family was living on the banks of the river and the father was toll bridge tender. He worked for some years in his father's store and in the mill office, acquiring thorough knowledge of the flour milling industry. He attended the high school and a commercial college, was in the county treasurer's office for four years, and in February, 1897, joined the business forces of the Minneapolis Brewing Company, being at first in the collection department, then becoming cashier and afterward assistant treasurer. In 1883 he married Antonie Heinrich, a

sister of Julius Heinrich. They have two sons, Henry W. and John J. Oswald.

Mr. Oswald is favorably known as a careful business man, a social and political worker. He is a well known member of the Elks and is a Republican.

#### FRANK PERSHING HOPWOOD.

Frank Pershing Hopwood, one of the best known and most successful business men in Minneapolis, was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in 1854. He is a son of R. G. Hopwood, for years a prominent lawyer of Uniontown, whose ancestors came to this country from England and settled in Virginia in the seventeenth century. Frank's grandparents moved to Pennsylvania at an early day, being among the first white persons to cross the Alleghany mountains as emigrants from a Southern colony. They settled on a large tract of land, which they received as a government grant, and founded the town of Hopwood, named in their honor and still a flourishing village located a few miles from the city of Uniontown, in Fayette county.

Mr. Hopwood's early education was obtained in the public schools, but his father was instrumental in founding Madison College before the Civil war, and Frank's older brother attended that institution. It was extensively patronized by the sons of Southern planters, which was discontinued during the war and before he had a chance to become one of its students. At the age of fourteen he became a clerk in a general store in Uniontown kept by R. H. Newlon. In accordance with the custom of that period he was obliged to work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night.

After working for Mr. Newlon for a time Mr. Hopwood secured a position in the store of Skiles & Hopwood in the same city. In 1873 the proprietors decided to take a trip through the West, and informed their clerks that the one who showed the best record during their absence would receive a handsome prize. Mr. Hopwood proved to be the fortunate one, and was given a large silver Waltham watch with a silver chain attached, which he prized very highly.

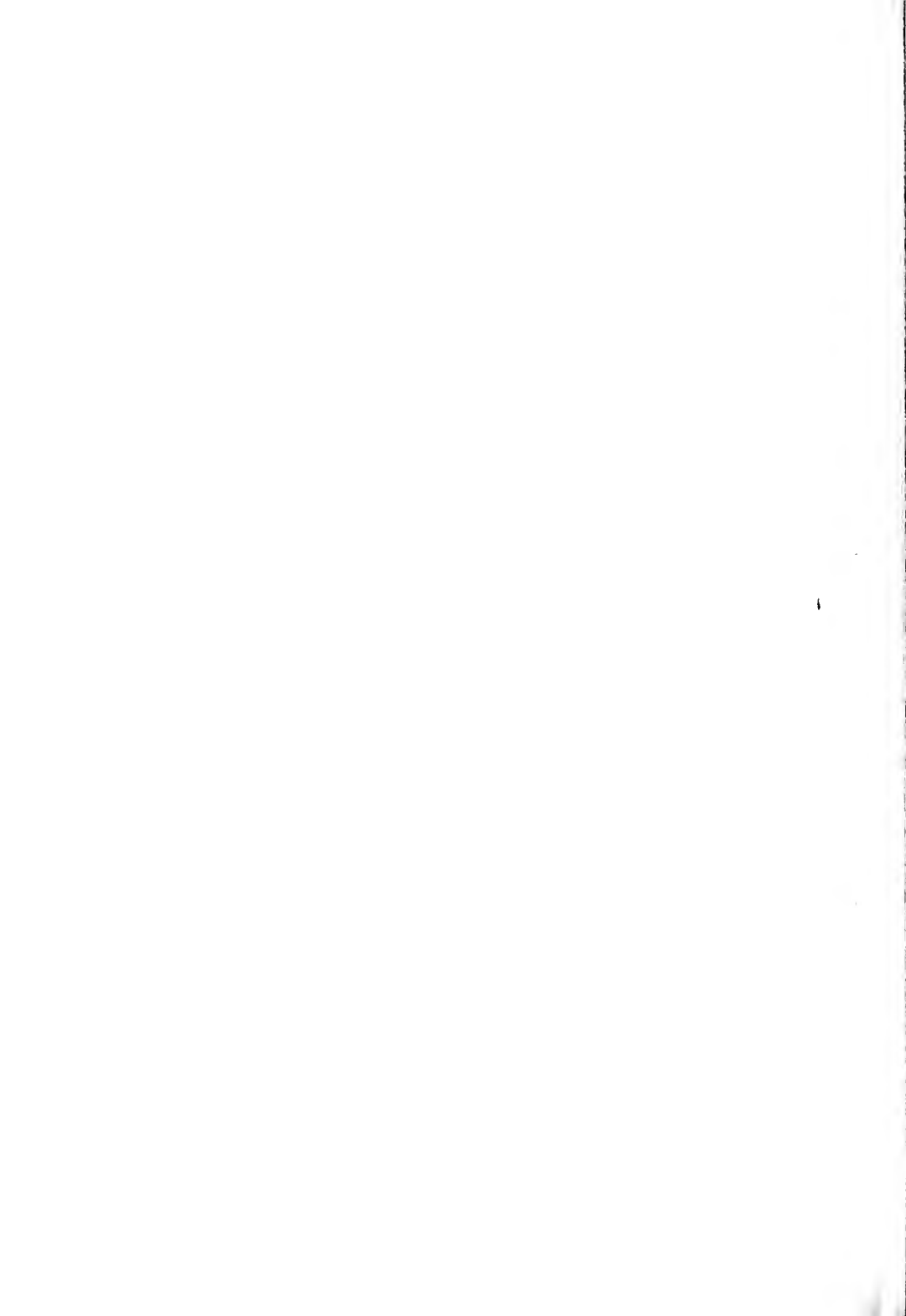
On the trip mentioned Mr. Skiles visited Minneapolis, and he was so well pleased with this region that he determined to locate here, which he did in 1875, and the next year Mr. Hopwood joined him in this city. After passing some weeks with Mr. Skiles he entered the employ of G. W. Hale & Company, whose store was at Nicollet avenue and Third street. Two years later he received an offer of \$1,000 a year for his services in a dry goods store in Erie, Pennsylvania, and, as the salary seemed large, he decided to accept the offer. In a short time, however, he returned to Minneapolis and re-entered the employ of Mr. Hale, with whom he remained until 1881.

In the year last mentioned Mr. Hopwood took a position in the wholesale dry goods house of Cockeydall Bros. & Company, located at Second street and First avenue north, and was with that firm until 1885. In the summer of that year he was sent by the firm to New York to buy goods, and while spending a Sunday in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, his former home, he received a telegram announcing the sudden death of Mr. Cockeydall by drowning in Lake Minnetonka, with a large party of other persons. The business was bought by Messrs.





*J. D. Hapwood*



Wyman & Mullen, and Mr. Hopwood remained with the new firm until 1892.

He then helped to organize the dry goods firm of Harrison, Hopwood & Cross, which started in business at Third street and First avenue north. The firm suffered by the financial panic of 1893, and the next year Mr. Hopwood sold his interest in the business to Mr. Harrison and went back to the employ of Mr. Wyman, the firm then being the Wyman-Partridge company, as it is now. He remained with that company until a short time ago, as a buyer. In 1907 he was elected first vice president of the National Wholesale Buyers of Dress Fabrics, which was organized that year, serving three years in all and twice re-elected. When he left the employ of the Wyman-Partridge company he was presented with a complete set of mahogany office furniture by the company and his associates in its employ as a testimonial to the excellence of his services and the high appreciation in which they were held.

Mr. Hopwood is a charter member of the Interlachen club and belongs also to the Minneapolis, Minikahda, Lafayette, Commercial and Athletic clubs and the Civic and Commerce association. He was married in 1880 to Miss Mary E. Walton of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., who died in 1883. In 1885 he contracted a second marriage, which united him with his present wife, who was Miss Margaret E. Corriston of Minneapolis, Minn. They have three children, Florence E., Robert G. and Warren J. Florence married the late Charles G. Gates and resides in her beautiful home on Lake of the Isles boulevard. Robert G. and Warren J. are associated with their father in the real estate, loan and investment business, with an office in Room 638 McKnight building. The family residence is at 2667 Lake of the Isles boulevard. Mr. Hopwood is a member of the First Presbyterian church of this city.

#### C. O. ALEXIUS OLSON.

C. O. Alexius Olson is the son of Anders and Maria S. (Pehrson) Olson, and was born on his father's farm in Long Parish in the province of West Gothland, Sweden near the village of Vara. This was on April 5, 1872. A few months later his father died and when the boy was two years old, his mother brought him to America and went to live with relatives on a farm near Waconia, Minnesota. The following year his mother married John Swenson—from her old home in West Gothland, Sweden. The family then moved to Minneapolis, but two years later they went to live on a farm near Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. In 1880 they returned to Minneapolis and the son Alexius has been a resident here ever since. He began his education in the country schools and continued it in the Franklin, Sumner, and North High schools of Minneapolis. During his senior year in the North Side High School he won the German-American Bank prize for oratory. He entered the Minnesota State University in 1891, and was graduated in 1895, receiving the degree bachelor of science. He received the degree bachelor of laws a year later from the same institution, and in 1897, the degree master of laws. Being naturally of a studious turn of mind, Mr. Olson has taken advantage of every opportunity to acquire knowledge, and from 1897 to 1899, and 1904 to 1907, he took post graduate work in the law department and in political science and economics. During his student years at the University he was much interested in College affairs and was always generous with his time in

serving these interests. He acted as president of his class, then as editor of *The Ariel* and later as cadet major of the University battalion. He was one of the prime movers in securing for the University a chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity and was one of the charter members. He is also a member of the Delta Chi (law) Fraternity.

While he was still a student at the University, he took a trip abroad spending some time in Europe. Then he was employed at the World's Fair in Chicago. After being admitted to the Minnesota Bar in 1896, he entered practice in Minneapolis devoting his time to real estate law and to Probate court practice. In connection with his legal work he also became interested in the real estate business and since 1909 he has been connected with David P. Jones and Company, investment bankers and real estate brokers of Minneapolis, and is at present attorney for this company.

As a student of political science and economics he has been keenly alive to all political matters. He has always been a republican. From 1899 to 1901 he served the State in the legislature, and was appointed by the judges of the district court as a member of the Minneapolis Charter Commission and served during the years 1903 to 1907. He was defeated by a narrow margin when he entered the race for the legislature for the second time in 1908.

Mr. Olson is a member of the Lutheran Church.

#### HORATIO R. OWEN.

The late Horatio R. Owen, who was an influential character in Minneapolis for many years, performed his life's best work in this community as the founder and proprietor of the agricultural journal known as "Farm, Stock and Home," and in connection with that publication left the record for which, doubtless, he would best like to be remembered if he could make known to us his wishes.

Mr. Owen was born in Huron county, Ohio, May 4, 1849. The story of his early life is uneventful and soon told. He was reared on a farm and obtained the common school education available to farmers' sons in his day. As soon as his age permitted, he entered a drug store as a clerk, and rapidly mastered all the details of the business. A few years later he became a traveling salesman for a wholesale drug house, and for several years thereafter pursued that calling with pronounced success.

Mr. Owen was always earnestly and sincerely in sympathy with the farmers of the country, and his choice of life work was as a journalist in their interest. After a good deal of experience with journals and journalism, he turned his attention to that vocation, and in November, 1884, he founded "Farm, Stock and Home." His management of this journal, which became so able and influential a voice in behalf of the agricultural interests of the country, and so strong and sure a light for the men engaged in them, was the feature of his career that he was most pleased with.

This paper was conceived by Mr. Owen. He named it; he gave the titles to its several departments of work; he contributed to each at times and to some at all times, and he directed the course of each in every particular. It was his inflexible determination that the paper should be both clean and useful. This was his supreme condition: "Every mother must know that her daughter can open and read any number

of the paper without danger of her seeing, in advertisements or elsewhere, a single line that would be improper for her to read." Another of his inflexible rules was: "Let other papers furnish news and amusement, but let us give practical, useful, helpful matter only." He was also scrupulously watchful of the advertising department. He insisted that the income of the paper from this source must always be subordinated to the interests of the subscribers.

One of the most unusual characteristics of Mr. Owen as a publisher was that he regarded every subscriber as a personal friend, and was as desirous of protecting and helping him as if he were in fact personally acquainted with him; and if the object of his regard was worthy his friendship became real and enduring. The cordial warmth with which the unknown caller at his office was received was not feigned. It was the sincere greeting of a genuine man for another whom he believed to be genuine and for whom he felt a personal regard. This personal interest in and feeling for each subscriber made it easier for him to refuse contracts involving large sums of money for advertising schemes which might take money from his friends without giving full value in return or lead them into doubtful or questionable investments.

It is not easy in these days of intense competition, of tireless pursuit of money at the behest of naught but greedy selfishness, to inspire confidence in the sincerity of such a business policy as was framed for "Farm, Stock and Home." Undoubtedly apparent want of appreciation made many difficulties for the paper in the first years of its career and created misgivings for its future among its friends. But through all these the faith of Mr. Owen was unflinching. "We may make less money, but we shall build up an institution to be proud of, and that will do good for the world after we are gone," was the sentiment that inspired him to hold to his original designs. His idea of a successful paper was not one that would merely make money, but one that would be helpful, that would exercise an influence for good, that would be highly regarded in the home and ever a welcome visitor there; one that could be depended on as a guide, counselor, and friend, a protector as well as an educator. In these respects Mr. Owen could justly feel that his paper was a success, and he was proud of it and of his connection with it because it was in conformity with these ideals.

After this it seems needless to say that Mr. Owen was an unselfish man. He was in fact generous to a fault, if there be any fault in generosity. This rare characteristic in these "degenerate days" inspired and aided him in the execution of his meritorious policy in the management of his paper and influenced his whole business career. His temperament was sanguine and sunny. He was ever genial, seldom impatient, and never despondent. But he was also resolute and persistent. Obstacles did not daunt him. On the contrary, they rather urged him to greater effort. To know him in life was a pleasure, and since his death the memory of association with him partakes of the nature of a benediction.

March 28, 1893, Mr. Owen married Miss Minnie McMillan, of Sparta, Wisconsin. She is still living but no children were born of their union. Their home life was an ideal one, and all their acquaintances were attached to them by the strongest ties of admiration and esteem.

Horatio N. Owen died April 23, 1900, only eleven days before the completion of his 51st year. He had not been in robust health for five years or more before his death,

and during his last year failed rapidly. Death never met a more valiant foe. The grim monster was not resisted by him for personal reasons, but in the hope and belief that more life for him would mean more happiness and good for others. The general estimate of his character was well expressed by one of his intimate friends immediately after his death, who said of him: "He was worthy of admiration, of confidence, and of the sincerest of all tributes—an earnest following of his noble example."

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#### EDWARD N. OSBORNE.

Edward N. Osborne, vice president of the Osborne-McMillan Elevator company, and a prominent factor in the business activities of Minneapolis, has been connected with the grain and elevator trade for many years, his force of character, business ability, studious attention to the grain interests having given him a commanding position and personal success.

Mr. Osborne was born in Madison County, New York. He grew to manhood in La Crosse and there obtained his education. There also he began his business career with the American Express company, for four years. When he went to W. W. Corgill & Bro., grain dealers, remaining until 1887. He came to Minneapolis that year, forming a partnership with J. D. McMillan as the Osborne-McMillan company. The business was incorporated with Mr. McMillan president and Mr. Osborne in the office he now holds. The company is managed with prudence and judgment and is recognized as an important factor in the grain trade.

Mr. Osborne is also president of the Empire Elevator company, the Northland Elevator company and the International Elevator company of Canada. He is found earnest and helpful in the support of every worthy undertaking, being ever guided by intelligence, and knowledge of conditions. He was married in Minneapolis to Mrs. Williams, and they have two sons. He is a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda, Lafayette and the Auto clubs.

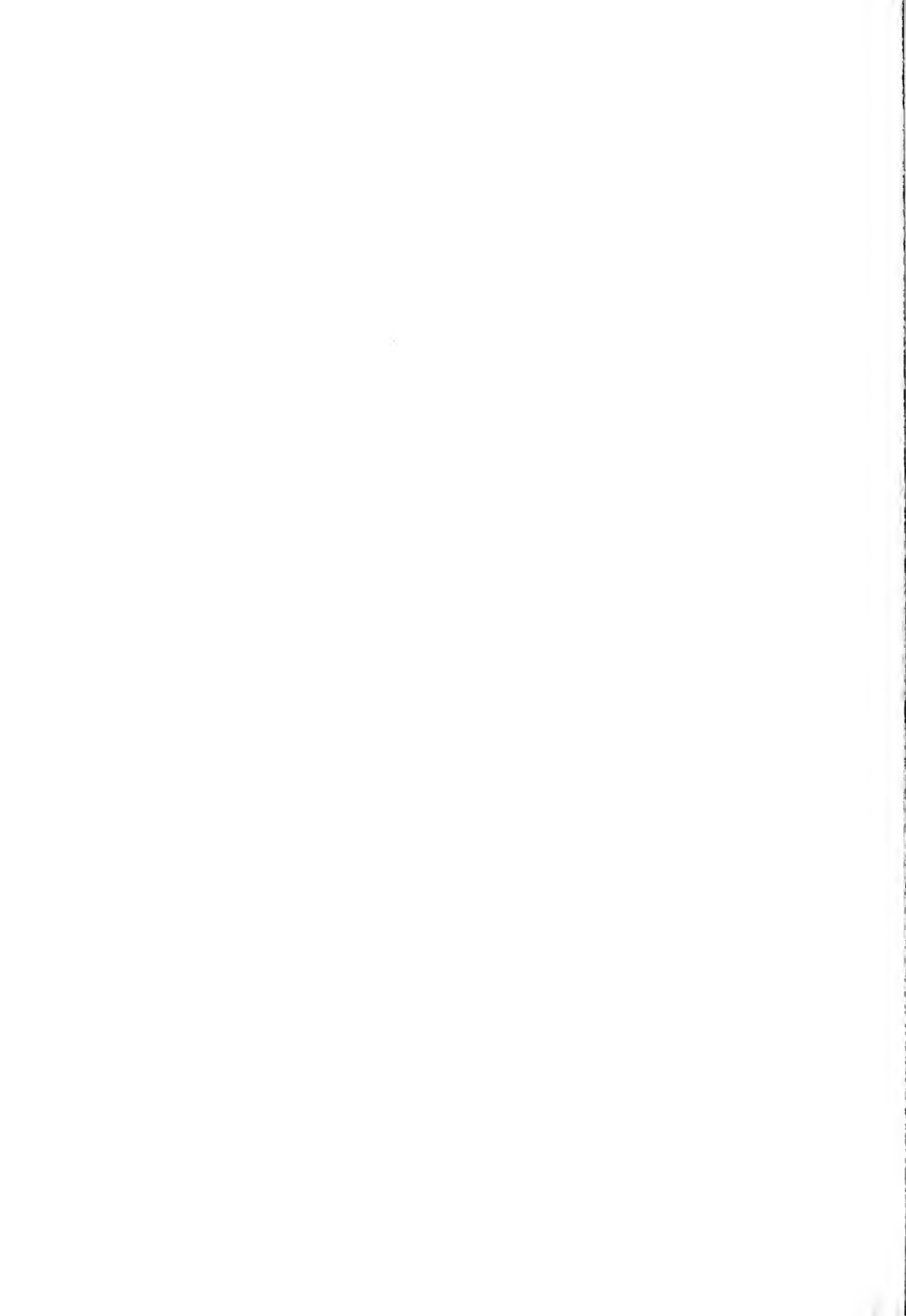
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#### EDWARD MORRILL JOHNSON.

Edward Morrill Johnson, late judge of the district court, an eminent jurist and distinguished citizen of Minneapolis, was born in Fishersville, New Hampshire, November 24, 1850, but at the age of three years was brought by his parents to St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota. There he was reared to manhood, and later the metropolis which succeeded the earlier village was the scene of his brilliant and useful career. His parents, Luther Gage and Cornelia (Morrill) Johnson were natives of New Hampshire and of notable lineage, tracing their ancestry to old English families whose descendants were settlers of Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire and important officials of the colonial period. Luther Johnson came to Minnesota in 1854 and in company with his brother, Mr. John C. Johnson and brother-in-law, Mr. William M. Kimball, started a furniture factory. He removed to St. Anthony Falls in a short time where he engaged in the mercantile business. He was a prominent and well known figure in the early history of St. Anthony Falls and Minneapolis, where his death occurred



*Edward M. Johnson*



at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. Johnson and his wife were members of the First Congregational church and officers of it, where the memory of their faithful and generous support is a permanent memorial. She was a woman of wide influence and her attractive personality won her the popularity and prestige of leadership in life of St. Anthony Falls. Edward Johnson received his early education in the public schools of St. Anthony and then entered the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pennsylvania. After leaving the Academy he matriculated at the University of Minnesota, becoming a member of its first class. He then spent three years abroad, travelling extensively during his vacations and studying in the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin. He studied law in Germany and on his return from Europe he began to prepare himself in earnest for the practice of his chosen profession, entering as a student the office of the Honorable John M. Shaw, at that time the leading practitioner of the city. Here he displayed the remarkable capacity for organization, the studiousness, with a fidelity and attention to detail, which proved the foundation for his success in after years. He completed his legal studies in the University of Iowa, graduating from the law department and beginning the practice of his profession in Minneapolis. He first formed a partnership with the late Edwin C. Chaffield. This firm soon dissolved and he entered into partnership with Claude B. Leonard under the firm name of Johnson & Leonard. This connection was broken after a few years by reason of Mr. Leonard's failure in health and absence from the city and for several years Mr. Johnson continued his practice alone, but on the return of Mr. Leonard to the city a new firm was organized as Johnson, Leonard & McCune, consisting of the two already named and Alexander McCune. This arrangement continued until May, 1897, when Mr. Johnson was appointed judge of the district court by Governor Clough. He served for one term in this position, where his broad training and experience in life and his gift for industrious and painstaking work coupled with a perfect courtesy and kindness of heart contributed to his success and popularity. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed his practice and during this period he enjoyed a long vacation which he spent travelling in Europe with his wife. In the next few years his health gave way and he was finally compelled to close his offices in 1904, and in 1908, accompanied by his wife, he again journeyed abroad in the hope of regaining his strength. This hope proved futile and after several months he quietly slipped away from life at Nauheim in Germany, June 19, 1909. Judge Johnson was a scholar and practitioner of wide repute but his activities were by no means confined to his profession, few men have had as large a share of influence in so many channels of public life or have left as many memorials of public service in a community. As a member of the city council his initiative and leadership were soon recognized by his associates and he originated many of the policies which made for the progressive growth and best interests of the city, among them the revolving fund scheme, assessment for building public improvements and the transfer ordinance. He was twice elected president of the council and the greatest monument to his thought and untiring effort during this time is the steel arch bridge at Bridge square. He was a member of the court house and city hall commissioners from 1889 to the time of his death and for the greater part of this time was president of the board and he gave freely of his time and energy to the erection and the preparing and press-

ing forward of legislation for the completion of the present splendid edifice which houses the city and county offices, that it might be a credit and ornament to the future. And for his faithful supervision the citizens of the county and metropolis owe him a debt of gratitude. He was early a director of the Athenaeum library board and gave all his influence toward the securing of a public library, framing the legislative act under which the library now exists. He was a member of its first board of directors and was repeatedly reelected to the board of which he was secretary for a number of years. His efficient services in the many positions of public trust and responsibility and his marked administrative abilities gave him a large political prestige and drew to him the active political forces of his party and he was repeatedly called upon to conduct electoral campaigns in which he displayed a notable genius for leadership. Aside from the discharge of his public and professional duties, Judge Johnson found opportunity for a successful business career. During the early days of his law practice he became interested in the establishment of the Northwestern Casket company, which had a small beginning in the present plant of the Minneapolis Office & School Furniture company, which he organized when it became necessary to remove the Northwestern Casket company into larger quarters. He continued his relation with these companies, being president of the latter at the time of his death. Judge Johnson was a man of splendid attainments and his life was one of inestimable value to the community in which he lived. He found great pleasure in scholarly pursuits, was a proficient German student and intensely interested in the fine arts, having made a choice collection during his travels of pieces of sculpture and porcelain. The last winter of his life was spent amid the art treasures of Rome. Judge Johnson was married in 1880 to Miss Effie F. Richards of Waterloo, Iowa, whom he met while a student in the University of Iowa. She is a daughter of Doctor W. O. and Julia A. Richards.

The Judge was a great lover of flowers and spent much of his leisure time in his gardens.

Mr. Johnson was chairman of the ordinance committee during the enactment of the high License law and Patrol limit law and was very active in the support of both of these measures, which made him very unpopular with the liquor element of the city and his life was threatened at times. He was ever on the side of temperance and the rigid enforcement of the laws governing the sale of liquors and was a leader of the council.

#### JAMES K. OGDEN.

The first Ogdens in America were among the pilgrims, their genealogy being traced back to 1453 in England. In America there are records of them as early as 1642, when Governor Kieft's stone church in New Amsterdam was built by John Ogden, the pilgrim, and Richard, his brother, of Stamford, Connecticut. Later John settled in Northampton, Long Island, and in 1650 was granted the exclusive privilege of killing whales in the South Sea, within the boundaries of the town, for seven years.

After twenty-four years on Long Island, John Ogden, at the age of fifty-four years, removed to New Jersey, in 1664, receiving, with others, a grant of land from Governor Nicholls,

representing the Duke of York. He was the first of sixty-five men to swear the oath of allegiance to King Charles II, in 1665. Governor Carteret made him a member of his council and deputy governor, and in 1668 he was made a Burgess. He with twenty companions was here also granted the exclusive right for three years to take whales along the coast. It was about this time that he was made scout, or sheriff, by the Dutch, now exercising sway over this part of the country. In 1673 his name led the list of eighty accredited to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and he was soon virtually governor of the English towns in New Jersey under commission from the Dutch. The Ogdens came to be the foremost families of this region, as attested by the fact that in the church yard of the First Presbyterian church at Elizabethtown, there are ninety-one tombstones, including that of John Ogden, which bear the name. The date of the death of this illustrious ancestor is given on this old tombstone as 1682.

The Ogdens continued in their leadership of industry as well as in their prominence in whatever community they resided. The line traces down to the nineteenth century and stands out prominently as that of an early manufacturer of pottery in Cincinnati, Ohio, whose grandson was J. Oscar Ogden. His grandfather and father had been rich and successful, leaving large property in which J. Oscar Ogden shared. He came westward, and early settled in Milwaukee, where he became one of the best known citizens, noted as a close student, a book worm, and some said, a "walking encyclopedia."

James K. Ogden was born in Philadelphia March 7, 1865, but the days of his boyhood were spent in Milwaukee. He entered the business world when he was seventeen, and in 1887 sold paints over the Northwest. In 1889 he organized the Twin City Varnish Company, being its president and manager, with a factory in the Midway district. There he built up a large business, which ranked well with other manufacturing concerns of the Twin Cities, the output selling all over the Northwest and on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Ogden continued actively in the varnish business until 1910, when he retired, erecting the Ogden Apartments, one of the finest buildings of its kind in Minneapolis.

Mr. Ogden married Amanda Drysdale. They have no children, but there are two sons by a former marriage, Sherman S., a student in the Blake School, and Harvey R., a student in Shattuck School. Mr. Ogden is active in the social and club life of the city, being a member of the Elks and the new Athletic club.

#### ALBERT NEWTON OZIAS.

In the late Albert Newton Ozias were combined the qualities of an educator, the attainments of a scientist, and the genius of an inventor. For about a dozen years he was principal of high schools in Minneapolis, and supervised this feature of the city's educational system during its growth from the centralized, one-school unit to the expansion of several high schools, each of which included in its curriculum far more than had formerly been considered the study course of a high school. He had for years been an educator, but had found relaxation in the construction of mechanical devices which utilized the principles of science.

Mr. Ozias was born July 2, 1848, in Preble County, Ohio,

and died April 16, 1912, in Minneapolis. His early education was completed in the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. Then he attended the Ohio University, where he received both scientific and Master of Arts degrees. From the University (and even before) he engaged in teaching, and taught at first in country schools, then in Xenia, Ohio. From here he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he taught science in and was principal of the High School. In Des Moines he married, in 1877, Miss Marie Louise McKenzie, who also was a teacher of Latin and history in the Des Moines High School. She was born in Wyandotte County, Ohio, and was a graduate of the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City. A year after his marriage Prof. Ozias went to Columbus, Ohio, to teach science in the High School. He continued as an educator in Columbus for eighteen years, and then came to the Northwest again, to be principal for three years of the Racine, Wisconsin, High School. In 1899 Mr. Ozias came to Minneapolis as principal of the South High School, a position which he filled for nine years, and then was transferred to the principalship of the new West High School, in recognition of his good service in the South High School.

During these years of school work in Minneapolis Prof. Ozias was rather a supervisor than a teacher. After three years in West High School he retired, and thereafter until his death gave his attention to scientific work. Several valuable commercial devices are the results of this portion of his life work. He was an inventor of telephone improvements and he gave attention to other utilizations of scientific principles. One of his chief devices is a compensating balance for computing scales, which is manufactured by the Dayton Computing Scale Company. It was this device which made possible the present spring scale, as it provides for the effect of heat expansion and cold contraction. The device is in general use on the Dayton scales, and gives the Ozias family a steady royalty. Mr. Ozias also invented a metal thermometer for use in stove ovens, and it was to enter actively into the manufacture of this thermometer that Mr. Ozias gave his attention after retiring from school work, and in which enterprise he was active up to his death. The device is now being manufactured in Chicago by a company of which his son-in-law is vice president and general manager.

He was in considerable demand as a lecturer among educators. He took part in civic work in Minneapolis, was for many years a trustee of the Mystic circle, and was a worker in and superintendent of the Sunday school of Hennepin M. E. church for a time.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ozias were born three daughters. They are Helen Louise, now Mrs. D. L. Fairchild, of Chicago; Alice, now Mrs. R. V. L. Haxby of Minneapolis; and Mildred, who lives with her mother and is a vocalist, having spent two years in Berlin under noted teachers. Mrs. Ozias lives at 2516 Colfax avenue south.

#### EDMUND JOSEPH PHELPS.

Colonial patriots were the forebears of Edmund Joseph Phelps. It is the altruistic spirit which must ever blaze the way for civilization, and it was this that brought his English ancestors to the New World and that which also sent his parents out into the West to help with the upbuilding of great cities. William Phelps, the first of the family in



America, settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. He came from Tewksbury, England, and after staying in Dorchester for a number of years, finally settled in Windsor, Connecticut. Joseph Edmund Phelps, father of Edmund J., married Ursula Wright, a daughter of another old American family, and took his young wife to Ohio. The elder Phelps established himself on a farm in Breckville near Cleveland, Ohio, and it was here that the son, Edmund J., was born on January 17, 1845. The son grew up on the farm and there came to vigorous manhood. Always of a vital, energetic type, his early enthusiasm and ambition, marked him for success. He was always a doer rather than a dreamer, or at least a practical dreamer who made his dreams come true. He began his education in the public schools of Breckville, Ohio, and later entered the preparatory department of Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio. Later he was at Oberlin College and in the preparatory department, and later took a commercial college business course. After finishing his business course he was offered a position as teacher in the Northwestern Business College of Aurora, Illinois. This he accepted and remained there for two years. He was then engaged by the banking firm of Volintine and Williams, at Aurora, Ill. Here he gained his first practical experience in the banking business.

The furniture business was the next enterprise to engage Mr. Phelps' attention. He resigned his position in the bank and organized the firm of E. J. Phelps and company. This was in 1870. Eight years later he disposed of the business in Aurora and moved to Minneapolis, purchasing the furniture business of J. B. Hanson and soon after formed a partnership with J. S. Bradstreet, the firm name being Phelps and Bradstreet. This firm built up a successful business in the artistic furniture and house furnishings. Their trade extended out through the Northwest and their taste and artistic skill marked a long step forward in the progress of domestic art in the city. In 1883, Mr. Phelps withdrew from the firm and from the furniture business.

In 1883, in company with E. A. Merrill, organized the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, which has developed into one of the greatest financial institutions in the city and the Northwest. For many years Mr. Phelps was secretary and treasurer of this institution. A fine fire-proof office building, the first in the Northwest, with safety deposit vaults, was built on Nicollet. The business grew rapidly from the first under the able management of Mr. Phelps and Mr. Merrill. It was the pioneer organization in this line of financial business and has been the model for many similar institutions as the years have passed.

For more than a decade he directed the activities of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company and then he withdrew from the great financial institution which he had done so much to create, and went into the elevator business. In this he was associated with the Peavey interests and became president of the Belt Line Elevator Company. These two are the interests in which he has been personally and actively interested, but his other business interests have been large and varied. He was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Minneapolis Business Union and was president of that organization in 1892. This is the organization which has done so much to induce manufacturers and jobbers to establish themselves in the city. The idea of holding a great harvest festival in Minneapolis as an expression of gratitude and joy at the abundant harvest of 1891, was first suggested by Mr. Phelps, and it was he who actively

supported the enterprise and made a success of it. Other institutions to which he has lent his co-operation and support are: The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company; The Brown and Haywood Glass Company; (purchased in 1897 by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company); the Northwestern Elevator Company; the National Bank of Commerce; and the Moore Carving Machine Company.

Mr. Phelps' tastes and inclinations have not led him to take an active part in politics, but he has always been the most public spirited of men. He has been a leader and active worker in most of the commercial enterprises of the city. It is to men of this stamp, who have given their enthusiasm, energy and indefatigable devotion to the city of their choice, that Minneapolis owes her phenomenal growth and development. Because of his devotion to the interests of the city he has been repeatedly chosen to represent Minneapolis, in her relations with the outside world. When the millers of the United States sent a steamship load of flour to the famine sufferers in Russia, he was chosen to oversee the delivery and distribution of the cargo. When the fairness of the census was challenged by the citizens of St. Paul, and a re-enumeration was ordered, he was chosen to represent the citizens and gave weeks of laborious work to the complex details of re-enumeration. He was also active in securing the National Republican Convention in 1892 and was elected treasurer.

In 1905 he was elected a member of the park board and at the expiration of his first term was reelected, his second term expiring in 1917, and for two years was president of the board.

Mr. Phelps is socially one of the most genial and democratic of Minneapolis' prosperous citizens. He is a member of practically all the principal clubs of the city, including the Minneapolis Club, the Commercial Club, the Minikahda Club, the Lafayette Club, the Automobile Club, the Minneapolis Whist Club and the Society of Colonial Wars. He was actively identified with the activities of the Commercial Club and was its president in 1899, at the time when the consolidation was effected, he being one of the promoters and workers in the movement. He is also a member of the Minnetonka Yacht Club and was for a time its commodore.

On September 16, 1874, Miss Louisa A. Richardson, of Aurora, Ill., became Mr. Phelps' wife. Mrs. Phelps is the daughter of Charles R. and Ruth (Shepperd) Richardson, and inherits the best blood of colonial forefathers and revolutionary patriots. Her parents came from Salem, Mass. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Phelps consists of a daughter Ruth, and two sons, Richardson and Edmund J., Jr.; two children died in infancy.

The Phelps home on Park Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, is one of the older of the handsome houses of Minneapolis. It was built in 1884, and is the best of the types of that period. The charming home is often the scene of some handsome social functions, for Mr. Phelps' family, as well as he, is socially inclined.

In all the prosperity and success that has come to Mr. Phelps, he has never for one moment forgotten his obligation to his fellowmen. His life watchword is "service" and he never fails to take advantage of an opportunity for service. His example as a citizen is an inspiration to younger men. That the richness of his domestic life, as well as his material success has been well earned is the verdict of all those who know him intimately, either socially, or in a business way.

## P. J. LYONS.

P. J. Lyons, president of the Bull Tractor Company, Minneapolis, was born in Westchester, Pennsylvania, in April, 1860, the son of Cornelius and Hannah (Cronin) Lyons, natives of Ireland who came to the United States in their youth. Their son, Patrick J., passed his boyhood on a farm near Pecatonica, Illinois, where he was taken as a child. He attended the public schools there and afterward moved to Page County, Iowa, where he lived for three years, and from there went to Denver, Colorado, where he remained until 1883. From Denver he moved to Steele, Kidder County, North Dakota, where he spent twenty-four years actively engaged in promoting the progress and development of the slope country and especially Kidder County. He was enterprising, keen of perception, resourceful, a thorough farmer and a good judge of conditions necessary in successful diversified farming. Soon after his arrival in Kidder County he purchased the Park Hotel which was afterward burned down, a total loss, in 1885. He then became an extensive dealer in real estate and farm implements, established a stage route over the prairies to Washburn, a point on the Missouri River, made an exhaustive study of the resources of that county and opened up a big farm which in later years absorbed the famous Steele farm once owned by W. F. Steele, the founder of the town. He brought to the notice of the Northern Pacific Railway Company proof of the fertility of the soil on their lands adjacent to the Missouri River and co-operated with them in establishing its value for general farm purposes, which resulted in their making a sale to a large land company of over three million acres of land which today is highly productive under cultivation, growing all kinds of farm products and well settled, and is worth from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per acre.

In the spring of 1906 his attention was called, through the daily newspapers, to a small and crude but practical gas tractor which was the invention of D. M. Hartsough, of Minneapolis, and was being operated on a farm in Barnes County, North Dakota. Going to see it, the first time he realized the possibilities and future of such a machine in the development of the prairie country in the great Northwest. He immediately sought Mr. Hartsough, and made arrangements in a very short time to exploit the venture in Minneapolis and put that city on the map of manufacturers of farm traction engines, a position it occupies today and its product is sold in every civilized community in the world. He established the Big Four Gas Traction plant on University Avenue and brought that crude engine, which he found in the fields of North Dakota, within a period of five years, to the foremost place in the whole world of farm traction power and then sold the entire plant to the Emerson-Brantingham Company for about \$2,000,000.00 in cash, a sum which started the whole Northwest in its magnitude and worth.

About eight months ago Mr. Hartsough, the inventor of the former successful tractor, called Mr. Lyons' attention to another tractor (a smaller one) that he had built and was trying out on a piece of farm land near Minneapolis. He took Mr. Lyons out and showed him the machine working. He again had an opportunity to use his judgment as to the future of this tractor. He immediately made an arrangement with Mr. Hartsough to put the tractor on the market and they christened it the "Bull Tractor." In January, 1914, a company was formed for \$1,000,000.00, for the purpose of manufacturing and distributing this little tractor broadcast over the United

States, and called the Bull Tractor Company, Mr. Lyons being placed at the head of it as its president and its stock was sold from his office. Within two months from the time this company was formed its stock was oversubscribed and has steadily raised in price until at the end of ninety days investors were calling for the stock at \$1.50 for \$1.00 but could not purchase any at that price. Over one thousand of the engines are now in the field and the largest manufacturing plant west of Chicago is turning out fifty of them daily and soon expect to go to one hundred per day, to supply the demand of the United States alone. It is proving every day its superiority over all other known power now in use in the operation of a farm. It can be truthfully stated that D. M. Hartsough, as an inventor, and P. J. Lyons, as a builder, have done more to bring deserved recognition to Minneapolis, as a manufacturing city, than all the rest put together, as they were pioneers and blazed the trail, and the development of the Bull Tractor has done more for the Northwest farmers, tributary to Minneapolis, than all the machinery that has been invented and manufactured by man in the past quarter of a century, and through their industry, progressiveness and ability are giving employment to more people than any other industry in the city. Mr. Lyons says he will make the Bull Tractor industry mean to Minneapolis what the Ford automobile works is to Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Lyons resides in his well-appointed, comfortable home at 518 Ridgewood Avenue and his family, Helen, Mae and Russell, with him. Their grandmother, Mrs. L. M. Wadsworth, is in charge of his home and children. Mr. Lyons is a Shriner and a member of Zurah Temple, a member of the order of Elks and a K. P., democratic in his everyday life and believes where there is genuine industry there is abundance of happiness and contentment.

Mr. Lyons was a Democrat in politics until the second presidential term of Grover Cleveland. He served four years as deputy United States marshal under D. W. Marratta, was county judge of Kidder County for six years, public administrator for two years, chairman of the Republican County Central Committee twelve years, was elected a member of the legislature in 1902. During his services in that body he secured the enactment of many important laws, among them the personal injury bill and many others. In 1896 he secured the co-operation of a few other men like himself in the county and took the political control of Kidder County from the politicians who had run it into debt beyond the legal limit. Under his inspiration suit for back taxes was brought against the Northern Pacific Railroad. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States and was decided in favor of the county, and the county collected \$75,000.00 back taxes from the railroad company, a sufficient sum to pay off its indebtedness and leave the county in excellent financial condition. Mr. Lyons is a close friend of Alexander McKenzie and assisted that forceful and resourceful pioneer in his fight for progressive ideas in the administration of North Dakota government. He was a member of the official staff of Governor Carlos with the rank of colonel. He was always in close touch with the editors of the leading newspapers of the state and made frequent contributions to the columns of their papers. His caustic articles, arraigning official delinquents, had a good influence and won him a state-wide reputation as an earnest advocate of clean official administration. He owned and operated at Steele one of the best appointed farms within the state and used by the government and Northern Pacific Rail-



*T. Lyons*







*C. H. Pettit*

way to determine the resources of the Missouri slope country in its early development.

### CURTIS HUSSEY PETTIT.

Was venerable in years, having reached the outpost of four score years as designated by the psalmist, and stood high in the regard of all sections of the city he helped so materially to develop and improve, and with a long record in business and public life to his credit, Curtis H. Pettit was one of the interesting figures in the history of Minneapolis, and from every point of view an honor to American citizenship. He had many opportunities to be useful to the community around him, and employed them to the best advantage for that purpose while pushing his own fortunes with all the industry and ability he possessed.

Mr. Pettit was a contribution of Ohio to the development of the Farther West, having been born in that state on September 18, 1833, at Hanover, Columbiana county, not over twenty miles from the Pennsylvania line, and died in Minneapolis, May 11, 1914. His parents were Joseph and Hannah P. (Hussey) Pettit, and they were eager to give their offspring the best educational facilities they could provide for them. Their son Curtis was sent first to the Friends' or Quaker school at Sandy Spring, but afterward attended the public school in his native town. After a due course of preparation he was sent to Oberlin College, in the city of the same name, in his native state. His intention was to pursue a full collegiate course, but a serious illness prevented his purpose. After the recovery of his health he determined on another course of action, and began his business career as a bookkeeper in the Forest City Bank of Cleveland, which had just been started, with his uncle, Joseph G. Hussey, as president, and with which he remained about one year.

At the end of that period Mr. Pettit went to Pittsburgh in the employ of C. G. Hussey & Company, and he remained in the service of that company until the spring of 1855. In the fall of that year, he again changed his base of operations, coming West on a prospecting tour for a location in which to work out his business designs. He reached Galena, Illinois, by whatever route he could at the time, and then journeyed by boat and stage coach to Minneapolis. The prospect for big business at this point looked good to him, and he determined to "stick his stake" and try his fortunes here.

Before the end of the year Mr. Pettit established himself in the banking and real estate business, which he conducted jointly until 1860, when he disposed of his banking interests and turned his attention to the hardware trade, in which he was profitably engaged until 1866. By that time the busy little mart in which he was located was absolutely groaning with its activity in the lumber business; and, being alert to his opportunities, he gave up everything else and became a lumberman as a member of the firm of Ankeny, Robinson & Pettit.

Always keeping himself abreast of the tide of advancement and prepared to ride on its crest, a few years later Mr. Pettit joined the flour milling industry when it showed signs of becoming great, and built the Pettit mill, which was operated by the firm of Pettit, Robinson & Company until it was destroyed in the great mill explosion which caused such havoc in 1878. The mill was immediately rebuilt, and

Mr. Pettit retained an interest in it until it became the property of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling company in 1891.

While pursuing his own business and pushing his interests forward with his utmost energy and application, he was not indifferent to the general welfare of his community or the state of which it is so important a part. In his days of activity he always took an earnest interest in public affairs, giving his adherence firmly to the Republican party and frequently serving as chairman of its state and congressional committees and at all times as one of its energetic and efficient workers in the field. He was a member of the board of directors of the state training school for boys and girls for a continuous period of thirty-two years, and from 1866 to 1872 represented his district in the state senate. Afterward, from 1874 to 1876, and again in 1887 and 1888, he was a member of the state house of representatives.

In his legislative career Mr. Pettit was of great service not only to his constituents, but to the whole state by his energy in supporting and getting others to support progressive legislation and looking after the public interest in general. He was the author of the patrol limit law governing the establishment of saloons in Minneapolis, which he introduced and had passed by the house of representatives in 1887, and which has shown itself to be one of the best methods of controlling the liquor traffic ever employed in cities. During the same session of the legislature he prepared, introduced and secured the passage of the law under which the present courthouse and city hall in this city was erected.

On June 2, 1857, Mr. Pettit was united in marriage with Miss Deborah Williams of Minneapolis, who was born on October 28, 1833, and is a daughter of Captain Louis H. and Tabitha P. (McKeehan) Williams. They had five children, four of whom have died. The one living, Bessie Tabitha, is the wife of George P. Douglas, and resides in Minneapolis. Mrs. Pettit is now the only surviving charter member of Westminster Presbyterian church of Minneapolis. Mr. Pettit was elected one of the first board of trustees of this church. He filled this office continuously from the organization of the congregation, and in many other ways was one of the church's strongest and most serviceable pillars.

### GEORGE ODLUM.

His devotion to his pursuit as a real estate dealer for 31 years has made George Odum master of his department of trade and established him as a widely recognized authority on everything connected with it. By his intelligence and persistency he has also wrought out a very successful business career.

Mr. Odum was born in Ogdensburg, New York, February 28, 1853, and came to Minneapolis to live in 1882. He began his connection with the transfer of real estate in this city in the abstract offices of George W. Chowan, and later was associated with Bryant & Leland in the same line. His next business engagement was with the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, which he served five years as conveyancer. At the end of the period mentioned he resigned from the employ of the Loan and Trust Company and became the local manager of investments for an Eastern corporation. In this position he had a business of his own, but it was not wholly satisfac-

tory to him. He made the business profitable to himself and the corporation he worked for, neglecting no chance to advance and protect its interests.

In 1909 he went into business on his own account, with the purpose of confining his operations principally, if not entirely, to dealing in Minneapolis business properties. He has made striking progress and large achievements in carrying out his original purpose. During the last four years he has handled deals involving more than \$2,500,000 in a way that has been entirely satisfactory to both sides in every transaction and brought great benefits to the business interests of the city generally.

Through the character of his business Mr. Odum is necessarily deeply interested in the growth and improvement of the city. He has every incentive to work for the good of the community in all lines of wholesome development. His public spirit and practical effectiveness are highly commended, as is his elevated, serviceable, and representative citizenship.

In the public affairs of Minneapolis Mr. Odum has long taken an earnest interest, but solely as a good citizen zealous for the general well being, but not in any degree as a politician looking for honors, emoluments, or personal advantages of any kind for himself, and is a member of the Civic and Commerce Commission of the city. He is a Freemason of the thirty-second degree and is also a member of the Order of Elks.

November 24, 1897, he was married to Miss Maude Kurtzman, of Sparta, Wisconsin. They have two sons, George Odum, Jr., aged twelve, and Jerome, aged eight.

#### JAMES E. O'BRIEN.

Lawyer, and influential force in social, civic and business life, James E. O'Brien is justly esteemed a valuable citizen. He was born at Lake City, Minnesota, January 6, 1870, and is the son of Richard and Margaret (McShane) O'Brien, the former a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and the latter of Ireland. They were married in Wabasha county, where they are still living. The father located on a farm of 1,000 acres near Lake City, in 1864. He began operations with one team and \$300, but finally became an extensive land-owner and farmer, still owning about 1,200 acres. For fifteen years he was chairman of the board of town supervisors and has also held other public offices.

James E. O'Brien remained on the farm until the age of twenty. He attended the Lake City high school and was graduated in 1892 from the academic department of the University and from the law department in 1895, and received his degree of A. M. in 1896. He was admitted to the bar upon graduation in 1895, and since then has been continuously engaged in the practice. While he is deeply interested in public affairs and the general welfare, he has never sought or desired a public office. He has devoted himself entirely to his professional work, taking part in other interests only in accordance with the demands of good citizenship, and with no regard for personal advancement.

Believing firmly in the principles of the Democratic party as embodying the best theories of government, Mr. O'Brien has taken active interest in campaign work, as a member of the executive committee. He belongs to the Minneapolis Athletic club and the Civic and Commerce association. He has

made a special study of political economy and social questions, and is a close student of American history and the great principles underlying the constitution.

Mr. O'Brien was married July 8, 1897, to Miss Agnes Byrnes. She was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, and came to Minneapolis at the age of thirteen, was graduated from the University of Minnesota, class of 1894, later becoming a teacher in the city schools. They have two sons, twins, Richard and John. The parents are Catholics in religious faith and members of the Pro-Cathedral congregation.

#### JAMES ALFRED KELLOGG.

James A. Kellogg, attorney at law, who is held in high estimation as a man and lawyer, also bears distinction as a soldier and one whose ancestors were soldiers.

His grandfather was a soldier under George Washington; and, his son Hiram Tyre Kellogg, father of James A., was a volunteer against England, in 1812. James A. Kellogg, was but a boy of 11 years when the Civil war began, but he was old enough to take extraordinary interest in the great conflict. The record of his father and grandfather moved him to still deeper interest; and when he had reached his fifteenth year, he enlisted, in February, 1864, in the celebrated Iron Regiment, shouldering his musket with the sturdiest of his comrades, and served in the Army of the Cumberland until Sept. 10, 1865. Mr. Kellogg retains relations to old comrades as a member of Morgan post, G. A. R., and had recognition of his military record by being honored with appointment to the staff of General Russell A. Alger, when he was governor of Michigan, and assembled a staff composed entirely of scarred veterans.

A granite monument on the campus at Hillsdale college erected to the memory of the soldier students who were members of the Alpha Kappa Phi Society. Mr. Kellogg was born in New London, Huron County, Ohio, December 12, 1849. His father was H. T. Kellogg, his mother Emeline (Fiske) Kellogg, the former a native of Sheffield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and the latter of Hoc Pen Ridge, Connecticut.

James attended the district schools of Hillsdale, Michigan, continuing through the high school and into Hillsdale college. There he was a classmate of Will Carleton, the poet; and a member of the Alpha Kappa Phi Society. Having finished the course he began to teach, reading law while so employed. He also engaged in farming and teaching near Ottawa, Illinois, clinging tenaciously, however, to his purpose of becoming a lawyer. In September, 1872, he was admitted to the bar in Berrien Springs, Michigan, and opened an office at Niles, where his father then lived. Being first appointed circuit court commissioner of Berrien County, he was twice elected, but declined a third nomination. In 1880, and again in 1882, he was prosecuting attorney of Berrien County, and in 1887 he declined the nomination for circuit judge.

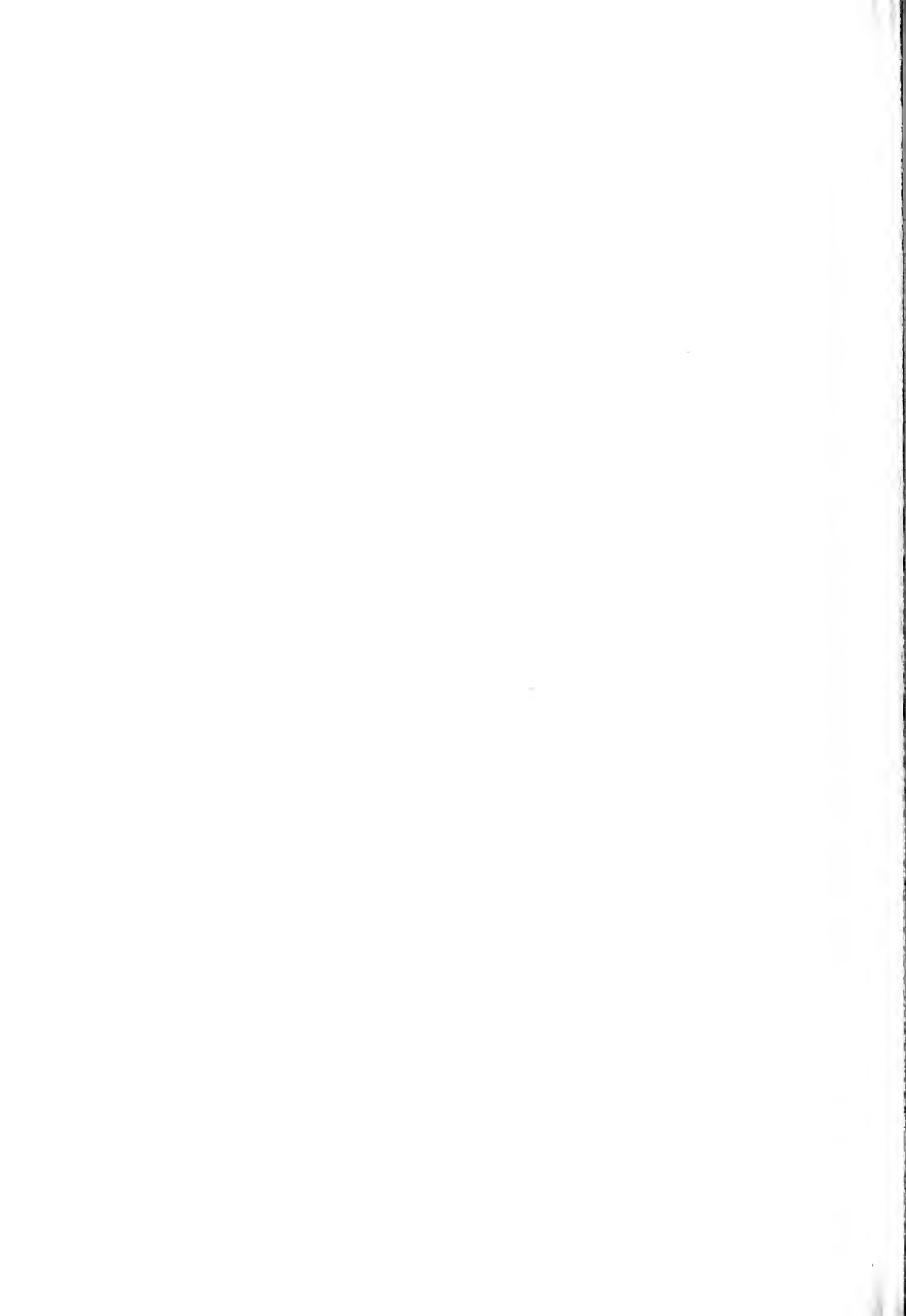
In October of that year, he came to Minneapolis and has since been engaged in the practice, holding an enviable position in the local Bar. He has taken a prominent part in the councils of the Republican party, and is accorded recognition as maintaining high ideals of citizenship, his influence being ever cast for better civic conditions.

In May, 1870, Mr. Kellogg married Frances Virginia Ball





*James A. Kellogg*



at Ottawa, Illinois, who died in 1877. Their only surviving child is Frances Virginia Knox of St. Paul. In 1879 he married Alice Cooper, of Corunna, Michigan. Their son Alfred C. is of Philadelphia. The present Mrs. Kellogg was Miss Jennie L. Heath of Plattsburg, New York. Their four children are James A. of Los Angeles, Cal.; Hiram Tyre, Frederick Heath and Samuel Fiske.

#### JOHN SARGENT PILLSBURY.

Mr. Pillsbury was born in Minneapolis on December 6, 1878, a son of Charles Alfred and Mary Ann (Stinson) Pillsbury, whose life story is recorded on other pages of this volume. He was educated in the schools of Minneapolis, attending first the graded schools and afterward being graduated from the Central High School in 1896. From the high school he went to the University of Minnesota, and from that institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1900.

Flour milling was the destined occupation of Mr. Pillsbury at the start of his career, and he began his connection with it by working in subordinate capacities in its several departments of employment for six years in order to acquire a complete mastery of the industry. At the end of the period named he passed two years in travel, and a few months after his resumption of work in 1908 he was elected vice president and general sales manager of the Pillsbury Flour Mills company, one of the largest operators in the manufacture of flour in the world, if not, indeed, the most extensive. He is still occupying those positions and giving the affairs of the company his close and careful attention.

But, exacting and numerous as his duties are, his activities have led him also into other business enterprises, his connection with which is very useful and highly valued. He is one of the directors of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis and the Atlantic Elevator company. He is also a trustee of the Pillsbury Settlement Association, one of the richly benevolent institutions of his home city founded by the liberality of his parents. Together the brothers donated to the Association its large, attractive and finely equipped home, Pillsbury House, at 320 Sixteenth avenue south, which they had erected as a memorial to their father and mother. The Pillsbury Settlement Association is one of the best uplifting agencies of its kind in this country, and its benefactions have already been extensive and noble, although it has been in operation but a few years in comparison with many others of like character and aims.

Having always a keen and serviceable interest in all the public agencies at work for the good of his state and city, and the improvement and enjoyment of their citizens, Mr. Pillsbury served a number of years, until 1904, in one of the battalions of the Minnesota National Guard, holding the position of adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant. He has also been earnestly and practically interested in social organizations, having long been a member of the Minneapolis and University clubs of his home city and the University clubs of New York and Chicago, besides several country clubs in different localities.

The political principles and theories of government proclaimed by the Republican party have always had Mr. Pillsbury's support since the dawn of his manhood, but he has

never been enamored of public life, and has not at any time in his career sought or desired any of the honors or emoluments of official station. Yet he has never neglected or slighted the duties of citizenship, whether they have been political in character or lain in other domains of manly endeavor; and in connection with all commendable undertakings for the advancement or betterment of his community his mind has always been active and his hand open with the foremost in helping to promote and wisely direct them.

On December 5, 1911, Mr. Pillsbury was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor J. Lawler, of Minneapolis. They have a very attractive home at No. 2200 Stevens avenue.

#### JAMES S. O'DONNELL.

Mr. O'Donnell was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, on April 12, 1856, and died at Minneapolis Nov. 16, 1912; he was therefore some five months over fifty-six years old when he died. He obtained a limited common school education in his native place and there learned the carpenter trade. After completing his apprenticeship he left home to seek work at his craft, with his clothes tied up in a handkerchief and his toes out of his boots. He walked eight miles to a point where he found employment, and then devoted three years of hard service to his employer. At the age of twenty-four he came to Minneapolis, arriving early in 1880, and here he passed the remainder of his days.

Mr. O'Donnell soon found work at his trade after coming here, and when about two years had passed he began to take contracts for large jobs. One of the most important of his early contracts was for the erection of the Donaldson Glass Block at the corner of Sixth street and Nicollet avenue. The contract called for the erection of the completed building in 90 days. He put 80 men at work on the structure and turned it over to its owner ready for occupancy in 76 days. This achievement fixed his standing as a builder of capacity and dispatch, while his close personal attention to every detail of the work, and his unyielding insistence on absolute compliance with the specifications in every particular established him as altogether reliable in all respects.

His later energies were devoted mainly to the construction of attractive and substantial store fronts. He could draw high-grade plans, give architects useful practical suggestions, and perform every part of the work in hand if necessary.

Mr. O'Donnell had limited educational facilities, but he was a great reader of solid literature and possessed a fine analytical mind and a great memory. In the course of his life he acquired a large fund of general information and became well posted on all subjects of current thought and comment. But he had no use for light literature or trivial matters of any kind. His habits were abstemious in full measure. He did not drink, smoke, chew tobacco or indulge in games or the other frequent recreations of men. His genuine manliness showed itself in his great love of children. All of his own offspring died in infancy or childhood, but he took a keen interest in other people's children, and was very genial, chummy and liberal with them, and hosts of them were devoted to him.

On November 16, 1904, Mr. O'Donnell was united in marriage with Miss Catherine McDunn of Barnesville, Minnesota. She took up a homestead in North Dakota and finally proved up

on it. Her native place was Hastings in this state, but her parents came here from Pennsylvania. For a number of years she taught school in Omaha and other places, being well educated and of a studious nature. Because of her attainments and taste for good literature she was a congenial companion for her husband and of considerable assistance to him carrying on his business. Both were devoted to their home, and their domestic life was a very peaceful and happy one.

#### EZRA C. PRATT.

Ezra Cary Pratt, late president of the Pratt Express Company and pioneer citizen of Minneapolis, was born at Dixfield, Maine, November 7, 1834. His death occurred November 7, 1901, at the end of a long and successful career marked by many years of useful citizenship. He was reared in his native State and there learned the trade of ship carpenter, becoming a skilled workman. He was engaged in this occupation at Bath, Maine, until 1855, when he came to St. Anthony Falls. In the following year he established the express business between Minneapolis and St. Paul, which prospered with the rapid development of the Twin Cities as one of their most important enterprises. At first he operated one team, which he drove himself and delivered the products of the Pillsbury mills to the merchants of St. Paul, trading with them for supplies which they received by the river boats and which he sold in turn to dealers in Minneapolis. At the end of thirty years the amount of transportation handled by the company assumed proportions which demanded railroad shipping facilities. Mr. Pratt then made a switching contract with the Great Northern Railroad Company and leased cars which ran between the cities, with offices and distributing depots in both Minneapolis and St. Paul, employing about thirty men. He later leased the cars of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company. The express company now represents an investment of \$100,000 and does an annual business amounting to \$112,000. It handles all classes of freight and ships from 1,400 to 1,500 cars each year, the largest percentage of this line of business in the city.

Mr. Pratt continued to be prominently identified with his company throughout the forty-five years of his career. He was ever interested in matters of public importance and devoted his efforts and influence to the promotion of civic welfare. He was prominent in the circles of the Masonic order, a member of Cataract Lodge, became a Knight Templar in 1877, and later attained the Thirty-second degree.

He was married in St. Anthony to Miss Mary Eliza Barrows, sister of Fred C. Barrows. He is survived by his wife and four sons, Charles M., Ernest C., Richard H. and George A. The three younger sons have succeeded to their father's interest in the Pratt Express Company. Ernest C. Pratt was born in St. Anthony in 1861, and has been associated with the company since 1880, becoming its vice president in 1904. He was married in 1885 to Miss Edith V. Weeks. He is a member of the Masonic order, a Knight Templar and Shriner; is also a member of the St. Anthony Commercial Club, the Boating Club and other prominent social organizations. George Albert Pratt, secretary and treasurer of the Pratt Express Company, is a native of Minneapolis, born in November, 1875. He received his early education in the city schools and then became a student of engineering in the

University of Minnesota, graduating in 1898 as a mining engineer. In the same year he accepted a position with a mining company in New York City and was sent to Sandia, Peru. Three years later he was engaged in the construction of a smelter for the United States Mining Company in Salt Lake City and then returned to Minneapolis, entering his father's business and since 1902 has given efficient service to its interests as secretary and treasurer. He was married to Miss Mary G. O'Donnell of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1901.

#### OLOF LUDWIG BRUCE.

Descended from Scotchmen and Finlanders, Olof Ludwig Bruce is a native of Sweden and a citizen of the United States. He was born in Vermland, Sweden, March 23, 1873, and came to Minneapolis when he was nineteen years old. His father was a tiller of the soil, but was for years "Nämndeman" (a representative of his district in a judicial capacity, as a sort of associate judge). He and his wife were honored and respected in the community in which their family grew up; and the home, although that of people in moderate circumstances, was ideal in its atmosphere of piety and virtue. It was located in the picturesque and beautiful Upper Vermland, where the elements of natural scenery seem to conspire to charm the eye. The father, Lars H. Bruce, was a descendant of Finlanders who emigrated to Sweden during the reign of Charles XII. The Scotch blood comes from the mother's side. The mother, Anna Bruce, was the only child of Olof Bruce, a member of a Scotch family, some of whom held seat in the Riksdag for years, and some of whom have held positions of honor and trust in Sweden for a long period of time. These ancestors were owners of the mines and smelters at Langbanshyttan, Vermland.

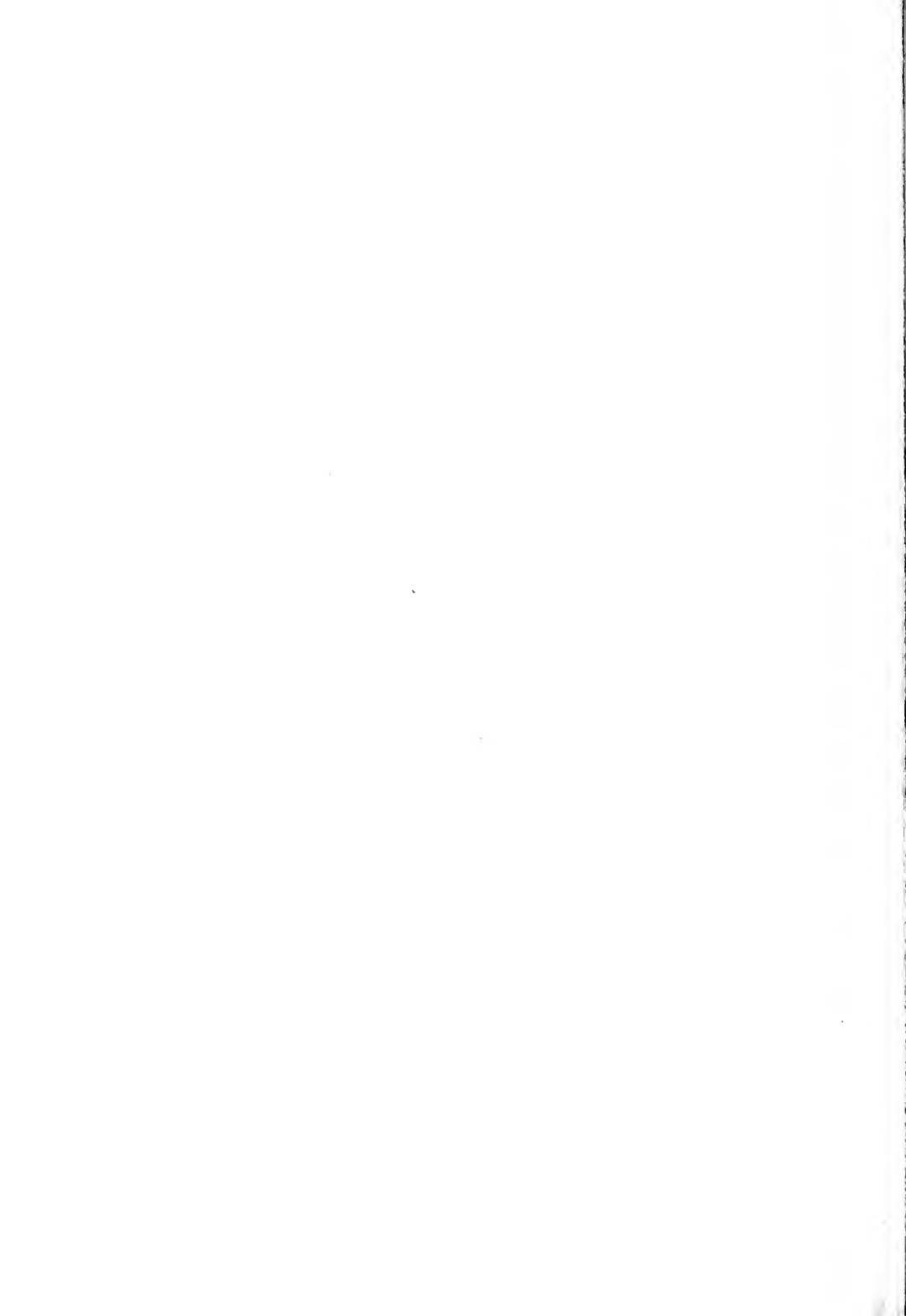
There were professional warriors and military men in the ancestry on the mother's side. Carl Roos, who was a trained soldier and an officer from Sweden, and a cousin of the grandfather, Olof Bruce, came to America a number of years prior to the Civil war. When the Civil war broke out, Carl Roos, though at that time fifty-nine years of age, became filled with patriotism and a desire to render his adopted country his services in the preservation of the Union and in defense of the flag, and enlisted in Company D of the Third Minnesota Regiment at the beginning of the war; and served throughout the war, until close to the end, when he took violently ill from exposure and hardships, when he received his honorable discharge. He kept a very complete and neatly written diary of his experiences from the beginning to the end of the war. This diary is well preserved and in the possession of a son, Carl Roos, still residing on the old homestead at Vasa, Minnesota.

Mr. Bruce began his education in Sweden, completing his public school course at the age of thirteen, and then "reading for the ministry" until the customary requirements for a religious education were fulfilled.

About this time, great numbers in Sweden were emigrating to the land of promise in the West; and by the time the father had died, in 1887, the four older children of the family had come to America and won a place for themselves in their new homeland. Five years later the mother brought the five younger children to America to join the other members of the family in Minneapolis. Olof L. Bruce, who had



*Chas. L. Bruce*



not given up his ambition to gain a better education, at once entered the Northwestern Collegiate and Business Institute, of which institution he later became a member of the Board of Trustees. He studied there for three years, whereupon he took a full course at the Minneapolis Academy, and graduated there in 1901. At this institution he won several honors, among them a gold medal in oratory and debate. He at once entered the law department of the University of Minnesota. After finishing the regular law course, he took up post graduate work and received a degree of Master of Laws, in 1905. While he was finishing his course at the University, he was also acting as general manager of the Minneapolis Weekly, a religious and political paper of Minneapolis. In 1906 he resigned his position with the paper and began the active practice of law. This practice has been successful to a very gratifying degree. His practice is not confined to Minneapolis alone, but occasionally he is called to other places to try cases. Politically, Mr. Bruce is a Republican, but he supports the right men in preference to party. He gives a due share of his time and thought to political matters, and is strong in his principles and convictions. Civic matters also hold his interest, and he is always ready to assist in whatever may improve conditions in his city. He is a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association and many other organizations which tend to promote good city government.

Mr. Bruce is a member of the Tabernacle Church of Minneapolis. He is a strong member and has served on the Board of Trustees for a number of years. He has served as president of the Young People's Society for years; and also as Superintendent of the Sunday School. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Young People's Covenant of the Northwest, and has held office in that organization until other duties made it impossible for him to devote any time thereto. The Scandinavian Union Mission of Minneapolis, of which he is one of the founders, has had him for its president for a number of years.

Mrs. Bruce is the daughter of the Reverend Erik Wallgren, of Chicago. She is a woman of refinement, who previous to her marriage to Mr. Bruce, in 1909, had won a reputation as a pianist of considerable talent.

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#### GEORGE F. ORDE.

One of the founders and vice presidents of the National City Bank of Minneapolis, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1864. He is the son of Charles Bertram Orde, and lived in Ontario until he had passed his majority a year. He moved to Chicago, in 1886, and entered upon the vocation which had efficient banking as its aim, and in 1895, he was made cashier of the Northern Trust Company of Chicago.

After ten years in this position Mr. Orde was attracted to Minneapolis and he was made cashier and director of the First National Bank. Five years later, in 1910, he was advanced to vice president of the bank, one of the largest financial institutions in the West, with which he continued until February 1, 1914, when he resigned his position and assisted in the organization of the National City Bank.

Thus, on the face of things, it would appear, from Mr. Orde's steady progress upward, that banking is his whole interest. But the men and women who are foremost in the

civic affairs of Minneapolis know him as one of their most earnest associates. His social tendencies have led him to membership in the Minneapolis club, as well as in the Minikahda club. And his love of athletics has taken him to the Lafayette club, and—because he clings to the Canadian love for curling—to the Minneapolis Curling Club. He is an enthusiastic member of golf organizations as well. But above these ranks his activity in such an organization as the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association. Mr. Orde is a director of this association. In the civic work of the association, he finds much to busy him. But his most active part is taken as chairman of the association's committee on streets. On this committee he has gathered equally active associates, and under his leadership the committee has been doing the city a service in efforts toward bettering the physical condition of Minneapolis thoroughfares and bringing them up to a high standard of cleanliness and beauty.

Mr. Orde is a Republican in politics, an Episcopalian by church affiliation. He was married in 1887 to Miss Charlotte J. Carnegie in Peterboro, Ontario, Canada.

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#### FRANK MOODY PRINCE.

Frank M. Prince, president of the First National Bank of this city, is a native of New England. Mr. Prince was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, on July 23, 1854, and is a son of George H. and Sarah E. (Nash) Prince, also New Englanders by nativity. The father was a successful merchant at Amherst and a man of prominence and influence in the public affairs of his city and state. He was highly respected by all classes of the people there, and so conducted his business, public activities and private life as to deserve the esteem so universally bestowed upon him.

His son Frank grew to the age of twenty in his native city and obtained his education in its public schools, finishing with a complete high school course. After leaving school he clerked in a store until he reached the age of twenty, then came to Minnesota to work out a career for himself. He first located in Stillwater, where he was employed for a year in the general store of Prince & French. He then taught school for a short time, after which he secured employment as a general clerk in the First National Bank of Stillwater. This position gave him his first experience in the banking business, which pleased him so well that he determined to devote his life to that line of endeavor. He has done this and made an admirable record.

In July, 1878, Mr. Prince came to Minneapolis and accepted a position in the First National Bank as correspondent and teller. He filled this position until November, 1882, when he resigned and returned to Stillwater to take the responsible post of cashier in the First National Bank there, in which he had been previously a clerk. The aptitude he had shown in the business, however, his superior capacity in connection with it and his unvarying fidelity to duty were well remembered by the officials of the bank, and they felt confident they were wise in offering him the cashiership.

He gave the Stillwater bank excellent service as its cashier for ten years, then, in 1892, he resigned the office to become the secretary and treasurer of the Minnesota Loan and Trust company of Minneapolis. Two years later he again entered the employ of the First National Bank of

Minneapolis, this time as its cashier, and since that time, August 1, 1894, he has been continuously connected with this bank, and throughout the period has borne a large part of the burden of its management. On January 1, 1895, he was elected vice president of the bank, and in January, 1904, was elevated to its presidency, a position he has held ever since.

He is also one of the directors of the First National Bank at Cloquet, the First National Bank at Carlton and the First National Bank at Sleepy Eye, all in this state, and is also one of the trustees of the Hennepin County Savings Bank and one of the directors of the Des Chutes Lumber company of Minnesota.

Mr. Prince has also found time to give the benefit of his membership and services to several of the leading social organizations in his community, including the Minneapolis, Commercial, Minikahda and Lafayette clubs, and the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts. In the welfare of all these organizations and others to which he belongs, he takes an intelligent, practical and helpful interest, seeking always to give the proper trend and impulse to their activities with the view of making them as valuable and enjoyable to their members as possible.

In the general welfare of his community, and everything that would minister to its progress and improvement, Mr. Prince has always felt a deep and abiding interest; and he has made this feeling manifest in his cordial support of all worthy undertakings designed to promote the advancement of his city and county and the general well-being of their residents. In the use of his influence and material aid in this behalf he has always shown good judgment and broad intelligence, and his advice has ever been valued highly and usually followed closely. He was married first in 1883 to Miss Belle Russell of Minneapolis. She died in 1888, and in 1898 he contracted a second marriage which united him with Mrs. Margaret (Macartney) Townshend of Stillwater, Minn., who still abides with him. The residents of Minneapolis of all classes regard him as one of their best business men and most useful and representative citizens.

#### PAUL F. OCHU.

Paul F. Ochu, cashier of the Market State bank, is a native of Minnesota, born in McCloud county, October 9, 1881. His father, Theophile Ochu, was a native of Quebec, Canada. He married Miss Josephine Conley of Minneapolis and for a number of years served as foreman of the lumber mills in McCloud county, Minnesota. He and his wife now make their home in Minneapolis, residing at 1118 Knox avenue, north. Their sons, John B. Ochu and Paul F. Ochu, have won success and prominence in the city in their chosen vocations, the former as an attorney at law and the latter as cashier of the Market State bank. Paul F. Ochu was reared in McCloud county and later was employed in a bank in Canby, Minnesota. He came to Minneapolis in 1905, and accepted the position of manager of the Savings bank of Minneapolis of which Mr. Adam Hannah is president. Mr. Ochu continued to be associated with the Savings bank for several years and then became interested in the project of establishing another banking institution near the central market, believing that it would prove a most profitable venture. He interested others

in the enterprise and the Market State bank was organized, December 17, 1910, with a capital of \$25,000 and Mr. Adam Hannah as president. The bank is located at 2nd avenue north and Seventh street and its record of prosperous growth during the few years of its existence has attested notably to the business judgment of its founders and the efficiency of its management. As cashier, Mr. Ochu has been in charge of all the details of business and his services in this position have been characterized by competency and marked executive ability, qualities that have won him recognition among the younger members of the financial circles of the city.

#### ERNEST LUNDEEN.

Ernest Lundeen, attorney-at-law, was born on a homestead near Beresford, South Dakota, August 4th, 1878, a son of Rev. Charles Henry and Christine C. (Peterson) Lundeen. He attended common school in the Brooklyn district near Beresford, South Dakota, and at Ilarecourt, Iowa. Graduated from the Dayton, Iowa, High School, in 1895. Graduated from Carleton College in 1901, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

As a student of Carleton College, in 1900, he won the state championship in oratory, and represented Minnesota in the inter-state oratorical contest the same year. While at Carleton College, he played on three State champion football teams; was Captain of the College Track Team, and Editor of the College paper. He stood valiantly for Minnesota in a large number of struggles for supremacy in debate, oratory, rifle and general athletic contests. In 1903, he was one of the representatives of the University of Minnesota in debate against the Northwestern University at Chicago, and has been awarded more than forty gold, silver and bronze medals, won in contests. Mr. Lundeen studied law at the University of Minnesota, and was admitted to the bar May 21st, 1906. He was a member of the National Champion Rifle team in 1909, and has long been recognized as one of the country's most skillful athletes.

These things have been indicated to show what nature and training have done in the way of physical and mental endowment and development, rather his career as lawyer and legislator is our chief concern. He was elected by large majorities from the Forty-second district to the House of Representatives in 1910, and again in 1912. He has always been found on the side of the people and in accord with progressive theories of political thought. He is a Republican, and has shown great loyalty to the people regardless of political considerations.

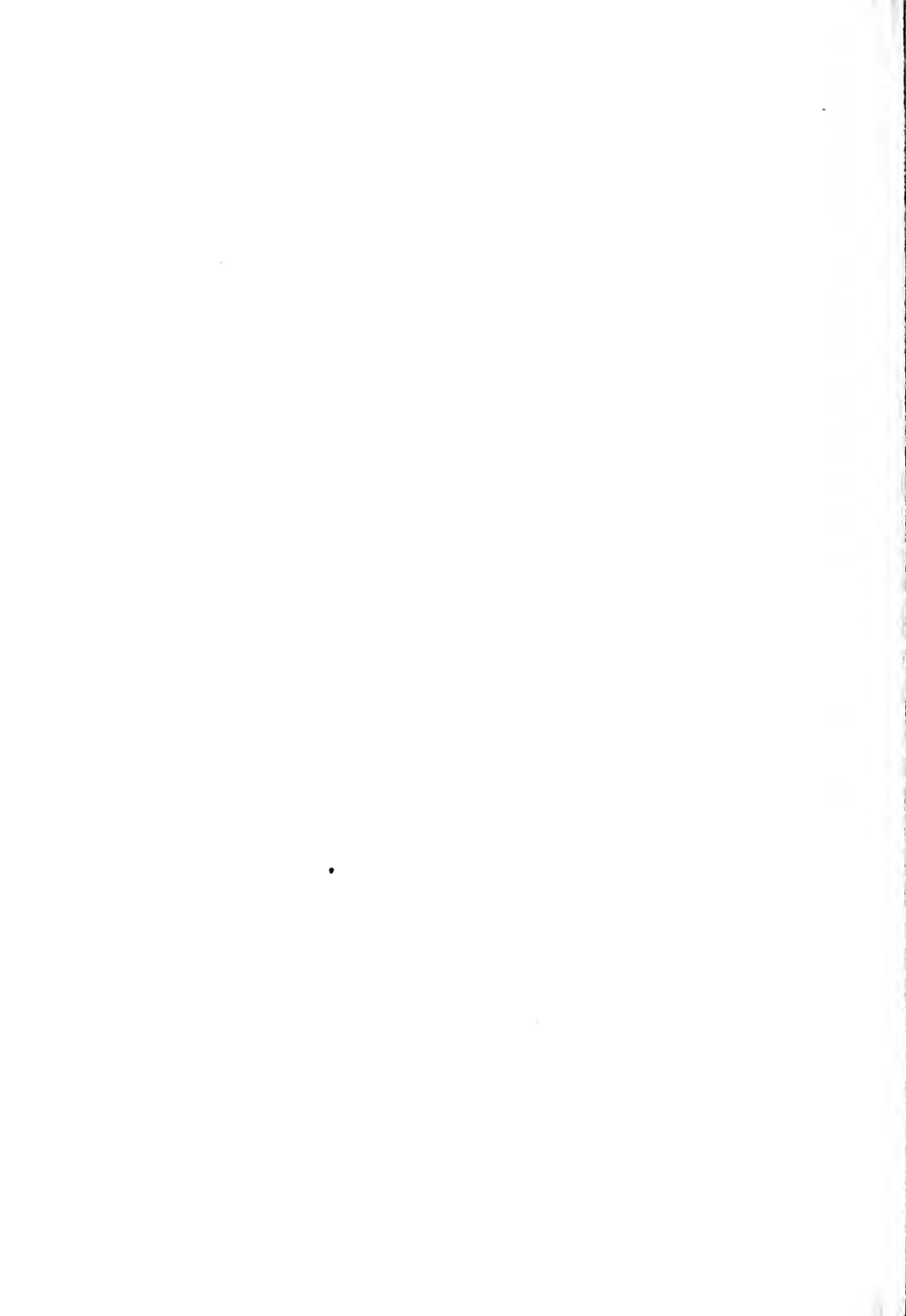
He is the author of the law, which in the session of 1911 increased the value of human life, when lost in the industries, from \$5,000 to \$7,500; also of the law which provided a purchasing department for Minneapolis; he is author of a law permitting a municipally owned electric light plant.

In the session of 1912, he made a strong fight for two amendments to the United States constitution, the National Income Tax and the Direct Election of Senators by the people. Both of these bills passed. In the same session he was author of a recall bill which passed the House of Representatives by a 93 to 3 vote. This bill failed in the Senate by only six votes.





Ernest Lundeen



In the session of 1913, among other important work done, he was author of the law for State Insurance at cost on Public Buildings, which saved at once to the State a third of a million dollars. After three hard-fought defeats, he finally secured the passage, in 1913, without a single dissenting vote, of the Presidential Primary Law, Minnesota being one of the first States in the Union to take such stand as to the choice of President, thereby eliminating boss rule in National Conventions. He was also chairman of the Soldiers' Home Committee during this session. His efforts also amended the Workmen's Compensation Act, securing for injured employees \$200 (during the first ninety days), for medical and surgical attendance, hospital charges, medicine, nurses, crutches and artificial limbs. For these and other important services, he received indorsement and approval from the State Progressive League and the Minnesota State Federation of Labor. He is in close touch with his party as far as it is in line with progressive ideas, and was elected without opposition, alternate delegate from Hennepin county to the National Republican convention at Chicago, in 1912.

Mr. Lundeen still maintains his connection with University and College associations as a member of the Athenian, Shakopean, and Delta Sigma Kho fraternities. He served several years with the military as first lieutenant of Company F, Minnesota National Guard. He enlisted and served as a volunteer during the Spanish-American war. In fraternal circles he belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Spanish-American War Veterans. He is a genuinely progressive, upright and far-seeing citizen and has consistently supported Progressive and Labor Legislation. He is a member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club and the Civic and Commerce Association.

#### AMASA C. PAUL.

Amasa C. Paul, senior member of the firm of Paul & Paul, who are specialists in the practice of the law governing patents and trademarks, has been a resident of Minneapolis for thirty years; and, is actively identified with many of the activities that make for general betterment.

He was born at Wakefield, Carroll County, New Hampshire, Sept. 12, 1857. After preparation in the lower schools, he passed two years in Dartmouth College, and then became a teacher in the Franklin public school in Washington, D. C., continuing for four years till January, 1881.

Meantime he had taken a course in the Law Department of the National University at Washington, being admitted to the Bar, upon graduation in 1880. Two years later he took a post-graduate course in Columbian University, receiving his degree.

January 1, 1881, he was appointed assistant examiner in the United States patent office, where he acquired such familiarity with patent law as to cause his subsequent devotion to that special line of practice.

Choosing Minneapolis, he became a resident in 1884, entering upon a practice that has constantly broadened and extended, and now reaches into all of the states of the northwest.

He is the author of a legal treatise on the law of trademarks which has had a wide circulation and which is considered a standard work on the subject. A second edition is now in preparation.

Mr. Paul was married on May 11, 1881, to Miss Ella M. Williams, of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Paul died Dec. 18, 1908. She was a member, with her husband, of Plymouth Congregational Church.

Mr. Paul is identified with various social activities including the New Athletic, Minneapolis, Minikahda and Automobile Clubs. He was formerly active in the Commercial Club, of which he was President in 1901 and 1902. He is a life member of the Minnesota Historical Society and of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner and an Elk.

#### ROBERT PRATT.

Mr. Pratt was a resident of Minneapolis for nearly forty-two years, although born and reared in a locality far distant from this state, and he was therefore thoroughly imbued with the aspirations and tendencies of this section, and one of its most representative citizens. He was born in Rutland, Vermont, on December 12, 1845, a son of Sidney Wright and Sarah Elizabeth (Harkness) Pratt. The parents were of the industrious, frugal and energetic kind, and their moderate circumstances in a worldly way compelled them to live as modestly as they could. Their son, Robert, obtained his early education in the district schools of Rutland, and later took up more advanced studies at Brandon Seminary in the city of the same name in Rutland county, the place of his nativity.

About the time when he was nearly ready to leave school the Civil war began, and he was fired with patriotic desire to help save the Union from dismemberment. He, therefore, when less than sixteen years of age, enlisted in Company M, Fifth Vermont Infantry, in which he served throughout the war, entering the service as a private and being mustered out as a captain, a rank to which he rose by promotion for gallantry and skill in the field, although he was but twenty when he was discharged. He was in the very thick of the conflict, serving under Generals McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Sheridan, in the Army of the Potomac, and taking part in all the principal engagements of that great fighting force after the first battle of Bull Run.

Mr. Pratt's military experience was one of hardship and constant duty, but it fitted him well for his subsequent struggles in business, which were numerous and long continued. He came to Minneapolis in November, 1866, and, having been reared on a farm and inured to hard work, he accepted the first employment he could secure, and in ten years saved enough to start in the lumber business on his own account, although during the period mentioned he was the sole support of an invalid brother. He began working by the day, started his lumber trade in 1876, and in 1878 became also a dealer in coal and wood. To the last line of merchandising he gave his principal attention after a few years, and adhered to it until his death on August 8, 1908.

He became in time one of the most extensive retail dealers in coal and wood in Minneapolis and occupied a prominent place in the commercial life of the city. He acquired numerous real estate holdings in different parts of the community, and was one of the organizers and a director of the German American Bank, and also an active and valued member of the Minneapolis Commercial club.

Fraternally he was connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Order of Elks and the Masonic order.

The welfare and progress of Minneapolis was always an object of great solicitude to him, and he was connected in a leading and very serviceable way with all the forward movements in the community. He was elected a member of the city council from the Third ward in 1884, and served the city well and faithfully for three years. In 1888 he was chosen a member of the school board and remained on it until his death, filling the office of president for a number of years. His services in these two positions were so signal and so highly appreciated that in 1894 he was nominated and elected as the candidate of the Republican party for mayor of the city, and in 1896 he was again nominated and was re-elected by an increased majority, having almost no opposition for the nomination and sweeping everything before him at the election. As mayor he was ex-officio a member of the park board and the library board, and for six years was a member of the city hall and court house commission. He was also one of the prime movers in the organization of the Juvenile Protective League and its president for one term.

On August 30, 1871, Mr. Pratt was united in marriage with Miss Irene Lamoreaux, and by this marriage became the father of six children, Roberta, Helen Clare, Sidney, Robert, Jr., Sara and Thomas. Sidney died in 1898, in the Philippine Islands, where he contracted typhoid fever while serving as a member of the Thirtieth Minnesota Infantry in the Spanish-American war. Mrs. Pratt, the mother of these children, died in the fall of 1903.

#### SWAN J. PETERSON.

Swan J. Peterson, a well known contractor with offices at 300 West Lake street, was born in Sweden, April 18, 1871. In 1886, a lad of fifteen, he came to America and has here built his successful business career, steadily rising through his ability and energy to his present position as a prominent and substantial business man and thorough American citizen. On coming to this country he first located at Dubuque but two years later removed to Minneapolis where he found employment in construction on a railroad section for a few months and then spent the following winter in the wilds of the lumber camps, hauling logs to the river for a Duluth lumber company. In the spring of 1889 he returned to Minneapolis where he industriously turned his hand to any profitable employment, working as day laborer on a street railway and driving a team for sewer excavations. In the winter, for several years he continued his employment in the lumber camps. He made a modest entrance in the contracting business in 1903. For many years he was associated with Pike & Cook, leading contractors, in some of their most important undertakings. In those early days, Mr. Peterson was alert to every opening that could benefit his business venture and was even first in the field with a competitor who was an alderman for the sale of dirt to the city street commission. His business developed rapidly to its present prosperous business with contracts for the largest buildings, and requires equipment for handling several big jobs at the same time, employing one hundred men and teams. He also operates a

large force of workmen on railroad and street gradings and engages in the fuel and transfer business. He has erected several buildings, double houses and large tenements which he owns, his real estate interests including a farm and timber land in Pine county. Mr. Peterson is a director of the Minneapolis State bank and the Bankers Security company and a member of the West Side Commercial club and the Auto club. He is ex-chairman and a member of the board of directors of the Swedish-American club, and a faithful supporter of the Zion Lutheran church, its financial secretary and treasurer. He was married to Miss Anna C. Peterson of Minneapolis, May 20, 1899 and they have one daughter, Ruth.

#### LEVI E. LEIGHTON.

The business history, the moral records, the religious life story, and the social chronicles of Minneapolis, whenever written, would be incomplete without some account of the career and services to the community of the late Levi E. Leighton, who died at his home here, 337 East Sixteenth Street, July 24, 1899, after a residence of thirty-six years in the city and in the 72d year of his age. He had finished his work and retired from business some years before his death, and was passing his time in looking after the welfare of his extensive property when the summons came, but all his preparations had been made and he was ready.

Mr. Leighton was a native of Athens, Somerset County, Maine, where he was born in September, 1828, and where he was reared to manhood and educated. In 1850 he made a long and trying journey to the gold fields of California, enduring all the dangers and hardships of the trip with courage and fortitude. The youthful Jason (he was only 22) was not disappointed. He found the golden fleece he went for. In five years in the modern Eldorado he secured by placer mining a considerable amount of the precious metal, and returned with his treasure to his native State. Soon afterward he was united in marriage with Miss Addie Hutchins, also a native of Maine, who died in Minneapolis some years prior to his death. In the fall of 1863 they came to the Northwest and located in what was then the town of St. Anthony, but a few months later they moved across the river into Minneapolis, and there passed the remainder of their days in successful efforts for their own advancement and the expansion and improvement of the city they had chosen as their home.

It was not long after Mr. Leighton located in Minneapolis before he got into business actively and progressively. For a few years he carried on an enterprise, wholly his own, in the lumber trade, and early in the decade of 1870, formed a partnership in the same trade with the late Duncan D. McDonell, the firm name being Leighton & McDonell. They remained in business together for a number of years, and their industry grew to large proportions and profits. When Mr. Leighton retired from the firm he retired from business altogether, and thereafter occupied himself in looking after his property.

Among the valuable pieces of real estate owned by him at the time of his death were the Leighton Building, a four-story brick structure erected by him on Third Street, near the corner of Second Avenue South, and a double-front store building on Nicollet Island, which is now occupied by Otto



*Levi E. Berylton*



Witte. He owned many other properties and was possessed of considerable wealth. He aided materially in developing new additions to the city and improving old sections, and thus was of great service in promoting its progress and augmenting its power and influence.

In religious faith Mr. Leighton was a Free Will Baptist and very warily devoted to the denomination. He became a member of the Minneapolis Free Baptist Church by baptism, April 28, 1869, and thereafter until his death was one of the most zealous members of the congregation. He served as its treasurer for a number of years and for a long time as one of its trustees and deacons. So well was he known as a zealous churchman that during many of the later years of his life he was familiarly called "Deacon Leighton," a title with which he seemed well pleased, although he was far too modest to take credit to himself for anything he did. He was particularly active and energetic in connection with the erection of the new church edifice for the congregation, giving all the work of construction his personal attention and supervision.

Mr. Leighton was quiet and unostentatious in his ways, generous in his disposition and charitable toward all mankind. He was ever desirous of opportunities to do neighborly acts of kindness, never waiting to be asked, but always ready to offer his aid wherever he knew it to be needed. His second marriage was in Toledo, Ohio, July 17, 1907, and was to Miss Emma Sargent, a native of that city. She and their one child, Martha Lord Leighton, are still living in this city. Mr. Leighton was universally regarded as one of the best representatives of true manhood and elevated American citizenship that Minneapolis ever registered among its residents.

#### CHARLES STINSON PILLSBURY.

Is a native of the Northwestern metropolis in which he is carrying on his operations. He was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on December 6, 1878, and is a son of Charles A. and Mary A. (Stinson) Pillsbury, a sketch of whom will be found in this work.

Mr. Pillsbury was well educated in the schools located in his native city. He passed through the graded schools and was graduated from the Central High School in 1896. He afterward attended the University of Minnesota, and from that institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1900. Immediately after leaving school he began his business career. It has included the milling and other manufacturing industries, dealing in land and lumber extensively and banking in connection with one of the leading banks of the community in which he has his home. He is at this time (1914) a stockholder in the Pillsbury Flour Mills company; the Union Elevator company, and one of the directors of the Northwestern Knitting company, the Gull River Lumber company and the Swedish American National Bank.

In political faith and allegiance Mr. Pillsbury is a Republican. He is earnest and loyal in his devotion to his party, but he has never yet sought a political office by election or appointment, or expressed a desire for one. In church affiliation he is a Congregationalist, and liberal in his attention to the work and needs of the congregation to which he belongs. The memories and associations of his University life are kept

alive by him by serviceable participation in the activities of the Chi Psi Greek letter fraternity, of which he is still a working member, and his devotion to the social agencies around him finds expression through his active membership in the Minneapolis, Minikahda, Automobile, Lafayette, Town and Country and Roosevelt clubs of Minneapolis. On December 7, 1901, he was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Pendleton Winston of this city.

#### EDMOND A. PRENDERGAST.

Was born in St. Paul on October 16th, 1875. He is the son of Patrick and Brigget Prendergast, pioneers of Minnesota, who settled in St. Paul in 1856.

Edmond A. Prendergast received his early schooling in the Parochial schools of St. Paul and continued it by a six years' course in St. Thomas' College, graduating with the class of 1894. He then spent two years in Montreal in post graduate work after which he entered the Law Department of the State University of Minnesota from which he was graduated in 1899.

Since his admission to the bar he has followed the general practice of his profession, and is retained as counsel for some of the larger corporations of the city among which can be mentioned The Northwestern Telephone Exchange and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company.

In politics Mr. Prendergast supports the principles of the Republican party, but has never been a candidate for public office.

He is a director of the Associated Charities, and is also interested in other charitable enterprises. He also holds membership in the Minneapolis club.

#### ALVIN HENRY POEHLER.

Having been in touch with mercantile life from his boyhood, Alvin H. Poehler, now president of the H. Poehler Company, wholesale dealer in grain and seeds, in Minneapolis, was well prepared for his work when he began his business career. His father, the late Henry Poehler, a sketch of whom is published in this volume, was a merchant for many years, first at Henderson in this state and afterward, until his death, in Minneapolis, and the son was associated with him in his merchandising from an early age. He was taught the rudiments of trade by that esteemed gentleman, who was a thorough master of them, and his own natural aptitude for this line of endeavor enabled him to take in the lessons easily and to his lasting benefit.

Mr. Poehler was born at Henderson, Minnesota, on January 15, 1864, the first of the three sons of Henry and Elizabeth (Frankenfield) Poehler, and obtained his education in the elementary and high schools of his native town and the Shattuck Military School at Faribault, being graduated from the last named institution in 1883 as the valedictorian, or honor student, of his class. He began his active career in the banking and elevator business in October, 1883. For two years he was teller in a bank at Gaylord, this state, and afterward was associated with his father in general merchandising and the grain trade at Henderson.

In 1885 he came to Minneapolis to live and at that time became connected with the grain trade on an extensive scale in this city. Four years later, when his father moved the family to Minneapolis, he made this his permanent home, and he has ever since been connected in a leading way with the business his father then founded here. When his father died in July, 1912, the son succeeded to the presidency of the H. Poehler company, incorporated, and to various other business relations enjoyed by the father. The company of which he is the head has a branch house in Duluth and its trade is very extensive and active. But Mr. Poehler manages it with enterprise and skill, and the company keeps on steadily gaining ground, as it did under the management of its organizer. Mr. Poehler is also vice president of the Pacific Elevator company, organized by his father; a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, of which he was one of the directors for eight years; a member of the Duluth Board of Trade and the Milwaukee and Chicago Boards of Trade.

Mr. Poehler has been close and constant in attention to his business enterprises, and has made them profitable on an enlarging scale. But he has also been zealously attentive to the welfare of his home city and earnest and active in his efforts to promote it. No undertaking of value for the improvement of Minneapolis or the greater comfort and increased conveniences of its residents has gone without his energetic aid in counsel and material assistance. He is as far-seeing and broad-minded with reference to public affairs as he is in business, and his support of any project for the advancement of the community is always sure to be guided by intelligence and good judgment as well as impelled by an energetic force of character and determination to make whatever is in hand entirely successful.

In the social life of his locality Mr. Poehler is a strong potency for good and the widest usefulness. He is a charter member of the Commercial club and also belongs to the Minneapolis and Minkahda clubs. He was one of the organizers, and first President of the Interlachen Country club. His interest in all these organizations is strong and his membership in them is very helpful to their activities in many ways. He is a devotee of outdoor sports and recreations, and adds to the enjoyment of his fellow clubmen by his enthusiasm over these forms of relief from the burdens and exactions of business. His specialties in sports are hunting, fishing, golf and curling, and he takes advantage of every opportunity to enjoy them. Fraternally he is a Freemason of the Knights Templar degree in the York Rite and of elevated rank in the Scottish Rite; in political relations he is a Democrat of positive convictions and energetic service to his party, and in religious affiliation he is an Episcopalian.

While ardent in his devotion to his political party, Mr. Poehler has never held or desired a political office either by appointment or election. But he has a taste for military life, acquired while he was at the Shattuck Military School, where he was captain of Company B in the military organization of the students, and he indulges his taste in this respect by membership on the staff of Governor Eberhart, with the rank of colonel, the same as he held on the staff of the late Governor Johnson. He is also one of the trustees of his Alma Mater, the Shattuck School. On February 19, 1896, he was married in Minneapolis to Miss Eugenia L. Cole, a daughter of the late Emerson Cole, for many years one of

the highly esteemed residents of this city, who died in 1907, at the age of 70 years.

Mr. Poehler is a gentleman of robust health and fine physique. He is very enterprising and energetic, and with the high order of business capacity he possesses he gives promise of many years of usefulness to his community and of reaching a still greater altitude in its commercial life. At the same time his genial and obliging disposition, engaging manners, comprehensive intelligence and high character are sure to preserve for him the extensive and cordial popularity he now enjoys. Among the business men of Minneapolis none stands higher than he does in public esteem and none is more deserving of a high place in the regard of the people.

#### DUNCAN D. McDONELL.

The late Duncan D. McDonell, who passed fifty-two of the eighty-one years of his useful life in Minneapolis, and died here January 26, 1910, after making an admirable record in business and attaining to prominence and influence in citizenship, was a Scotchman by ancestry and a Canadian by nativity. But before he lived long in this country and State he became a thorough American in his political theories and sympathies, and a devoted, loyal citizen of Minnesota. He was thoroughly American in his business ideals, methods, enterprise, and large and self-reliant resourcefulness.

Mr. McDonell was born in County Glengarry, Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1829, and was there reared and educated. There also he began his business career, remaining in the Dominion until he reached the age of 28. In 1857 he came to Minnesota, and his business ability was so manifest and his personality so strong, that he deeply impressed the leading lumbermen of the State at that time and became closely associated with them. After a residence of four years in this State he returned to his old Canadian home, where he remained one year. In 1862 he came back to this State to remain, and at once renewed his close relations with the magnates of the lumber trade.

After his return to Minneapolis Mr. McDonell spent some time in the employ of other men who were already in the lumber business and conducting it on elaborate scales. They sought his aid in large operations of a confidential nature and found him always ready for the limit of service in amount and high quality. He continued to work in this way to his own advantage and the satisfaction of his employers for a number of years, and then decided to go into business for himself.

With this end in view he formed a partnership with Levi Leighton, under the firm style of McDonell & Leighton, and together they carried on a steadily expanding lumber trade which in time grew to great magnitude and became very profitable. After Mr. Leighton retired from the firm, Mr. McDonell gave greater attention to dealing in timber lands and stumpage than to making and selling lumber. He also made investments from time to time in city real estate, and acquired several properties that proved to be very valuable. These are still owned by Mrs. McDonell, and one of them is a block on Eighth Street, between Nicollet and Hennepin Avenues.

Mr. McDonell was of a retiring disposition and never sought or desired a public position of any kind, although



he was well qualified to fill almost any office with credit to himself and benefit to the public. He had a strong Scotch proclivity for attending to his own business, and he indulged it to the fullest extent. Yet he was by no means indifferent to the public welfare, and never withheld any effort he could make to aid in promoting it. He was an earnest, intelligent and energetic supporter of every undertaking designed to advance the interests of the city, and the people among whom he lived and carried on his business.

By birth and religious training Mr. McDonell was a Roman Catholic. But his mind was active, comprehensive, and inquiring, in religious matters as in all others, and during the greater part of his residence in Minneapolis he attended the Universalist Church of the Redeemer. When, however, he realized that he was approaching the end of his earthly race, the spirit of his teachings in youth reawakened within him, and he ended his days as he had begun them, closely enfolded in the embrace of the Mother Church.

September 18, 1884, Mr. McDonell married Miss Linda Lord, a native of Skowhegan, Maine, whose family, running back in clear and unbroken lines to Colonial days, has produced many men of action and renown. The first member of this family that settled in Maine was a major in the Colonial Army during the Revolutionary War, and his wife was a daughter of the celebrated Colonel Goff, of Goffstown, New Hampshire. The spirit of resolution and independence of this couple descended to their posterity, and has been manifest in every generation of the family since their day, although shown in many different walks of life and lines of work.

Mrs. McDonell became a resident of Minneapolis in 1880. No children were born of her marriage with Mr. McDonell, but she has had so far an active, fruitful, and very useful life. Many agencies for the improvement of her home community have had the benefit of her zealous and effective aid, for, whatever her hand has found to do that would be helpful to others she has done with industry and energy guided by intelligence. She united with Mrs. T. B. Walker and another lady in keeping the old Northwestern Hospital in service for many years, and she has been potential in the support of many other institutions and organizations of great public utility.

In religious faith Mrs. McDonell, having experienced the benefits of Christian Science in her own restoration to complete health (after years of suffering) through the application of its tenets and teachings, became a convert to them, and is now numbered among the most devout, sincere, consistent, and influential followers of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy in Minneapolis, and holds her membership in the Second Church of Christ.

Mrs. McDonell has also been an important factor and an effective worker in literary, musical and social circles, and has been instrumental in founding several organizations devoted to the culture such circles foster. She is a lady of cultivated taste and wide attainments herself, always in quest of knowledge and doing a great deal of traveling to get it. Nothing gives her greater enjoyment than visiting strange or new localities, which are out of the ordinary in features, customs and suggestions. During a recent visit to Honolulu she toured the island in an auto she took with her, and found great delight in the beauties of nature there displayed in forest, field, and ocean. Later she found equal delight in the more bold, bleak, and rugged scenery of

Alaska. But while Nature lies close to her heart and speaks to her always with a persuasive voice, the works of Man, God's highest creation, afford her gratification to the same extent. In all the manifestations of omnipotent power she sees proof that "the hand that made them is divine."

#### GEORGE WRIGHT PEAVEY.

Although ardently and sincerely devoted to his native land and its civil, educational, social and religious institutions, the late George W. Peavey, of Minneapolis, was nevertheless a great traveler, and an industrious and fascinating writer on the natural beauties, material wealth, industrial activities and governmental theories of the lands he visited, and the manners, customs, employments, conditions and tendencies of their inhabitants. His articles of travel were published numerous in magazines of general literature and special works particularly devoted to this kind of writing, and they won for him a high place in the current literature of this country.

Mr. Peavey, whose very useful and interesting life ended on June 8, 1913, when he was but little over thirty-six years of age, was born in Sioux City, Iowa, on May 20, 1877. He was the only son of the late Frank H. and Mary D. (Wright) Peavey, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume. In that sketch the brilliant career of the father is shown somewhat in detail. The son came to this city with his parents in 1884, and here he had his home from that time until the close of his life.

After obtaining an excellent education Mr. Peavey was associated with his father in the grain business until the death of the parent on December 20, 1901, and after that event his remaining years were passed in company with his brothers-in-law, Frank T. Heffelfinger and Frederick D. Wells, also Charles F. Deaver, in the management of the great business interests started and built-up by the father, which comprised the most extensive grain trade ever known in the world.

But, while Mr. Peavey never neglected his business, or any other work that came to him with the command of duty, he was enamored of travel and indulged his taste for it extensively. He did not travel, however, solely for his own enjoyment, and not even for his own improvement alone. He was keenly alive to the refining, harmonizing and expanding influences of general society—of intercourse with minds which have profited by a large comparison of nations, climates and customs—of the inspiration given by the grand, the wild, the picturesque beauties of nature, and well knew the value of comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the world in which he lived. But he believed that all he acquired through these channels of development he held in trust for the benefit of his fellow men, and that it was as much his duty to dispense the knowledge he gained for the good of others as it was to use his opportunities for his own pleasure and improvement.

Firmly fixed in this conviction, Mr. Peavey was, as has been indicated a diligent, free and glad dispenser of what he learned among persons less favored, and many of them rejoiced in his advantages because they shared most helpfully and pleasingly in the results of his work. The world of Science and Letters also recognized his value and accorded

him the rank to which it entitled him. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, and his membership in many other organizations devoted to liberal studies was cordially welcomed and warmly appreciated. In his own city he belonged to the Minneapolis, Minkahala and several other clubs, and to a number of benevolent organizations and societies of different kinds and took a serviceable interest in them all.

Mr. Peavey was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 25, 1899, to Miss Katharine Semple Jordan, a daughter of Hon. Nathan Edmund and Sarah (Semple) Jordan. The mother is a sister of F. B. Semple, one of the esteemed residents of Minneapolis. Both parents were persons of strong intellectuality and culture, and Mrs. Peavey is a lady of the same gifts and attainments. She is esteemed universally as an ornament to the womanhood of the city in which she lives.

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#### JOHN G. ROBB.

After a good record as a promoter of industrial and manufacturing enterprises and as a salesman of their products, John G. Robb, Alderman from the Fifth Ward, and the oldest member, in years, of the board, retired, intending to pass his remaining days in leisure; but in 1912 he was again elected and accepted the position. He finds this public service congenial, and gives it close and conscientious attention. In the council, he is a member of the committees on bonds and accounts of city officials, and taxes, street car extensions, and health conditions. He is also chairman of the committee on licenses.

Mr. Robb was born at McConnellsville, Ohio, February 14, 1843, and at the age of thirteen with his parents removed to Crawford County, Wisconsin, to aid two of his older brothers in improving a new 240 acre grub-land farm. He passed five years here at work on the farm, and during the time attended two terms of winter school.

September 18, 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, helping to raise half of his company. He was appointed third sergeant and soon promoted to first sergeant. The regiment was ordered to Camp Randall, at Madison, and entered the service October 31. In January, 1862, it was ordered to Western Missouri and received its baptism of fire and blood in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6, following.

The regiment returned, via Fort Riley, and Lawrence, to Leavenworth, Kansas, winning the last day's march over the Thirteenth Wisconsin by accomplishing 45 miles in 13 hours, a most extraordinary military feat. The regiment was next sent via Columbus Ry., to Humboldt, Tennessee, where it was placed on guard duty. Later it was assigned to General Hurlburt's division and took part in the battle of Hatchie River against the Confederates under General Price and Van Dorn, where 5,000 Union troops defeated 18,000 Confederates. It took part in the Mississippi campaign in the fall of 1862, passed the following winter at Memphis, and in the Spring of 1863 joined General Grant's army at Vicksburg, taking part in the long siege of that city and being present at its surrender. Mr. Robb then secured a furlough and returned home, his trip, by steamboat being enlivened by a rebel attack on the boat as it passed the mouth of the Arkansas river. His health was so shattered that he was unable to return to active

service and he was mustered out at the close of his term. After his discharge Mr. Robb conducted a general store at Seneca, Wisconsin, where he was nominated for County Register of Deeds, but was defeated at the election. The County Treasurer then made him a partner in his hardware store, at Prairie du Chien, where he was in charge for five years and was a traveling salesman for five years more. As a "drummer" he sold goods to the leading old-time houses of Minneapolis. In 1876 he formed a partnership in a soap factory at Prairie du Chien with an old friend, J. D. Humphreys, now of St. Paul, and their partnership still continues. With Humphreys as the manufacturer and Robb as salesman, the firm made a profit of \$1,000 a month during the first three and one-half years of its existence. This result induced Mr. Beach of Dubuque, Iowa, to urge them to join him in the same line of trade in St. Paul. But as he had then an extensive trade in stoves as well as soap, he declined.

In 1873 the Minnesota Soap Company was organized, and in 1881 its management being taken to St. Paul, Mr. Robb acted as salesman. They operating the plant in Minneapolis until 1890. Mr. Humphreys had bought a factory in Omaha and consolidation was formed with the Newton Brothers of Sioux City, and in 1911 the Minnesota Soap company joined as Hoskins Bros. & Company, with a capital of \$400,000, with plants in operation in St. Paul, Sioux City and Omaha.

Mr. Robb continued in charge of sales until January, 1912, being then sixty-nine years of age and a salesman for thirty-eight years. He was for six years president of the People's Bank of Minneapolis, which closed its doors during the depression of 1893. Mr. Robb was then one of the directors and being chosen president, had the bank opened and doing business again in thirty days. It has since been merged into the Scandinavian-American Bank.

In the organization of the Minneapolis Retail Grocers' Association, Mr. Robb also took a leading part; he is still being an honorary member. Fraternally he is an active and prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

June 22, 1868, he was married at Mt. Sterling, to Miss Harriet Gay. They have had nine children, eight of whom are living. Emma is the widow of Dr. M. P. Van der Horck, late of Minneapolis. Charlotte is the wife of Alfred McLaughlin, lumberman. Laura is the wife of Dr. S. Baxter, of the Abbott Hospital. Alice died in childhood. Edward is a farmer in North Dakota. Ray is a fuel merchant. Walter is an insurance man. James conducts a thriving grain commission business in Calgary, Alberta, and Donald is a student at Yale University.

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#### GENERAL CHARLES McC. REEVE.

A resident of Minneapolis for more than forty years, General Reeve has been conspicuously concerned with the development and upbuilding of the city along both civic and material lines, in which he has attained to distinction in various positions of trust. He is one of the essentially representative citizens of Minneapolis, and in his home state it may consistently be said that his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

General Charles McCormick Reeve was born at Dansville, Livingston county, New York, on the 7th of August, 1847, and is a son of General Isaac V. D. Reeve, a distinguished

officer of the United States Army. In the great struggle for national independence were found enrolled many representatives of the Reeve family, including Colonel Isaac Reeve, and many maternal ancestors likewise were valiant soldiers in the Revolution.

General Isaac V. D. Reeve graduated from the United States Military Academy, in the class of 1835, and continued in active service until 1870, when he retired, upon his own application. He served in the Seminole Indian war, in Florida, and was a gallant officer in both the Mexican and Civil wars. In the war with Mexico he received three brevets for gallant and meritorious service at Contreras and Chichenbusco and after taking part in the brilliant battle of Molino del Ray he received the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel. At the close of the Civil War he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and his entire military career was such as to reflect honor upon himself and upon the arms of his native land. During a considerable period of the Civil War he served as mustering and disbursing officer, and in 1862-3 he was the incumbent of this dual position in New York city, where he had charge of providing for all soldiers passing through the metropolis and where he retained a clerical force of more than seventy persons. His preference was for service in the field, but the Secretary of War was insistent in assigning West Point men to the important details of executive and official service, to which General Reeve was thus called. He was in charge of the government military disbursing office in New York city at the time of his retirement from active service, in 1870. In 1871 he joined his son, General Charles McC. Reeve, in Minneapolis, and this city was his home thereafter until his death, which occurred in 1890. General Reeve was a man of impregnable integrity, of distinct and positive individuality and of most winning personality, so that his name is held in enduring veneration in the city and state in which he passed the closing period of a noble and illustrious life. In Minneapolis he was one of the prominent and influential members of Plymouth Congregational church. When the Minneapolis park system was initiated and a boulevard laid out around Lake Harriet, the court commissioners awarded to General Reeve the sum of \$32,500 for the strip of land which had been taken from him and which bordered on the lake. With characteristic liberality, he proposed to donate this land to the city in case the same was utilized in the perfecting of the fine boulevard and park system, about nineteen hundred feet of lake frontage, of the original Reeve farm, of two hundred and fifty acres, on the south shore of Lake Harriet, the beautiful old homestead being situated on an eminence overlooking that lovely body of water.

General Charles McCormick Reeve passed the period of his childhood and youth in the various military posts in which his father was stationed, and as a boy he accompanied his parents on a wagon trip of seven hundred and fifty miles from the Texas Coast to Fort Bliss, of which post his father assumed command, the same having been on the site of the present city of El Paso. The last western command held by his father was at Fort Buchanan built by him in New Mexico. It is worthy of note that at this frontier post General Isaac V. D. Reeve had as his principal aide Captain Ewell, who later served as lieutenant general in the Confederate army under General Lee. General Longstreet, another of the distinguished officers of the Confederacy, likewise served under him prior to the Civil War.

General C. McC. Reeve graduated at Yale University in the class of 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1873 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He was admitted to the bar in 1871. He made his first trip to Minneapolis, for the purpose of visiting friends, his expectation at the time having been to establish his residence in California. In Minneapolis he found an opportunity to purchase the Thornton farm of two hundred and fifty acres, on Lake Harriet, and he had the foresight to realize the ultimate appreciation in the value of the property. His father consented to join him in Minneapolis, and they purchased the land mentioned, the same constituting the fine old homestead which has long been associated with the family name. The brick portion of the old residence was built in 1860, by Frances Thornton, and the house is one of the landmarks of this beautiful section of the city.

General Reeve was admitted to the Minneapolis bar in 1871 and for a short time thereafter he was engaged in the active practice of his profession in this city. In 1872 he assisted in the reorganization of the City Bank, in which he became bookkeeper. Later he was promoted assistant cashier and finally he became cashier of the institution, with the executive affairs of which he was identified for a period of eleven years, during which period the bank never passed a dividend nor declared less than twelve per cent per annum, besides adding substantially to the surplus. He then became manager of the Hardwood Manufacturing Company, which was engaged in the manufacturing of flour barrels and which operated four heading and stave mills in Wisconsin, more than two hundred men being employed in its cooper shops, in Minneapolis, and the output having at one time reached the enormous aggregate of sixty-five hundred barrels in a single day,—a record never before or since equalled. A. R. Hall, of Wisconsin, was at that time president of the Company, and with the same was identified its present president, George H. Christian. General Reeve was manager of the Company's business, which included the manufacturing of hardwood lumber barrel stock and barrels. The General retired from the position of manager after the expiration of five years, and he then purchased the old Holly Flour Mills, the operation of which he continued until the plant was destroyed by fire, in 1893. Since that time he has not been actively engaged in business.

It has been a matter of special satisfaction to General Reeve to aid in the upbuilding of the live-stock industry in Minnesota and he has done much to improve the grades of stock raised. On his original place, given the name of Sunny-side Stock Farm, he gave special attention to the raising of fine Ayrshire and Jersey cattle, and his stock has been exhibited at leading western fairs, including that at St. Louis, where it has won many prizes. At one time he had a herd of more than two hundred registered Jerseys, including sixteen imported cows.

In association with his brother in law, James W. Lawrence, now a representative member of the bar at Santa Monica, California, General Reeve purchased one hundred and sixty acres of the Wilson farm on Chicago Avenue and Lake Street and this tract was platted under the title of the Lawrence & Reeve's Out Lots, which were sold in five acre tracts.

In politics the General is a Democrat and has been elected to represent his county in the state legislature. He has been elected in a strong Republican district. He was once a member of the joint committee on apportionment of the State

University, and it was largely due to his earnest and indefatigable efforts that the University was not denied its much needed appropriations, including that for the erection and equipment of the first building for the Medical Department. It will be recalled that this so-called "reform" session of the legislature was chiefly notable for its efforts to throttle advancement and even to deny proper support to the various state institutions. The General's experience in the Legislature proved all that he desired and he did not appear as a candidate for renomination.

General Reeve was appointed a member, and elected Secretary of the Minnesota commission for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, and in providing a creditable showing for his state he labored with characteristic zeal and ability. He devoted eighteen months to preliminary work and thereafter was present at the fair in Chicago during a very considerable part of the time of its duration. He received no compensation for his efforts in securing the Minnesota exhibits at the exposition, and at the close of the same, fifteen thousand dollars of the original appropriation was returned to the state treasury. In the winter of 1891-2 General Reeve was one of the three commissioners selected by the Governor of Minnesota to assume charge of the contributions of flour made by the millers of the United States for the starving peasantry of Russia. The Governor of Nebraska also commissioned him as one of those to take charge of its contribution of corn. The generous gifts were duly shipped to Russia, and General Reeve and the other members of the commission representing the two states met the relief ship at the Russian seaport of Libau, on the Baltic sea, after which he and his associates gave their personal attention to the distribution of the greatly needed supplies. About three hundred and fifty carloads of food were thus in charge of the commissioners; the Russian government provided transportation of supplies to the famine districts, and the commissioners worked in harmony with the various local committees in its distribution.

In 1899 General Reeve was made Warden of the Minnesota state prison at Stillwater, and he retained this office two years, during the administration of Governor Lind. He did much to bring about needed reforms in the management of the penitentiary and was insistent in urging the building of a new prison, though this was not effected until the management of the state institutions were severed from politics. His management met with the unqualified approval of the Governor and the Board of Prison Managers.

In 1883 General Reeve enlisted as a private in Company I, First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, and in the same he passed through the various grades of promotion until he attained the rank of colonel. In 1898, the regiment tendered its services to the government and it was mustered into the Volunteer service as the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. In command of his regiment General Reeve went to the Philippine islands, where he took part in the capture of the city of Manila and other important military operations and where he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. He was appointed the first military chief of police of Manila and in April, 1899, he was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service. He resumed his office of colonel of the First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, and in this position he continued the able and popular incumbent until his retirement, in 1911. He was then given further assurance of his secure hold upon the confidence and esteem of his com-

rades, in that they gladly welcomed his promotion to the office of brigadier general of the entire Minnesota National Guard, comprising three regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery. He did an effective work in behalf of the state militia and his final retirement from active association with the same occurred in October, 1911. The General is a member of Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Aztec Club of 1847, the Society of Foreign Wars and the Society of the Army of the Philippines. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven, the Yale Club of New York, the Commercial Club, the West Side Club, the Automobile Club, and the Lafayette Club. Both he and his wife are valued factors in the leading social life of the community and their attractive home has ever been a center of gracious hospitality. They are zealous communicants of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, and the General was formerly a member of its vestry.

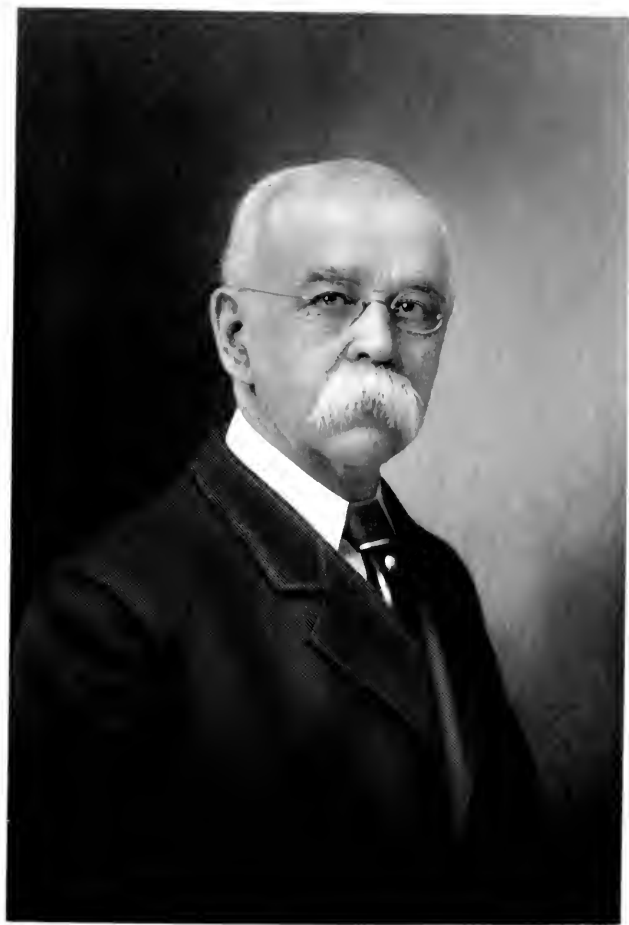
In Minneapolis, in 1873, was solemnized the marriage of General Reeve to Miss Christine McLaren Lawrence, daughter of the late Captain James W. Lawrence, who was an honored and gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war. Captain Lawrence was an officer in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry and he died while in service, at New Orleans. General and Mrs. Reeve have no children living.

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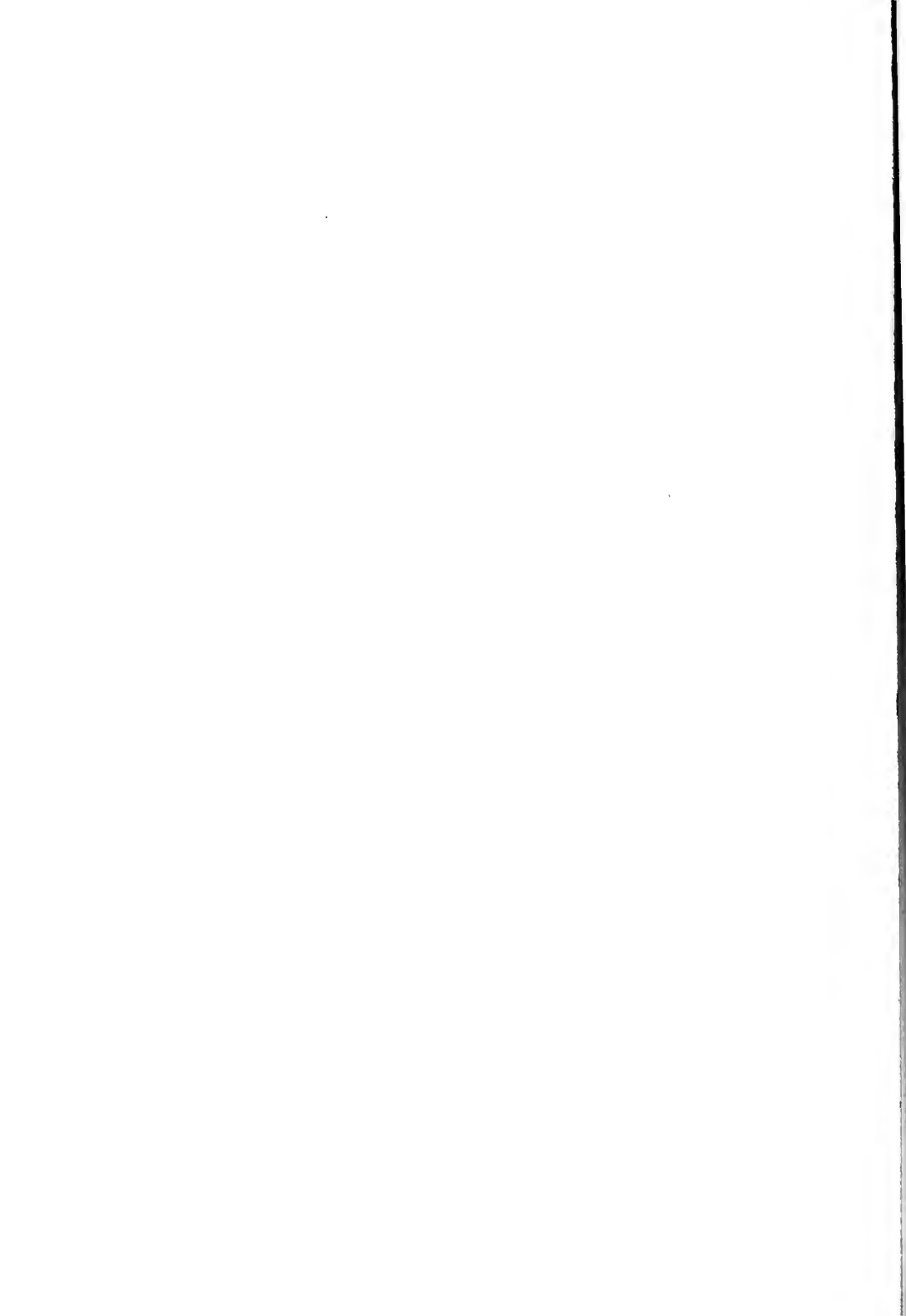
#### SYDNEY M. OWEN.

It is to the everlasting honor of the late Sydney M. Owen, who was called to rest February 2, 1910, after an exalted service of twenty-five years as editor of "Farm, Stock and Home," the oldest and the leading agricultural paper in the Northwest, that he did one thing distinctive and individual in life, and did it well. He published an agricultural paper that thoroughly covered the domain of sowing and reaping, and which also gave specific and expert attention to the larger field of economics, governmental policies, and the laws of business as they are related to farming, and was an educator, accurate and reliable, of its readers in these branches of knowledge. Conducting such a journal involved comprehensive learning, ready practical ability, close touch with the trend of the times, and a full understanding of basic principles, all of which he exhibited in a high degree, as many other men have done. But the work also involved clear vision, strict adherence to principles, great force of will and courage and these he exhibited in a high degree, as many other men with equal opportunities and resources have not done. He was always true to his convictions and brought all the power of his being into their service.

Mr. Owen was born in Ohio, August 11, 1838, and received the common school education of his time and locality. To this he added a higher course of study in Oberlin University. In 1860 he married Miss Helen A. Feagles, who is still living. They became the parents of two children, their daughter, Jessie A., who died in her eighteenth year, and their son, Harry N. Owen, who succeeded his father in the publication and management of "Farm, Stock and Home," with the avowed hope of making the paper "a living, useful monument" to the parent's memory, and who has been realizing that hope.



*S. M. Allen*



Sydney M. Owen began his long career of usefulness in the service of his country, during the Civil War, as a soldier in defense of the Union in the Fifty-fifth Ohio regiment. After the war closed he became a merchant in Toledo, Ohio, where he remained for a number of years, then moved to Chicago, and there followed the same line of business. But, while mercantile life was in many respects agreeable, and his energy and ability made it profitable, his tastes and inclinations were all the time in the direction of literature, and his opportunity to follow his bent came in 1884, when his brother, Horatio R. Owen (who died in 1900), founded "Farm, Stock and Home."

In July, 1885, Mr. Owen came to Minneapolis and took editorial charge of this journal. In its very first issue under his editorial management the paper took a stand in favor of a revision of the tariff. Nothing in Mr. Owen's whole record required more courage or showed more clearly his unyielding devotion to what he considered right than his taking this stand in Minnesota in 1885. If an editor is ever justified in carefully feeding his way and avoiding sources of controversy and unpopularity, it is when he is starting his paper. The side Mr. Owen took was not the popular one in this state then, but he saw with great clearness of vision the logical outcome of our tariff system, and he could not keep from declaring the truth that was in him, even though to have done otherwise would have been the profitable course in a material way and for the period.

Mr. Owen did more than this. He discussed with great force and freedom in his paper all economic questions which have a bearing on agriculture, and all his views were based on fundamental principles and elastic breadth of view. This editorial policy made his paper unique among publications of its kind, and gave it a novelty and potentiality which no other had. It also brought him into such close relationship with the Farmers' Alliance that, in 1890 he was selected as its candidate for Governor of Minnesota. The selection was made not only without suggestion or solicitation on his part, but against his expressed wish, for he was not then and never became an office seeker.

He bowed to the behest of his party, however, and became the leader of its fight, and in this, as in everything else he undertook, he threw all his energy into the contest, and as a result made the campaign of that year memorable in Minnesota politics. Without money, organization, or newspaper support of any kind, even his own paper making no reference to the State campaign, he polled over 58,000 votes and very nearly caused the defeat of the Republican candidate.

Between 1890 and 1895 the Populist or People's party enjoyed its period of prosperity, and in 1894 Mr. Owen was forced against his will to accept its nomination for governor. At this time the Democrats felt certain that a fusion with the Populists would bring the defeat of the Republicans, and were anxious to give Mr. Owen their nomination also. His stern devotion to principle blocked the project. He declined to consider the proposition, and informed the committee that offered him the Democratic nomination that it was not office he wanted, but the development of a party of and for the people to combat the party of and for the "money power," as it was called in those days, and that he had no more faith in the development of the Democratic party than he had in that of the Republican party in the direction he desired.

In this campaign he polled over 88,000 votes, getting more than the Democratic nominee, and it is reasonably cer-

tain that if he had abandoned principle and allowed personal ambition to sway him, he would have been elected. His last active political work was as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District in 1896. He made this race wholly as a favor to his friends, and, although he was not elected, he gave ample proof that the constituency would have been well and wisely represented if he had been.

It was not in political life, however, that he did his best and most lasting work. Agricultural education, as exemplified in the State School of Agriculture and the columns of "Farm, Stock and Home" was his real life work. When he came to Minnesota there was practically no School of Agriculture in the State. What was called one was merely a skeleton organization with an ordinary high school course of study, and little more. No one then seemed to realize that a school course in farming was feasible. The prevailing desire was to have a school that would "articulate with the University." Mr. Owen declared that what was needed was "a school that would articulate with the farms," and he kept that idea before the people until a course of study was mapped out that made the Agricultural College such a school one that would educate boys and girls toward the farm instead of away from it. He was also an earnest advocate of locating the school where it is, in close touch with the University and the cities, although the majority of his party associates were opposed to this; and it was chiefly through his influence and his writings in his paper that the present location was selected and the necessary appropriations to secure it were made.

In 1893 Mr. Owen was appointed a Regent of the University to fill out an unexpired term. In 1895 he was re-appointed for a full term, which lasted until 1901, when he retired from the board. But in 1907 he was again appointed, through the solicitation of the graduates and faculty of the School of Agriculture, and under this appointment he continued to serve until his death, giving a great deal of time and energy to the affairs of the University, even after failing health made such work difficult for him.

Mr. Owen realized early in his residence in this State the necessity for conservation of forest areas, and the development of new growth. In his paper he advocated tree planting and told how trees could be successfully grown on the prairies of the Northwest. He made a decided impression on the public mind and created a strong desire for forest conservation and tree culture, and there can be no doubt that many a profitable stretch of woods in this section of the country is the result of his efforts in this behalf. He was appointed a member of the Minnesota Forestry Board in 1901, and was its president for several years.

In the personality of Mr. Owen there was a wonderful and ever present charm. He was a man of quick sympathy and infinite patience, and he had a deep love for and confidence in his fellow men which always led him to think the best of everybody he knew. His nature was optimistic and sunny, and his influence on others was always wholesome and inspiring. He grew with his work and the progress of events, keeping his face ever toward the rising sun and his thoughts in the present as a period of preparation for the future. His death, even at the age of seventy-two, was universally deplored throughout this State, and in many others where he was known either in person or by his work, and his life's achievements constitute a proud heritage for the commonwealth.

wealth in which he lived and labored so long and to such excellent purpose and fruitful results.

#### PUTNAM DANA McMILLAN.

Was born at Fryeburg, Maine, August 25th, 1832. He was the descendant of illustrious ancestors of the colonial and revolutionary times, his great grandfather and grandfather on his father's side being Colonel Andrew McMillan and officer of the French and Indian wars and General John McMillan of the War of 1812. Through his mother Putnam McMillan traces his descent from General Israel Putnam who stands as one of the most distinguished soldiers and patriots in the days of the founding of our country. Israel Putnam's grandson, Colonel Israel Putnam Dana, a soldier of 1812, was the grandfather of Putnam McMillan.

This remarkable record of military service and patriotism which dates from the beginning of American History was honorably sustained by Putnam McMillan and his brother in the crisis of 1861.

Andrew McMillan, Putnam's father, was trained for his heritage of Military service in West Point, graduating from that institution in the early part of the last century. Later he resigned from the service preferring the activities of a civilian career, and settled in Danville, Vermont, when he engaged in business and farming. He was prominent in public life, a democrat and a member of the state legislature of Maine and Vermont. Andrew McMillan died at seventy-two years of age.

Putnam McMillan was reared in Danville and at the age of sixteen entered his uncle's store where he was employed for several years. In 1852 he went to California making the journey by water around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel and landing at San Francisco one hundred and forty-one days after leaving Boston. He spent about five years in the mining districts and San Francisco passing through many interesting and exciting experiences for which California during the "Gold Fever" was remarkable. The return trip was made across the Isthmus of Panama, during the period of Walker's filibuster.

In Vermont Mr. McMillan spent several years farming and at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the 15th Vermont and served as quartermaster of the regiment. Upon the expiration of his service in the army not long after the battle of Gettysburg he went to South America to engage in a sheep ranch enterprise with his cousin. They located in Santa Fe, a province of the Argentine Republic near Rosario and about two hundred miles above Buenos Ayres on the Parana River. He then stocked their land with some five thousand sheep and for a number of years met with success and prosperity. Later, however, a civil war was waged between the provinces of Santa Fe and Buenos Ayres, Mr. McMillan's ranch being part of the time the contending ground. This was followed by a war between Brazil and Paraguay and then by a horrible scourge of cholera. These disasters wiped out Mr. McMillan's property interests and when his wife and several members of his household succumbed to the fatal pestilence he returned to the States.

In 1872 after two years in Vermont he paid a visit to Minneapolis and was so favorably impressed with the city that he decided to make it his future home. Soon after

coming to Minneapolis he established himself in the real estate and insurance business. One of his first enterprises was the McMillan addition in Northeast Minneapolis. He made extensive investments in property erecting a number of houses on the East Side and the McMillan Block on Third Avenue and Third Street which he still owns.

His most notable project has been the reclamation of a large tract of swamp land in Freeborn County converting it into rich agricultural land. After buying the property he labored a number of years to secure proper laws for the drainage of the immense area and his efforts finally resulted in the present law under which millions of acres are being reclaimed. Hickory Island Farm, Mr. McMillan's estate, has been transformed from useless land covered with muskrat houses and cattails to a most valuable property and is a noteworthy example of what can be done with one swamp land when properly drained. Mr. McMillan has had no desire to enter public life and has held but one public office, that of alderman of the second ward. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. Mr. McMillan was married in 1858 to Helen E. Davis, daughter of the Hon. Bliss M. Davis, a noted attorney of Vermont. Her death occurred in South America leaving one daughter Emily. His second marriage was with Kate Kittridge, daughter of Judge Kittridge of St. Johnsbury, Vermont. They have two children, Margaret and Putnam Dana, Jr. Mr. McMillan is a member of the First Congregational church of which he has held the office of trustee for thirty-three years.

#### JAMES S. PORTEOUS.

The late James S. Porteous, for nearly thirty years a resident of Minneapolis and during the last two years of his life at Wayzata, on Lake Minnetonka, was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, September 6, 1856. His parents were born and reared in Scotland, and one of his brothers, older than himself, was a minister of the gospel in Edinburgh. When quite young he went to work for the Stuarts of his native city, lumber merchants, and superintending shipments of lumber for them from that place, Quebec, and New York City to English ports. At the age of twenty-one he was transferred to their New York City branch office, and while associated with them made several trips to Europe on business. In 1881 he was married in Poughkeepsie, New York, to Miss Louisa G. McKnight.

In December, 1887, he came to Minneapolis partly for the benefit of his health which had been delicate for a number of years. Soon after his arrival in this city he entered the employ of Dorilus Morrison as a bookkeeper, but a little later became associated in the same capacity with S. G. Cook & Company, and was with them in the erection of the Lumber Exchange Building and in its reconstruction after its partial destruction by fire in the winter of 1891. He was for a considerable time secretary, treasurer, and manager of the building company. He helped to organize the Edison Light and Power Company, which was afterward absorbed by the Minneapolis General Electric Company, and was its treasurer at the beginning. This company erected the Edison building in the rear of the Lumber Exchange, which Mr. Porteous and the late H. C. Akeley purchased some years ago and afterward sold to the Lumber Exchange



interests. He spent two years in the successful liquidation of the accounts of the Flour City National Bank when that institution was taken over by the Security National.

Mr. Porteous was one of the organizers and directors of the new Commercial National Bank; an organizer and president of the Federal Securities Company; an organizer of and active in the National Building Managers' Association, an energetic member of the Minneapolis Real Estate Board.

He was president of the Y. M. C. A. for six years, a director for a much longer time, and his services to the organization were untiring and self-sacrificing. The completion of the new building of the Association, on the commodious and comprehensive plan followed, were in a measure due to him.

Mr. Porteous was a member of Westminster Presbyterian church, and for thirteen years one of its trustees. He was its Sunday school superintendent for four years, and for a long time was president of the Westminster Church Association. He was active in social life as a member of the Minneapolis and Lafayette Clubs. The unexpected death of this good and useful man occurred at Eitel Hospital, March 23, 1913, and occasioned deep and widespread grief, especially in Minneapolis and at Wayzata. In Wayzata he had lived for two years, and had been a member of the village council. Upon his death the whole community united in tributes of praise for the nobility and usefulness of his career, his fine business ability, and his elevated and sterling manhood. Mrs. Porteous is still living in Minneapolis, where she is highly esteemed.

#### ARTHUR R. ROGERS.

Nature spread her bounties in this section of the country, for business purposes and the service of mankind, with a lavish hand, and then waited with her imperturbable patience through long ages for the advent of Man, the true lord of the heritage, to come with his commanding might of mind and turn them into useful and marketable commodities, and during her long wait she kept maintaining and multiplying her gifts. When the time was ripe, the developing spirit came, and its representatives were men of caliber and qualifications suited to the mighty task before them.

The interesting subject of this brief review was not among the first or even the early comers, but he has been among the most potential, farseeing and enterprising of them all, and has wrought out here a business career consonant in full measure with his large opportunities and his strong, active and productive mental faculties and business capacity. When he came he found the field white with a bounteous harvest, and with steady progress, even through difficulties, he rose within a few years to the first rank of the extensive and all conquering reapers.

Arthur R. Rogers was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1864. His father was Alexander H. Rogers, an employee of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and also a native of Wisconsin. The son obtained his early education in a graded school in his native city and afterward attended a high school there for two years.

In 1882 he left school and began his business career as second man in the lumber yard of the Edwards & McCulloch Lumber Company, at Valley City, North Dakota, of which C. E. Blackwell was Manager, which yard enjoyed a large

trade. Mr. Rogers remained in the employ of this Company for about two years when he was made Manager of a lumber yard at Sanborn, North Dakota, belonging to what was known as the Gull River Lumber Company. Two years later sickness compelled him to resign his position at Sanborn temporarily and return to Milwaukee.

As soon as he was able to attend to business again through former Governor John S. Pillsbury Mr. Rogers became acquainted with C. A. Smith of the C. A. Smith Lumber Company and applied to him for a position in the office of that company which he secured and about a year later was placed in charge of the retail yard of that company in North Minneapolis; but he was soon afterwards recalled to the main office where he served for a time as Credit Man and then was given charge of the Sales Department.

In 1888 in order to secure a broader mental development and business intelligence in a line with which he was unfamiliar Mr. Rogers became a student in the night school of the State University Law Department from which he graduated in 1891.

In 1892, at his suggestion, the Smith & Rogers Lumber Company was organized with Mr. Rogers as Secretary and Treasurer, and a line of retail lumber yards was established along the line of the "Soo" Railroad in North Dakota. In the following year, the C. A. Smith Lumber Company was incorporated, with Mr. Rogers as Secretary and Treasurer; and in 1901 he was elected Vice President.

In 1904 the Rogers Lumber Company was organized with Mr. Rogers as president. In 1905 he sold his interest in the C. A. Smith Lumber Company to his associate, C. A. Smith, and purchased Mr. Smith's interest in the Smith & Rogers Lumber Company. One year later, Mr. Rogers severed his entire connection with the C. A. Smith Lumber Company and has since, as President of the Rogers Lumber Company, devoted his time and energy to the building up of that and subsidiary companies. In the management of this company Mr. George H. and John J. Rogers were associated, the former being its vice-president, the latter its secretary and treasurer.

The growth of the Rogers Lumber Company has been rapid and it is today the largest retail lumber company in the northwest, having retail lumber yards in North Dakota, Canada and Montana.

In addition to the Rogers Lumber Company, Mr. Rogers is the president of the Bend Timber Company, a company holding large timber interests in the Deschutes Valley, Oregon; is president of the Rogers-Youmans Lumber Company, another timber company; and the Okanagan Saw Mills, Ltd., a saw-mill company manufacturing lumber in British Columbia.

Mr. Rogers has always taken a keen interest in the growth and development of his adopted city, Minneapolis, as well as in the Northwest. At the organization of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association, he was (against his wishes) elected as its first president and served until the end of the first year, the association showing phenomenal growth in numbers and influence during that period.

Through Mr. Rogers' efforts the North Dakota Better Farming Assn. was established. This association is one of the most potent factors in better farming methods in the entire Northwest. It is recognized as the pioneer of its kind and is accredited with doing great work for the betterment of farming conditions, not only in North Dakota, but throughout all the northwestern states and even in Canada. This association is growing rapidly in influence and importance.

Mr. Rogers was also president of the Minneapolis Club, the leading social club of the city, and is a member of the Minikahda, Lafayette and University Clubs.

On February 8th, 1894, Mr. Rogers was united in marriage with Miss Dora Waite, and they have three children, Arthur Alan, Dorothy and Donald Waite.

#### COLONEL FRANCIS PETELER.

Serving as a soldier in the army of the United States in two wars, for one of which he enlisted when he was less than eighteen: facing death in many engagements and undergoing hardships in various forms in both: engaging in pursuits of peaceful and productive industry when "grim-visaged War had smoothed his wrinkled front," and working out a highly creditable career in both military and industrial lines, the late Colonel Francis Peteler lived a life of very unusual incident, adventure, and variety, and one that was full of usefulness in his day and generation in many different ways.

Colonel Peteler was born in Bavaria, April 19, 1828. He died in Minneapolis, April 18, 1910, a few hours before his eighty-second birthday. His father was a soldier in the Fatherland, and passed many years in the army. During his military experience he fought both for and against Napoleon, according to the varying commands of his king, who was alternately a friend and a foe of the great conqueror. Five sons of the senior Peteler came to the United States while young, and passed the remainder of their days in this country. The colonel was but twelve years of age when he followed his brothers, Louis, Charles, and Joseph, to America, and he was followed in turn by his other brother, Phillip. Francis joined his brother Louis, a hotel proprietor in New York City, and remained with him for about six years. He landed in New York in 1840, and in 1846, although he was less than eighteen, he enlisted in the United States army for the war with Mexico. He passed through the whole course of that conflict. The privations and hardships of his service in Mexico were numerous and oppressive, and he was discharged in such poor health that his life was despaired of.

When the war was over Mr. Peteler returned to New York. After his health was restored he visited the Middle and Western States, and in the spring of 1853 he located in Minnesota and took up a tract of government land four miles north of Anoka. He continued to live on and cultivate and improve his farm until 1861. Then his patriotism impelled him to again seek an opportunity to serve his adopted country as a soldier in defense of the Union, to which he was ardently devoted. Mr. Peteler raised the First Company of Minnesota Sharpshooters, which he offered to the Government. The offer was gladly accepted, and the company was mustered into the service at Fort Snelling, October 5, 1861, by Captain A. D. Nelson of the United States army. It became a part of the First Regiment of United States Sharpshooters, and was soon engaged in active field work in Virginia, in connection with Angel's Brigade, which, because of its strong advances and staunch and unshaken conduct on all occasions, was soon called the "Iron Brigade," the first to bear the name in the Army of the Potomac.

He was soon promoted lieutenant-colonel of the regiment

for gallantry on the field of battle. Soon after his promotion he was sent to take command of Fort Abercrombie in the Territory of Dakota, where he remained until he resigned from the army after about three years' service in the war. His administration of affairs at the fort was so wise and judicious, and resulted in so much improvement in the discipline and general welfare of the men under him, that when he left the post strong resolutions commending his course were adopted by the officers and soldiers of the garrison.

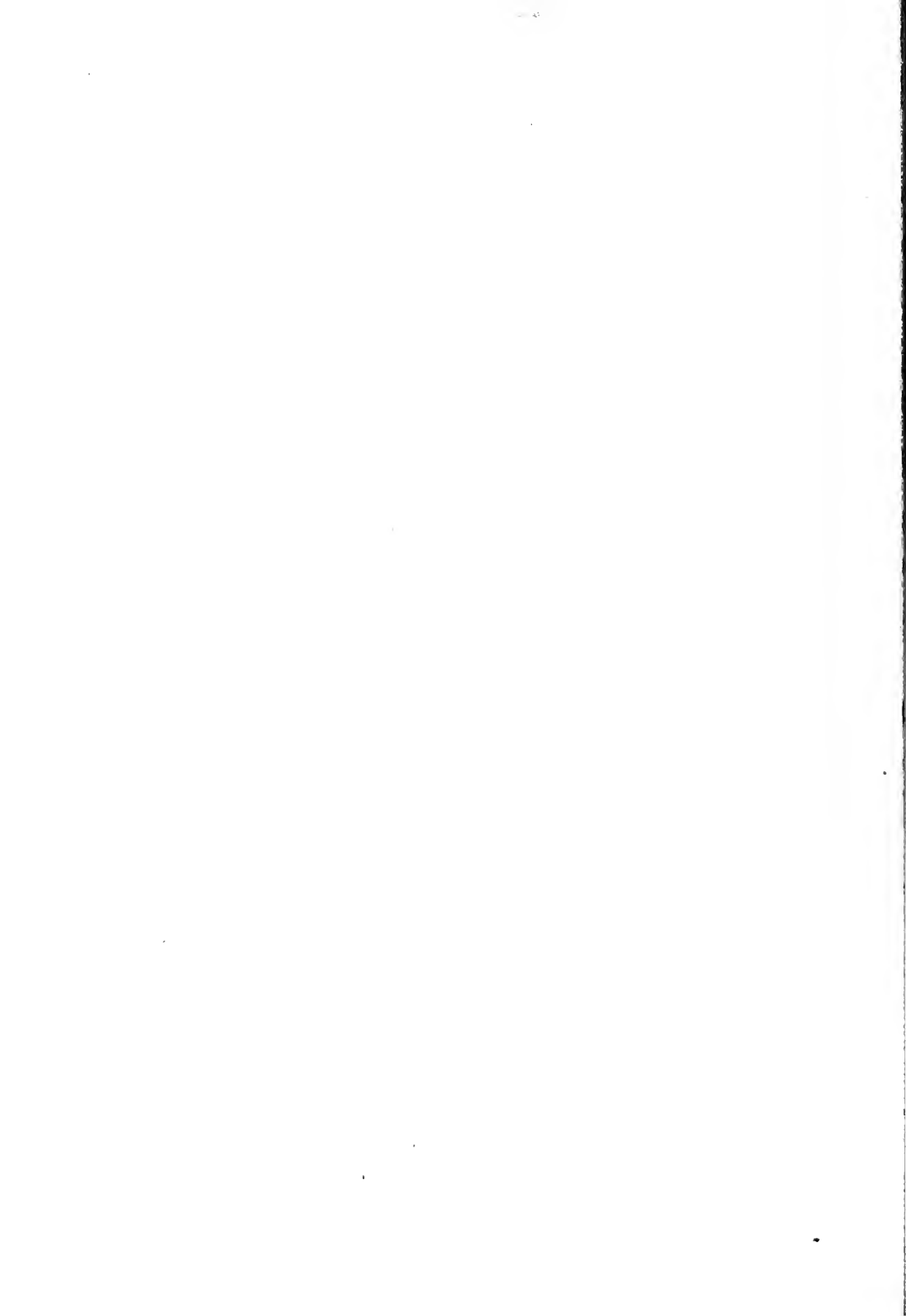
One of the last, as well as one of the most notable events in the Colonel's long and distinguished life was the reunion of his old company of sharpshooters held at his Minneapolis home, 2726 Dupont Avenue South, on April 9, 1910, only nine days before his death. The reunion was held in observance of Appomattox Day, commemorating the day in 1865 on which the army of the Southern Confederacy under General Robert E. Lee grounded its arms in complete surrender. But twenty of the surviving members of the company could be located, and seventeen of these attended the reunion. They lunched on army-bean soup and hardtack. Just nine days later Colonel Peteler answered the last summons. The active pallbearers at his funeral were the old comrades who were present at the reunion.

When he returned from the Civil War Colonel Peteler bought a farm in Bloomington township, Hennepin County, eight miles south of the court house and three miles south of the present city limits, and that continued to be his home even after he established his great industry, the Peteler Car Works. This enterprise grew out of his inventive turn of mind, which led him to invent a dumping car and make preparations for its manufacture. In order to get his products on the market, he started the Peteler Car Works, about 1870, in a wheelwright shop on First Avenue South, between Washington Avenue and Third Street, employing at first but six men. He manufactured cars for railroad work and gave every detail of the business his personal attention. After several changes of location and expansions of the plant, the present site was secured and the plant now in operation, at Thirtieth Avenue and Fourth Street Southeast, was set up in 1890. By this time the business of the company had grown so great that a large equipment was necessary, and \$50,000 was expended in the erection of the factory. It stands on five acres of ground belonging to the company and 100 men are regularly employed. Colonel Peteler was the sole owner of the industry until 1905, when it passed into other hands, his advancing age inducing him to dispose of it.

The Colonel never wavered in his loyalty and devotion to the Republican party, and he was equally true and devoted to Minnesota and Minneapolis. But the whole country had his strong, watchful, and serviceable regard, although he never held a public office or desired one. He was a zealous advocate and promoter of public improvements, doing all he could to help them along and always regretting that he was unable to do more. He kept in close touch with his old army comrades and was ardently attached to his intimate friends. One of the most cherished of these was George A. Brackett, and others were members of the Winston family. He enjoyed music intensely, belonged to no church, held membership in no societies, and was a total abstainer from intoxicants and tobacco. In his years of activity he was a successful and enthusiastic hunter of deer and other large game



*Francis Peter*



He enjoyed a close friendship with Thomas Edison, "the wizard of Menlo Park," and kept up with all the inventions of that versatile and prolific genius. He had a large number of other intimate friends also among the prominent scientists and mechanics of the country, with whose minds his own was in unison.

May 3, 1853, Colonel Peteler was married in New York City to Miss Margaret Hynes, a native of that city. Mrs. Peteler was born February 27, 1834, and died in Minneapolis February 8, 1907. They became the parents of five children: Edwin, who is a market gardener in North Minneapolis; Philip, who was general superintendent of his father's car works, and died at the age of forty-eight; Frank, who was also connected with the car works for a number of years, and who died in Texas when he was forty-two; Minnie, who is the wife of Edward Ellingson, a farmer of Bloomington township, and Charles, who was in active connection with the car works.

EDWIN PETELER, the oldest son of the colonel, was born on his father's farm near Anoka, Minnesota, October 6, 1854. As has been noted, he is a market gardener in North Minneapolis, and has lived in the neighborhood of his present residence, 4315 Penn Avenue North, for thirty-six years. He was married December 7, 1880, to Miss Ida M. Hooper, a daughter of Rev. John Hooper, a sketch of whose life appears in this work. Mrs. Edwin Peteler is a native of Little Falls, Minnesota. She and her husband are the parents of one child, their daughter Gertrude M., who is now Mrs. E. L. Noyes, and also has her home in Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Peteler have occupied the dwelling they now live in for twenty-one years, and in his capacity of gardener Mr. Peteler has served the Minneapolis markets with his products from their beginning. He is well known in all parts of the city, and is held in high esteem for his business capacity, elevated character, strict integrity, and useful citizenship.

#### ARTHUR C. PRESTON.

Mr. Preston was born in the city of Enniscorthy, County Wexford, Ireland, in 1859. He was reared and obtained a common school education in his native land, in which he remained until he reached the age of twenty-two years. Then, in 1881, he came to the United States unaccompanied by relatives or friends, to take up his residence and work his way forward in the world in a new country, amid unaccustomed scenes and associations and surrounded by strangers. The East in this country did not satisfy his desires. He sought the amplitude, openness and freedom of the west, and coming to Iowa, accepted employment on a farm near Lemars in Plymouth county.

Soon afterward Mr. Preston transferred his energies to the service of the Close Bros. & Company Development company, and in 1883 became its resident agent at Pipestone, which was the headquarters for its operations in Pipestone, Murray, Rock and Nobles counties in this state. He remained in the employ of this company at Pipestone until 1896, then changed his residence to St. Paul and was employed by the Farmers' Trust company, of which he acted as general manager for four years.

In 1900 Mr. Preston moved to Minneapolis and started a business venture of his own, as he had long desired to do. In this city he opened an enterprise in mortgage loans and

the sale of farm lands. His business was started on a small scale, but through his great enterprise, industry and business capacity it rapidly increased until it grew to large proportions. It was managed with good judgment, carried on with energy, embraced all opportunities presented for advancement, laid all sources of expansion under tribute and gave its proprietor every advantage his openings and facilities allowed.

Mr. Preston was a progressive and public-spirited citizen, wherever he lived, and took an active part in all commendable undertakings designed to promote the advancement and improvement of his community at all times. He never married, and so, having no family ties or duties, he was able to put all the energy of his nature into service to the city of his home and work with ardor for the welfare of its residents. In business he was very successful, amassing a considerable fortune in his operations and building up a large trade and an enviable reputation for straightforwardness and square dealing in every particular. His only relative in this country is his nephew, Alexander P. Drapes, who is carrying on the business founded by him, with an office in Room 418, Andrus building.

Mr. Preston's life closed in Minneapolis on August 6, 1912, at the early age of fifty-three, and his death was universally lamented. He was an Odd Fellow, a Freemason and a Woodman in fraternal life, a member of the Minneapolis Commercial club, and an Episcopalian in religious affiliation, holding his membership for years in St. Mark's church of that denomination. He was widely known in the Northwest and was everywhere highly esteemed as an upright, intelligent, genial and companionable man and a very progressive and useful citizen.

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#### DANIEL F. PECK.

For many years one of the leading business men of Minneapolis and also one of the city's enterprising and influential promoters of the public welfare, the late Daniel F. Peck, who died on Oct. 29, 1912, after some years of failing health, held a high place in public estimation and enjoyed the confidence and regard of all classes of the people of the community in a degree and with a steadfastness that proved him to be a man of genuine worth and very useful to his fellow men in his day and generation.

Mr. Peck's life began in Jackson, Michigan, on September 13, 1845, and was a son of Dennis L. and Fannie (Lewis) Peck, with whom he came to Minneapolis in 1859, when he was fourteen years of age. He completed here the education he had begun in his native state, and as soon as he left school entered mercantile life as a clerk in a dry goods store. Being of an independent nature, and having some initiative of his own, he also kept boats for rent on Lake Cedar for a number of years, where he had preempted a quarter section of land.

In the dry goods trade Mr. Peck rose by steady promotions made on merit to a position of responsibility and influence, and then started an enterprise in that line of merchandising for himself, which he carried on for a continuous period of sixteen years, prospering in the business and winning extensive popularity as a merchant and as a man. His father, Dennis L. Peck, was engaged in the real estate business and

its demands on his time and energies became so oppressive that he was obliged to have help. The son, thereupon, gave up his own enterprise and joined the father in his.

Mr. Peck, the son, continued his operations in real estate until a few years before his death, when failing health caused him to retire from active pursuits.

Mr. Peck also took an earnest interest and a helpful part in the organized social life of the community as a zealous member of the Minneapolis Commercial club, of which he was one of the founders, and aided in giving strength and influence to its fraternal forces as a Freemason of the thirty-second degree, this degree in the order being conferred on him by the father of Dr. Ames. His membership in the Ancient Craft branch of the fraternity was maintained in Hennepin Lodge No. 4.

On March 31, 1907, Mr. Peck was married to Miss Nellie Graham of Minneapolis. A daughter of Mr. Peck (Mrs. Arthur Clark by a former marriage) is living and has her home in Los Angeles, California, and a sister of his lives in McMinnville, Oregon, Mrs. Frank Sulley, a widow.

In his career as a merchant and real estate dealer Mr. Peck exemplified lofty ideals of business and established himself firmly in the confidence of the community. He was on the square in all his transactions of every kind, his word was as good as his bond, and he had excellent judgment in reference to all business and public affairs. His life in the community was an open book, and there was not a stain on any of its pages. He lived usefully and creditably, and his name is enshrined in the loving regard of the people among whom his activities were so long wisely employed.

#### GEORGE W. POOLER.

After a varied experience as a merchant for a number of years for others and for himself, George W. Pooler entered the employ of railroad and express companies thirty years ago, to which he has since adhered, now being general agent of the Western and United States Express companies, with office at 619 Nicollet avenue.

He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, August 2, 1851, and acquired an academic education in the Normal School at Gouverneur. At thirteen he clerked in a store, and at nineteen started a general merchandising business at Richville. After conducting this store seven years, he went to New York city where for five years he was with an uncle importing Swiss watches. Returning to Richville he again engaged in merchandising, which he continued until his store was destroyed by fire.

In 1883 he came to Iowa, where he secured employment as a telegrapher. He soon became agent of the United States Express company at Sioux City, later serving as traveling auditor for the company in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, South Dakota and Minnesota, making his first visit to this state in that capacity.

In 1901 he was stationed in Minneapolis as the general agent for the company which then had the largest business of its kind in this city, and its operations were increasing at the rate of 20 per cent a year. Mr. Pooler then had thirty-five employees under his supervision. The business of the company was later restricted to fewer lines of road, and hence did not so far outrank that of the other companies.

Besides the duties of the local office he also has charge of the messengers on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.

Mr. Pooler possesses a genial and companionable disposition and manner, making friends wherever he goes. He takes an active part in social life as a member of the Rotary club, aiding in its entertainments and being helpful in all its activities. Fraternally he is an Elk and a Freemason, being a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His religious affiliation is with Gethsemane Episcopal church, in which he has been vestryman during nearly the whole of his residence in Minneapolis. He is also a musician, favoring the saxophone and the cornet for his own use. While living in Sioux City, he was a member of the Fourth Regiment band, as also band director.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Pooler was married in his native county, to Miss Pauline Van Ness. She died in Iowa, leaving two children: Guy V., who is connected with the A. G. Spalding company's establishment; and Grace, who is the wife of Edward Schempf, and lives at Watertown, Wisconsin. The father's second marriage took place in Iowa and united him with Miss Kate Nickel of La Porte, Indiana. They have no children.

#### ANDREW BONNEY ROBBINS.

By the death of Andrew B. Robbins, Thursday morning, June 16, 1910, at Robbinsdale, the town he founded and which was named in his honor, Minnesota lost a citizen of the highest type, the Northwest one of its most energetic, enterprising, and successful promoters, and American manhood one of its best and most commendable representatives. He had worked well for his State and country as a soldier, legislator, and Christian business man, governing his worldly affairs by his religion, which he always found of sustaining assistance.

Andrew B. Robbins was born at Phillips, Maine, April 27, 1845, the son of Daniel and Mary R. (Shaw) Robbins. The father was a leading business man in Phillips and the possessor of a considerable estate. The mother was a descendant of John Howland, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, and a lady of most exalted character. Some of his remote ancestors were prominent on the American side in the momentous Revolutionary war.

In 1855 Daniel Robbins brought his wife and six children to what was then the Territory of Minnesota, and took up his residence at Anoka. He built the first steam sawmill in that locality, and loaned money to men starting in business. Andrew continued in the public schools of Anoka the educational training he had begun in his native State, and afterward attended a private academy for two years. By the end of that period the Civil war was in progress, and in 1862, when he was but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in defense of the Union cause.

The regiment to which Mr. Robbins belonged saw a great deal of active service in the field. In 1864 it was a part of General Sully's command in its famous expedition into Dakota against the Indians. This service involved, said General Sully, the greatest hardships suffered by any expedition he ever commanded. The troops had very limited supplies of food, and that of an innutritious character, and were often



*Andrew B. Robbins*





obliged to march for hours without water in a temperature of 110 degrees. When this expedition was over, Mr. Robbins went with another to escort Col. Fisk's party of Montana emigrants to safety, acting as commissary sergeant. Trials and hardships of more than ordinary severity were encountered on this expedition also. His regiment next went South and became a part of General Schofield's 23d Army Corps. It took part in the second battle of Murfreesboro (sometimes called "the Cedars") and contributed to the Union victory at Franklin, Tenn. Later it was marched to Kingston and Raleigh, North Carolina, and formed a junction with Sherman's army. It was continued in active service until the flag of the Southern Confederacy went down in everlasting defeat at Appomattox. At the close of the war Mr. Robbins was mustered out, having shown himself to be one of the best as well as one of the youngest of soldiers.

On his return to his former home, Mr. Robbins accepted the first employment he could find, which was night work in a sawmill. But he soon became first ticket agent in the first depot of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway (now the Great Northern), in old St. Anthony, on the river bank, just above the Falls. When the depot was moved to the west side of the river he was ticket agent, chief accountant, and telegraph operator. When the railroad was extended to Willmar, Mr. Robbins was appointed terminal and general agent, and took the first train to his new field of duty.

He became active in all the industrial and mercantile interests of Willmar, and soon engaged for himself in the lumber, the farm machinery, and the grain trade. His business increased so rapidly that he decided to quit the service of the railroad company and devote himself wholly to his personal affairs. In 1879 he founded the Bank of Willmar, which, under his management, soon became one of the strongest financial institutions of its rank in the Northwest. He was also one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church of Willmar, and for many years its Sunday school superintendent. To this school the children, by whom he was greatly beloved, came from many miles around.

When he was only thirty years old he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Kandiyohi and other counties. He was the youngest member of the Senate, but was made chairman of several important committees. During his term the grasshopper scourge visited this state, and he drew up the first seed-grain law to supply seed wheat to the destitute farmers, and canvassed the Senate to secure its enactment. He also invented the sheet iron "hopper-doser", to kill grasshoppers. It was very successful, and is still used to a limited extent. After the scourge had devastated his Senatorial District, he and Thomas B. Walker took quantities of seed of rapidly growing crops throughout the country, and distributed it free to the farmers. Many of those farmers came to him in after years and told him that his interest in their welfare and the help he gave them had saved them and their families from destitution if not starvation.

While at Willmar Mr. Robbins became more and more interested in the elevator and grain trade. He established a receiving store there, and often watched the long line of ox teams waiting their turn to be relieved of their loads. The line often stretched out toward the west as far as he could see, and sometimes the men with the teams had to camp until their turn for unloading came. All the while his grain and elevator business was increasing, and by 1882 it had grown

so great that he required more help to handle it. He then moved to Merriam Park, where he organized and took the management of the Northwestern Elevator Company, which he conducted for fourteen years. During this period he was a leading member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and for four years afterward was general manager of the Minnesota & Dakota Elevator company, which also carried on a very extensive business.

In 1890 he purchased a large tract of land north of Minneapolis, removed thereto, and expended a considerable amount of time and money in the development of the town now called Robbinsdale. He platted many blocks and beautified them by planting a great number of trees on them. Upon the shore of Twin Lake he built a beautiful country home, with extensive grounds comprising more than 20 acres. From the road he planted, leading to the house an elm drive which is now considered the finest in the State. He took great delight in planting almost every variety of tree and shrub suited to the Minnesota climate. He also built the street railway to the town, made other extensive improvements in his country seat, which he made his home for the remainder of his life. While living here he served as State Surveyor General of Logs and Lumber, and was again elected to the Legislature as a Representative from Hennepin County. In his last years Mr. Robbins was actively engaged in the real estate business and the promotion of street railway building.

He was a member of the Masonic order in which he had attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite, and of Butler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was a Past Commander. In 1905 he was chairman of the Memorial Day Committee of his post. In religious affiliation in later life he was a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church, in Minneapolis. He was a director of the old Minneapolis Business Men's Union. He was fond of outdoor life and gave expression to his love of nature by planting trees extensively wherever he lived. In all the organizations to which he belonged he was prominent and active, and his membership was highly valued because of its usefulness.

In 1869 Mr. Robbins was married in Minneapolis to Miss Adelaide J. Walker, a sister of Thomas Barlow Walker, the great lumberman, and a niece of Judge Barlow, of Ohio. Mrs. Robbins is still living, as are five of the seven children born of their union; their only son and a daughter, Helen, died a number of years ago. The living children are: Elith, the wife of Lester Daniel; Amy, the wife of John Roland Ware; Adelaide, the widow of Ralph P. Gillette; Ruth, who became the widow of Sterling Loomis and is now the wife of Dr. Fred C. Rodda; and Esther, who is the wife of William Wright Scott. All the daughters are graduates of the University of Minnesota, and they all live at Robbinsdale, except Mrs. Gillette, whose home is in Minneapolis, and Mrs. Scott, who resides with her husband in North Dakota.

Mr. Robbins' death was not unexpected when it came, but the event shrouded the whole of this community and many others in gloom, and his funeral obsequies were very impressive by reason of the high tributes paid to his worth. During the funeral services business houses were all closed in Robbinsdale, and every flag hung at half mast. Such was the esteem felt for the departed friend of the town and all its residents, that not a team nor an automobile passed in either direction, the long funeral procession in its progress from the home of the deceased to the city limits, all drivers waiting respectfully until it had passed.

Mr. Robbins lived in service to his God and his fellow men, and he died at peace with both. He felt throughout his life that he and his fellows were going the same way and had better go hand in hand. He loved the best in music and literature. He was passionately devoted to his family and his home, and was happiest at his own fire-side. The beauties of nature brought him great enjoyment and peace, and he constantly looked up through them to their Creator, on whom his faith was always firmly fixed.

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#### FRANK PECK.

For a continuous period of fifty-seven years this gentleman has been a resident of Minnesota, and during the last eighteen has had his home in Minneapolis and been engaged in the real estate business.

Mr. Peck was born October 1, 1854, near Galena, Illinois, and when he was but two years old his parents, Julius and Caroline (Child) Peck, moved to Goodhue county, this state, and located on a farm of 200 acres on the Zumbrota river, two miles and a half northwest of the town of Zumbrota. Frank was reared on that farm, and educated in the district school in the neighborhood. He assisted his father in cultivating it as soon as he was able, and he continued his management of it until 1895, when he moved to Minneapolis, where he has ever since had his home.

Julius Peck was a native of Vermont, where his life began in 1807. When he was eight years old his parents moved to Genesee county, New York, and in 1831, when he was twenty-four, he came farther West and located in Pontiac, Michigan. In November, 1838, he was married in Detroit to Miss Caroline Child. In 1847 they changed their residence to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and in 1856 they settled on the Goodhue county, Minnesota, farm already mentioned. The first school taught in that neighborhood, which was a subscription school and conducted by Charles Locke, was kept in Mr. Peck's primitive shanty which he cheerfully gave up for the purpose. He also supported the school in other ways. On this farm he died in 1889, in the eighty-third year of his age, just eight months after his wife passed away, ending a married life of over fifty years which they had enjoyed together.

In 1856, when the elder Mr. Peck came to this state from Illinois he brought with him the first span of horses and owned the first reaper used in his township. When he and his wife died they were among the oldest citizens of the township. They were the parents of six children: William, Elijah, Charles, Louisa, Frank and Asa.

Of these six Frank is the only one now living. William and Elijah served in the Union army in the Civil war. William was in the First Minnesota regiment. He was wounded in its furious and heroic contest at Gettysburg, and died in a hospital July 27, 1863, at the age of twenty-three. Elijah was in the Seventh Minnesota, and took part in suppressing the Indian outbreak of 1862. He was on guard the night before the thirty-eight Indian leaders of the insurrection were executed, and died at New Ulm, December 27, 1862, only eighteen years old. Charles moved to Minneapolis in 1893 from a farm in Sibley county, and during his residence in this city acquired the ownership of several pieces of valuable property, among them the site of the new Lake Harriet Bank.

He died near Lake Harriet, in January, 1911. His widow is now living at Hudson, Wisconsin. Louisa married Latimer Dooxey and died young. Frank and Asa were partners in owning and cultivating the old family homestead in Goodhue county, until Asa died in 1894.

The next year after the death of his brother Asa, Frank was married to Asa's widow, who was Miss Carrie Rogers before her first marriage and a native of the state of New York. By her marriage with Asa Peck she became the mother of three children, Mary L., Charles Scott and William R., all of whom are living at home. No children have been born of her second marriage. Mr. Peck has dealt in real estate in a quiet way, and has had his home located at 4410 Upton avenue south, in the Lake Harriet district. He is a Republican in politics but not an active partisan.

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#### HON. FRANK L. PALMER.

This esteemed citizen, member of State Legislature and promoter of city extension and improvements has been a resident for twenty-five years, and during that period has been tireless in expending his energies in making Northeast Minneapolis a desirable and populous section, for both residence and business purposes.

Mr. Palmer was born in Brooklyn, Jackson county, Michigan, June 24, 1860. When twelve years old his father died, his mother also dying three years later, so that he was thrown on his own resources at an early age. He was able, however, to secure a good education, being graduated from the high school at Napoleon in his native county. At nineteen he entered the store of his brother in Kalamazoo, later securing a position in the postoffice, through the influence of Hon. J. C. Burrows, then in Congress.

When the estate of his father was settled in 1882, Mr. Palmer was married to Miss Mary A. Hogle, and the next spring took up a homestead in Kidder county, North Dakota, on which they remained until title was secured. Repeated poor crops and severe winters made it unsatisfactory, and in 1888 he moved to Minneapolis. He secured employment in the office of John D. Blake, an extensive real estate dealer, and spent a year at St. Louis Park, in the interest of Haywood & Boshert.

In 1896, Mr. Palmer opened a real estate office in Northeast Minneapolis, then New Boston, but which was without transportation facilities and sparsely settled. This has since become well connected with the city, has fine street railway facilities, is a desirable residence section, has business interests of considerable magnitude, and schools, churches, paving, sewerage and other improvements which make it compare favorably with other new parts of Minneapolis.

Mr. Palmer has been a potential factor in promoting every such advance. He has served as president of the St. Anthony Commercial club, is one of its directors, and is a member of its public improvements committee. In the fall of 1910 he was elected from the 39th district to the State House of Representatives, and re-elected in 1912. In his first term he was chairman of the committee on temperance, and a member of the committees on towns and counties and elections. He was instrumental in securing the enactment of the law regulating the sale of malt, and was deeply interested in legislation on insurance, forestry interests, elections and labor.

In the latter session he was chairman of the committee on cities, which consists of seventeen members, and which passed upon all legislation relative to cities, and a member of the committees on insurance, legislative expenses, towns and counties, and labor and elections. He has made earnest efforts to secure greater economy and efficiency in the management of the legislature, and is the author of the law allowing railroad and commercial men, and others whose duties keep them away from their homes a great deal of the time, to cast their votes for presidential electors and state officials at any polling place where they happen to be on election days, and safeguarding the transmission and counting of the votes they cast. The initiative, referendum and recall have also earnestly engaged his attention and been carefully studied by him.

When Minneapolis decided to secure a better water supply, Mr. Palmer was one of a sub-committee of five selected from a committee of twenty-three, to visit a number of different cities to collect information on the subject, the recommendations made by this sub-committee being adopted by the city. Mr. Palmer's knowledge of real estate values has been frequently called into requisition in appraising property condemned for park, boulevard or other public use. He was one of the appraisers of the property designed for the Gateway Park, the Mall, the Lake of the Isles Boulevard, the Minnehaha Falls Park and the East River Drive. He has also served on the executive committee of the Real Estate Board, and as one of the directors of the New Boston Commercial club, which he helped to organize.

In fraternal relations, Mr. Palmer is a thirty-second degree Mason, and his interests in the fraternity made him diligent in working for the erection of a Masonic building for Arcana Lodge, No. 187. His religious affiliation is with Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, serving on its official board for twenty-five years. His family consists of two daughters, Merle B., at home and Floy M., wife of D. C. Campbell, who is associated with him in his real estate business.

#### CLINTON MORRISON.

Mr. Morrison died on March 11, 1913, aged seventy-one years, one month and twenty days, and for fifty-eight years resided in Minneapolis. He was born at Livermore, Maine, on January 21, 1842, moved to Bangor in 1844, and lived there until he was thirteen, laying the foundation of his education in the famous Abbott school. His parents, Dorilus and Harriet Putnam (Whitmore) Morrison, were of the same nativity as himself, and possessed, in large measure and controlling force, the New England characteristics. The father was the first mayor of Minneapolis, and gave the municipal handling an excellent business administration of its affairs, starting it on a firm basis of governmental wisdom, broad-viewed progressiveness and financial strength.

In 1855, when the son, Clinton, was less than thirteen years old, the family moved to Minnesota and located on the banks of the Mississippi at St. Anthony Falls. For a few years he attended the old Union school, which stood on the site now occupied by the present city hall and court house, later he attended school at Racine, Wis., and there completed his education so far as schooling and text books were concerned.

Accordingly, he left school at an early age and began doing business under the guidance of his father. He was an apt

pupil of an excellent teacher, and soon showed an admirable grasp of business conditions and requirements. At the age of twenty-one he united with his brother, George H. Morrison, in an enterprise for outfitting lumbermen, and, as an outgrowth of this business, they became interested in the purchase of pine lands, mills and lumber. They operated a water power sawmill on the plateau at the Falls and conducted a lumber yard in the lower part of the city. They did an extensive and profitable business until the death of George H. Morrison in 1882, after which Clinton turned his attention to the extensive business interests of his father and assisted the latter in managing them.

At this time the Minneapolis Harvester Works, which the father had assisted in organizing, and which had been run as a stock company, began to show signs of failure. He and his father took over most of the capital stock of the company, assumed charge of the business and started the reorganization of the institution.

Under the advice of the younger Mr. Morrison the company adopted the twine binder invented by Mr. Appleby, who was connected with the Harvester Works, and this invention proved to be very profitable. The whole industry was sold in 1892 to the Walter A. Wood Harvester company, organized in St. Paul, and for years afterward continued to be a big producer of business.

Mr. Morrison was also a potential factor in building up the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis. He was elected president of this bank in 1876, and several times while he was at its head it was brought face to face with great financial panics and severely tried as to its soundness and strength. But it withstood every storm with Gibraltar like resistance, and came forth from each with millions to the good, proving itself to be one of the strongest financial institutions in the Northwest. Two or three times, also, it has withstood "runs" generated by mischievous tongues, but always with increased vigor, credit and popular approval. During Mr. Morrison's administration of its affairs as trustee and president the bank erected its handsome building on Fourth street near First avenue south. He was also extensively interested, in connection with his father, in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

For some years before his death Mr. Morrison was occupied mainly with the management of his extensive private interests. But he continued to serve as president of the Great Western Elevator company, the Northwestern Knitting company and the North American Telegraph company, and vice president of the North Star Woollen Mill company. His political affiliation was with the Republican party. In religious belief he was a Universalist, and his local connection in the sect was with the Church of the Redeemer, of which he was a regular attendant for many years. In social relations he was long a valued member of the Minneapolis club.

In February, 1873, Mr. Morrison was united in marriage with Miss Julia Kellogg Washburn, a daughter of Nehemiah and Martha (Pardee) Washburn. She died in 1883, leaving two children, her son, Dr. Angus Washburn Morrison, and her daughter Ethel, who is now the wife of John R. Vanderlip, a Minneapolis lawyer. The father was always intensely interested in the advancement of his home city and bore a large part of the burden of building it up and improving it. His public benedictions were numerous and various, and his private contributions to worthy persons in need of help, although always entirely unostentatious and never mentioned

by him, were munificent. And when death closed his long and highly serviceable record, warm tributes to his genuine manhood and sterling worth, to his great liberality and public spirit, to his unobtrusive way of living and doing good, were poured out in voluminous measure from all classes of the people.

One incident that brought him into greatest prominence here and made him known in artistic circles abroad was his gift of the site for the new Minneapolis Art Museum, which is now in course of construction. With his usual modesty he estimated the value of the property he gave for this purpose at \$200,000, when it was worth at least \$50,000 more. It was his father's renowned residence known as "Villa Rosa," which has long been famous in local history and in which many notable men of the country have been entertained. The tract comprises ten acres and is admirably located for the new use to which it is to be devoted. Mr. Morrison conveyed this property to the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, as he stated in his letter making the tender, "without cost or incumbrance, to be a memorial to my late father, Dorilus Morrison, the first mayor of Minneapolis, with the simple condition that it become one of the parks of the city, to be used only for the erection and maintenance thereon of such a museum." It will be a fine memorial to the first mayor of the city, but it will be no less an enduring monument of the filial affection, large-hearted generosity and elevated public spirit of his son, suggesting always the high traits of character of both and indicating in a substantial manner the value of their citizenship.

#### EDWIN PAGE STACY.

The career of the late Edwin Page Stacy, who was, when he died, the head of the best known wholesale fruit and produce house in Minneapolis, was rounded out by consistent and steady advances from a humble and obscure beginning on a farm to prominence as the foremost merchant of his branch in this part of the country. His father, Isaac Stacy, was a tiller of the soil near De Kalb, St. Lawrence county, New York, and his mother, before her marriage, was Miss Orpha Page.

Edwin P. Stacy was the youngest son of his parents, and was born on May 31, 1831. Farming in St. Lawrence county, New York, was much as it was elsewhere at that time, although an unusual number of the state's and nation's foremost men were native there. Mr. Stacy's father had been reduced in circumstances through illness, but the son managed to secure a fair education, and while getting it kept looking to the time when he might enter remunerative business. He attended the public schools in De Kalb and the Gouverneur Academy until he reached the age of eighteen years.

In 1850, deeming it time for him to get to work, young Stacy secured employment with Stacy, Golden & Company, in Utica. So apt was he that he was selected a year later to go to Lafayette, Indiana, to take charge of a branch house. This move was but one of a series, each bringing him nearer the city in which the fruit of his business career was to mature. In 1854, with an elder brother, he established himself in Dover, Illinois, where for seven years they operated a general merchandising, grain and lumber trade,

Edwin P. Stacy then passed four years at Stacyville, Iowa, and at the end of that period went to Mitchell, in that state, and entered upon a business which finally led to his becoming a resident of Minneapolis.

Mr. Stacy remained at Mitchell, however, for nearly twenty years engaged in general merchandising, and during this period was also active and prominent in the civic and political life of the community, serving four terms as mayor, and is remembered as Superintendent of the Congregational church for years. In 1879 his oldest son, Arthur P. Stacy, was taken into partnership with him, the firm becoming E. P. Stacy & Son. As the merchandising business and the produce commission lines were closely related, and they were doing a considerable amount of business in Minneapolis, they decided to establish a branch house here.

Another son, Harlan B., then became a member of the firm, and he and the father, in 1883, came to Minneapolis and established a house which has constantly grown in commercial importance. The parent house and the branch kept up their relations as such for two or three years. By the end of that period the Minneapolis end of the business attained such proportions that the firm decided to concentrate all its interests here, and the youngest son, Clinton L. Stacy, was then taken into the partnership.

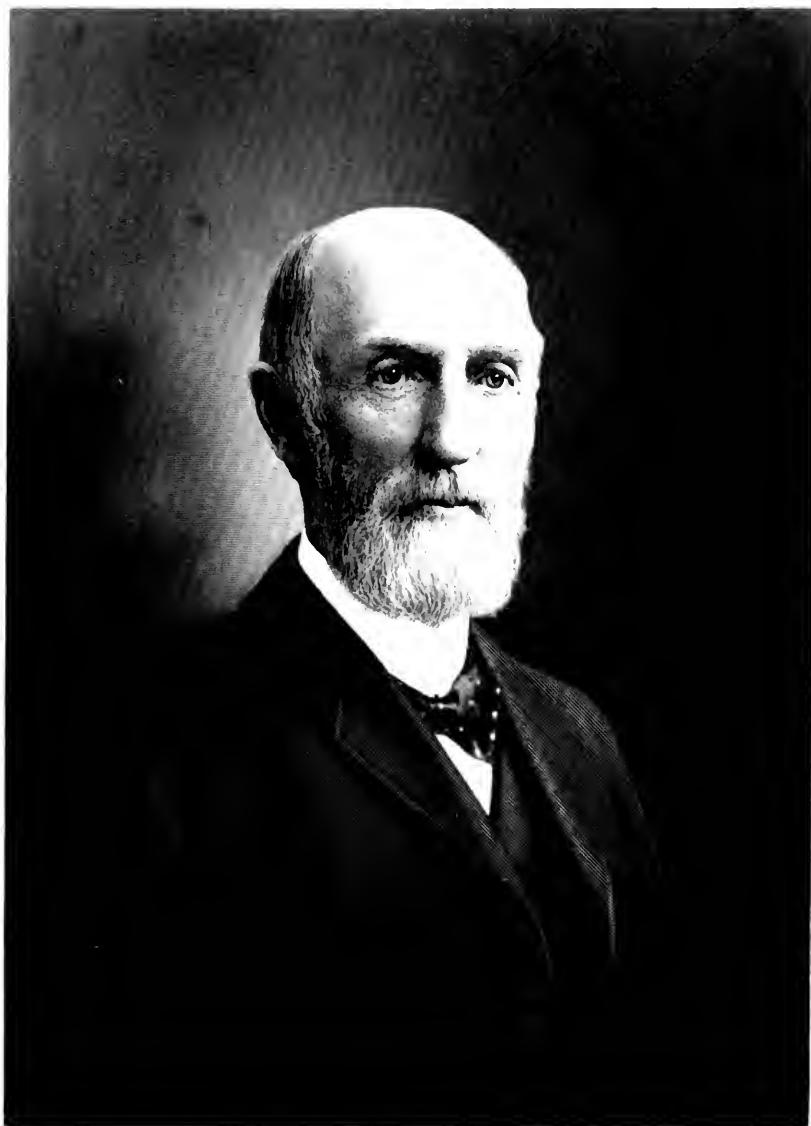
The growth and expansion of the business have surpassed all expectations, the firm now having twelve branches in North and South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota, through which it makes available to the great farm states of the Northwest the products of this and foreign countries. The firm stands in the front rank among the fruit and produce houses of America.

Early in his business life in this city Mr. Stacy became actively connected with business organizations. He was a leader in the Jobbers and Manufacturers' Association from its organization, and was equally active in the Produce Exchange, and a member of the Commercial club and other business and social organizations. His membership in all was highly valued, for he was a gentleman of great breadth of view and progressiveness, and conspicuously and wisely energetic in whatever he undertook or was interested in.

Mr. Stacy was twice married. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth E. Leonard, of Gouverneur, New York, whom he married on December 10, 1856. Her children are the three sons mentioned above. She died on January 8, 1874, and six years later Mr. Stacy married Mrs. Amelia Wood Kent, in Naperville, Illinois. She was a native of Vermont and a descendant of William Bradford, one of the Pilgrim Fathers and Governor of Plymouth colony. Mr. Stacy died in Minneapolis on March 11, 1909, she dying a few months later.

He was a working member of Plymouth Congregational church.

Since 1885 he spent each winter in Los Angeles, Cal., and there formed a wide acquaintance among men especially in his line of business. The first car of oranges brought to Minneapolis from California was shipped by him in 1885. This was one of the first cars of fruit shipped east from California. One of his characteristics was to make warm friends and was of a congenial optimistic nature. From early life he made it a practice of keeping a diary in which he persisted till his very last months.



*Edw. P. Stacy*



## WASHINGTON PEIRCE.

Washington Peirce was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1831. April 21, 1853, he arrived at Minneapolis, joining his brother, Thomas W. Peirce, who had come hither two years earlier, pre-empting a tract of land on Lake Calhoun. Their father, Levi Peirce, being a carpenter, all of his six sons learned the same trade.

Soon after his arrival Mr. Peirce pre-empted a claim on Cedar Lake, and which bordered also on the Lake of the Isles. He then went back to his old Pennsylvania home, and on February 20 following was married to Miss Caroline M. Paxson, a lady of English ancestry but of the same nativity as himself, and born May 30, 1834, a descendant of one of three brothers who came to this country in early days and each of whom used a different spelling of the family name.

They arrived in Minneapolis on June 7, 1856, being met by her brother-in-law, Thomas W. Peirce, who took the new arrivals out to his home, now the location of the new Warner Home.

Mr. Peirce worked at his trade and built a dwelling at what is now the corner of Hennepin avenue and Twelfth street, meantime living in an old law office at Helen street near Second avenue south.

They moved into their home in April, 1857, and occupied it sixteen years, Mr. Peirce meantime becoming a contractor and builder. During the next winter Mrs. Peirce kept boarders at Seventh and Hennepin avenue. One of them was the late Thomas Lowry, who came fresh from Knox College with a letter of introduction to Rev. Dr. Tuttle, of the Church of the Redeemer, who directed him to her house, where he secured his needs but sleeping in his law office.

The Peirces occupied four years a new residence at Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, removing to the intersection of Portland and Franklin avenues, where they lived until 1880, when they took possession of the home in which Mrs. Peirce is still living, at No. 155 Seventeenth street north, and in which she has resided continuously for thirty-four years.

Mr. Peirce continued contracting and building until 1880, when he was appointed to a position in the municipal court. This he held until March 5, 1902, an unbroken period of twenty-two years, the longest term of service ever enjoyed by any official in the court house. He had an extensive acquaintance and was popular, being much sought as a violinist, and was in great demand for balls and other social entertainments. He began playing the violin when he was eight years old and kept it up until his death, which occurred on March 5, 1902.

August 8, 1862, Mr. Peirce enlisted in the Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Union army three years and two days, until his regiment was discharged. He left the service with the rank of second lieutenant, to which he was promoted for meritorious service. He was Commander of Morgan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, for one year, and when he died his remains were consigned to their last resting place by his old comrades in arms with the honors due to a faithful and gallant soldier.

Mrs. Peirce is a charter member of the Universalist Church of the Redeemer, and was a teacher in its Sunday school for twenty-one years. She still retains her membership in the church and her helpful interest in all its uplifting and benevolent work. For sixteen years she was an active worker in the Humane Society, and about 1880, in association with

Mrs. Russell, of the Russell Coffee House, she started the first Rescue Home for girls, on Eighth avenue north, which later became the Florence Crittenden Home. She has also been zealous in the work of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic and that of the Women's Christian Relief Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Peirce became the parents of two children. Flora E., who was born Dec. 8, 1856, on the shore of Lake Calhoun, is the wife of H. E. Lawrence, a leading official in the city water works and who served as a member of the Court House Commission. Carroll Washington Peirce, was born December 12, 1862, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, his mother having lived at the home of her father during the Civil war, and died July 17, 1913. He served in the Thirtieth Regiment in the Philippines. He was a member of the First Minnesota regiment fifteen years, was a civil engineer, and helped make the survey for the Northern Pacific Railroad, under the direction of Colonel Clough. Later he was employed in the Minneapolis postoffice for thirteen years.

## JOHN P. PETERSON.

Secretary of the Metropolitan Milk Company was born in Sweden, and is a son of B. H. Peterson, a tailor now of Vancouver. John P. came to Minnesota in 1891, and obtained his education in country schools and at Glenwood Academy. His first engagement was with the Pine Tree Lumber company for four years. He served as deputy sheriff of Morrison county, but soon resigned and worked for the Great Northern Elevator company, at Superior, Wisconsin, until 1900.

Coming to Minneapolis he worked for the McLane-Bovey Lumber company, and then opened a small milk establishment on Franklin avenue until he joined the Minneapolis Milk company, as its treasurer. He was secretary of the Company four years and holds the same relations to its successor, the Metropolitan Milk Company.

Mr. Peterson has taken an active part in public affairs but not as a politician or office seeker, being content with discharging his duties to the community as a good citizen. In 1899, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage with Miss Annie Peterson. They have three children: Evelyn Helen, Elinor Hilda and Milton. Mr. Peterson is a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen, and the Swedish Lutheran church.

## ALBERT H. PARKS, M. D.

Giving assiduous attention to one of the most useful professions; taking a helpful part in public affairs; aiding in advancing social activities, and striving to promote the substantial and enduring welfare of all in moral, educational, political and material interests, Dr. Albert H. Parks is a serviceable and progressive citizen.

He was born near Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1880, passing the first fourteen years of life on his father's farm. He attended a preparatory school and entering Albion College, was graduated from the C. & M. with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1904. He afterward received his Master's degree from the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and in 1906 graduated as an M. D. from the same institution. Dur-

ing the year following he was interne in St. Luke's hospital, Chicago.

In 1907 the doctor selected Minneapolis, and locating here, began a general practice with surgery as a specialty. For a time he ignored all inducements to take part in action outside of his profession, and, as it was making extensive demands on his time and energies, he was inclined to devote himself exclusively to it; but, conditions and circumstances, in combination with his natural interest in public and social affairs, determined another course.

There was a strong demand for something definite and influential in the way of a business organization in the Lake Harriet section of the city, and the doctor heeding this, joined with others in organizing the Lake Harriet Commercial club in November, 1909. He was president for two years, during which a fine club house, costing \$30,000, was erected. The club has enjoyed great prosperity and made rapid progress, and now has over 450 members.

Dr. Parks has served as assistant city physician, superintendent of Hopewell hospital and assistant superintendent of the City hospital, of which he is associate surgeon. He also being on the surgical staff of Asbury Hospital. He is a skillful physician and surgeon, and his superior ability in his professional work being generally recognized and appreciated, while his activity in other lines has won him regard and well established popularity. For a time he was zealous in the work of the Good Roads Commission of the Civic and Commerce Association.

His industry, and breadth of view soon won recognition, particularly in his own ward, the Thirteenth. He showed himself to be alert, enterprising and capable, so that in the fall of 1912 they elected him alderman, and his record in the council has fully justified their faith. The campaign was made on the good roads issue, where his stand was clear and his fidelity and ability had been proven. He is chairman of the committee on good roads and a member of the committees on ways and means, health and hospitals, street railroads and electrical franchises.

Dr. Parks is an enthusiastic Freemason, being a charter member and was the first Worshipful Master of Lake Harriet Lodge, No. 277. Is an Elk and has served as national president of the Phi Beta Pi. The College Medical Society. The doctor's religious affiliation is with the Congregational church, and his principal recreations are hunting, fishing, automobilizing and other outdoor enjoyments. He was married in 1910, to Miss Catherine Barrett, of Staples, Minnesota. They have one child, Jean. The doctor is a Republican, but in local elections is strictly non-partisan.

#### HEMAN W. STONE.

Mr. Stone was a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of the old Badger state, which he claimed as the place of his nativity. He was born at Waukan, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on the 7th of July, 1849, his parents having emigrated from the Dominion of Canada to Wisconsin in the early '40s, and having there passed the residue of their lives. Heman W. Stone passed his boyhood at Eureka, a pioneer village of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and there he received his early educational discipline in the public schools. This was supplemented by an effective course in

Lawrence University, at Appleton, that state. In 1870, shortly after reaching his legal majority, Mr. Stone came to Minnesota and established his residence at Beaver Falls, Renneville county, but one year later he removed to Montevideo, the judicial center of Chippewa county, where he erected the first business building in the town, and in the same became associated with his brother, Lane K. Stone, in the general merchandise trade, in connection with which they conducted a banking business. When the railroad line was built through Benson, county seat of Swift county, the brothers there established a general store, in the meanwhile continuing their business operations at Montevideo. Their partnership alliance continued until 1886 and about a decade previously they founded a bank in Benson, this proving a valuable adjunct to the business activities of the county and being the pioneer financial institution of that section. Heman W. Stone was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Benson, and of this office he continued the incumbent until Cleveland was elected president of the United States, this change in national politics bringing about his retirement. He continued in the banking business at Benson and his principal associate in the same was Senator Z. B. Clark. The institution was known as the Swift County Bank, and its operations were developed from modest limitations until it became one of the strongest and most influential of the small-town banks of the state, with assets of fully a million dollars. Of this bank Mr. Stone continued to serve as president until his death, and his personal integrity and able management did much to make the business one of such substantial order. His elder son, Frank L., succeeded him in the presidency and still retains this office, in which he is well upholding the high prestige of the family name.

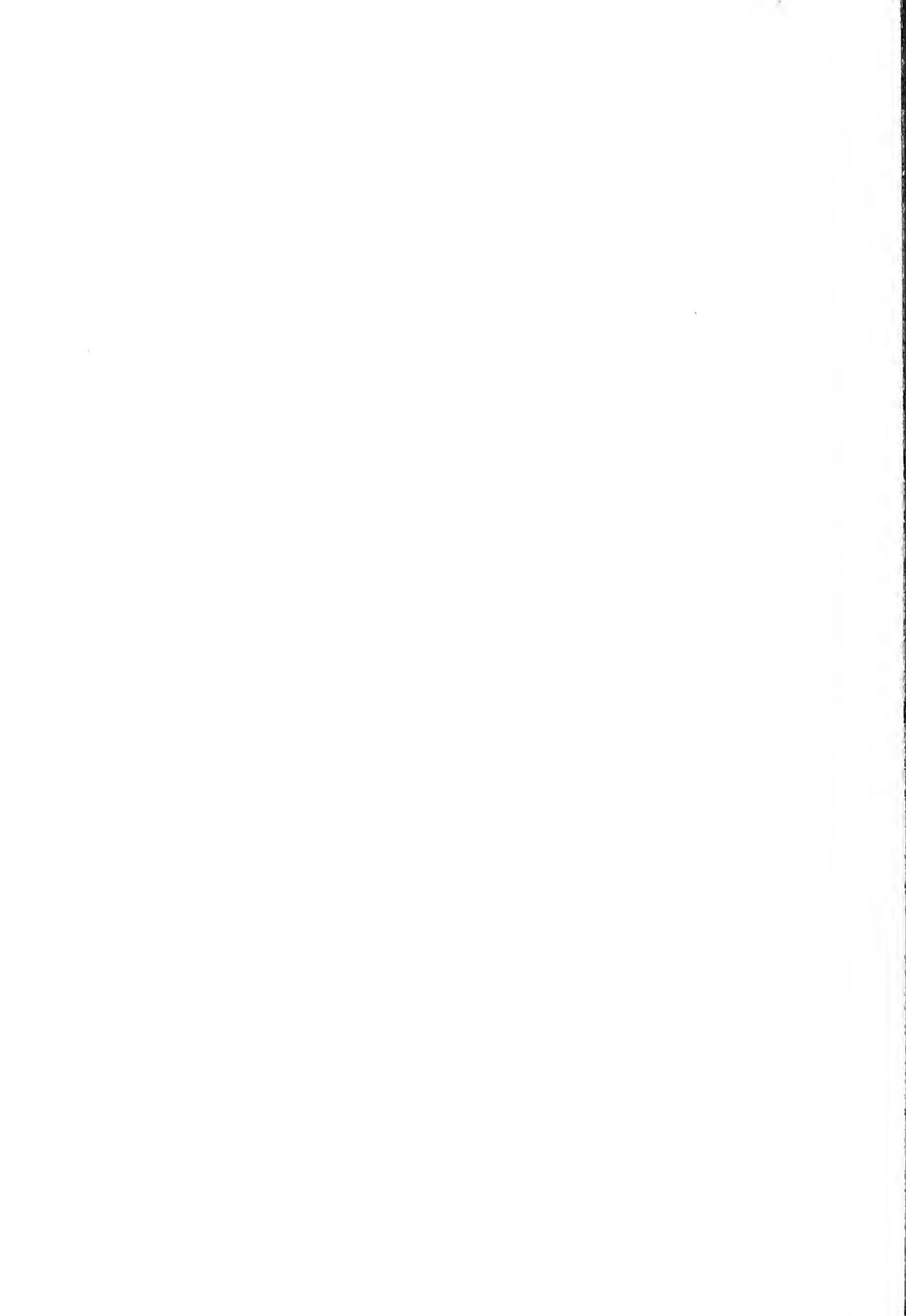
Commanding secure place in popular confidence and esteem, Mr. Stone was naturally called upon to serve in various offices of public trust, and he was a zealous and effective worker in behalf of the cause of the Republican party, though he made no pretensions to ability as a public speaker. He served as president of the village council of Benson and as treasurer of the board of education, and he made an admirable record of service in both the house and senate of the state legislature, in which his efforts were manifestly dominated by a high sense of civic loyalty and progressiveness. He made special efforts to further the improvements of public highways, but his work in this direction did not bring about the practical results which he desired, though at the present time the good-roads movement in Minnesota is being successfully promoted.

Mr. Stone became the owner of a large landed estate in Swift county, and on a fine farm near Benson he found great pleasure and profit in the breeding of high-grade live stock, as one of the leading representatives of this important line of industry in that section of the state. He was a progressive and successful breeder of short-horn cattle and none was more enthusiastic in the raising of standard-bred horses. A number of horses bred on his farm gained distinction on the trotting turf, and he also became prominently concerned with the raising of thorough-bred horses in Tennessee. He was a genuine lover of good horses and greatly enjoyed driving the fine animals which he himself raised. He exhibited horses at the horse shows in New York city, and one horse bred by him was purchased by the well known capitalist, George Gould. He accumulated a large estate and was known as a business man of mature judgment and utmost circumspection. In addition to his extensive interests in Minnesota he was largely





*A. W. Stone.*



concerned in the manufacturing of yellow-pine lumber, with mills in Texas and Oklahoma, besides which he had valuable timber holdings in British Columbia.

For a number of years prior to his death Mr. Stone was a prominent figure in the commission grain trade in Minneapolis, and in this field of enterprise his principal coadjutor was H. C. Atwood, who is now a resident of Peoria, Illinois. In 1907 was adopted the firm name of Atwood, Stone & Company, and under this title the business was continued on a very extensive scale, the enterprise being exclusively on a commission basis and no elevators being owned by the firm. Mr. Stone was a stockholder in a number of banking institutions aside from those already mentioned, and was one of the resourceful and representative bankers of the state. He was associated with his elder son, Frank L., in the ownership of valuable real estate in Minneapolis and its environs, and they platted several additions to the city, including the Mississippi Park addition and the Carter & Stone addition, besides which they gave attention to general real-estate operations, with which the son is still identified. The finely improved farm of Mr. Stone adjoining the village of Benson continued to be his place of residence until 1908 and the beautiful homestead is now occupied by his son Frank L. In the year mentioned he removed to Minneapolis, and here he established his residence in a home at 407 Oak Grove street, where his widow still resides. During the latter years of life Mr. Stone, in company with his wife, customarily passed the winter seasons either in Florida or California, and he died at his home in Minneapolis, on the 7th of April, 1913, his remains being interred in beautiful Lakewood cemetery. In Minneapolis Mr. Stone was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Civic & Commerce Association, the Minneapolis Club, and the Minneapolis Automobile Club, besides which he was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He was not formally identified with any religious organization but was liberal in his support of church and charitable work, his wife and children being communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which Mrs. Stone is a devout communicant of the parish of St. Paul's church in Minneapolis, where also she is a popular figure in the representative social circles in which she moves.

As a young man Mr. Stone was united in marriage to Miss Clara L. Lowell, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, of which state her parents were pioneer settlers. Three children survive the honored father, Frank Lowell Stone, concerning whom more specific mention will be made in an appending paragraph; Albert Lane Stone, who resides at Benson and is assistant cashier of the Swift County Bank; and Pauline, who is the wife of John M. Dillon, a prominent iron and steel manufacturer at Sterling, Illinois.

FRANK LOWELL STONE was born at Benson, Minn., on the 5th of April, 1876, and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the public schools. Under the effective direction of his father he received the most careful training and excellent opportunities in connection with practical business affairs. He entered the Swift County Bank, at Benson, in 1892, and in the same he held the position of cashier until the death of his father, when he was advanced to his present office of president, besides which he is vice-president of the commission corporation of Atwood, Stone & Company, of Minneapolis, of which his father was president, as already noted in this article. He gives close supervision to his various capitalistic interests in Minneapolis, but still resides in the

fine old homestead at Benson, as has been previously stated. He is president of the State Bank at De Graff, Swift county, and a stockholder in banks at other points in the state. In the Minnesota metropolis he holds membership in the Minneapolis, the Interlachen, and the Athletic Clubs, and his political proclivities are indicated in the staunch allegiance which he accords to the Republican party.

In 1900 was solemnized the marriage of Frank L. Stone to Miss Frances Eleanor Thornton, who is a daughter of Frank M. Thornton. Mr. Thornton was identified with the building of the old St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, and later became one of the prominent and influential citizens of Benson, Swift county. His father was a sterling pioneer of Minnesota and owned the fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres later purchased by General McC. Reeve, on Lake Harriet, much of the tract being now located within the city limits of Minneapolis, as may be noted by reference to the biography of General Reeve, on other pages of this publication. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have three children,—Lowell Thornton, Elizabeth Eleanor, and Herman Ward.

#### LEONARD PAULLE.

Accepting the lot of common labor when a boy, by his sagacity, industry and integrity, Leonard Paulle has climbed high on the ladder of success in the business world. Take him all in all he is a unique man and his counterpart would be difficult to find. Coming to Minneapolis wholly unknown and without money, prestige or friends, he worked at manual labor until he had saved enough to go into business for himself. When this was accomplished he still worked at his bench until the success of his venture was assured, and business was established upon satisfactory financial basis. His first investment in the show case and store fixture business was the five hundred dollars he had saved by hard labor in the employ of Jesse Copeland and Sons. His present investment is \$100,000. He has branches of his business all over the west, beside the extensive business he carries on through his Minneapolis headquarters, at 26 North 2nd Street. When he first went into business he employed three men; he now employs from 90 to 125. His annual output was about \$5,000, now it runs from \$160,000 to \$180,000. At present he has three large buildings with a floor space of 90,000 square feet, devoted to the business. It is still growing and promises to be one of the big enterprises of the city. All this for a poor boy who came into Minneapolis 41 years ago with nothing in his pocket.

Leonard Paulle was born fifty seven years ago in 1855, April 23, in Buffalo, New York. He is of French descent, his father having served in the wars of France in the campaign of Napoleon I. The father lived to be over ninety years old, thus fulfilling the record of longevity of the family. The mother of Leonard Paulle had a family history of a like peculiarity. On both sides the original stock was German. The boy received his early education in the parochial schools of Buffalo, and when he was but twelve years old began his industrial career by being apprenticed to a trade at \$2.50 a week. Later he was raised to three dollars a week and then to four. In 1865 the family moved to St. Paul and remained until '69 when they returned to Buffalo, but Leonard returned in 1872.

When but seventeen years old he came to Minnesota with the intention of buying land and raising cattle. He took a tract of land in Sherburne County, but after three months came to Minneapolis. His first factory was at 311 Nicollet avenue. This was on the site of the Loan and Trust building. One of the interesting things connected with the history of Mr. Paulle's business career is that the first show case purchased by William Donaldson when he first went into business in Minneapolis, was made by the Paulle Show Case and Store Fixture establishment. This was bought on credit.

In politics Mr. Paulle is a Republican, not of the demonstrative type, but always firmly and quietly adhering to his beliefs. He has had no time for seeking political honors and no inclination. He is not a politician.

Simple and unostentatious in his mode of life, his democratic inclinations have made him popular in the circles in which he moves. He is particularly prominent in Masonic circles being one of the oldest 32nd degree Masons in the city, having belonged to the order here since 1876. He is also one of the board of directors of the Masonic Temple having been one of the original promoters of the building project. He is a member of most of the clubs of the city including the Commercial club, the Elks club, the Athletic club and the Automobile club. His chief amusement is hunting. In this way he gets most of his relaxation from the press of business cares. He has built and owns a number of business buildings. When John Lind was governor Leonard Paulle held a colonel's commission on his staff. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Germania Bank.

In 1905 Mr. Paulle was married to Miss Minnie Crozier of La Crosse, Wisconsin. They have no children.

Mr. Paulle's spirit of good citizenship has given him a part in every public enterprise that make for the betterment of the state and municipality. He is a self-made man, but very humble in the matter of the credit he gives himself for his achievements.

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#### LUMAN C. PRYOR.

Luman C. Pryor was born January 8, 1864, at Milwaukee, Wis. His father came west from Rochester, N. Y., in the early fifties, thus being one of Wisconsin's pioneers. His homestead was located a short distance from the townsite of Milwaukee and is now included within the city limits. Here Mr. Pryor was born and lived until twelve years of age. In that year both his mother and father passed away and he removed with the family to Waupun where two years later he commenced work in one of the printing offices and there learned the printer's trade. On leaving Waupun he located first at Madison, Wis., and later at Minneapolis, arriving in the latter city in April, 1882. He resided in Minneapolis for several years, then removed to St. Paul, where he remained until 1891. In that year he returned to Minneapolis and early in 1892 took the management of one of the important printing firms. He resigned that position a few months later, having meanwhile acquired possession of the business of the Farm Implement Pub. Co., publishers of "Farm Implements" a trade paper devoted to the interests of the implement business in the northwest. This business was taken over by him in March, 1892, and he has had charge of same continuously since that time.

Mr. Pryor's education was obtained in the graded schools at Milwaukee and later in the high school at Waupun. His training in the printing trade he regards as a most liberal education in itself.

Mr. Pryor was married in 1888, while residing in St. Paul, to Miss Lulu Marion Judd of that city. They have one daughter, Marion Georgia, wife of Walter H. Gooch of Minneapolis.

Mr. Pryor is a member of the Minneapolis Club, but is not associated with any of the religious or civic organizations of the city. In politics he is republican, but takes no active part in political affairs. Some four years ago he took up his residence on a farm at Wayzata, Minn., near the beautiful resort, Lake Minnetonka, and has since made that his home. He continues, however, his active business pursuits in Minneapolis.

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#### HUGH N. McDONALD, M. D.

In the twenty-three years during which he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Minneapolis, Dr. Hugh N. McDonald has won an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon and a high place in the confidence and esteem of the people. He ever aimed at high ideals, and having attained them at an early period, his chief practice now is as consulting physician individually and in connection with various medical institutions.

Dr. McDonald was born in Ontario, being reared and educated in the Dominion. He graduated from McGill University, Montreal, as an M. D., in 1889, then served one year as interne in the Montreal General hospital.

In April, 1890, he came to Minneapolis and for several years was professor of diseases of the chest in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which became the medical department of Hamline University.

He is an active member of the American Medical Association, the Minnesota State Medical Society, the Hennepin County Medical Society and the Western Surgical and Gynecological Society.

He has not sought or held public office.

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#### JOHN B. EUSTIS.

Although not born in Minneapolis, but in a locality that was at the period of his birth far distant from this city in both length of way and the time required to traverse it, but is now not far away in time though still as remote as ever in stretch of country, John B. Eustis, president of the Eustis Loan and Realty company, has lived here from his infancy and has no recollection of any other home. He has shown his intense and practical interest in the community, too, by his intelligent efforts to aid in promoting its progress, improvement and welfare in every way. So that he is, to all intents and purposes, as much a Minneapolitan as if he were native here and all his family history had been enacted in this region.

Mr. Eustis came into being at Kingfield, Franklin county, Maine, on November 12, 1852, and is a son of Samuel S. and Emily S. (Clark) Eustis, the former a native of New Hamp-





shire and the latter of Maine, and both descended from old English families which settled in this country in early Colonial days, the father's ancestors in the state of New York and the mother's in New England. They were themselves pioneers also, coming to Minneapolis in 1854, when their son John was but one year and a half old. They located on a farm in what is now Midway, and this has since been converted into trackage and freight yards for the railroads to a considerable extent, leaving only a small part devoted to residence and farming purposes.

The parents were farmers in Maine, and they turned their attention to the same industry after their arrival in this city, but they did not buy their Midway farm until 1864, ten years after they came hither. On it, however, they passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying on it in 1887 at the age of sixty-nine years and the mother more than twenty years later at the age of ninety. She came of a family distinguished for mental force and business capacity, and for a time after the death of her husband, managed the estate he left successfully and profitably.

The eight children born to her and her husband were: Warren C., a graduate of the University of Minnesota in its first class, the only other members of the class being H. F. Williamson, now a resident of Washington. Warren was a physician and surgeon at Owatonna, Minnesota, and died there in May, 1912, aged sixty-seven. Samuel S., Jr., is a retired farmer living in Minneapolis. John B. is the immediate subject of this review. Fred and Frank (twins) were formerly both partners of John B. in business, and Fred is still associated with him in that way. Frank was actively connected with the Loan Company until his death in 1903. Emma E. is the wife of E. E. Talbot and has her home in South East Minneapolis. Nellie, the wife of John Locke, lives at Seymour, Wisconsin; and Ida, a maiden lady resides in Minneapolis.

John B. Eustis was educated at the University of Minnesota, as all the other children were. His father's death obliged him to aid his mother in managing the estate at an early age, and as an assistance in this work he organized the Eustis Loan and Realty company, which was incorporated in 1894. Originally this company had charge of all the family interests. It laid out a large part of the old farm in streets and lots and sold a considerable extent of it to the railroads for trackage and switching service. The freight yards of the Great Northern cover a portion, and many lots have been devoted to residences and small farms. The company has also laid out additions to Minneapolis and St. Paul and been interested in building them up into desirable residence or business sections, and has, in addition, been interested in property in Duluth.

This company originated and developed the Eustis Park at Midway, one of the attractive breathing places for the residents of that picturesque and rapidly growing locality, and has also erected numerous residences, apartment houses, business blocks and other properties for renting purposes. Its business has long been extensive and active, and almost all its energies and financial resources have been employed in expanding and improving the choice and valuable section of the state in which the Twin Cities are located. It has assisted in securing the location of many factories in this section, and in many other ways has contributed substantially to its advancement.

In addition to his interest in the business of the company of which he is the head, they own several farms near the Twin Cities and other valuable property. For twenty-eight

years he was actively engaged in farming, but has not been now for some years. Until his mother died he maintained a residence with her, which was the old family home. He is active in local public affairs but not a politician, although he is a firm and loyal member of the Republican party and supports it in all national elections. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterians, and he is an elder in St. Andrew's church of that sect, having filled this office in it for a continuous period of over thirty years. The members of the Eustis family have belonged to that church from the beginning of its history.

Mr. Eustis was once fond of hunting and fishing, but he does not indulge in them or other sports now. Neither is he a society man. He is unmarried, and lives quietly, modestly and serviceably, and he is everywhere highly esteemed as an excellent citizen and a man of genuine worth in every respect.

#### GEORGE HERBERT PRICE.

The late George Herbert Price, who died at his summer residence at Maniton, Lake Minnetonka, on Sunday, May 12, 1912, after an illness of only a few hours and in the fifty-first year of his age, was cut off in his prime, but had already achieved far more in actual and substantial results than many men of twice his years of activity. He was a resident of Minneapolis about thirty years, and during the greater part of that period was a large and potential factor in the lumbering industry. In his later years he turned his attention to building, and in that line also contributed largely and directly to the expansion and improvement of the city.

Mr. Price was born in New Brunswick, October 19, 1861. He obtained a common school education and at the age of twenty located at Hayward, Wisconsin, where he worked in the lumber woods, as he had done in his boyhood and youth in his native land. About 1881 he came to Minneapolis, where his first work was hauling building material for the Soo Railroad shops. In a short time, however, he entered into partnership with his brother Elijah, who had accompanied him, and they took contracts to get out cedar timber at Grand Rapids. The firm name was Price Bros., and the partnership lasted until Elijah's death which occurred about 1903.

The operations of this firm were extensive. They included supplying logs from the pine woods on Prairie river for C. A. Smith, H. C. Akeley and other Minneapolis lumbermen, some times for many as a dozen at a time, and often required the regular employment of 500 men. The Price Bros. were, in fact, the heaviest operators in their line in this locality. Both members of the firm were trained woods men and went into the forests to give the business their personal attention. While they were contracting for the delivery of logs they also made purchases of pine lands and carried on lumbering extensively on their own account. The greater part of these lands were sold prior to the death of Mr. Price, who continued the business three years after the death of his brother Elijah, finally retiring because of failing health. He then turned his attention to building, erecting several residence structures near his own home, at 2207 Polk street northeast. These are still owned by his widow and are valuable for renting purposes.

Mr. Price was eminently successful in his business under-

takings. He began operations with almost no capital, but made every day and every opportunity tell, his prosperity being progressive and continuous. He gave his attention almost exclusively to business, never taking an active interest in political contentions and never holding, seeking or desiring a public office of any kind. But he was alive with the keenest interest to whatever was designed to promote the public welfare. In politics he gave his allegiance to the Republican party.

On October 1, 1890, Mr. Price was married in his native land to Miss Grace Murphy, who was also there born and reared. They had two children, George Willner and Phyllis Grace, both of whom are living with their mother. The father was a wide-awake, progressive and patriotic Christian gentleman and business man. He was a member and for years a vestryman of St. Matthew's Episcopal church and a Freemason of high degree in the Scottish rite, belonging also to the Mystic Shrine, with membership in Zurah Temple. In his Lodge, which was Arcana, No. 187, he was president of the board of directors; and he was also president of the Masonic Temple Building Association taking a very active part in the erection of the new Masonic Temple. His club membership was confined to the New Boston Commercial club. His death was due to apoplexy, with which he was suddenly stricken while making garden at his summer home at Manitowish about twelve hours before he died, and his early demise was sincerely and very widely lamented.

#### EDMUND PENNINGTON.

Choosing his life work just after he had attained his majority, Edmund Pennington has climbed from the lowest to the highest rung on the ladder of success in railroad circles. He began his active career as warehouse-man in 1869. He remained in that position for one year and from that moved steadily upward through the various grades of work until he came to be assistant superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. The young man was particularly well constituted by nature for the advancement that came to him so rapidly, for he has patience, good nature, bodily health and powers of physical endurance which at times during his business career have seemed tireless. His capacity for work and his executive ability have always been a marvel to his associates.

It was these valuable characteristics which won for him the position of superintendent of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Saint Marie Railway, which position he held until June, 1888, after which he became general manager of the same road. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Saint Marie has proved the sphere of his active business life for after acting as vice president and general manager for a number of years he was elected president of the road in February, 1909.

Those who have long been associated with Mr. Pennington in a business way are the readiest to bear witness of his splendid qualities of heart and head. His kindly disposition makes him a great favorite in the social world although he is of retiring and modest tendencies. He and his family are actively socially and his beautiful home on Summit avenue is frequently the scene of some handsome social function.

Edmund Pennington was born in La Salle, Ill., September

16, 1848. He was the son of prosperous parents, but it may be truthfully said of him that he is a self made man. He married Mrs. Ella Sturges Lawler of St. Paul, and one of his stepdaughters, Jersuba, is the wife of John Pillsbury.

#### CHARLES N. ROBINSON.

Charles N. Robinson, president of the Bardwell-Robinson Manufacturing Company was born in New Jersey, in 1853, and is a son of S. B. Robinson, who became a resident of Minneapolis in 1858, and founded a profitable business in the manufacture of doors, sash, moldings, and kindred products, of which he was the head for many years, and of whom further mention is found elsewhere. Charles N. Robinson was educated in the public schools and early learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked until 1892, when he entered the employ of the company of which his father was then and he is now the head. He acquired a thorough practical knowledge of the details of production had when his father died he succeeded him as president. This company has been an important factor in the building of Minneapolis. Its products being used with wood work and finishing of most of its leading buildings public and private. Mr. Robinson has also taken an earnest interest and practical part in the general building up and improvement and in all efforts to secure the best government. He is not an active partisan but an earnest citizen, whose zeal and activity in this behalf, have proven of some benefit. He belongs to the Masons, the Elks and the North Side Commercial club. In 1872, he was married to Miss Kate Eveland. Their three sons are Frank S., Levi C. and Howard.

#### SUELL J. BALDWIN.

As a farmer, a Union soldier, a mechanic, a dairyman, an enterprising and successful man, Suell J. Baldwin, president of the Metropolitan Milk company, has put in fifty-three years of active manhood, forty-eight of them being in Minnesota and all but one of that number in this city, except portions of seven years, while acquiring a homestead in Chippewa county, Wisconsin.

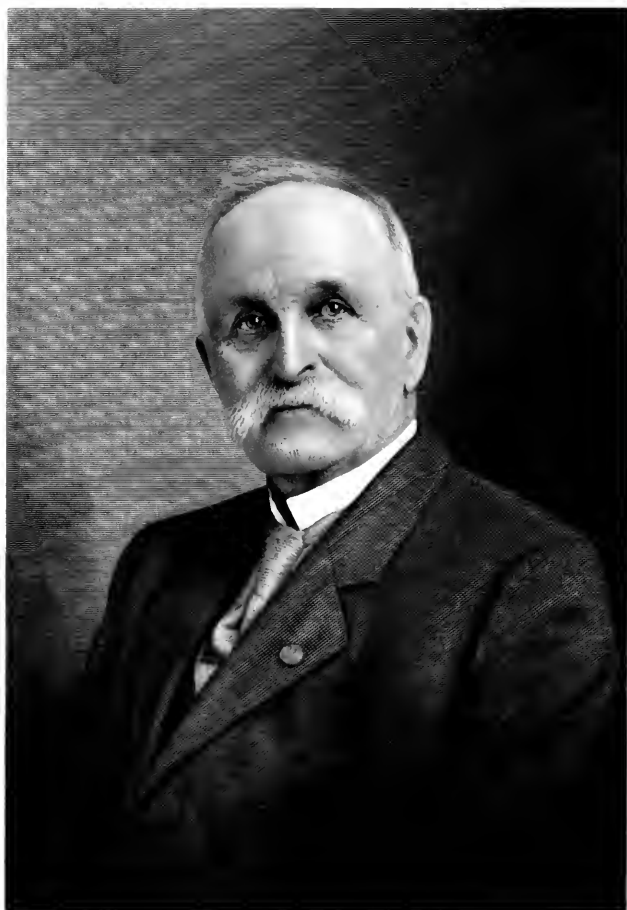
Mr. Baldwin was born in Sandy Creek, Oswego county, New York, January 14, 1839. He is the eldest of five children, of Sidney and Mary (Maxham) Baldwin. One of his brothers is still living in New York. Jabez C. Baldwin was foreman in B. F. Nelson's paper mill, where he met with a fatal accident. His widow, son, and three daughters are still residents of this city.

Mr. Baldwin's mother died early. Sidney Baldwin had come to New York from Vermont with two of his brothers, Zebulon and George Baldwin, and there Sidney died at the age of eighty-seven. Suell grew to manhood on the family homestead and securing a common school education began his own business career as a farmer.

In obedience to the first call for volunteers to defend the Union he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry. His regiment reached Washington July 4, 1861, and he heard the cannonading during the disastrous first battle of Bull's Run. The day after that battle the regi-



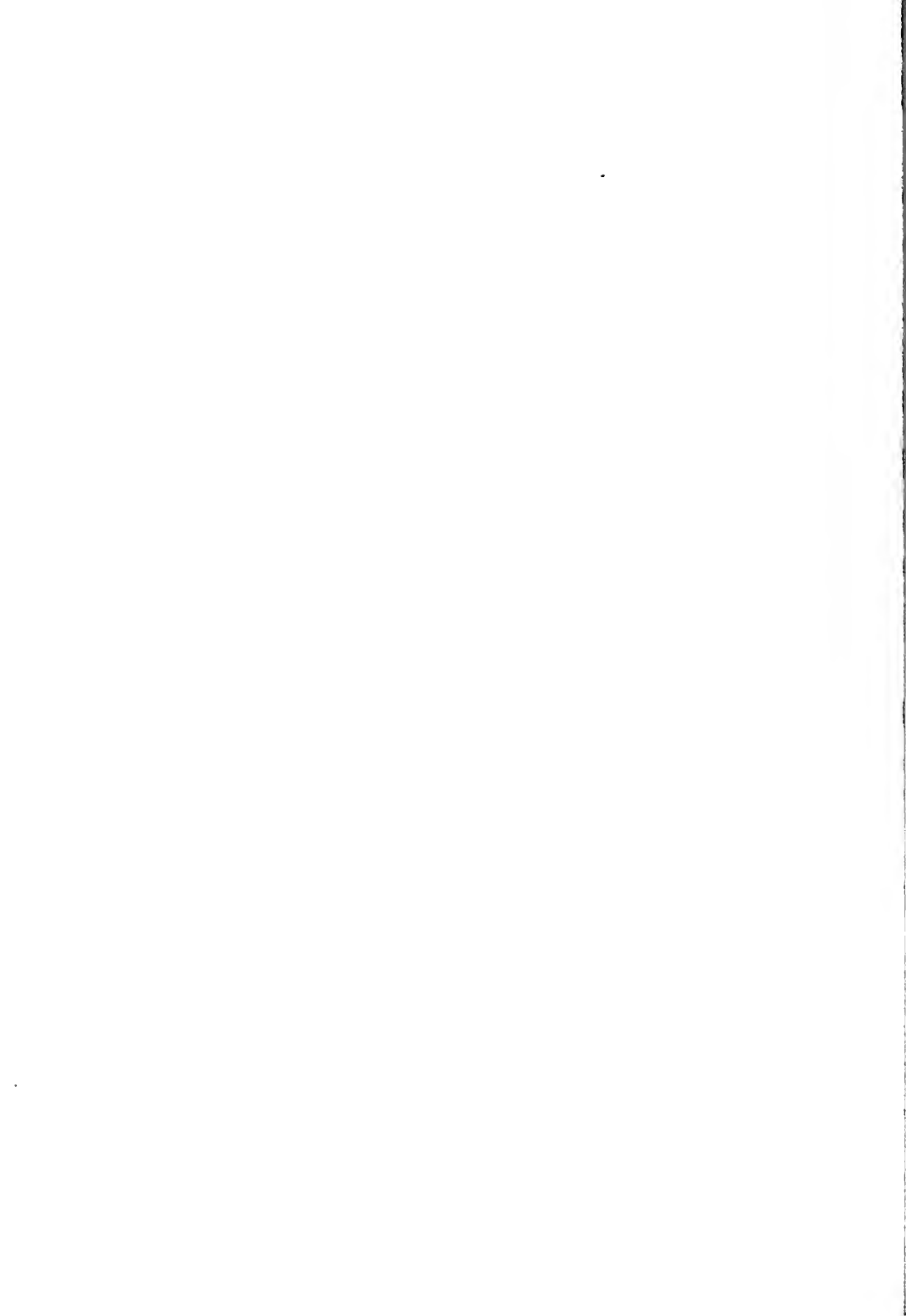




*S J Baldwin*



W. L. L. 12-1-11



ment was ordered to the front and reached Bailey's Cross Roads in one day's march, with all its guns and ammunition soaked with water and rendered useless. The command was kept on railroad guard along the Potomac, and passed its first winter in a camp on Upton's hill. During the winter all of a party of foragers sent out from this brigade were captured.

In the spring of 1862 the regiment was in the advance on Fredericksburg, and this division of the army drove the Confederates out of that city. It was kept in that neighborhood and used to strengthen weak places. It was in the second battle of Bull's Run, but Mr. Baldwin being on special detail duty did not participate. He was wounded at South Mountain, Maryland, August, 1862, and sent to General hospital at Washington from where he was transferred to Elmira, New York, and was discharged with his regiment at the end of his term, bearing such evidence of service that kept him from re-enlisting and gave him enough of war.

He returned home and resumed work on the farm. In the fall of 1865 he came to Minnesota, arriving in Minneapolis October 22, in the midst of a severe snow and hail storm. Two of his wife's uncles were living thirty miles farther up the state, but the roads being reported impassable, he and his wife, remained in this city a few days, then went in an open stage to Rockford, where he bought a farm and built a log house in which he lived that winter, the ground not freezing and potatoes being dug from the hill in the spring.

In July, 1866, they returned to Minneapolis and he worked as a carpenter. That summer he took a trip to St. Louis on a lumber raft. He then worked two years in the livery stable of Deshon & Levi on Bridge Square. Mr. Baldwin has lived in Minneapolis since except during the years on a homestead in Wisconsin. While there he was elected township supervisor and served as chairman of the board.

For seven years before previously he operated a dairy at his present home at Twenty-first avenue south and Thirty-sixth street, and on return resumed this industry continuing it three years longer. He helped organize the Minneapolis Milk company some twenty years ago, and served long as its vice president and secretary. When it was reorganized in 1913 as the Metropolitan Milk company he was elected president.

Mr. Baldwin has taken an active interest in public affairs in behalf of good government, and has frequently been solicited to become a candidate for city council. But being averse to official life he refused the use of his name as a candidate. He was married in New York to Miss Marion A. Harmon, who died here in 1877. Their only son died in childhood, May 25, 1881. Mr. Baldwin married Miss Melissa H. Osmer, daughter of Datus and Esther (Green) Osmer, who came from Watertown, New York, in 1867. Mr. Osmer was a cattle dealer, and soon after his arrival bought ten acres of the Nathan Roberts homestead, where he and his wife died, she in her seventy-fourth year and he in his eighty-eighth. A part of this place is the present home of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin.

The coming of this family was due to the keenness of Mrs. Osmer, who overheard remarks which led her to believe this city was destined to become large and important. She possessed a strong mentality and remarkable business sagacity. She bought property on her own account with full faith in the future of the city, and lived to realize handsomely on her investments. She and husband were the parents of eight

children, seven now are living, and six being in Minneapolis. Thomas Osmer, is a builder of homes. Jane is the widow of the late David Howland, a farmer at Medicine Lake. Cornelia is the widow of the late dairyman Egbert Monroe. Antoinette is the wife of Harry Bady, a machinist, and Ida married Albert Rhunke, late president of the Minneapolis Milk company.

Mrs. Baldwin, whose portrait we present, ably illustrates the value of excellent parentage, the business traits that distinguished her mother being prominent in her own life. It was she who turned the meagre rill of income from the old style of home butter-making into abundant stream fed by the modern dairying operation. She despite the warnings of the more conservative sought customers for milk and finding such disposition of milk more satisfying, continued till they had ready sale for the product of twenty-five cows. Her example led others, including Mr. Rhunke, to set their boat out on the same stream to the end that hundreds of people are now receiving benefits from this determination of this woman to find a more satisfactory way than to merely follow the path so long trod by others. For 15 years she also has been actively and successfully engaged in building homes and operating in real estate. She has either erected new or rebuilt about a dozen homes in that part of the city where they live and is recognized as a capable manager, an agreeable neighbor and a loyal friend.

Mr. Baldwin is a member and Past Commander of Appomattox Post No. 72, Grand Army of the Republic, and also belongs to All Saints Episcopal church, of which he is one of the original members. Mrs. Baldwin was led, some thirteen years ago, by personal experiences and direct benefits to become a Christian Scientist. She is active in the First Orthodox church of the sect in this city, at Second avenue south and Fourteenth street, which has about 200 members under the leadership of Abbott E. Smith. They have one daughter, Marion B., wife of James Wilder, who also has a daughter, Dorothy Carlson Wilder.

#### ALFRED PETERSON.

Although his life ended before he reached the age of fifty years, the late Alfred Peterson, one of the enterprising and progressive builders and contractors of Minneapolis for sixteen or seventeen years prior to his death, made a record for himself as a business man and citizen in this community that is highly creditable to him and was of substantial and enduring benefit to the city. He was born at West Jutland, Sweden, February 3, 1866, and died on March 28, 1912, at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

At the age of fourteen, Mr. Peterson was apprenticed to the cabinet making trade, and at the close of his apprenticeship came to the United States accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Anna Johnson. They located at Lake City, Minnesota, where he worked for three years on the railroad as a section hand and for two at house carpentering. He then moved to Minneapolis, and, for a time after his arrival here, was in the employ of C. W. Lundquist, afterward becoming foreman for Eric Rhode.

About 1895 he began business for himself as a contractor and builder, and in this line of useful endeavor he passed the rest of his life. His work was all done in Minneapolis. It in-

cluded two new apartment houses at Twenty-ninth avenue and Tyler street, both double structures, and both belonging to him at the time of his death. He took a cordial and helpful interest in the welfare of the city, and for four years had the street sprinkling contract for his ward, in connection with which he performed his duties in a manner satisfactory to the people of the ward.

Mr. Peterson was married on March 20, 1893, to Miss Julia Bang, of Austin, Minn. Three children were born of the union, Agnes G., Elvin N., and Alfred P. R. The father was a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church at the corner of Monroe and Fifteenth streets, and also belonged to the St. Anthony Commercial club. He lived for a number of his last years in the house he built for himself at No. 1523 Jefferson street Northeast, which is still occupied by his widow and children. He was devoted to his business, but periodically sought recreation and relief in hunting and fishing trips, although he never allowed these to interfere with his serious duties in life. He was a sturdy and serviceable citizen, and was well esteemed as such in all parts of the city.

About ten (10) years ago he built the Swedish Baptist church on Madison and 13th avenue Northeast. During the year of 1911 he erected the Norwegian Lutheran church on Monroe and 15th avenue Northeast. This was the last structure built by him and also one of the finest structures that he ever erected and for which he deserves great credit.

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#### CHARLES A. QUIST.

Charles A. Quist was born in Denmark, on the 5th of May, 1866, and was afforded the advantages of the home schools and there he also gained practical experience in landscape gardening. At the age of sixteen he came to the United States in company with his elder brother, Julius, who is now a successful railroad contractor at Everett, Washington. Landing in New York City on the 27th of April, 1883, they came to St. Paul, where Charles A. secured employment as a landscape gardener. Remaining three years in St. Paul and with a capital of thirteen dollars, he opened an office at the Union depot, Minneapolis, and turned his attention to the handling of western lands. He directed special care to protecting and making provision for immigrants, particularly those of his own nationality. John H. Thompson, then the leading merchant tailor took a deep interest in Mr. Quist and his work, and through him the latter formed the acquaintance of Judge Vanderberg, of the Supreme Court. This distinguished jurist secured to Mr. Quist free privileges of the Atheneum, then the principal library of Minneapolis, and it is needless to say that he fully profited by the advantages thus afforded.

By degrees, he finally developed a substantial and profitable real-estate business, in which line of enterprise he has continued to be identified. He aided greatly in the establishing of a Danish colony in Redwood county, where he obtained for the settlers lands from the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. His reputation became established and finally immigrants of all nationalities sought his advice and aid in securing land.

Mr. Quist is well fortified in his political views and is a stalwart Democrat. He has been specially active in connection with municipal affairs. Being impressed by the state-

ment of a school-girl that Minneapolis had no parks for the use of the people, the "keep off the grass" signs being in evidence in the various parks, and policemen were stationed to enforce this and other stringent rules, Mr. Quist believed that such restrictions defeated the very ends for which public parks exist, and he determined to bring about a reform, if possible, by opening the parks to the full use of the public and also by providing band concerts therein during the summer months. He finally brought the appointment of a private civic commission, he being one of the three members, appointed by the mayor, the others being Walter Boutelle and Edward P. Capen. Through public subscription provision was made for band concerts in the parks, in the evenings, and soon the obnoxious signs of "keep off the grass" were removed. He has served as delegate to city, county and state conventions and while he has been zealous in the promotion of the party, he has not sought personal preferment, although he was made the nominee for the state senate. As foreman of the grand jury, Mr. Quist was active in investigation of municipal affairs several years ago. He was a staunch supporter of William J. Bryan, and also supported Hon. John A. Johnson for governor. He has served as a member of the state central committee, and in 1912 was a member of the Democratic national committee, having done much to swing Hennepin county into line in support of President Wilson. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1895.

Mr. Quist was the leading spirit in the organization of the Minnesota Danish society formed for the purpose of informing prospective immigrants concerning conditions and advantages in America, and the building of this society, in Minneapolis, was saved largely through his liberality and efforts in 1893, when foreclosure was threatened. He was the first president of the Danish Aid Association of Minnesota, organized for the promotion of Danish customs, language, etc. He was a leading factor in the organization of the Odin Club, being one of its fifteen charter members. Of these he was the only Dane, seven being Swedes and seven Norwegians.

On the 14th of June, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Quist to Miss Helen C. Ryan, of Columbus, Ohio. They have no children, but in their home they are rearing as their own, a son and a daughter of Mr. Quist's sister, Leo L. Quist, a student in the high school, and Helen Alberta Quist.

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#### FRANKLIN STEELE.

It was natural that Franklin Steele should be a leader of men. For he came of distinguished lineage, of a line of leaders. For three generations before him the Steeles had been residents of Pennsylvania, his native state. His grandfather, William Steele, a native of Wales, settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1750. Mrs. Steele was of Scotch parents of the name of Kerr, and the William Steeles reared a remarkable family. Two, Archibald and John, were officers in the Revolution, and men of distinguished bravery and leadership. William, another son, was high in the councils of his native state. James was a general in the war of 1812, being inspector general of the Pennsylvania state troops throughout the war.

Franklin Steele was the son of General James Steele. He

was born May 12, 1816, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and passed his early life in the association of the leading families of the time. That he was one of the representative young men of the state is attested by the fact that he was chosen by his associates to go to General Andrew Jackson, when that doughty warrior became president, and to pay the respects of his associates to the president. It was during this visit that young Steele attracted more than passing notice on the part of the president, who, noting Mr. Steele's fine qualities, both mental and physical, counselled with the young man that he go west and take a part in carving commonwealths out of the rich wilderness. The young man acted upon this advice, and in 1837 came to the territory that now includes Wisconsin and Minnesota. He came, early in that year, to Fort Snelling.

First of his enterprises was his settlement at the Falls of St. Croix. To this point he proceeded by canoe from Fort Snelling, down the Mississippi to the mouth of the St. Croix and up that river to the falls. He laid claim there to the water-power site, and erected a claim cabin of logs. Meanwhile General Dodge was making a treaty with the Indians, to cover cession of land about the two rivers. And in September of that year, while Mr. Steele was at St. Croix, the Indians went to Washington and there signed a treaty which ceded lands about Fort Snelling. Mr. Steele was one of the first to take advantage of the opportunities which the treaty opened up. One story has him hurrying by canoe in 1838, from St. Croix down the river of that name and up the Mississippi to Fort Snelling, and thence, by night, up the Mississippi farther, even to Meeker's Island. It is the account which has him pacing out the boundaries of his claim on the east side of the river, along the Falls of St. Anthony, and erecting a claim cabin by moonlight, before the dawn. Other accounts of the first settlement are not so dramatic, but seem to be better accepted as facts. It is definitely stated, at any rate, that it was on June 20, 1838, that news reached Fort Snelling that the United States senate had ratified the treaty with the Indians, but it was not until July 15 that official notice arrived. And it was in September that Mr. Steele became definitely identified with St. Anthony to the extent of disposing of his holdings at St. Croix and centering his fortunes at St. Anthony. Land which is now the principal part of the military reservation of Fort Snelling came into his possession; and it was at the Fort or adjacent to it that he made his home.

For the first decade of his life in the west, with the exception of visits to the East, Mr. Steele gave his attention to trading. For a long time he was the greatest trader of the region; indeed, his business came to be of such a volume that it exceeded the combined business income of the merchants down the Mississippi as far as and including Galena. It was not until 1848 that Mr. Steele began to develop the holdings on the east bank of the Mississippi river, near St. Anthony Falls. He erected there the first sawmill on the east side of the river.

Beside his leadership in commercial affairs, Mr. Steele was one of the foremost men of culture and refinement, who looked to the creation of the finer institutions of the state. It was he who, in 1851, obtained a site for the preparatory department of the University of Minnesota, and he was the largest contributor toward the erection of its first building.

Along with his other enterprises, Mr. Steele was sutler at Fort Snelling, and his life there was lived in contact with the

foremost soldiers and others who had a part in making the territory out of the wilderness. His business extended from Lake Superior to Galena, and from the Mississippi river to the Missouri. He traded in great volumes of commodities of the time, with the Indians. And he clung to his principle that it was given to him to lead men in the development of a great manufacturing city at the Falls of St. Anthony, with their enormous possibilities in water power.

During this decade following the Indian treaties in 1838, Mr. Steele held fast to his claim and to ownership in lands adjacent to Fort Snelling. The government was slow to open it or at least to give title. And at times it was only as a squatter that Mr. Steele held to his land, but his pertinacity was rewarded at last by the giving of complete ownership. His foresight was no greater than his grasp of things of the time. It was when he decided to erect a sawmill at the Falls that he sent east to Maine for Ard Godfrey to come west and, as a millwright, to direct the building of his mill and water-power. But Mr. Steele did not wait for Godfrey; he had the work started and well under way as to the waterpower dam, before Godfrey arrived.

To the west side of the river, in 1849, came John H. Stevens. At first he lived at Fort Snelling, and was employed by Steele, the sutler and trader. Then he came up the river, and in partnership with Steele he established himself on the west side. It is worthy of note that the two men went into partnership here, and the fourth store which bid for the trade of the settlers was that of Steele and Stevens.

It was Franklin Steele, who, beside heading the movement to erect the University, likewise, after running a ferry for many years at the Fort, set about to have a bridge constructed linking St. Anthony and Minneapolis. The suspension bridge was built—the first bridge to span the great river between Lake Itasca and the Gulf of Mexico. And this, too, even when Mr. Steele did not know whether full title to the land on the west side of the river would be given by the government. But he went ahead with the suspension bridge work, and it was to his energy that the people of the young cities by the Falls owed its completion, to the joy of the people who used it and to the pride of the people who lived at its terminal on either side of the river.

So continued Franklin Steele's life until the time of the Civil War. And it was when the Sioux Indians rose to massacre the whites that Franklin Steele placed himself fearlessly at the head of an expedition sent out to the relief of the fugitives and refugees.

Meanwhile the institutions of the primitive city and the good interests of the territory attracted Mr. Steele's attention. Beside helping to build the first school or college building erected at the University, Mr. Steele was the first president of the board of regents of that college. He took an active part in affairs connected with the public offices, though never accepting office himself, except for the regency office. He gave generously to the churches, not limiting himself to the Presbyterian church, in which he had been brought up and educated. From the time of the early sixties, and especially as soon as the country had begun to recover itself after the terrible years of the Civil War, Mr. Steele was one of the first citizens of Minneapolis in every movement for the upbuilding, for the betterment of the city.

Mr. Steele's life was marked not merely by industry and by public spiritedness as well as by the hardships that characterized existence in the wild country, but by romance that

made life in the new country the finer for its companionships. In 1843, after he had passed the better part of four years in the wilderness and at the fort, Mr. Steele went east and married, in Baltimore, Miss Anne Barney, daughter of William C. Barney and granddaughter of Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His bride was in her eighteenth year; she was a reigning belle of Washington, Baltimore and the East, and her family connections were among the most aristocratic in the land. Mr. Steele brought his bride to Fort Snelling, and there for a time they lived, figuring in all the brilliant social events—brilliant for the time—that marked life at the frontier post. To them were born five children. And as these grew up, they played a prominent part in the social life of the community. Mr. Steele's sister had married General Henry H. Sibley, one of the early officers in the new territory. Another was the wife of Gen. R. W. Johnson, famous among the nation's soldiers. And naturally the Steeles were among the first families of the fort and of the settlements at the Falls.

For four decades Franklin Steele's hand was one of those which guided the destinies of the settlement, of the villages, of the city, at the Falls of St. Anthony. He took part in the large councils of the times; he was sought out for business as well as political advice; and he became one of the great real estate operators of the period. He amassed two fortunes; and when he passed away he left what was estimated at the time to be worth two millions of dollars. He has been honored by the giving of his name to one of the counties of Minnesota, and in his city there is a beautiful park which is known as Franklin Steele square.

Mr. Steele's death occurred September 10, 1880, in the city for which he had done so much, and in which his interest centered. True, he had become a resident of Georgetown, a suburb of Washington, but this was in order that his family might have the advantages of life in the East. Mr. Steele himself continued to speak of Minneapolis as his home, and it was while he was on a business trip to this city in 1880 that he was fatally stricken, while riding down Hennepin avenue with an old friend, Captain John Tapper, the man who ran the first ferryboat across the river at Minneapolis. He was buried in the beautiful Oak Hill cemetery at Washington. His wife followed him there within six months.

#### DANIEL S. B. JOHNSTON.

In the personality of Daniel S. B. Johnston, of St. Paul, long one of the leading citizens of Minnesota, all who have knowledge of him recognize a remarkable force, and none is surprised that he has had an influence notably broad, deep and far-reaching in the development and progress of the city and state of his home and their institutions. And if his exceptional intellectual power, readiness in resources and unyielding firmness of fiber are inherited, he is deserving of no loss of credit on that account, for he has used them to the best advantage for himself and the community around him, and made their fruitage all that his circumstances have allowed.

Mr. Johnston's progenitors in the paternal line were early New York and New Jersey colonists of Revolutionary service and rank and of Scotch and Dutch origin. He was born in the state of New York on May 17, 1832, and from his very boy-

hood a vigorous ambition distinguished him from most of his associates. He was educated at the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, New York, and at the earliest possible age began teaching school as a means of earning his living and making his way in the world. The West seemed to hold out an inviting hand to him and he came to Galena, Illinois, at the time a transportation center and a place of considerable importance, and from there he made a trip to St. Paul on the "Lady Franklin," arriving on July 21, 1855. From St. Paul he came to St. Anthony, and here he soon afterward opened a school which became the germ of the present State University.

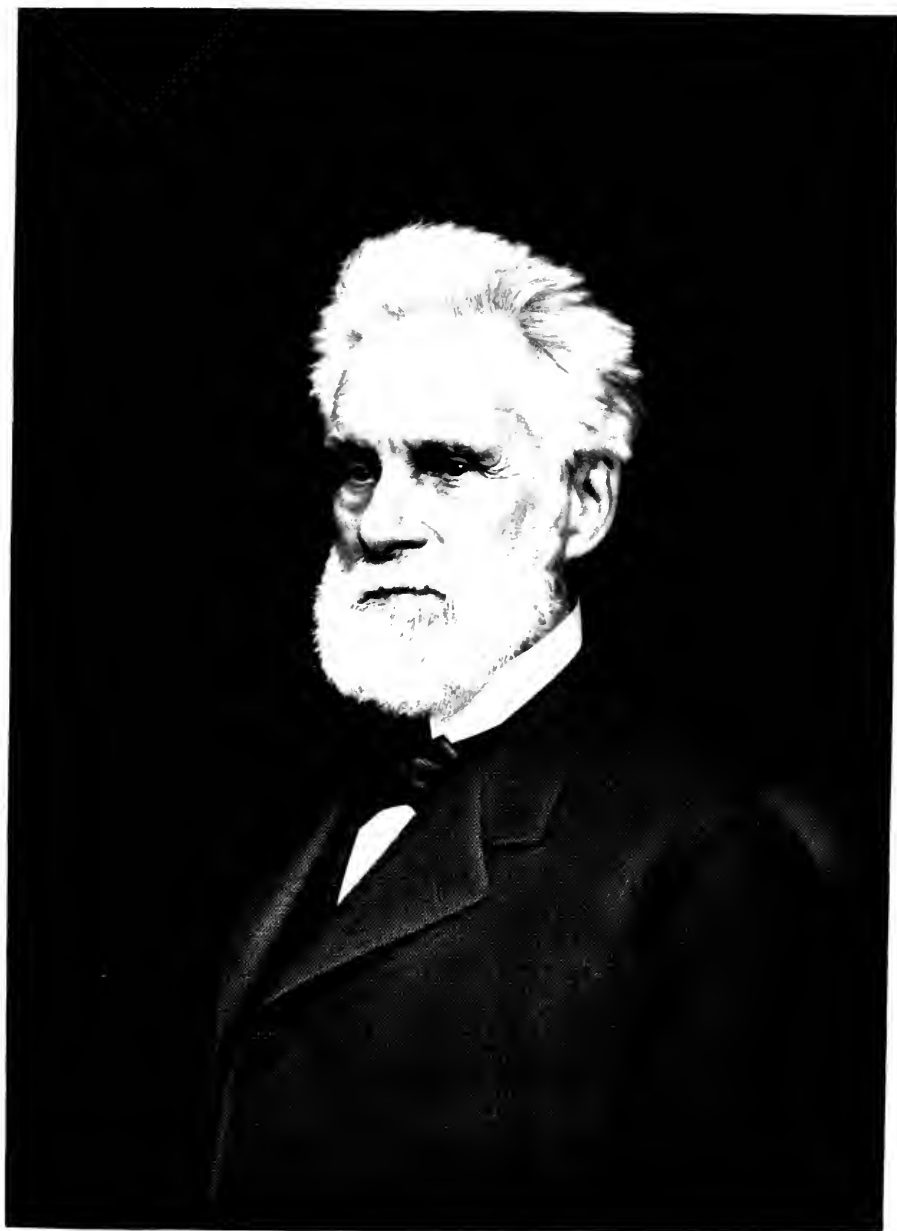
In 1856 the young pedagogue, whose vision swept regions of constructive action and development far beyond the range of ordinary country school teaching, undertook, in company with four of his friends, the project of starting a new town in the wilderness, where the Bois des Sioux and Otter Tail rivers unite to form the Red River of the North, which they designed to call Breckenridge, and near which the town of that name has since been built. Only three of the five adventurers made the trip to the proposed townsite, and they and the oxen which drew their wagon suffered untold hardships, journeying for thirty-one days in an extremely cold season through snowdrifts often eight feet deep, fifteen rods wide and crusted to a depth of four inches. The experiment was altogether disastrous except in its psychological effect upon Mr. Johnston's development in judgment and financial acumen.

The next encounter with Fate which Mr. Johnston experienced was as conspicuous in success as his former one was in failure. Journalism was one of his especial talents, and he turned to it with ardor. He was first associated in this field with Judge Atwater, who later sold his interest in the enterprise to him and C. H. Shocum. They were together for about three years, and during this period their paper, *The St. Anthony Express*, became very successful and widely and favorably known. Next Mr. Johnston investigated the possibilities of the milling industry, but, instead of engaging in it he accepted a position as bookkeeper for Orrin Curtis, who was agent of a steamboat company on the levee, and also a prominent insurance agent in those days.

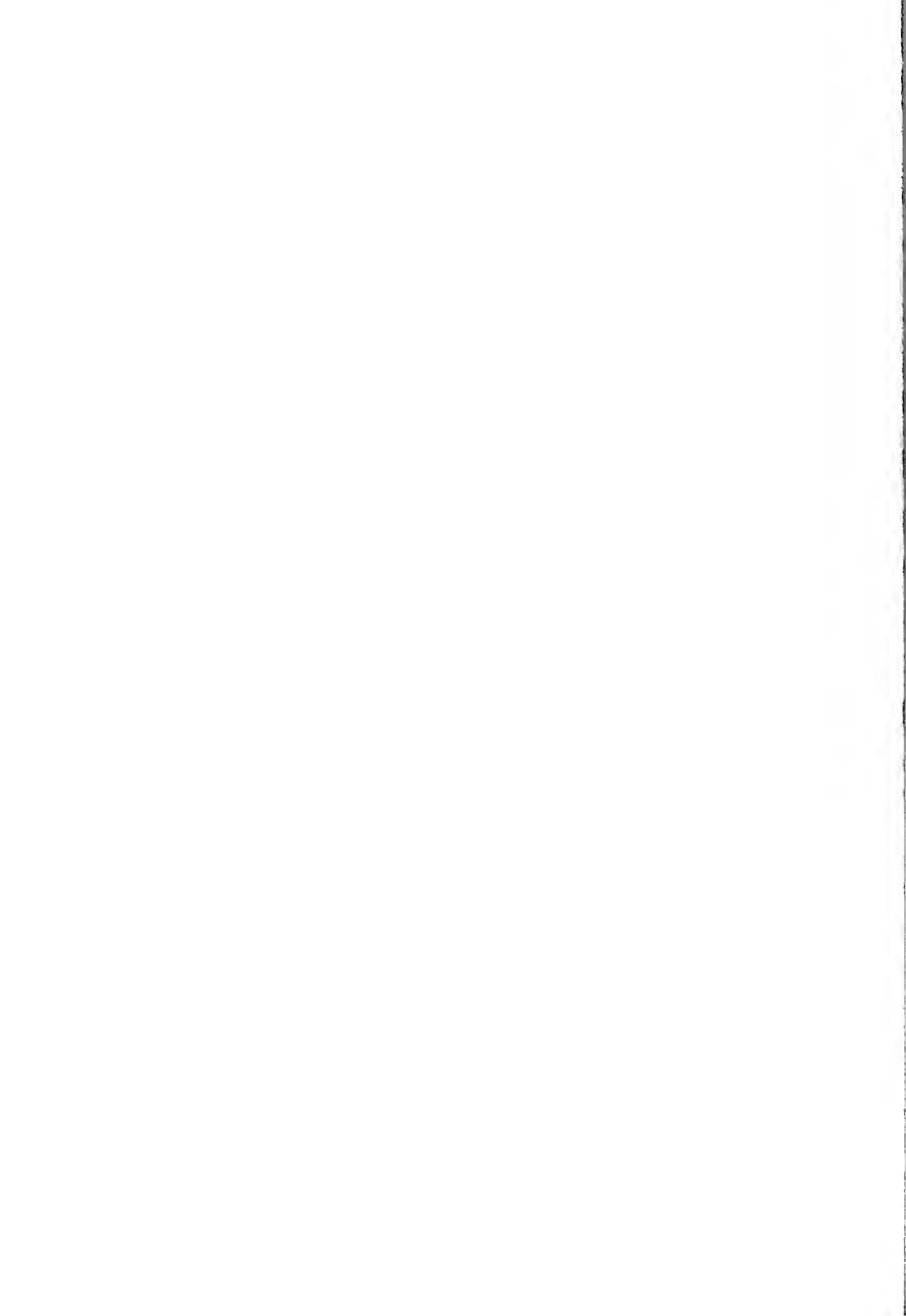
In that position he gained a broader business experience, and it fitted him well for the next post he assumed, which was that of state agent in Minnesota for the Phoenix Life Insurance company of Hartford, Connecticut, the salary attached to which was \$1,000 a year, a good one for the year 1864. His success in the work brought him an advance to \$2,500 a year as state agent for the same company in Kentucky. He worked in Kentucky until he had the affairs of the company in that state in good condition and then resigned to take the position of special agent for the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, with headquarters in St. Paul.

In 1868 Mr. Johnston was made Western superintendent of the Widows and Orphans branch of this company's business at a salary of \$5,000 a year. His field was at that time enlarged to twelve states, which rendered a central location at Richmond, Indiana, the most advisable. In that region fever and ague so impaired his health that he was compelled in 1872 to return to St. Paul. He then became vice-president and general manager of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance company, of which General H. H. Sibley was president and some of the most prominent men in Minnesota were directors. But his health did not materially improve.





D. B. Johnston







*Mrs. Hannah C. Johnston  
Organist and President of the  
Woman's Christian Union of St. Paul*

and in 1875 on account of it he was obliged to resign his position. He then started a farm loan agency, and in that business he loaned nearly \$2,500,000 for Eastern investors. This loan agency was the foundation of the land business in which he and his sons are now engaged.

In the fall of 1898 Mr. Johnston and his sons bought 476,000 acres of land east of the James river in North Dakota. Their holdings previous to that mammoth purchase, together with what they have since acquired, have aggregated about 200,000 acres more. Since 1898 they have disposed of about all but 140,000 acres and have placed a population of more than 30,000 persons in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Mr. Johnston is president of the firm, which is known as the D. S. B. Johnston Land company. Its other successful enterprises include a large lumber yard, a bank and two grain elevators (70,000 bushels capacity) at Marion, North Dakota.

Mr. Johnston's activities are not bounded by his business affairs, but extend into many spheres of religious, benevolent, literary and municipal work. He is one of the founders and zealous workers of the People's church, was co-worker with his first wife in organizing the Woman's Christian Home of St. Paul, built the Mary Johnston Memorial Hospital in Manila, and donated to the Young Women's Christian Association of St. Paul the costly site on which its imposing building now stands. Among the most valuable of the publications of the Minnesota Historical Society is his elaborate and accurate "History of Minnesota Journalism," a highly important work which but for his interest and diligence in its production would have been neglected until too late for its accomplishment. Many other lines of useful public service have been made vital and efficient through his efforts.

Mr. Johnston's first marriage was with Miss Hannah C. Stanton. To them were born two sons, Charles and A. D. S. Johnston, who are now their father's closest associates in business. Their mother died in 1879, and two years later the father married Miss Mary J. King, of Canandaigua, New York. Her death occurred in 1905, and in 1909 Mr. Johnston contracted a third marriage which united him with Miss Eda Worth, also of Canandaigua, New York.

#### MRS. DANIEL S. B. JOHNSTON.

Hannah Coffin Stanton, who became the first wife of Daniel S. B. Johnston, of St. Paul, Minnesota, on January 1, 1859, and whose name is revered as that of one of the noblest and most useful women who ever lived in this state, was born in North Carolina October 16, 1839. She was of Quaker lineage and the daughter of Dr. Nathan and Ruth H. (Coffin) Stanton. Soon after her birth her parents moved to near Richmond, Indiana, and from there they came to St. Anthony in the summer of 1855. In August of that year Miss Stanton was a pupil of her future husband in the preparatory department of the University of Minnesota, the building in which the school was kept being on the site on which the Minneapolis Exposition building was afterward erected.

The life work of this noble woman culminated in the organization of the Women's Christian Home, one of St. Paul's most beneficent charitable institutions. To its estab-

lishment she devoted so much of her physical strength, mental energy and nervous force that her life was ended on January 10, 1879, at the early age of thirty-nine, but she lived long enough to see the creation of her foresight and benevolence and child of her ardent hopes firmly fixed on a solid foundation, from which it has since grown to large proportions.

The Woman's Christian Association was started by Mrs. Johnston in June, 1872, and organized on July 22, the same year, and she was elected its first president. The membership soon numbered 117 and was made up of active lady members of the different churches of St. Paul. An industrial school, said to be the first in the city, was organized, and there were about fifty girls in attendance at various times during the first year. A Helping Hand Society also was started, and some thirty women and children were assisted before the close of its first year.

These enterprises opened the way to another, the great need of which soon became manifest. One day in December, 1872, a girl of sixteen went to Mrs. Johnston for help. Her father had died when she was six months old and her mother when she was two years old. She was homeless, with no kin on earth that she knew, betrayed, and a vicious, untruthful, foul-mouthed and thievish. Mrs. Johnston helped and saved her. One by one other tempted and fallen girls came, until in August, 1873, five inmates of houses of ill fame came in a body, seeking help to turn from their evil ways. Then Mrs. Johnston saw that either a refuge for such girls had to be provided or they had to be told that the Christian women of St. Paul could do nothing for them. Her line of duty lay plain and open before her, and without hesitation she determined to enter upon it at once.

On August 27, 1873, at a meeting of forty members of the Woman's Christian Association called for consultation, over which Mrs. Johnston presided, and which her mother, Mrs. Ruth H. Stanton, addressed, steps were taken for the selection of a board of managers for the Christian Home of Minnesota, the board to be composed of twelve ladies. At the election of officers which followed on August 31, Mrs. D. H. Valentine was chosen president of the board, but she declined to serve and Mrs. Johnston was obliged to take her place. She could not do justice to both positions, and feeling specially called to resume work, she resigned the presidency of the Woman's Christian Association.

The Home was opened October 20, 1873, with two inmates. Soon another applicant for help came from one of the dens of the city, then another and others until the little house was crowded. Aid came in financial contributions from business men and other sources, but still the drains on the treasury were heavy, and by February, 1874, it was empty. Under the advice of William P. Murray, whose wife was a member of the board of managers, an appeal was made to the state legislature, then in session, for aid, the appeal being based on the ground that the institution was statewide in its aims and helps. The pleadings by this band of devoted women brought a state appropriation of \$1,500, which, with the sum of nearly \$400 made by selling meals at the state fair, lifted the institution temporarily out of its difficulties.

On November 5, 1874, Mrs. Johnston was re-elected president. In December, at the solicitation of her husband, who saw the disastrous effect of the strain on her health, she tendered her resignation, but the managers opposed her

retirement from the office so earnestly that she was induced to remain in it. Another year of increased work and responsibility followed, and as the next annual meeting and election approached, Mrs. Johnston again resigned and made her action imperative. She got no vacation, however, for she was placed at the head of the board of managers, and her work went on.

On July 14, 1877, Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. C. D. Strong were appointed a committee to go out into the state, present the interests of the Home and establish auxiliary societies where they were most desirable. Such societies were established at Mankato, St. Charles, Farmington, Stillwater, Lake City, Northfield, Hastings, Wabasha, Rochester, Reed's Landing, Red Wing and Winona. From this long tour the committee returned with a bill of only \$11.75 for traveling expenses. Mrs. Johnston was again elected president January 3, 1878, although she protested against the action, and December 5, 1878, she was once more chosen. But she was already engaged in a desperate struggle for life in her last illness, and on January 10, 1879, she died, a martyr to the work of founding and building up the St. Paul Woman's Christian Home. As a mark of respect for her worth her place as president was not filled by election until the next annual meeting in November, 1879. On January 14, that year, at a special meeting of the members of the Home, the following resolutions were adopted, with many expressions and manifestations of grief and heavy personal loss:

"Resolved, That in the death of our beloved president, Mrs. D. S. B. Johnston, the Woman's Christian Home has lost a most zealous and earnest supporter and untiring friend.

"Resolved, That while we recognize the hand of God in removing this valued friend and co-worker from our number we sincerely mourn the loss of her example in the exercise of that loving charity and Christlike forgiveness and forbearance, which ever emanated from her life, and that it shall be our prayer that her death be sanctified to our good in the exercise of greater zeal and faith and to the eternal good of the inmates of the Home and of that class for whom she so faithfully labored and prayed.

"Resolved, That in her death the poor, the unfortunate and the erring have lost a faithful friend and every good work a warm advocate.

"Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our warmest sympathy in their affliction; that while they mourn the light and joy gone out from their family circle, they mourn not as those without hope, knowing that their loss is her infinite gain.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and that copies be sent also to the city papers for publication."

#### RICHARD JUNIUS MENDENHALL.

Surveyor, land agent, banker, horticulturist, florist and promoter; zealous in church work and active in efforts to advance the welfare of others, and an exemplar of elevated and useful citizenship, the late Richard J. Mendenhall, who died in Minneapolis October 19, 1906, when he had almost completed his seventy-eighth year, contributed to the growth and improvement of this city in many ways.

Mr. Mendenhall's first American ancestor came to this

country with William Penn. His great-grandson was Richard Mendenhall, an extensive tanner at Jamestown, North Carolina, whose wife was Mary Pegg, a member of a Welch family that came to America in early Colonial days. They were the parents of Richard Junius Mendenhall. He was born at Jamestown, North Carolina, November 25, 1828. He attended a boarding school at New Garden, and a Friends school at Providence, Rhode Island, passing his vacations in the White Mountains, where he met Cyrus Beede. A warm friendship resulting they later became partners in business in Minneapolis. He taught for a time at West Falmouth, Massachusetts, and there first met the lady who became his wife.

Richard Fox, of Jamaica, Long Island, employed him to go to Ohio to take charge of the books, time records and supplies of a crew of men building a railroad tunnel, and he was later engaged on similar work in North Carolina, in association with his brother, Dr. Nereus Mendenhall. His next engagement was with a surveying company in Iowa, carrying the surveyor's chain, but in one month was at the head of the party. In 1856, he came to St. Paul by river and thence to St. Anthony by stage, his baggage being brought across the river in a wheelbarrow.

Cyrus Beede came to Minneapolis a year later, and the firm of Beede & Mendenhall, loans and banking, was then formed. This firm passed the panic of 1857 successfully, preserving its credit without abatement, and continued business on an expanding scale. In November, 1862, Mr. Mendenhall became president of the State Bank of Minnesota. This was later merged into the State National Bank of Minneapolis, of which he was also president until 1875. The State Savings Bank of Minneapolis was started in 1866, with him as president. In 1873, owing to the panic, it was forced to suspend, and was then merged in Mr. Mendenhall's private bank. He assumed all its liabilities and in time paid off nearly all the claims against it. In 1862 he was town treasurer, and he also served as secretary and treasurer of the board of education for four years, and was trustee of the Minneapolis Female Seminary.

February 11, 1858, he married Miss Abby G. Swift, a daughter of Captain Silas Swift, of West Falmouth, Massachusetts, and on his wedding tour visited his old North Carolina home. Mrs. Mendenhall was one of the corps of ladies who collected and distributed clothing and other supplies to the victims of the Indian outbreak. She assisted in forming an aid society, out of which has grown the Women's Christian Association. The Northwestern Hospital for Women and Children had its origin in the Friends' Meeting of which she was a member, and in 1875, in company with Mrs. T. B. Walker, Mrs. Van Cleave and other ladies, she helped to establish the Bethany Home, of which she was a trustee, guardian and treasurer until her death. She was also for many years clerk of the Friends' Quarterly Meeting and one of its delegates to district and national conferences. There were no children, but the home was ever open to all comers, and an abiding place of the kindest sympathy. The lady of the household was full of cheer and an exemplar of all that was good and beautiful in the social amenities of life. Her death occurred January 9, 1906.

Mr. Mendenhall passed the last twenty years of life at his home at Stevens avenue and Eighteenth street. There he had a block devoted to the cultivation of flowers, and at other places had fifty greenhouses for the same work, rais-

ing their products for commercial purposes and employing regularly thirty to fifty persons. During one severe winter his coal bill was about \$8,000. He was the pioneer florist of the Northwest and his sales extended all over this part of the country. One of his greenhouses was given up entirely to palms and another to orchids. Of the latter he had an excellent variety, sparing no expense to make it as complete and choice as possible, even paying as much as \$1,000 for a particularly desirable specimen. He continued his extensive operations as a floriculturist until about a year before death, which came on October 19, 1906. Throughout his life he was deeply and practically interested in all advanced ideas, helped to organize and build the Milwaukee and the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads, contributed to all clubs and musical and literary societies, and, although he and his wife were Quakers of strong conviction, even the Catholic churches reserved pews for them.

In February, 1884, he and wife made a trip to old Mexico, and while there visited a mission they had established at Gomez Farias, and which they supported until her death. He afterward made a second trip to Mexico and Yucatan in company with his brother, Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, of North Carolina, and, while in Merida, Yucatan, they were guests of the American consul. He became interested in old Aztec history in connection with his favorite studies of entomology, horticulture and floriculture. But he was an omnivorous reader and had a wonderfully retentive memory. He was a member of the State Horticultural Society and, at one time owned a farm of 4,000 acres near Hector.

Mr. Mendenhall claimed descent from Pocahontas, and he had some traits of the Indian character. His feelings toward the red men were cordial and their chiefs held councils in his office. He was also an intense opponent of human slavery, and, at one time bought a slave boy of fourteen from an uncle in North Carolina in order to free him. After the Civil war he brought other negroes north and some of them lived with and worked for him. He was one of the founders of Lakewood cemetery, in which his remains were interred.

Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall had no children, but they reared Abby Wiggins, a daughter of Mrs. Sarah C. (Swift) Wiggins, a sister of Mrs. Mendenhall, whom they took into their family when she was eight years old. She is now the wife of George S. Murtfeldt, who was manager of Mr. Mendenhall's greenhouses for many years, but now is in credit department of Donaldson's store. His sister, Miss Mary Murtfeldt, of St. Louis, was a celebrated government entomologist and the author of several text books on the subject. She died in February, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Murtfeldt were married in October, 1889, in the Friends' meeting house at Eighth street and Hennepin avenue, according to the rites of the Society of Friends. They have one daughter, Gertrude, a student in the high school.

#### CLARENCE M. RAWITZER.

Clarence M. Rawitzer is the son of William Rawitzer a Civil War Veteran who won honor and promotion from the ranks in the Forty-First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. After the war he engaged in the mercantile business at Omaha. His wife was Sophia Erdman, of Plattville, Wisconsin.

Their son, Clarence M., was born in Omaha, Nebraska, November 2, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of Omaha and while he was still young engaged in the tent and awning business. He organized a company in 1886, and operated a factory there for several years and until he decided to come to Minneapolis, in 1897.

The American Tent and Awning Company (then at First avenue, North and Second street), which is one of the prosperous concerns of the city, at once engaged his attention and he assumed its active management. Six years later the capacity of the plant had been so thoroughly outgrown that it became necessary to secure the present location at 397, 309 and 311 Washington avenue, where a three-story building, 66 by 70 feet in area, is wholly utilized. The business extends over the West and Northwest and has become one of the largest in the line west of Chicago. The trade has so expanded that a force of traveling salesmen is necessary, so that the American Tent and Awning Company stands in the front rank of Minneapolis business enterprises.

Mr. Rawitzer is of domestic tastes and thoroughly democratic in disposition. He is popular among business associates and is an active member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and an active Shriner. He is also a member of several social clubs, including the Rotary, the Interlachen, the Auto, and the Minneapolis Boat and Athletic. He is also past commander of the Minnesota Division of the Son of Veterans of the Civil War.

Mr. Rawitzer married an Omaha girl, Miss Lizzie M. Keeler, and they have one daughter, Genevieve.

#### ERNEST RUBBERT.

For a man to enter an untried business or craft for which he has had no training and of which he has neither practical nor technical knowledge and yet make a striking success of it is very unusual in human experience. And yet, that is in brief the business record of Ernest Rubbert of Minneapolis, secretary and superintendent of the Flour City Ornamental Iron Company, whose progress has been phenomenal and whose business is now one of the most extensive of its kind in the United States. What this company has achieved and the expansion it has enjoyed is set forth at some length and with details in a sketch of William Burns, its vice-president and sales manager, which will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Rubbert's work in connection with it, besides being an essential element in its success and highly creditable to American art and enterprise in general, is particularly creditable to him and worthy of special mention.

Ernest Rubbert was born in Niagara county, New York, on July 17, 1865, and is a son of August and Friedrika Rubbert, natives of Germany. In 1873 they brought their family to Minnesota and located on a farm in Washington county, where his father died; his mother is still living there. Their son Ernest received a common school education and at the age of twenty, began learning the carpenter trade. In a few years he became a building contractor and carried on a profitable business as such until he came to Minneapolis to become connected with his present business.

Mr. Rubbert began studying ornamental iron work practically as an apprentice, his brother-in-law, Eugene Tetlauf,

who married his wife's sister, being president of the company and eager to give the new comer every advantage he could for his advancement. To state that Mr. Rubbert has been the secretary of the company during the last nine years and the superintendent of its work for nearly the same length of time would give some idea of his importance in connection with it.

It was through his efforts that his company established a night school for the use of its employees. In this school instruction is given in drawing and mathematics which are very essential in the work of the company. This instruction is of great value to both the employee and the company and a large class is now attending. There are no tuition fees and any employee may attend, but it is especially intended for the instruction of the apprentices.

The company encourages all its employees to offer suggestions for the advancement of its interests and the perfection of its work, and has in use a system of profit sharing for its employees which adds substantially to the wages of many of them, some drawing salaries that would be tempting to many professional men. The detail production work of the multitudinous designs and articles of manufacture passes directly under Mr. Rubbert's supervision, but he has able assistants in each department.

Mr. Rubbert was married twenty years ago to Miss Augusta Haase, a native of Washington county, Minnesota, and a sister of the wife of his partner, Eugene Tetzlaff. They have three children, Adolf, Myrtle and Clarence. The parents have been careful in rearing their offspring, giving them the best attainable practical education and impressing them with the value of warm interest in the welfare of their community and of square dealing in all their transactions.

Mr. Rubbert himself is a very progressive and public-spirited man, and his citizenship is highly valued by the people around him. He is not an active partisan in political affairs, although firmly attached to the Democratic party in national elections. In local affairs he considers first and almost solely the welfare of his city and county.

#### WILLIAM BYRNES.

The late William Byrnes, who died on his farm within what is now the limits of Minneapolis, in 1867, was one of the best educated and most influential residents of St. Anthony and Minneapolis in their early history. He helped to organize the township in which he lived, served it well in several local offices, put the forces in motion for the founding of its schools and gave the land on which some were conducted, and in many other ways contributed essentially and liberally in time, labor, and material assistance in laying the foundations of its civil institutions and starting it on its career of rapid progress and vast industrial and commercial power. He was well known and highly esteemed by all the residents of the township in his day, and enjoyed extensive and well deserved popularity throughout the county.

Mr. Byrnes was born in Ireland in 1825 and obtained a very good education in his native land. In his young manhood there he was employed in making government surveys as a civil engineer, and during the progress of this work in the County Kilkenny he became intimately acquainted with Miss Catherine Campbell, who according to a previous mutual

agreement, afterward followed him to America, and became his wife. He came over in 1849 and located at Rome, New York, where he again engaged in civil engineering. The next year Miss Campbell joined him at Rome and their marriage took place in that town.

While living in the State of New York, by a lucky chance or in the order of Providence, Mr. Byrnes formed the acquaintance of Judge Isaac Atwater, later the renowned Minnesota jurist and brilliant historian of Minneapolis, and by that eminent man was, in 1850, persuaded to transfer his residence from the banks of the Mohawk to those of the Mississippi and become a resident of St. Anthony. For a time after his arrival in this locality he was employed as a log sealer and lumber salesman by Farnham & Lovejoy. In 1851 he pre-empted 160 acres of land on what is now Humboldt Avenue and West to Penn Avenue, around the intersection of Chestnut Street and Sixth Avenue North. He made his home on his claim in a little log shanty, and was always there on Saturday night, although absent most of the time. About 500 Sioux Indians camped in the neighboring woods, and on one occasion killed a deer in his cow-pen and gave his wife some of the venison it yielded.

After three or four years he began to cultivate his land and soon had sixty acres under the plow. When the Civil war was in progress he enlisted in Company K, Tenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, of which company he was the first lieutenant. In 1862 his company formed a part of General Sibley's expedition against the hostile Sioux Indians, and during during its continuance Mr. Byrnes slept in the same tent with George A. Brackett. He participated in the capture of several hundred of the Indians, including the thirty-eight braves who had been particularly infamous during the uprising and was in command of a company of guards at their execution in Mankato, where they were all hanged on the same scaffold.

In the spring of 1863 Lieutenant Byrnes was sent to the South with his regiment. The men in his company had enlisted largely through his influence, nearly all of them being of Irish nativity or ancestry. After much active and gallant service, he was discharged from the army in August, 1865, and returned home in time to take part in the election of county officers for Hennepin County. He was elected sheriff on the "Soldiers' ticket" and took charge of the office in January, 1867, but he did not live to complete his term. His health had been shattered by the hardships of his military service, and in November, 1867, he died at the age of 42, leaving to his widow the care of seven children, the eldest of whom was a daughter sixteen years.

Mrs. Byrnes assumed her great responsibility with courage and met all its requirements with constancy and fidelity. She retained the farm, kept her children together and educated them in the city schools, increased the value of her property, and added to the expansion and improvement of Minneapolis by laying out on her land Byrnes' Addition, of twenty-three acres. Her husband had sold twenty acres to the Episcopal Church for a cemetery, but the land was never used for that purpose, and at the time of her death, in 1906, the whole farm was within the city limits. She was a devout and zealous member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and was very charitable in her disposition, ever thoughtful of the poor and always had some person outside of her family under her special care.

Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes were the parents of seven children,





*Wm. J. Brown*



six of whom are living. Ellen is now the wife of Bernard Barnard, a clothier in Minneapolis. Anna is the wife of R. L. Whitney, and also a resident of this city. Mary married W. L. McGrath, of St. Paul, and died in 1906. Theresa is Mrs. C. C. Schuyler and lives in Fargo, North Dakota. William J. is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Minneapolis, a sketch of him appears elsewhere. Hugh is a ranchman in Idaho, and Celia is the wife of A. S. Heffelfinger, of Minneapolis.

Mr. Byrnes was always a zealous promoter of the cause of public education. The first school north of the center of Minneapolis was started on his farm and kept for a number of years in the front room of his house. Children from Crystal Lake, Golden City, and other localities attended it, and from it have developed all the schools in the western part of the city, the Harrison, Sumner, Bryn Mawr, and Lincoln schools all being located in the original district. After the Civil war he donated land for a school in District No. 89. The house in this district was burned down in 1872 and later a new one was built farther back.

#### J. WARREN ROBERTS.

J. Warren Roberts conducts the business of a funeral director from his choice and well equipped establishment at 913 First avenue south, where he has been engaged in it during the last four years, after having followed it for an equal period at another location in this city, and for nearly three that length of time in other states in a distant section of the country.

Mr. Roberts was born in Granville, Massachusetts, on March 24, 1872, and until he was thirty-three years of age lived in New England, or that vicinity. He obtained his academic education in his native state, and there also acquired practical and technical knowledge of his calling, which he followed four years in Norwich, Connecticut, and seven in Burlington, Vermont. He also passed a short time in it in the state of New York. He became a resident of Minneapolis in 1905, armed with embalmers' licenses issued in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and New York, and at once began business here as a funeral director at 710 Hennepin avenue, where he remained until early in October, 1909.

With the fifteen years of active practical experience which he had enjoyed when he built his new establishment, enriched with attentive study of the requirements of his work, Mr. Roberts constructed, arranged and equipped it with particular regard for completeness in every detail, and made it one of the most comprehensive, satisfactory and up-to-date in the Northwest. The interior is finished in mahogany and adorned in excellent taste for its purposes. There is first a reception room, and this leads into a large parlor that is used for a display room, and can also be converted into a chapel for funeral services when needed for that purpose. At the rear of the parlor Mr. Roberts has his private office and a room for the care of cases brought to the establishment for his attention. In addition there are other large rooms for trimming and upholstering, and also sleeping rooms for the accommodation of assistants, who are in attendance at all hours of the day and night.

The skill and ability of this master of his craft have been duly recognized and appreciated wherever he has put them

in service. While living in the East he conducted some of the largest state and military funerals in that part of the country, and he has also had charge of many large funerals since coming to Minneapolis. He has been a student and a teacher of his work for years, taking a prominent part in state and national funeral directors' associations, and making addresses in their meetings which have been highly appreciated and widely published.

Mr. Roberts is an experienced embalmer and thoroughly understands all the sanitary requirements for the protection of the public in extreme cases. Although independent in politics he has always shown an eager, practical desire for good government, and done what he could to aid in securing it. Fraternal interests have also engaged his attention in a serious and helpful way. He is a Freemason of high degree in both the York and the Scottish rites, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and is also a valued member of the Minneapolis Lodge of Elks. His religious affiliation is with Gethsemane Protestant Episcopal church.

#### CHARLES H. ROBINSON.

Charles H. Robinson is not only a native of Minneapolis but one of its most loyal and patriotic sons and supporters. In the city's affairs he is a leading business man and a worthy representative of the best elements of citizenship among its people.

Mr. Robinson was born in Minneapolis, May 20, 1866, the son of Jabez M. and Martha B. (Day) Robinson, natives of Maine, who came to St. Anthony in 1856. They were married here in 1857, and here they reared a family and died after long years of usefulness to the community. The father died September 8, 1905, and the mother, October 1, 1908. The latter was a niece of the late Leonard Day, of Minneapolis, her mother having been a sister of his wife. Her father was also Mr. Day's cousin. She came to St. Anthony with her parents.

While on a business trip, Jabez Robinson met Thomas B. Walker, and his description of the promise of Minneapolis so impressed Mr. Walker that he soon afterward became a resident and started the career here that has made him famous. After his arrival at St. Anthony, the elder Mr. Robinson worked for a time for the lumber firm of Hurlburt & Day, of which Leonard Day was a member. When he was prepared to go into business for himself he formed a partnership with William Ankeny and Curtis Pettit, and under the firm name of Ankeny, Pettit & Robinson they continued to manufacture lumber until 1886 or 1887.

Mr. Robinson was an expert and gave his personal attention to the operation of the mills controlled by the firm. He also engaged in the manufacture of flour in association with Mr. Pettit under the firm name of Pettit & Robinson. He and his wife were the parents of three children, Adeline R., Charles H., and Irene R. Adeline is the wife of Charles Morse, of Minneapolis, and Irene is unmarried. Their mother was one of the most energetic and valued workers of the Church of the Redeemer during her life.

Charles H. Robinson has so far passed his life in Minneapolis. He received a high school education here, and in his first business venture was associated with his father in leasing iron ore lands. Subsequently he engaged in the

leasing of cut-over pine lands on the Mesaba Range, which contains a considerable amount of productive land. Mr. Robinson is still interested in the leasing business, but he has other lines which engage him extensively, and is one of the directors of the Belt Line Brick Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis. It manufactures 10,000,000 brick annually as a regular output, and often far exceeds that amount. Its plant is at New Brighton, in Ramsey County, where the raw material for the product is found in great abundance and of the finest quality, and it is one of the largest and most completely equipped brick factories in this part of the country. He is interested in Arizona copper mines and is president of the Calumet & Copper Creek Mining Company of that state.

Mr. Robinson from his youth has taken an earnest and helpful interest in the advancement and improvement of Minneapolis. All undertakings designed to increase the city's industrial and commercial greatness, all agencies for moral, educational, and social betterment, and all lines of public improvement have had his hearty approval and his influential assistance. He belongs to the Commercial, the Minneapolis, Interlachen, Lafayette, Athletic, Auto, and Dead Lake Clubs, the last named being an organization in the interest of hunting and fishing, to which diversions Mr. Robinson is and long has been an ardent devotee.

January 2, 1889, Mr. Robinson married Miss Jessie P. Smith, a daughter of Thomas J. Smith of Minneapolis, who is well known as a post office official of the city for many years. Mrs. Robinson was born in Charlotte, Eaton County, Michigan, but completed her education in a Minneapolis high school. They have four children; Charles J., the oldest, is a student in the Scientific School of Yale University, and belongs to the class of 1914. Elizabeth Irene is a student at Graham Hall, and the other two children are Martha B. and Jane S. Mrs. Robinson is a working member of Plymouth Congregational Church and also active in social work. She belongs to the Travelers' and Study clubs. She and her husband have visited most points of interest in the United States.

#### SUMNER C. ROBINSON.

For forty-six years Sumner C. Robinson, who died in 1903, was a resident of Minneapolis, and one of the leading business men and manufacturers during more than half of the period, being engaged in contracting and building throughout the first twenty years after his arrival in this locality. He was born in New Jersey in 1831, and there was married to Miss Mary H. Dare, who was also a native of that state. They came West in 1856 and, after passing one year in Kansas, moved to Minneapolis in 1857.

Mr. Robinson was a carpenter and soon became a leading contractor and builder. Nearly all the residences on the East Side, built previous to 1876, were erected by him. In that year, in company with Charles S. Bardwell, he began the manufacture of sash, doors and interior finishings. The firm of Bardwell & Robinson has been an important factor in the city's growth. About 1885 they bought at Second street and Twenty-second avenue north, building the plant now used at present operated by two sons of the founders of the business, which was incorporated in July, 1903.

Mr. Robinson and wife were among the original seventy-four persons who started the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Robinson was a Sunday school worker, and a member of the official board of the church, from 1858 to the end of his life, rendering longer service of this character than any other man in the city. He was also active in starting the Asbury Hospital, furnishing a room in his own name, and was a member of its board of directors until death.

Mrs. Robinson, now living at the Hampshire Arms, has ever been active in all church efforts and particularly so in connection with hospital work. She has been a member of the controlling board of Asbury Hospital from its founding as she was long a member of the official staff of the Northwestern Hospital before Asbury was established. She is also connected in a highly serviceable way with the Deaconess' Home and other institutions of a beneficent character.

She and her husband were the parents of two children, Charles N., president of the Bardwell & Robinson company, and Mary R., wife of William Wolford.

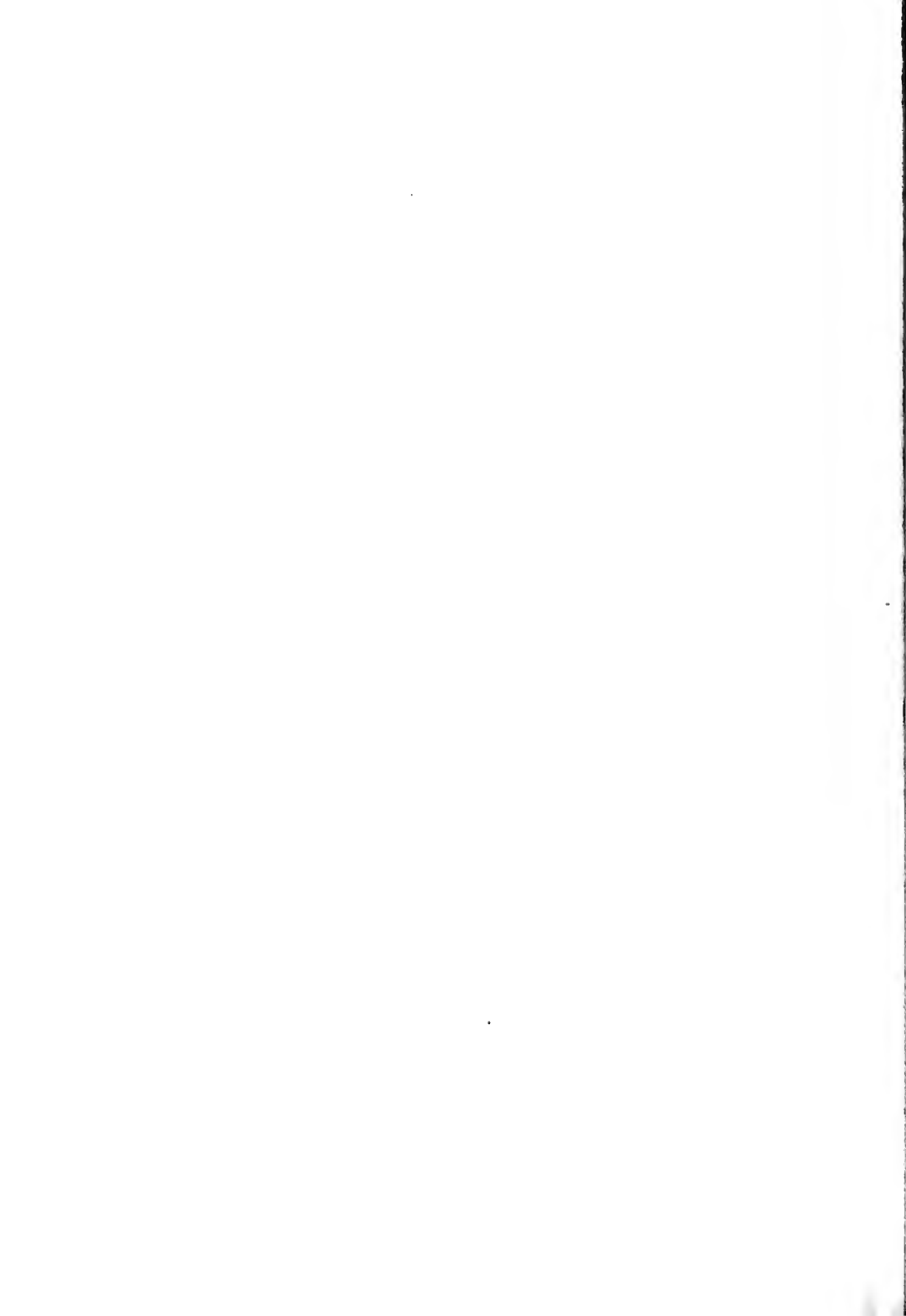
#### FREDERICK WEYERHAEUSER.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser, of St. Paul, died at Oak Knoll, his winter home in California, on Saturday, April 4, 1914, at the age of seventy-nine years, four months and thirteen days. This simple statement chronicles the passing away of one of the business men of our day. He was remarkable in the extent and success of his business operations; remarkable in the cleanness and regularity of his private life, and remarkable in his reticence concerning both and his strong aversion to newspaper comments, biographical notices and all other publicity touching him and his affairs.

His life story has been distorted and falsely colored, his wealth greatly exaggerated and his motives and methods misrepresented. The truth remains, however, that he was a man of high integrity, lofty purposes and correct business methods in every particular. But he was in reality only a minority stockholder in most of the large corporations with which he was connected, and by no means so extensive a holder of controlling interests as has been popularly believed. In addition, he was liberal to approved agencies for good to an extent never made known and therefore vastly underestimated. And his refusal to talk for publication about himself was due to no ill-nature, unfriendliness to his fellow men or other censurable motive, but to the genuine modesty of real merit. He had a strong sense of duty and he obeyed its commands. It inspired him to make the utmost of his opportunities and he did it. For the rest, he preferred always to let his work speak for itself wherever it had a right or reason to be heard.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser was born on November 21, 1834, in a small village on the Rhine near the city of Mainz, in Germany. He was the son of John and Katharine (Gabel) Weyerhaeuser, and the only son of their eleven children who survived to maturity. The father owned a farm of fifteen acres, and the son was needed in the cultivation of this patrimony as soon as he was large and strong enough to work. His education in the schools was therefore cut short when he reached the age of eleven years, but prior to this time he attended a Protestant school, in which he acquired the fundamentals of learning and a considerable amount of information about the Bible and catechism. In 1848 he was confirmed





in the German Reformed church, and after coming to this country joined the Lutheran church, of which he was a member for a number of years. He then united with the Presbyterian House of Hope in St. Paul, with which he was connected until his death.

Times became hard in Germany and the spirit of emigration to the New World received a quickening impulse thereby. When Mr. Weyerhaeuser was eighteen, and an orphan through the death of his father, one of his sisters and an aunt came to the United States and located in Pennsylvania. They wrote back to the village on the Rhine glowing accounts of the new country, and the rest of the family packed up and came hither also. The family located at Northeast, Erie county, Pennsylvania, and there Frederick decided that he would become a brewer and went to work at \$4 a month. The second year he got a raise to \$9 a month, but he soon gave up brewing and turned his attention to farming, in which he received a salary of \$13 a month. He came of the thriftiest kind of German stock, and from his earliest beginnings his financial progress was steady.

In 1856 the family moved to Coal Valley, Rock Island county, Illinois, Frederick carrying with him his share of his father's estate, which had just been settled in Germany, and which he afterward described as "a very small amount of money," though he had his savings in addition to this.

Soon after his arrival at Rock Island Mr. Weyerhaeuser got a position as night fireman in the sawmill of Mead, Smith & Marsh, but he was not otherwise connected with the lumber industry until two months later, when there was an opening in the force of the mill and he was given a place as tallyman. One day while eating his lunch in this capacity he made a shrewd sale of lumber to some farmers. This pleased his employers, and they promoted him. But not long afterward the firm went into bankruptcy, the sawmill at Rock Island of which he had been made manager was shut down, and he lost his position.

In this emergency Mr. Weyerhaeuser and F. C. A. Denckman, who afterwards became his brother-in-law, decided to go into business for themselves. They did not have much money but their reputations were clean and they were able to get credit. They leased the silenced mill for a year, and by skill and energy in making sales they made some money, and then leased the mill for another year. Later they got together enough capital to buy the mill outright. The enterprise, prudence and economy with which they conducted their business involves too many details for enumeration. They saved every log and made the utmost of everything they handled. Their frugality was striking and their enterprise was on the same scale, and they prospered in full measure. It was a time of great activity along the Mississippi, the raw material for the lumber industry seemed practically inexhaustible, and every economy was used to their advantage.

About 1870 or 1871, to cut out losses caused by duplication of work and delays in delivery, and also to keep the logs of various owners within accurate means of identification, Mr. Weyerhaeuser organized the Mississippi River Logging company, of which he was president for forty years. This was really the genesis of his business in the lumber trade. He saw the limits of the timber supply. He saw its frontier retreating rapidly. He saw also the inevitable result—increase in the price of timber and the years that followed were employed in the acquisition of timber lands.

Later on Mr. Weyerhaeuser and his associates purchased the

Chippewa Boom and Lumber company, of which he was made president, and operated at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, what was then the largest sawmill in the northwest. His companies also owned interests in dams, factories, warehouses and planing mills. He was a director in many banks. He and his associates also owned boats, rafts, railways for handling lumber, machine shops, lands and other properties. One of the banks of which he was vice president for some years was the National German American of St. Paul, and in this bank's building, during the latter years of his life, he had his modest little office from which he transacted his business.

On October 11, 1857, Mr. Weyerhaeuser was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Bledel, who had come from his native town in Germany and settled in Erie, Pennsylvania. She died in November, 1911, and many tributes have been paid to her genuine worth as a mother who wisely reared a family of seven children and conducted a home of refinement and simplicity as successfully as her husband did his business. The seven children of the household are all living. John P. is the oldest. Elise is the wife of Dr. William B. Hill of the faculty of Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Margaret is Mrs. J. R. Jewett. Her husband is a professor of Semitic languages at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Apollonia married S. S. Davis, who is head of the Rock Island Plow Co., Rock Island, Ill., and Moline Water Power Co. Charles A., Rudolph M. and Frederick E. have been associated with their father in business, as John P. also has, each beginning the connection at the dawn of his manhood if not before.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser moved to St. Paul in 1891, and during the twenty-three subsequent years of his life was a resident of this city. He had a comfortable home at 226 Summit avenue here, and during the last few years another for winter occupancy at Pasadena, California. He was deeply and serviceably interested in the welfare of his home city and state, and a liberal contributor to the religious and beneficial institutions in them and elsewhere. His religious connection was with the House of Hope Presbyterian church, and his benefactions to it were numerous and large. He also contributed liberally to the Yale Forestry school. But of his deeds of this character he seldom spoke, and no list of them has ever been compiled. He was a man of great mentality and force of character, and amassed a competence. But he always maintained his simplicity of life and unostentatiousness of manner, resting quietly on achievements and forbearing all show of any.

#### ANDREW A. D. RAHN.

Andrew A. D. Rahn, vice-president of the Rainy River Timber Company, was born in Valparaiso, Indiana, on Oct. 8, 1877, and is a son of Carl and Elizabeth (Snelling) Rahn, who moved to Minneapolis in 1880, where the father died in 1901 and the mother in 1913. Andrew was educated in the Garfield and Adams schools and in the South high school.

Leaving school he was employed by the Hardwood Manufacturing Company of this city for ten years when he opened an establishment of his own at Princeton, Minnesota, which he conducted for one year. He then became connected with the Shelyn Carpenter Co., as manager of the Shoshone Lumber Company, a subsidiary corporation whose business was

dealing in timber on a large scale in Northern Idaho, and in which Company he is still interested. Mr. Rahn is also vice-president of the Lake of the Woods Cedar and Tie Company and of The Lakes Company, Limited of Fort Frances, Ontario.

In 1905 he was chosen by state officials to superintend the taking of the census of that year. Funds failing the Minneapolis Commercial Club, through its committee on public affairs, raised the necessary amount and a thorough census was thus obtained.

Mr. Rahn is a Republican and in 1903 and 1904 was secretary of the county central committee in which position he showed such energy and capacity as an organizer as to win praise from the party leaders. He is a member of the new Minneapolis Athletic Club, and the Athletic and Boat Club of Minneapolis, and the Spokane Club of Spokane, Wash. He is a Scottish and York rite Mason including membership in the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of B. P. O. E., No. 44 of Minneapolis and other fraternal organizations. In 1905 and 1906 he served on the Finance committee of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Rahn was married Oct. 27, 1897, to Miss Annie Sophia Anderson of Minneapolis. They have three children, Carl Anderson, Robert Loren and Andrew A. D., Jr. The family residence is at Lake Minnetonka.

#### JOHN H. RIHELDAFFER.

John H. Riheldaffer was born in St. Paul, in 1859, and is a son of Rev. John G. and Catherine C. Riheldaffer. The father was a leading and influential Presbyterian clergyman in the early days, and is highly commended by those who remember him. He located in St. Paul in 1850, and left an impress on the religious life in organizing the Central Presbyterian church there, and erecting its first church edifice. He died at Redwood Falls, 1893.

John H. Riheldaffer was educated in the public schools of St. Paul and in the University, being a member of the class of 1882. After spending one year in the office of A. M. Radcliffe, an architect, he entered the service of the St. Paul Warehouse Company, for which he became superintendent of elevator "B". He was then associated with J. Q. Adams of Minneapolis in the grain business, and in 1893 became connected with Commons & Company.

In 1907 he organized the Sterling Elevator Company, of which he was vice president and general manager until 1910, when he established the J. H. Riheldaffer Grain Company. He has served on the board of appeals of the Chamber of Commerce for eight years, and was a director of the Commercial Club for years.

Athletic sports have always had an attraction for him, and for years he has been a leading spirit in the Minneapolis Curling club. He is a Republican, but not an active partisan, although he has ever taken an earnest interest in public affairs. His devotion to American institutions is shown by his long, serviceable membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, the Minnesota branch of which he served as president for one year.

In 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Timmerman. They have six children. Helen is the wife of Carl E. Austin and Kathryn is the wife of L. H. Clough. All the family belong to the Grace Presbyterian church.

#### CHARLES W. RINGER.

Serving in his thirty-first year in the city fire department, and having risen by successive promotions based on meritorious work to the position of chief, Charles W. Ringer has given long continuance of faithful and valuable service and made a record creditable alike to the city and to himself.

He was born in Wisconsin, January 1, 1861, the son of Rev. Adam Ringer, an itinerant circuit riding Methodist minister. In 1868, he located in Stillwater, preaching in and about that city till 1870 when he moved to Sunrise where the son obtained a limited country school education. His spirit was courageous, however, and the lessons of experience have richly supplied what no school could give, making him self-reliant, resourceful and ready for all emergencies.

In 1877, when he was sixteen years old, he came to Minneapolis. He began as a teamster hauling between Minneapolis and St. Paul, and afterward worked in the lumber woods, being advanced from the more laborious positions to that of a scaler of logs. The work was hard, the life lonely, and filled with temporary privation and hardship. His fidelity and ability attracted attention and on April 26, 1884, he was given a place in the fire department as a pipeman on Engine No. 6, at Twelfth street and Third avenue south. In 1887 he secured his first promotion when Chief Stetson appointed him lieutenant, and in 1892, he was made captain of Engine Company, No. 17, directly under the chief. He was appointed fire marshal in 1902, and chief of the department, January 1, 1911, by Mayor Haynes.

In all public affairs, Mr. Ringer has ever been deeply interested and an energetic worker for progress and improvement. No worthy project has gone without his cordial and helpful support, his activities in this respect having been guided by breadth of view and intelligence. He is a member of the Athletic club, the Civic and Commerce Association. In fraternal relations, he is a Knight Templar and Shriner, an Elk, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. March, 1886, Mr. Ringer was married to Miss Fannie Marden, a native of the city. They have one son, Waller M.

#### WILLIAM J. BURNETT.

Manager and proprietor of the Northwestern Hide and Fur Company, was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1842, while the family were enroute to Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1638, his ancestor, Thomas Burnett, said to be of the same family as the celebrated Bishop Burnett of England, settled at Salem, Massachusetts, removing in 1643 to South Hampton Madison, New Jersey, the last town of importance planted by the Puritans, was settled by two of his descendants, and here William J.'s father, Virgil Justice Burnett, a blacksmith by trade, was reared. The panic of 1837 created general disaster, and he being financially embarrassed, joined the immigration westward, finally reaching Terre Haute with his last dollar exhausted. He operated a black smith and carriage-shop, and, being an expert workman, soon was in good circumstances. He had been well educated, and, being inclined to literature, became widely known as the "learned blacksmith," quite similar to the famous scholar, Elihu Burritt. In 1856 he served in the State Legislature, being a colleague of such men as Henry S. Lane, and was instrumental





*W. B. Brown*



in securing for Indiana the free school system and the important Indiana liquor law. Maine's famous restrictions had but recently been secured, Indiana being the second state to attempt drastic liquor legislation. He died in 1858, his widow, Harriet S., surviving to the age of ninety-four. As a boy, William J. Burnett learned, at Terre Haute, the details of the hide and fur business, to which he has been devoted for more than half a century. He operated at several other places before coming to Minneapolis in the fall of 1890. He then established at 417 Main St. South East, the Northwestern Hide and Fur Company. The growth of trade necessitating greater facilities, he finally erected the store and warehouse at First Street and Second Avenue North. By wise and original advertising, much of which is exceedingly educational, pertaining to the domestic and wild animals,—how to trap wild animals, how to properly take off and care for the hides and skins of all animals so they will bring highest market value—he built up a large and lucrative business. His illustrations are used in the agricultural schools to teach farm-students. As an advertiser he is a past master, having a national reputation. His large shipping business direct from the farmer and trapper is largely the result of this unique and instructive advertising. Appreciating the vast unexplored and almost unknown region to the north, abounding in thousands of lakes, vast forests and rivers, Mr. Burnett, some twenty years ago, assumed the burden and responsibility of sending explorers into its wilds. Valuable information so acquired was then given the newspapers, also embodied by him in a "Hunters' and Trappers' Guide," which has done much to disclose an undreamed natural source of wealth. He derived financial returns in the North's increased yield of enlarged stocks of furs and pelts, and a higher satisfaction in the development now going on in agricultural resources, and its vast wealth in timber and minerals. By the information obtained thousands of homes now exist where, before his revelations, were but wild animals and boundless forests. His interest in that region has enhanced with the increase of population. He has taken active part in extension of educational privileges and particularly so in the establishment and maintenance of Sunday Schools. A Sunday School worker all his life, he is State Vice-President of the American Sunday School Union, has encouraged the missionaries in sparsely settled regions; he sees in the common schools, supplemented by Sunday Schools, the solution of serious social and political problems, especially as affecting thinly settled communities. Realizing the value of past efforts, as he approaches the end of a beneficial career, he has made in his will a liberal provision to the support of such work throughout the Northwest. Sarah E. Tremble of Mattoon, Illinois, was the first wife, dying some fifteen years after marriage, and leaving one son, Warner F. Burnett, now in San Francisco. In June, 1888, he married Alleda Snits of Huron, South Dakota, and they have one daughter, Harriet Alleda, a student in La Salle Seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts. With literary tastes, Mr. Burnett finds greatest enjoyment in the companionship of books, the master minds of the world, — being represented on the shelves of a well-chosen library. He is an official of Como Congregational Church; a member of the Congregational club and of the Civic and Commerce Association and active in all good work pertaining to the City, State and Society. Although now 71 years of age his average health is most excellent, and he feels that he is good for ten or twenty years more. He longs to see the day when

no liquor will be manufactured or sold in this country and when segregated vice will be a stench in the nostrils of all decent men.

#### ALONZO COOPER RAND.

Eminently successful in life and mournfully tragic in the manner and suddenness of his death, the late Alonzo C. Rand, one of the leading business men of Minneapolis for more than ten years, showed in his active and brilliant career the great power of a strong and well trained intellect and the utter helplessness of man in combat with the superior forces of nature. He was one of the unfortunate passengers on the Minnie Cook, a private pleasure boat, when she sank with all on board on Lake Minnetonka in a sudden storm on Sunday afternoon, July 12, 1885.

This dreadful catastrophe ended the lives of ten persons, several of them numbered among the most prominent, influential and esteemed residents of Minneapolis, and threw the whole community into a universal grief too deep for utterance, and in which the only mitigating circumstances were that the tragedy could not be foreseen or prevented, and that some of those who perished in it had already achieved enough in life to leave shining records behind to keep their memory green in the hearts of the people among whom they had lived and triumphed, and who were the beneficiaries of their great and useful work. The persons who went down on the ill-fated boat with Mr. Rand were his wife, his daughter, Mary, and son, Harvey, his nephew, Frank Rand, aged nineteen, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Coykendall and their little daughter Luella, Master Hussey, a young friend of both families, and George McDonald, the engineer of the boat. She sank off Breezy Point only about 800 feet from the shore.

Alonzo Cooper Rand, at the time of his death, was the president and one of the principal owners of the Minneapolis Gas Light company. He had been mayor of the city for three years from April 3, 1878, and had given the people an excellent business administration of their public affairs, manifesting a determination for the strictest and most impartial enforcement of the laws, and an admirable industry and clearness of vision in looking after and promoting the best interests of the city and all its residents. He was kind, benignant and generous in private life, benevolent to the poor and a helpful friend to many worthy families. But as a public official he knew neither friend nor foe, only the command of duty and the public welfare. And he must have impressed himself forcibly on the public mind of the community within a short time after his location in it, for he was a resident of Minneapolis but four years before he was chosen its chief executive.

Mr. Rand was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1831, and while he was yet a boy moved with his father to Buffalo, New York, where the father died on June 17, 1859, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. The son was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty was married to Miss Celina Johnson of Buffalo. About one year after the death of his father he moved to Union City, Pennsylvania, and for three years was very successful in the oil business there. From Union City he moved to the city of New York, where, prompted and guided by information he had acquired

in the oil fields, he perfected a process for manufacturing illuminating gas from oil.

Mr. Rand remained in New York four years working on his invention and preparing to commercialize it, then located at Aurora, Illinois, and there made a large fortune out of his valuable discovery. In 1874 he visited Minneapolis in the course of a pleasure trip through the Northwest, and was so favorably impressed with the city and its business outlook that he sold his interests in his Illinois home and became a resident here. He at once became connected with the gas industry in this city and before long owned a controlling interest in it. His new process revolutionized the manufacture of gas in this community, and proved of great benefit to the consumers as well as highly profitable to the company, of which he soon became the head and controlling spirit.

Mrs. Rand, whom death found at the side of her husband, was a lady of great culture and refinement, and also possessed a vast fund of excellent common sense. Her sympathetic heart moved her to constant activity in benevolent work, her clear head and responsive brain found the easiest and most practical way for the execution of her wishes, and her hand was the obedient servant of both in carrying out her designs. She was greatly admired, warmly esteemed and fervently revered for her many excellent qualities, and her death brought lasting pain to many a stricken heart. For "None knew her but to love her." She was a native of Herkimer county, New York, and had reached the age of fifty-one when her life ended.

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#### JOHN H. ROWE.

John H. Rowe was born on May 15, 1860, at Downing Farm, Dutchess county, New York, seven miles south of Poughkeepsie, where the family has been domesticated for four generations. He is one of the eight children, five sons and three daughters, of Daniel Chase and Susan Ann (Townsend) Rowe, also natives of Dutchess county. One of his sisters, Hetty Morgan Rowe, is a teacher in Roberts college in Constantinople, Turkey, and three of his brothers are successful business men in New York city, himself and sister being the only ones outside of New York.

Daniel Rowe was the son of William Roe, during whose life the name was changed to its present form, and whose brother was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Daniel was one of eleven children and at the age of fifteen went to New York city, where he became a successful hardware merchant; and, after many years of activity as such, retired to the Dutchess county farm, on which he died at the age of ninety-two, highly respected by all.

John H. Rowe passed his boyhood on the farm, attended the public school and two years at Degarmo Institute at Rhinebeck and one at Mount Pleasant Military Academy in Ossining. At the age of twenty-one he visited at Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he met Robert A. Davidson, an East Side Minneapolis banker, accompanying him here to take a clerkship in the bank, and which he filled for a year and a half. He then became a clerk in the office of Captain John Martin's Lumber company, with which he remained five years. He was next connected with E. W. Backus & Company, first as bookkeeper and afterward as a member of the company, which was then running two mills. Mr. Rowe continued his

connection with this company as an office man and traveling salesman to retail yards in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, until 1897.

During the next two years he was a salesman over the same territory for the Northwestern Lumber company, whose mills were at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. In 1899 he opened an office in the Lumber Exchange and started a wholesale lumber jobbing trade which grew to fine proportions, and in 1904 he started the retail yard which he is yet conducting. It is well equipped and fully stocked with all kinds of building materials required by the trade.

Mr. Rowe was married in 1895 to Miss Mabel Wyer, of Excelsior, Minnesota. They have three children, John H., Jr., Kenneth W., and Elizabeth. The parents attend Trinity Baptist church. Mr. Rowe is warmly interested in its Sunday school, and in the activities of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association.

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#### DR. M. P. AUSTIN.

Dr. M. P. Austin, son-in-law of Mr. McDonald, former superintendent of the Homeopathic hospital and later on the staff of the City hospital, is a native of Galesburg, Michigan, and was graduated from the Homeopathic Medical School of the State University. He practiced there until 1882, then came to Minneapolis, where he has since been in active practice. He was county physician of Hennepin county in 1883, 1884 and 1885, and also served as professor of surgery in the University of Minnesota. The doctor died in Mexico in November, 1913. By his marriage with Miss Mary McDonald he became the father of three children, two of whom are living. Reed S. is engaged in the real estate business and Lynn McDonald is connected with the Minneapolis Insurance Agency. Ned B., the third son, died when he was twelve years old.

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#### THOMAS GARDINER.

Distinctively unique in its facilities and service is the finely equipped retail drug establishment founded and for many years conducted by the late Thomas Gardiner at 723 Hennepin avenue, which is not only the oldest specific homeopathic pharmacy in the Northwest but is notable in the fact that it is confined exclusively to the handling of drugs and medicines. From 1869 to his death Mr. Gardiner was continuously engaged in the drug business in Minneapolis. His death occurred here on March 29, 1914, his career in his line of trade in this city covering a period of forty-five years. A close student of materia medica and therapeutics, he was always well prepared for any requirement of his business, and his high reputation in it was the direct result of his according to his patrons at all times the best service. Having equipment for the grinding, triturating and mixing of root and herb products, he had, in addition to his retail trade, nearly one thousand customers outside of the city, who were wholesale buyers of his products.

Mr. Gardiner was born at Fredericton, province of New Brunswick, Canada, September 12, 1823. At the age of thirteen he obtained a position in a drug store, and from that



Thomas Goodwin



early period of his youth he was dependent on his own resources. In 1857 he came to St. Anthony, and for three years thereafter he had a precarious and uncertain existence with a full allowance of adversity. Then Dr. William H. Leonard, one of the pioneer physicians here, desiring to devote his attention more exclusively to his practice, and knowing of Mr. Gardiner's former experience in the drug trade, gave him a position, and before the end of the same year an interest in the store on condition that he assume its active management.

For nine years Mr. Gardiner remained with Dr. Leonard, the store being located in the Central building, which was demolished by the board of park commissioners in 1913. This building then contained the Hales clothing store and the Gardiner drug store was one of the first in it, and had entrances on both Nicollet and Hennepin avenues. For a number of years the drug store was in the rear of the Nicollet House, then at other locations on Nicollet avenue until 1909, when Mr. Gardiner moved to the present site, each removal taking him further on in the extension of the city as it expanded to the west and south.

In 1864 Mr. Gardiner purchased the residence property on which his life ended, and two years later the dwelling he occupied was erected. It is on Hennepin avenue opposite the City Library. For fifty-seven years he lived on this lot, and it has been authentically shown that no other citizen living in Minneapolis at this time has occupied for an equal period one and the same residence. Mr. Gardiner never courted publicity, but, in a quiet and unassuming way, devoted himself closely to business. Yet both he and his wife were well known and highly esteemed in a circle of friends coincident with that of their acquaintances.

In 1862 Mr. Gardiner was united in marriage with Miss Mary K. Knight, of Dundas, Ontario, who was his devoted companion and helpmeet for more than half a century. They became the parents of two children: Louise L., who is still a resident of the parental home, and Mary, who is the wife of Nathan L. Lenham, of Chicago. Mrs. Gardiner survives and still occupies the family residence, passing her days in quiet usefulness and rich in the cordial regard and good will of all who know her.

#### LUCIAN ALDEN McREYNOLDS.

Lucian Alden McReynolds was born at Boscobel, Grant county, Wisconsin, June 13, 1867, a son of James McReynolds. The father was a well known dealer in farm implements at Owatonna, where he had located during the boyhood of Lucian, and who died finally in the state of Washington. He was a kinsman of Hon. J. C. McReynolds, the present attorney general of the United States, and of ex-President Andrew Johnson.

He obtained a full high school education, which he extended at Pillsbury Academy. He then became a traveling salesman for L. B. Wood, of Minneapolis, dealer in buggies and agricultural implements, covering the states of Minnesota and Iowa. A few years later he took up a general line of similar commodities for sale on the road, and continuing his efforts in this department of commercial life several years.

In political faith and allegiance Mr. McReynolds was an ardent Democrat, and throughout manhood was a zealous

worker for the success of his party. He kept well posted on political affairs and was always ready to meet the arguments of the opponents and the requirements of any campaign issue, wherever he happened to be. Yet, devoted as he was to political events and contests, and forced by his employment to be absent most of the time, he was ardently attached to his home, finding greatest satisfaction with his family.

On September 16, 1900, Mr. McReynolds was married in Minneapolis to Miss Matilda Lilleby, a native of Renville county, Minnesota, whose parents lived in St. Peter, until after the Indian outbreak of 1862, then returned to the county of her nativity. They were both born and reared in Norway, but were married in Minnesota. Richard McReynolds, aged seven, is the only child. The family home is at 1600 Second avenue south.

Mr. McReynolds was fond of fine horses and always kept at least one of choice breed and good paces. He greatly enjoyed racing on the driveways and upon the Lake of the Isles. But he engaged in the sport of racing only for the recreation and enjoyment, and not for profit or for any special testing in the matter except the laudable pride of owning a good horse and being able to show its merits. In all respects he was an excellent citizen and universally esteemed as such wherever known. His untimely death was widely deplored, and at his funeral obsequies just and discriminating tributes were paid to his worth and manhood.

#### SIMON RAVICZ.

From the humble and laborious condition of a foot pedler to the respectable and profitable station as the head of a large general merchandising establishment is a creditable record. The steps between these two grades of mercantile life are usually many, often rugged and, although inviting, are frequently insurmountable. Some men, however, by native force, persistent industry, and unlagging ambition, mount them steadily, and, in the case we now consider, in rapid succession. One man of this record and caliber who adorned the business life of Minneapolis and experienced a creditable career was the late Simon Ravicz, who died January 20, 1913. The story of his life is interesting, chiefly because of the illustration it furnishes of what is possible to pluck, persistency, and determined will.

Mr. Ravicz was born in Roumania (one of the Balkan states which have recently made so glorious a military record), January 10, 1857. He came to the United States and to Minneapolis some twenty years ago. His coming to this city was more the result of chance than intention, but when here he was so well pleased with the place and its outlook that he determined to remain and cast his fortunes among its progressive citizen-ship. Mr. Ravicz started his mercantile career as a pack pedler. He was self-educated, and in his native land had been a bookkeeper. Going from house to house through the country the returns gave encouragement for such a business. He soon owned a fruit and confectionery store at 115 Nicollet avenue, which he conducted to advantage for five or six years. He then changed his location to 109 Washington Avenue South. In his business his success exceeded his expectations, and in 1902 he became a member of the firm of McClellan Bros. & Ravicz, wholesalers in general merchandise at 19, 21 and 23 Third Street North.

Here Mr. Ravicz had personal supervision of the business, and the success and extension of the sales enterprising management, were considerable and gratifying. He continued his connection with this house until 1906, when he retired from merchandising and turned his attention to investment in real estate. He centered his operations at Twelfth Street and Hennepin Avenue, and erected a number of stores. He readily imbibed the spirit of American institutions, becoming a citizen and then financially aided several of his relatives to come to the United States, and they also became respected and prosperous American citizens. In political affiliation Mr. Ravicz was a Republican, in religion a member of the Jewish Reform Temple, and in fraternal life a Free Mason and a Woodman. The camp of the latter order to which he belonged conducted his funeral, its members giving his memory consideration and honor by sympathetic presence. Many joined them out of personal attachment for the many excellent traits that had distinguished him.

Mr. Ravicz was married in his native land at the age of twenty-one to Miss Rosa Koenigsburg, who survives him. Their three children are: Harry, a lawyer and member of the firm of Levy & Ravicz; Louis, a student in the Mining Engineering Department of the University of Minnesota; and Anna, wife of Louis M. Frudenberg. Harry was graduated from the law department of the State University in the class of 1911, and is engaged in a general practice, rapidly attaining distinction in the profession. The home of the family is at 1721 Elliott avenue, where the numerous friends find a congenial center of generous and gracious hospitality.

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#### JAMES McMULLEN.

The interesting subject of this brief review, who is near the ninetieth anniversary of his birth, has lived in what is now Minneapolis sixty-four years, having been one of the very early arrivals at St. Anthony Falls as a permanent resident. He has the distinction of being one of the eight men now living who settled in this state before 1850, but two of whom preceded him by a year or more in time. The other seven are: Charles Stimpson, Eli Pettijohn, John Hingston, Caleb Dorr, A. L. Larpenteur, St. Paul, Mr. Durand, of Stillwater, and Mr. Randall, of Winona. Mr. Pettijohn settled at the Falls in 1842 and Mr. Dorr in 1847. Mr. McMullen became a resident here in October, 1849. Among his associates of the early days who are still living, but whose arrival in this region was later than his own, are James J. Hill, Loren Fletcher, Thomas B. Walker and John B. Gilfillan, all venerable men now, and each with a record of great achievements to his credit.

Mr. McMullen was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, on July 21, 1824. At the age of eight years he became cabin boy on the bark White Oak, and he continued to follow the sea on various vessels for seventeen years, in this long sea service visiting all parts of the world. During the last three years of his maritime experience he was captain on vessels engaged in the trade between this country and the West Indies. Strange as it may seem, and unusual as it is, he tired of the sea at last. But he did not locate in the crowded centers of population in the East. He had dwelt long in the wilderness of waters, and when he determined to change the element under his feet, he chose a home in the wilderness on land.

After he came to St. Anthony Falls Mr. McMullen worked for a time at his bench as a carpenter. But he had never learned the trade by practical apprenticeship, and really knew but little about it. He was resolute and determined, however, and always willing to undertake any work that he could find to do. As a carpenter he took a contract to erect a barn for Major Rawlings. But in his ignorance of the trade, he put the roof on wrong, and it fell in. The major expressed his feelings on the subject in the most practical way by promptly canceling the contract and dismissing Mr. McMullen from the job. Some time afterward Major Rawlings saw him at work on the steamboat "Gov. Ramsey" in which he was interested and asked the contractor, with no excess of amiability, what he meant by having "that d—d fool on the job."

Finding himself not highly esteemed as a carpenter, Mr. McMullen decided to change his occupation. He had his physical needs to provide for and abundant strength and energy for the work. He engaged for a time in moving houses, and even occasionally moved steamboats around the Falls. Then he turned his attention to merchandising at Pine Bend in company with H. G. Morrison. Next he built a flour mill and later a shingle mill at the St. Anthony Water Power company's dam on the site on which a big saw mill was afterward put up.

In the meantime Mr. McMullen took an active interest in public affairs locally and served several years in the city council. He was also once nominated for the office of county commissioner, but he refused to put up money for the campaign and was beaten by but twelve votes in a district ordinarily giving a Democratic majority of 1,300. He was married in 1849 to Miss Charlotte McKnight and has one child living, William. Mr. McMullen has lived for twenty-seven years in his present dwelling. Years ago he met with an accident which kept him on crutches and confined to the house for eight years and a half, during which he had to use an arm-chair to get about in.

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#### JONAS GUILFORD.

The legal fraternity in Minnesota, especially in Minneapolis, was dignified and adorned for over forty years by having among its members Jonas Guilford, as American citizenship has been elevated and honored by others of the family through all the generations to Colonial times. He became a resident of this city in 1866, and died here May 9, 1909. During all this period he was a prominent and useful citizen, eminent in his profession, zealous for the good of the city, and representative, of the best attributes of elevated and broad-minded manhood.

He was born in Spencer, Worcester county, Massachusetts, September, 1839, being the son of Asa and Mary (Adams) Guilford. Asa was the son of Dr. Guilford of Spencer, whose father, John, founded the family there in the early colonial days and which was founded in America previous to 1650, the original one coming from Kent, England. Contemporary members of both the father's and the mothers' families took active parts in the Revolutionary struggle and the stirring events leading to it.

Jonas Guilford obtained his scholastic training at Leicester Academy and Amherst College, being graduated from the





Yours  
J. B. Wilcox



latter in 1864. Immediately afterward he enlisted, and served to the close of the Civil war. In 1866 he graduated from Albany Law School, and at once went to St. Louis expecting to there practice his profession. An old and prominent lawyer in that city advised him to come to Minneapolis, and he acted upon this advice.

He immediately began his practice, and thenceforth, until failing health and advancing years obliged him to practically retire from business, he was reckoned among the leading lawyers of the state. His clientele included the most prominent residents and business firms in the community. He carried many cases to the higher courts, state and federal, where he won many notable victories embracing principles of extensive application and which contributed largely to the future construction of legal questions.

Mr. Guilford had his office on the East Side his attention being devoted largely to matters pertaining to that part of the city. During the last twenty years his home was on the West Side, though old clients and friends continued to employ him and, till the end, his advice was eagerly sought. His parents came to Minneapolis in 1870 and both died here. The mother belonged to the Adams family, more prominently represented by John Adams and his son, John Quincy Adams.

Nathan Guilford, an uncle of Jonas, was an eminent educator in Ohio, and commonly credited as the father of the public school system of that state. For some years he was prominent in the legal profession, which he abandoned to devote his talents to the cause of public education, and from then until his death was consecrated wholly to that great work, the greatest need in a Republic. In recognition of his services in this behalf Guilford School, Cincinnati, was named for him as an enduring testimonial.

Jonas Guilford was married in September, 1869, to Miss Helen Morrill, who was born in Danville, Ill., and became a resident of Minneapolis in 1867. Their children are Paul Willis, Harry Morrill, Harriet. The sons are both graduates of the University, the former being a lawyer and the latter a physician and a member of the health board. The daughter is a graduate of Carleton College, and is with her mother at 1820 Hawthorne avenue.

Mrs. Guilford is a member of the Minneapolis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Like her husband, she is also descended from Revolutionary forefathers, comprising several of the old, distinguished families of New England. The home contains many interesting souvenirs, each having individual history and valuable as illustrating early conditions of life. The first deed given in St. Anthony is also found here. Both were early members of the Lowry Hill Congregational church. He took an active part in public affairs, but was not a politician and never sought or desired a public office, though he was ever ready to aid in securing the best attainable government.

#### NELSON H. REEVES.

One of the most extensive and successful market gardeners, Nelson H. Reeves, 3410 Second street north, was born at Rochester, Wisconsin, January 4, 1858, a son of Vincent and Ida C. (Keller) Reeves, the former a native of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, and the latter of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, being born near Bloomsburg about 1835. The father

was born August 12, 1831, and came to the United States in 1850, locating near Hartford, Washington county, Wisconsin, where the mother had come with her parents three years before.

Vincent Reeves was a blacksmith and worked at his trade for a time in Chicago and also for J. I. Case in Racine, Wisconsin, at a time when horse power operated his factory. In 1863 he moved to Pierce county, Wisconsin, and in 1864 to Minneapolis. Here he worked for four years in the blacksmith shop of what is now the Milwaukee Railroad, then the Minnesota Central. In 1868 he began market gardening on the land now occupied by his widow and son between Second street and the Mississippi and north of Thirty-fourth avenue, and which was at that time all woodland. It is a part of the original Campbell Bell claim, and the oldest farm devoted to market gardening in or about Minneapolis. He worked 10 acres in garden crops, and continued his activity in this line until 1883, when he turned the business over to his son Nelson. He was a member of the city council from the Tenth ward for ten years, during which period he labored arduously and faithfully for the general good of the city. In politics he was a Republican and active in the service of his party. In religious faith he was a Spiritualist and in fraternal relations a Freemason, holding membership in Minneapolis Lodge, No. 19, and at his death was one of its oldest members. The lodge conducted his funeral obsequies in an imposing manner. He built the house in which he died and in which his widow now lives, in 1874, then being the finest in the northern part of the city. His death occurred on September 19, 1910, in the eightieth year of his age.

In the family four children were born. Three of whom are living, Nelson H., Martha E. and Julia A. Martha is the wife of J. A. Gillard, manager of a large saw mill at La Pas, Manitoba. Julia is the wife of W. J. Glenn, of Tacoma, and who is connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad. His father, Robert Glenn, was one of the early butchers in Minneapolis. For a time he owned the original Colonel Stevens home where the old union depot now stands, but in later years moved to the vicinity of the Reeves home, where he died. Florence A. Reeves married Charles Roberts, and died at the age of thirty-seven. Her two children, Nellie and Horatio, are being reared by their grandmother.

Nelson H. Reeves has lived in Minneapolis since 1865 and on his present farm since 1868. He worked for and with his father until 1883, when he took upon himself the management of the business, his father retiring. He built his first large greenhouses in 1892, and to these he has made additions until he now has about 38,000 square feet of floor surface under glass. In winter he devotes his efforts to raising lettuce, parsley, radishes and cucumbers. Most of his products are sold to commission men and sent out of this state. He also raises large quantities of rhubarb for a forcing process, a large part of his land being given up to the production of this succulent plant, his annual output ranging from twelve to sixteen tons. His yearly sales of lettuce aggregate 12,000 to 15,000 dozen and of cucumbers 3,000 dozen. He also grows bedding flowers and plants, and keeps a stall in the Minneapolis market. His operations compel him to employ four men the year round.

Mr. Reeves was one of the incorporators and is the vice president of the Market State Bank of Minneapolis. He was married in December, 1909, to Mrs. Anna O. Nelson, a widow with one son, George Herbert Nelson, who is a graduate of

the State Agricultural College, of the class of 1913, and associated with Mr. Reeves. By his marriage to Mrs. Nelson, Mr. Reeves has become the father of one child, Joseph N. The father is an Odd Fellow and belongs to North Star Lodge, No. 6.

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#### JOHN D. McMILLAN.

John D. McMillan, president of the Osborne-McMillan Elevator company, came to Minneapolis in 1887, and lost no time, soon starting a venture which he has since been busily and successfully occupied in promoting to high development and profitable results.

Mr. McMillan was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1860. Immediately after leaving school he entered the employ of the Cargill Bros. Elevator company in La Crosse, where he remained ten years. Soon after his arrival in Minneapolis he united with Edward N. Osborne in the Osborne-McMillan Elevator company building a large elevator on the line of the Soo Railroad. They also built the Empire elevator on the Milwaukee Railroad; and the Northland at another location on the Soo, the latter operated by the Northland Elevator. They also own extensive holdings in the International Elevator company, which operates in Western Canada.

The aggregate of the interests with which Mr. McMillan is connected are large, the management being with such prudence and enterprise that every factor contributes to progress and prosperity. Mr. McMillan is a director and ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda and Lafayette clubs, and other organizations engaged in uplift work, and is ever ready to give practical support to any undertaking for the general good. In political contests he has never taken part as a partisan, and has had no political aspirations. Mr. McMillan is married and maintains a pleasant home at 239 Clifton avenue.

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#### FRANCIS S. McDONALD.

The late Francis S. McDonald, who died in Minneapolis July 18, 1896, at the age of sixty-one, after a residence of forty-two years in the state, proved himself to be a useful citizen, rendering excellent service both in times of peace and in time of war. He was born in Cumberland county, Maine, June 10, 1835, and at the age of seventeen worked in a cotton factory at Saccarappa, and later at Lewiston. After one year in Massachusetts, he in 1854, came to Minnesota and joined his uncle, John McDonald, in operating a saw mill at Otsego, Wright county. The uncle helped to build the first saw mill at St. Anthony, later building the one mentioned.

In 1861 Francis enlisted in the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, being soon afterward promoted orderly sergeant. He had command of his company in Indian campaigns, and for his services and valor was commissioned second lieutenant. He re-enlisted in Hatch's Battalion and was detailed as draft clerk at Fort Snelling, where he remained until mustered out of the service in 1865. In 1866 he was appointed postmaster at Fort Snelling, and in 1868 moved to Minneapolis, still remaining in charge of the postoffice.

While living at Otsego, he served as county commissioner

of Wright county one term and also as tax assessor of Otsego. In 1868 he took up his residence in the block containing the present home of his widow at 1212 South Eighth street. He was appointed deputy by County Auditor Mahlon Black, and when that gentleman retired succeeded him, and by successive re-elections was continued for twelve years. He was a Republican, and active in all undertakings designed to promote the general welfare of the city and county.

November 2, 1857, Mr. McDonald was married at Otsego to Miss Elizabeth Spencer, who was born in Bangor, Maine, February 7, 1838, and came to Minnesota at the age of nineteen with her parents, who located at Otsego. She and her husband were the parents of four children, two of whom are living: Mary, is the wife of Dr. N. P. Austin, and Nellie, is the widow of the late E. L. Fisher, who was a conductor on the Wisconsin Central Railroad for thirty years, and who was killed in a collision. Mrs. Fisher lives with her mother, and has two children, William and Florence. Another daughter of the Fisher household, Frances, died when she was sixteen years of age.

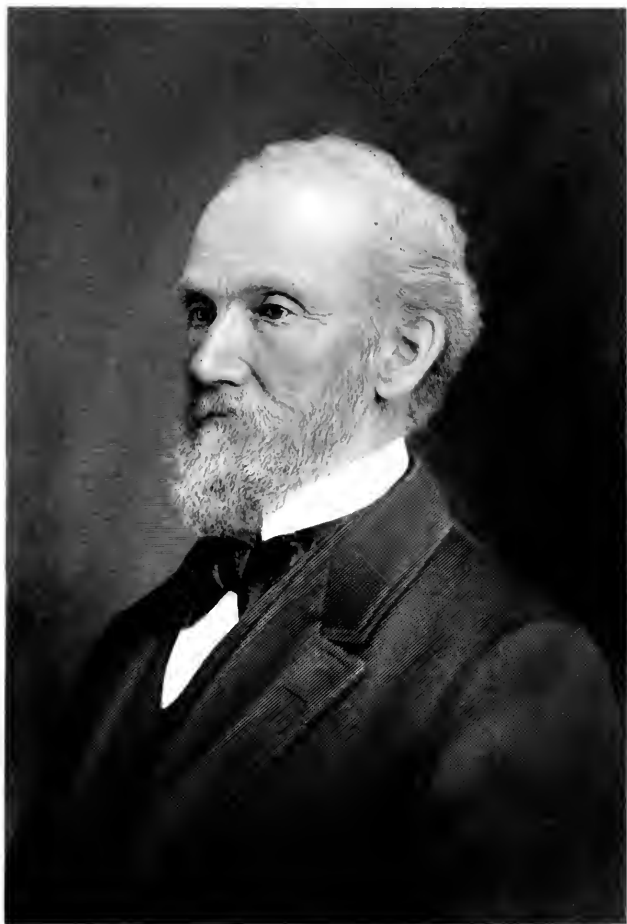
Mrs. McDonald's sons were Frank and Charles. Frank was deputy auditor under his father, and after the father's death, under Harry Minor. He died in California on Easter Sunday, 1891, aged thirty-nine. Charles was a locomotive engineer on the Milwaukee Railroad, and died March 2, 1899, aged thirty-six. The mother is a great lover of her home and lives a retired but useful and commendable life, manifesting a cordial interest in everything that pertains to the good of the city.

Mr. McDonald died July 18, 1896. His death was due to overexertion in making arrangements for an encampment of the Knights of Pythias, a fraternity to which he was ardently devoted, and was a brigadier general in the military rank of the order. He was also a Knight Templar and the Commandery to which he belonged attended his funeral in a body. Each of the other twenty-one fraternities or societies to which he belonged was also represented at the funeral, which was one of the largest and most imposing ever seen in Minneapolis, the procession being said at the time to have been five miles long. No man in the city ever had a wider circle of acquaintances or was more popular. After leaving the office of auditor he became tax agent of the Milwaukee Railroad. He was very exact and painstaking in his work, and his superior officer in the tax department of the railroad declared that his only mistake during his connection with the department was made on the day of his death.

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#### THOMAS KENNEDY GRAY.

The late Thomas K. Gray was before his death, which occurred on December 24, 1909, the oldest retail merchant in Minneapolis and the oldest dealer in drugs in the state of Minnesota in continuous connection with the trade. His career was quiet and uneventful except for the length of its continuance, his constant fidelity to duty, his conservative adherence to the same location for more than half a century and the enterprise with which he kept pace with the flight of time and the progress of events in business and in local and general public affairs. His life flowed on in one continuous current of calm, unostentatious goodness, true to the duties ever at his hand, furnishing a lofty example of undemonstrative.



*Thos H. Gray*



modest, meritorious manhood, and working out results of enduring value to the community, and his record is enshrined in the admiring remembrance of all who knew him.

Mr. Gray was born of Scotch ancestry at Jefferson, Lincoln county, Maine, on June 17, 1833. His parents, Peter T. and Elizabeth (Kenedy) Gray, lived originally in Andover, Massachusetts, and moved from there to Maine. The father was a doctor, and died when his son Thomas was only four years old. In 1842 the mother moved her family to Waldoboro, also in Lincoln county, Maine, and there the son passed three years at Wescosset Academy, completing his academic education, and in the meantime acquiring a general preliminary knowledge of drugs by studiously reading the medical books in his father's library.

The young student was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store for three years, then, at the age of twenty, came west to Toledo, Ohio, where he resumed his clerking, which he continued in that city until 1855, when he came on to Minneapolis in company with his brother Oliver C. They first went to what is now Hutchinson, Minn., and there assisted in plating the town of Hutchinson having walked from St. Paul. John D. Gray, who came on later, became a partner of Dr. M. R. Greeley in the drug business in Minneapolis and Thomas K. clerked in the dry goods store of D. W. Ingersoll in St. Paul for half a year. Oliver C. Gray went to Arkansas, where he became principal of a boys' military academy, and at the beginning of the Civil war enlisted in the Confederate army. He was promoted in the service until he reached the rank of colonel, and after the death of his first wife married the widow of a Confederate general, and some years later died in the South. His second son, Carl R. Gray, became connected with railroading early in his manhood and has risen to distinction in official circles in that great industry. He was president of the Great Northern Railroad and several other corporations embraced in the Hill systems.

Early in 1857 Thomas K. Gray bought the interest of Dr. Greeley in the Minneapolis drug store, and he and his brother John formed a new partnership, under the name of Gray Brothers, to continue the business. It was carried on in the firm name until 1874, when John D. retired from the partnership and moved to the Pacific coast. The Gray Brothers' establishment was first on Bridge Square, but in 1858 it was moved to its present location on Hennepin avenue. The whole block in which it stood was destroyed by fire in 1864, and soon afterward the brick structure in which the business is now housed was erected. Mr. Gray conducted the business until a few years before his death, when he decided to leave the details to the care of his son Horace. But he continued his connection with the trade until the end of his long and useful life.

Not long after his location in Minneapolis Mr. Gray secured a tract of land at the intersection of Nicollet avenue and Oak Grove street, and on this he built a store and an apartment house, the latter being the well known Winthrop flat and stores. Near by, at the corner of Oak Grove and Spruce streets, he had his own home, and this home has been in the family for fifty-eight years, the widow continuing to make her home in the same dwelling since his death that she occupied so long with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray were married in 1865. She was, before her marriage, Miss Julie Allen, a daughter of Rev. Lorenzo B. Allen, for some years pastor of the First Baptist church of Minneapolis. A brief account of his life will be found

in this work. Six children were born in the Gray household, four of whom are still living. Horace A., the first born, succeeded his father in the drug business and is still engaged in it at the old stand. Edward L., the third son, died in early life as the result of an accident. The two daughters are Grace Elizabeth now Mrs. A. B. Choate of this city, and Marguerite. Mr. Gray was trustee and an active member of First Baptist church for many years.

#### ALINUS C. MATTHEWS.

For a continuous period of almost forty years the late Alinus C. Matthews was connected with the Washburn-Crosby company of this city, and throughout that long term of service proved himself to be an expert and dependable workman in the line of his employment as well as an upright, enterprising and public-spirited man in connection with all the duties of citizenship. So valuable did his services to the company prove in his years of activity that when the advance of age rendered him less vigorous and alert the company insisted on his retiring from active work, but continued him on the payroll until death finally ended his labors.

Mr. Matthews was born at Mayfield, Fulton county, New York, on February 1, 1832, and died at his home in Minneapolis, 1531 East Twenty-fourth street, on February 19, 1914. He was reared in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and learned the trade of mill wright under the instruction of his father. Before the Civil war he moved to Altona, Knox county, Illinois, and during that memorable conflict he served for two years in the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. While in the service he was promoted from the ranks to the position of first lieutenant for bravery on the field, but his service in the army was cut short by wounds which he received in battle, being shot through his right arm at Fredericktown, Missouri, and later through a leg at Shiloh.

On September 30, 1863, Mr. Matthews was married in La Crosse, Wisconsin, to Miss Jennie Taylor, of Altona, Illinois. She was born in Pennsylvania and moved to Illinois as a child with her mother. For eleven years after his marriage Mr. Matthews lived in Winona, this state, and worked at the carpenter trade. In 1874 he moved to Minneapolis, and after serving for a short time in the mills of George Christian, entered the employ of the Washburn-Crosby company as a millwright, making his engagement with that company his anchorage for the remainder of his life, and winning a high reputation with it for the superior skill and fidelity of his service.

Mr. Matthews was essentially a man of domestic tastes and devoted to his home. When he founded it the location was outside of the city limits and the family had very few neighbors. He witnessed the growth and improvement of the section and did his full share of the work of promoting its advancement. He always kept himself well informed as to current events, and took a helpful part in public affairs as a Republican active in the exercise of his citizenship, but never as a politician. On September 30, 1913, he and his wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. He was a genial and companionable gentleman, always fond of flowers and outdoor life, and with a warm heart and open hand for everything that was sunny and cheerful.

Mrs. Matthews survives and still occupies the old family

home. Of the twelve children born of their marriage six are living: Harry S., Frank M., Ernest L., Winnie (Mrs. W. H. Baxter), Adele (Mrs. Thomas M. Garland) and Myrta (Mrs. Fred W. Bursell), and there are sixteen grandchildren. Mr. Matthews was for many years a regular attendant of Grace Episcopal church. Fraternally he belonged to Cataract Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and Minneapolis Lodge No. 12, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

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#### CHARLES MORSE.

Charles Morse, real estate dealer, with offices in the Oneida building, is one of the early citizens of Minneapolis, whose faithful support and successful effort have contributed to the present prosperity of the city. He was born at South Paris, Maine, December 20, 1845, and there received the excellent educational advantages offered by the Oxford Normal Institute. During the Civil war he entered the service of his country, enlisting in the fall of 1864, as a recruit in the Twelfth Maine regiment stationed at that time at Savannah, Georgia, and which participated in the Georgia campaign as part of the army of occupation until it was discharged in August, 1865. Soon after his return from the war, he engaged in the wood and lumber business at points along the Grand Trunk railroad in Maine and continued in this trade until 1875 when he joined his brother, Elisha in Minneapolis. Elisha Morse had located here several years earlier and he is found in the city directory of 1877, indicated as a notary public, located at 120 South Washington avenue. He was a member for some time of the wholesale grocery firm, Stevens, Morse & Newell, but was largely identified with his brother, in the real estate business. He died in San Francisco a few years ago. For a number of years the brothers were associated in their business interests, constructing as owners, a number of the buildings that were erected in the early eighties, among them the old Kurnam hall on the corner of First avenue, south, between Washington and Third street, the five story section of the National hotel and business blocks on Second Avenue, south. Charles Morse then continued in this occupation for a few years in partnership with Mr. Charles F. Haglin. The trade of this firm expanded rapidly and they extended their operations to Duluth and other cities one of their contracts being for the erection of the court house at Brainerd, Minnesota. They also constructed the foundation for the municipal building in Minneapolis. Since 1892, Mr. Morse has confined his attentions to the real estate business and through his keen financial mind and careful concentration on these matters to the exclusion of all other interests, he has come to be recognized as one of the best informed men on land values in the city and his opinions are accepted as final. His success, he attributes in part to the confidence with which he has always regarded the future of Minneapolis, never hesitating on investments but relying fully on her great promises of development. He considers the remarkable growth of the city during his residence an ample justification of his faith and there is today no more optimistic and enthusiastic citizen within its borders. Mr. Morse has extensive property interests, largely in the resident sections of the city, although he owns valuable trackage property occupied by wholesale warehouses and has erected several prominent buildings. He has been instrumental in the laying out of

various city additions, preferring in these enterprises to be a silent partner, his name having been used in but one instance, that of the Morse & Small addition. In consideration of his services as confidential adviser to the late Elder Stewart, he was appointed executor of the Stewart estate, and as such has the detail of the management of this property. His first wife, Ella Townsend Morse, died in 1892, leaving one daughter, Ella T., who is a student in the state university. He later married Adeline R. Barber. Mr. Morse is a trustee of the Universalist church, and a member of Lafayette and Automobile clubs.

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#### OSCAR O. MARTINSON.

Oscar O. Martinson, chief of police since January, 1913, when he was so chosen by Mayor Nye, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, December 12, 1877, and came to Minnesota with his parents in 1881. The family located at Long Lake, and there the son, completed the course of instruction in the public school. He then learned telegraphy, and was employed as an operator for the Great Northern Railroad for about four years. He then became city salesman for the Crescent Creamery about five years. Mr. Martinson was appointed a member of the police force July 14, 1905, being detailed to do special work. He was soon promoted to sergeant on the plain clothes force, not long thereafter being named a lieutenant. His next step was to the rank of plain clothes detective, so continuing until he was chosen chief. Chief Martinson has met all demands in a thorough and satisfactory manner, and has given the city an administration of its police department that is creditable alike to it and to him. He attends to his duties in a quiet and unobtrusive but effective way, and thereby is securing the best results.

The welfare of Minneapolis has ever been an object of practical interest to Mr. Martinson, and he has been diligent in his efforts to promote it through every channel available, his services being recognized and appreciated. He was married December 8, 1899, to Miss Fannie Mousso, daughter of Barney Mousso of a family that was one of the first to settle in St. Anthony.

They are the parents of three children, Uriel, Celestine, and Francis.

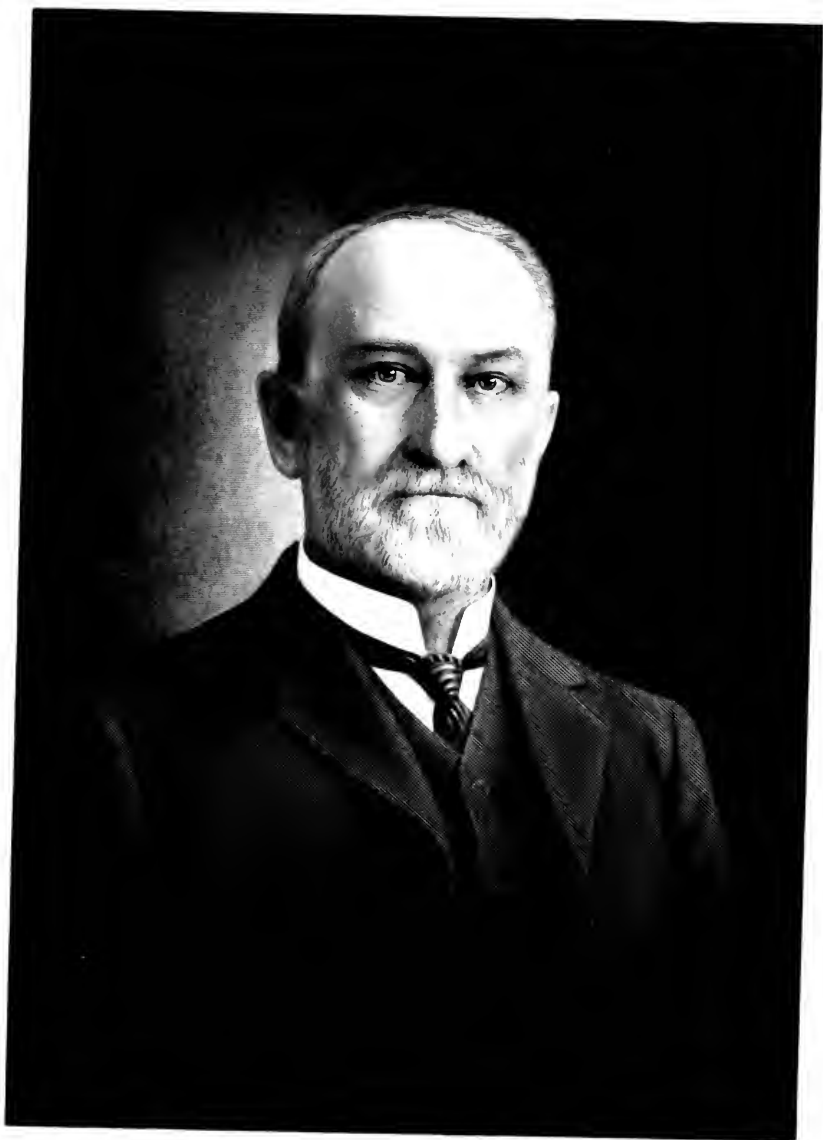
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#### WALTER HENRY GOULD.

Although his life and usefulness were cut short at the age of sixty by long continued maladies which steadily sapped his strength, and ended before the ambitions of his aspiring spirit were realized and while they were still potential with him, the late Walter H. Gould of Minneapolis wrought out a very creditable career and made his impress on the body of the times here and in a distant Eastern community before he came to this part of the country, for all his time was well employed on progressive undertakings, and his indomitable will carried him through them all with gratifying and profitable success.

Mr. Gould was a native of Heath, Franklin county, Massachusetts, where his life began on July 7, 1850. His ancestry in America runs back to 1650, when the progenitor of the





*H. H. Gould*



American branch of his father's family landed in New England. His mother, whose maiden name was Martha Temple, also belonged to old Colonial families of distinction in times long gone by and prominent in her day, five of her brothers being physicians and surgeons in Boston, and throughout Massachusetts and other representatives of the house adorning other lines of serviceable and productive endeavor.

Walter H. Gould was a cotton manufacturer. He began his connection with the industry as bookkeeper in a cotton mill, and by his energy, enterprise and ability soon became the half owner of one himself. He made the cloth for calicoes and other cotton prints in large quantities and prospered at the business. But after conducting his large establishment eight years he found life in the factory so seriously detrimental to his health that he was forced to give it up and seek a change of climate and occupation.

In May, 1886, he came to Minneapolis, and here his health improved so rapidly and steadily that he determined to remain, and even deliberated earnestly over the advisability of starting a manufactory of cotton batting in this city. The fear that the dust of a mill might again prove hurtful to him deterred him, however, and he never yielded to the temptation, although it was strong with him to the end of his life. Instead he gave his attention to handling real estate, insurance and probate work and acting as the executor of estates and guardian of minor heirs. This gave him the benefit of an outdoor life in large measure, and as he was well informed on questions involved in the laws of his business and very particular and exact in attending to it, he was very successful and his operations were extensive in it.

In the course of his transactions Mr. Gould became interested in Colorado mining and acquired large holdings in the Radium Mine company, of which he was vice president at the time of his death. The property of this company lies on the celebrated Moffat Rail Road not far from the entrance to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river. Vanadium is found on the property in commercial quantities and availability, and it promises to become very valuable. Mr. Gould was in the habit of visiting the mine several times a year to push its development, and his services were so highly esteemed that he was continued as vice president of the company even when his health no longer permitted him to give close attention to his duties. He also owned Summit Park farm at Wayzata on Lake Minnetonka where he maintained a summer home and found considerable enjoyment in farming operations. In addition he had cottages at Ste. Albans Bay, and there too the lake scenery and enticements gave him pleasure at times.

In politics he was a Republican, but he never consented to be a candidate for office. He was, however, a strong advocate of just and equal taxation for all classes of the people, and proclaimed his views on the subject everywhere without fear or favor. Fraternally he was an ardent, enthusiastic and hard-working Freemason, and gave the fraternity, in all its activities, the best service of which he was capable. Although he was a charter member of Ark Lodge in Minneapolis, and Minnesota Lodge No. 224, serving as treasurer eight years, he did not confine his energies to the service of that organization, but spread them over all, even serving as a member of the state charity board of the order.

On August 30th, 1876, Mr. Gould was married at Barnardston, Massachusetts, in his native county, to Miss Martha Alexander, who also belonged to old families domesticated at Dedham, in that state, from early Colonial times. Her great-

grandfather, Dr. Stearns, was the author of "American Herbal," the first medical work published in this country. He was also a poet of some renown. Mrs. Gould is still living. On her mother's side of the house she had several relatives who were prominent in the French and Indian war in this country. She was prepared for Holyoke College at the Powers Institute in Barnardston, Massachusetts, by one of the eminent educators of the period, Professor L. F. Ward. But she married young and gave up her expected course in college instruction. The questions of the present day interest her deeply, and she is a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. But she is constitutionally opposed to the woman suffrage movement, and is not pleased with the methods of the suffragettes.

Two children have blessed and brightened the Gould household. Frances, the daughter, is an artist and lives at home with her mother. Frank, the son, is a member of the firm of Lee & Gould, in the livery business in Minneapolis. The father was fond of all kinds of animals, and greatly enjoyed driving a good horse.

#### M. P. McINERNY.

Maurice P. McInerny, an influential member of the Minneapolis City Council, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, October 21, 1867, the son of Austin J. and Mary C. (Connell) McInerny. His parents were natives of Ireland and came to this country in their childhood. They were married in Louisville and made that city their home until a short time after the birth of their son, Maurice, when they removed to Lake City, Minnesota, where they remained for nine years and then located on a farm in Swift County.

In 1882 the McInerny family removed to Minneapolis, and here the father engaged in general building and contracting until his retirement, a few years ago. He continues to make his home in Minneapolis and his three daughters and four sons are all residents of the city. At the age of sixteen, Maurice McInerny apprenticed himself to the plumber's trade, in the employ of Mr. E. Buffon, and served three years. At the end of his apprenticeship he was employed as a journeyman for a number of years, rising in his profession until in 1904 when he established an independent business which has prospered and steadily increased. In 1910 he removed to his present location, at 414 Sixth Avenue South. He employs a large force of workmen, and handles contracts for general plumbing and heating. He has always championed the cause of organized labor. Possessed of gifts of the orator, and with an unbounded enthusiasm for the cause of his fellowmen, he is a favorite spokesman of the local labor organizations, representing them in many important meetings. In 1910 he was chosen alderman for a four-year term, from the Seventh Ward, one of the strong labor wards of the city. His membership in the City Council has been marked by an intelligent interest in every phase of city government and by commendable achievements. He is Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges and thereby is a member of the Park Board. He is also on the committees on the bonds and accounts of city officers, fire department, license, and salaries. As Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges and as a member of the Forestation Committee he has given most valuable services. His hearty cooperation with the Park Board Commission in the cause of good roads and of the boulevard system and play-

ground extension has been of great assistance to the Commission. As a member of the Committee on Forestation he has obtained notable results.

Mr. McNerny is a Republican but places good citizenship before politics. He was married in 1891 to Miss Margaret McHugh of Elroy, Wisconsin. They have had eight children: Raymond, a graduate of St. Thomas College of St. Paul, and who was killed on the Milwaukee Railroad July 13, 1913, aged 21; Helen, a graduate of South High School in 1912; Margaret, and Maurice, who are students in the High School; Genevieve, Austin, Clayton, and George. Mr. McNerny and his family are members of the Holy Rosary Catholic Church.

#### MINNESOTA LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

This enterprising and progressive industrial institution is one of the leading factors in the conditions which make Minneapolis the greatest linseed oil producing center of the United States, and is altogether worthy of the high rank it holds in the industrial world. It manufactures old process linseed oil and oil cake. The company was originally incorporated for manufacturing purposes in 1870, with a capital stock of \$60,000 with G. Scheitlin, D. C. Bell and J. K. Sidle as incorporators. The capital stock at this time (1914) is \$150,000, and the present officers are: W. A. Ramsey, president, and George L. Miles, secretary. It is strictly a home company, and an important industrial factor its products enjoying not only extensive domestic but also a large foreign sale.

The plant occupied, which was erected and equipped in 1904, covers an entire block at Third street and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues south, and is complete and modern in facilities and appliances. This company crushes about 750,000 bushels of flax seed a year, employs regularly about one hundred persons and has a pay roll that reaches about \$1,200 per week. It stands in high estimation for the excellence of its products, the squareness and uprightness of its treatment of patrons, its thorough reliability in respect to the quality of its output and its business methods, and the enterprise with which it keeps pace with improvements. It is a credit to Minneapolis and an element of potency and influence in the city's industrial and commercial greatness.

#### PETER MCCOY.

Was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on March 27, 1856, and came to St. Paul with his father, Patrick McCoy, in 1869. The father and three of his brothers were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil war, having enlisted in Pennsylvania, where they were all then living. Patrick McCoy worked at railroad grading and for farmers for a few years after coming to this state, then located on a farm of his own in Dakota county. But he sold this a little later and moved to Colorado, where he died. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic from its organization to the end of his life, and was ardently devoted to it.

Peter McCoy remained with his father until he reached the age of eighteen. He then passed two years and a half in the Colorado coal fields in charge of the San Juan coal mine.

He has lived in Minneapolis thirty-four years, and during that period has been variously employed. During the last fifteen years he has been a wholesale coal merchant, and during the last two has also carried on a retail trade in this commodity, operating two yards.

In 1898 Mr. McCoy was elected alderman from the Ninth ward, and he served in the city council twelve years continuously thereafter, giving the ward the longest term of service it has ever had from any one councilman. He is a Democrat in politics and the ward has usually a Republican majority, but he was elected time after time solely on his merit and because of his known devotion to the public welfare in general and the interests of his ward in particular.

When he entered the council there were no sewers and no gates at the railroad crossings in his section of the city. The service in these respects is now extensive and increasing. For four years he worked earnestly for street cars for his section, and his work was so effective that he finally secured what the ward wanted in this respect.

Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He also has the sporting element largely developed in his make up, and for some years was the owner of "Billie Bobbs," the famous ice track racer.

At the age of twenty-six Mr. McCoy was married to Miss Mary Beckley, of Minneapolis. She and the six children born of the union have all died, the last one to pass away being a son named John, who died in March, 1913, aged twenty-seven years. Mr. McCoy's second wife was Miss Frances Kessler, also a Minneapolis lady. They have two children, their daughters Gladys and Marian.

#### RIGHT REVEREND JOSEPH GUILLOT.

Prelate of the Papal Household in Minneapolis, Right Reverend Joseph Guillot, pastor of Notre Dame de Lourdes Catholic church, Prince street southeast, and the first Minneapolis priest to receive the title of Monsignor, has risen to the eminence he occupies in church relations by natural ability improved by hard study and zealous and unremitting service to the cause to which he has dedicated his life. He was born near the city of Lyons, France, about sixty years ago, educated at Meximieux, Department of Ain, and ordained to the priesthood on September 1, 1878, at Bourg, diocese of Belley. While a student he engaged to some extent in teaching, and after his ordination taught one year in an institution for the education of deaf mutes.

Father Guillot remained as a teacher in the seminary at Meximieux until 1883, when he came to the United States. Bishop Grace, of the diocese of St. Paul, at once assigned him to work at Watertown, Minnesota, but the next year he was placed in charge of the organization at Waverly, Wright county, where he remained until 1898, a period of fourteen years. He erected the church and school house at Waverly and raised the parish to a prosperous condition. Other pioneer work requiring his services, he was sent to Marshall, Minnesota, where he organized a parish of forty-five families. This grew so rapidly that by 1900 it had 200 families, making it one of the leading and most prosperous churches in the diocese. In 1910 he came to his present charge, the church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, where much



*Joseph Guillot*



has since been accomplished in improving church and school through his tireless and efficient work.

This church dates from 1877, when, under Rev. W. Brunelle, the parish bought the building of the First Universalist Society of St. Anthony. Revs. L. Chandonnet, P. S. Dagnault and J. A. Soumis succeeded, the church embracing some 450 families, with about 2,200 communicants. It conducts an excellent parish school, with an enrollment of 300 pupils on the average, and is ardent with zeal and activity in all good work properly included in its field of useful and beneficent endeavor.

From the time when Father Hennepin visited and named the Falls of St. Anthony de Padua in 1680 to the present time France has contributed liberally of her priesthood to advance the cause of Christianity in this section of the New World. In 1830 St. Anthony was included in the diocese of Milwaukee, and Archbishop Henny sent Father Galtier as a missionary to look after its interests. Two years later the site of the present church of St. Anthony de Padua was purchased by Father Ravoux, then stationed at Mendota. In 1849 a frame church edifice was erected, and in 1851 Father Ledon became the first resident pastor of the parish.

Father Ledon came from France and the same seminary that gave the world Father Guillot, Meximieux, upon the invitation of Bishop Loras, of Dubuque. He was a noted spiritual adviser and did a great work in building up the parish. In 1855 he was removed to St. Peter, and some years later returned to France. There, although he had been absent a long time, he was again placed in charge of his first parish. He was succeeded at St. Anthony by Father Fayoile, a college companion and intimate friend of his young manhood. In 1860 Father John McDermott took charge of the parish, and he was succeeded in turn by Father Tissot, who left a lasting and beneficent influence in the community. He came from France in 1854, was ordained in 1858 and given charge of twenty-four missions, and assumed control of St. Anthony de Padua in November, 1866. For twenty-two years he consecrated and devoted himself to the needs of his parish, resigning in 1888 and retiring to the Dominican convent in South Minneapolis.

Father Guillot was appointed by Pope Pius X. in March, 1913, prelate of the Papal Household in Minneapolis and received with his appointment to this office in the church the title of Monsignor. On Sunday, April 6, 1913, he was invested with the insignia of his office, the purple cassock, the mantelletta and the rochet. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, conducted the investiture and presided over the ceremonies, and clergymen from all over the Northwest took part in the solemn and impressive proceedings. The pontifical mass celebrated in honor of the event by Right Reverend J. J. Lawler, auxiliary bishop of St. Paul, was largely attended. The procession, led by acolytes of the church, comprised seminarians, priests, bishops and Monsignor Guillot with Archbishop Ireland attended by his chaplains. Rev. Paul Perigord, of St. Paul Seminary, read the brief from Rome announcing the appointment, which was signed by Cardinal Merry del Val.

In the sermon preached by him on the occasion Archbishop Ireland paid high tributes to the zeal and services of Father Guillot as a missionary and pioneer priest. Sixty priests participated in the rites, among them Father Chandonnet, the first pastor of the church of Our Lady of Lourdes. A complimentary dinner at the St. Anthony club gave opportunity for several congratulatory addresses by visiting clergymen and

laymen, and a public reception at Holy Cross hall, Fourth street and Seventeenth avenue northeast, was eagerly utilized by a large throng of admiring friends of the new Monsignor in extending to him their expressions of high personal regard and good wishes. The occasion marked a lofty altitude in the progress of the church in this locality and was one that will always be pleasantly remembered by all who took part in the unusual and highly interesting exercises, everybody feeling that the honor conferred on Father Guillot was most worthily bestowed.

#### EUGENE ADELBERT MERRILL.

One of the founders of the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, and at present chairman of its board of directors, was born at Byron, Genesee county, New York, on August 26, 1847, the son of Daniel P. and Jeannette L. (Pollay) Merrill, both of the same nativity as himself. The father was a farmer and prosperous in his occupation. The farm lands of Genesee county in the Empire state are very fertile and fruitful, and the elder Mr. Merrill was industrious, enterprising and far-seeing in cultivating them. But the vivid accounts of the superior richness of those in the Mississippi valley which flooded the East soon after that section of the country became somewhat settled and populated, led him to seek the larger opportunities they seemed to offer. Accordingly, when his son Eugene was about ten years old the family moved to Geneseo, Illinois, in Henry county. In and around Geneseo the son grew to manhood, and there he continued, in the primitive country schools of the prairie, the education he had begun in the more advanced ones of his native county. At the age of twenty he entered Hillsdale College in the city and county of the same name in Michigan, where he pursued a full four years course of study and was graduated in 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. The same institution afterward conferred on him the degree of Master of Science in regular course, and in 1888, that of Master of Arts.

Immediately after his graduation Mr. Merrill made an extended tour of Europe, and on his return entered the office of E. L. & M. B. Koon, prominent attorneys of Hillsdale, Michigan, as a student of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and was soon afterward appointed master of chancery. Early in 1875 he came to Minneapolis, and in March of that year formed a partnership with Judge Charles H. Woods, the style of the firm being Woods & Merrill. It was as a member of this firm that Mr. Merrill virtually began his practice as a lawyer.

The partnership mentioned continued three years, and was then dissolved on the arrival in this city of the late Judge M. B. Koon, when the law partnership of Koon & Merrill was formed. Two years later Arthur M. Keith was admitted to the firm and its name became Koon, Merrill & Keith. The business of the firm was large and profitable from the beginning, and it soon became one of the leading law firms in the city, its members being called into almost every case of prominence or magnitude.

On January 1, 1883, he quit the law firm and gave up the profession, at that time uniting with Edmund J. Phelps in organizing the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, which by his aid and largely through the wisdom he has displayed in

its management has become one of the most successful and widely useful institutions of its kind in the country. He was elected president of the company when it was founded, and this position he held with great advantage to the institution for a continuous period of twenty-seven years. At the end of that long service he resigned the presidency, to become chairman of its board of directors, the position he has ever since held in connection with its affairs. He is also vice president of the Associated Realty company; treasurer of the Monadnock Realty company, and financial officer of various other corporations that have great weight in the localities in which they operate and help to magnify the value of the utilities around them.

Mr. Merrill left an enviable record at Hillsdale College, where he obtained his higher education, and that institution has watched his career with justifiable pride and pleasure. The college authorities elected him some years ago as a member of its board of trustees. He has filled the position with commendable attention to its duties and been of great service to the college in doing so. He has been for a number of years also one of the trustees of Parker College at Winnebago City in this state. In the social life of the city of his residence he takes an active and serviceable part as a member of the Minneapolis, Lafayette and Minikahda clubs. On September 6, 1876, he was married in Minneapolis to Miss Adelaide Keith. They have four children, Birdette, May, Keith and Eleanor.

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#### DAVID ADAMS SECOMBE.

David A. Secombe was the fourth lawyer to practice in the village of St. Anthony, arriving in June of 1851, and being admitted to the bar the next year. Those who preceded him were: Ellis G. Whitall, J. W. North and Isaac Atwater.

Mr. Secombe was born in Milford, N. H., May 25, 1827. He was the son of David and Lydia (Adams) Secombe. On his father's side, he was descended from a long line of Secombes in this country, the first of whom came in 1660, from the west of England, and settled in Falmouth, Mass. (now Portland, Maine), removing later to Lynn, Mass., where he died. His will is still on record in Salem. He was Richard Secombe, and the different branches of his family have adopted different spellings of the name, as: Seccomb, Secombe and Secomb. David Secombe's mother, Lydia Adams, was descended from the same immigrant ancestor as the two Adams Presidents, viz. Henry Adams of Braintree, Mass.

Mr. Secombe attended the public school of his native town, and fitted for college at the academies of Hancock and Pembroke, N. H. He entered Dartmouth College in 1847, but did not remain to graduate, leaving in his junior year to go to Manchester to read law in the office of the Hon. Daniel Clark, who was at that time an ex-United States senator, and later a United States district judge.

In June 1851, Mr. Secombe arrived at St. Anthony, and began the practice of law, which he followed continuously for the remaining forty-one years of his life.

He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, which met at St. Paul in 1857, and was a representative from Hennepin County in the state legislature in 1859 and 1860, and in the latter year was a delegate to the national

republican convention in Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln. In 1871-2 he was county attorney of Hennepin County.

In 1884, just thirty-five years after leaving college, his Alma Mater conferred his diploma upon him. This was without any solicitation on his part, and was a great surprise to him. It was in recognition of the success he had made of his profession, and the credit he reflected upon his college.

He was for nine years local Minneapolis attorney for the Northern Pacific Railway, and at the Directors' meeting following his death, the following tribute was read:

"Whereas, This Board has been informed of the recent demise of Mr. D. A. Secombe, the Company's Local Attorney at Minneapolis, and desires to place upon its records, a suitable expression of respect, therefore, Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Secombe, this Company has sustained a loss that causes sincere regret, and removes from the field of usefulness, one who during his long connection with the Company, commanded the highest appreciation of his associates for his personal worth, and his efficient and satisfactory attention to the important interests in his charge."

The funeral was attended by nearly all of the Hennepin county bar, and all the judges of the district court, they having met in the city and marched in a body to his home on Nicollet Island.

At the next meeting of the Bar Association, the following beautiful tribute to Mr. Secombe was read:

"We, the members of the Hennepin County Bar, deem it proper and appropriate that we should place upon record, an expression of our sense of the great loss to ourselves and to our profession, caused by the death of Hon. David A. Secombe, which occurred on the 18th day of this month.

"For more than forty years he has been a resident of this city, actively engaged in the successful practice of the law. He had emphatically what is called a legal mind; his marvelous instinct as to what the law ought to be, doubtless saved him much labor, which was necessary to those less intellectually great. With the principles of the science he was familiar; with their resources, he was scarcely less so. He was not a 'case' lawyer, hunting for cases and then for principles; for he first determined the principles and then offered the cases as illustrations. He never mistook the grooves and rules of the law for the law itself. He looked at the law from above and not from below, and did not cite precedent where citation was not necessary.

"He stood among the brightest and ablest lawyers of the state. His integrity was never questioned, he was kind and courteous towards his brethren, although his keen sarcasm and brilliant repartee often-times, to those who did not know him well, made him appear otherwise. He never burdened the trial of his cases with immaterial matter, he endeavored to determine in his own mind, like a great general upon the eve of battle, where the real fight was coming, where the day might be lost or won, and then to this point he centered all his skill and strength.

In the statement of a legal proposition, or of the facts in a case, he was certainly a master, not surpassed by any one in his profession. His arguments were always clear, concise and logical; no matter how much the court might differ with him, he always commanded its undivided attention.

"He was always self-reliant and self-possessed, and impressed one as having a wonderful amount of reserve power.



"He was never in a hurry and never did anything in a hurry. He was dignified and polite under all circumstances, never forgetting that he was a gentleman.

"But he has been called before the bar of another tribunal to answer for his life here on earth. We shall all miss him, for he was admired, respected and beloved by us all.

"We respectfully ask that this, our brief expression of regard for our honored brother, may be entered upon the records of the court.

W. E. HALE,  
J. B. GILFILLAN,  
J. M. SHAW,  
FRANK HEALEY,  
ELL TORRENCE.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 26, 1892."

Mr. Secombe married February 27, 1855, Mrs. Charlotte A. Eaton, daughter of William K. Eastman, who survived him, passing away January 20, 1912. Mrs. Secombe came to St. Anthony with her brother, Mr. William W. Eastman, in 1854.

Mr. Secombe left three children: Carrie, Eastman, wife of the late Edward C. Chatfield; and Willis D. Secombe of Minneapolis, and Frank Adams, who died in 1909.

#### COL. JOHN HARRINGTON STEVENS.

The late Col. John Harrington Stevens, was the first settler on the west side of the Mississippi river at St. Anthony Falls in what is now Minneapolis. When he arrived at the Falls he was a young man of twenty-nine, of sturdy New England ancestry, trained in the school of self-reliance in the new West and seasoned in the Mexican war—a born pioneer and promoter. He reached St. Paul on April 24, 1849, and the Falls of St. Anthony three days later.

Some of the party accompanying Colonel Stevens became discouraged and returned to the East. But he remained, and within a month perfected a plan for making a claim on the west side at the Falls. Before the summer was over the consent of the Secretary of War was obtained, the land being a part of the Fort Snelling military reservation, and the colonel occupied the domain he had selected. During the succeeding autumn he began the erection of his house, which he completed and occupied on August 6, 1850. It was a story-and-a-half frame structure with a wing of one story—a simple and unpretentious farm house, built as a home for a young married couple, and without a thought of the varied purposes for which it would be used, or that it would be preserved in a public park in after years, as a memorial of the early days of a great city.

For six years the occupant of this home had not a line of writing to support any claim of ownership to the land on which it stood. He had nothing but the consent of the Secretary of War to occupy it on condition that he would maintain a free ferry across the Mississippi for government troops and supplies. There was, however, an understanding that when the lands west of the river were thrown open for settlement his claim would be recognized, and in the course of a few years it was. In the meantime he had put some of his land under cultivation and begun raising crops of wheat, oats and corn which would have done credit, he said, to central Illinois. These crops, his fields of waving grain, settled the destination of many an immigrant by demon-

strating the fertility and productiveness of the region, his farm being the first on the west side of the river north of the Iowa line. He also introduced the first herd of cows west of the Falls except those held for the use of the troops at the fort.

John Harrington Stevens was born in Lower Canada on June 13, 1820, the second son of Gardner and Deborah (Harrington) Stevens, natives and long residents of Vermont. All the immediate ancestors of the family were New England people, and many of them occupied prominent positions in the national and state governments. The mother was the only daughter of Dr. John Harrington, who served in the Colonial army during the Revolution. His father was a man of wealth and unusually respected by the community in which he lived, and the doctor stood equally high in public estimation. He died in Brookfield, Vermont, in 1804.

Before young Stevens was of age he became a resident of the lead mining region near Galena, Illinois. In 1846 he enlisted in the United States army for the Mexican war and served through that short, sharp and decisive contest. At its close in 1848 he returned to his early home in Illinois, and from there came to Minnesota in April, 1849, before the organization of the territorial government. On May 10, 1850, he was married at Rockford, Illinois, to Miss Frances H. Miller, a daughter of Abner Miller of Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York. Her parents were from New England and descended from Puritan ancestors. The mother, before her marriage, was Miss Sallie Lyman, of the Lyman-Beecher stock, and her grandfather was a brother of the grandfather of Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

It is difficult to fully realize now the conditions under which Colonel and Mrs. Stevens began housekeeping on the site of Minneapolis but little over sixty years ago. Theirs was the only dwelling inhabited by white people between the Falls of St. Anthony and the Rocky Mountains, but the Indians were numerous around them and at their very door, the camp of one tribe being about on what is now known as Bridge Square, the foot of Nicollet and Hennepin avenues. They did not molest the colonel's stock, but made sad havoc with his garden. As a rule they respected the private property of the whites living outside of their own lands.

In his "Personal Recollections" of the early months at the first home in Minneapolis Colonel Stevens says: "The only way we could reach the house from St. Anthony was by taking a small boat, with two sets of oars, above Nicollet Island. The volume of water was so great, and the current so strong, we were fortunate if the landing was made any considerable distance above the rapids. Pioneer housekeeping was not new to me, for I had long kept bachelor's hall in the lead mines, but it was a novelty to my wife, who had been accustomed to the refining influences and conveniences of a well regulated New York household. Sometimes for weeks we would not see a white person, our only visitors being Indians. Mosquitoes surrounded the house in such swarms that smoke would not banish them. We usually received our letters and papers once a week. Fortunately I had a pretty good library, and Mrs. Stevens had a piano and other musical instruments, which had a tendency to banish from the little house most of the loneliness naturally incident to pioneer life so far from neighbors."

In this remote and lonely habitation in the wilds six children were ushered into being for the household. They were: Mary Elizabeth, the first white child born in original Minne-

apolis, who died in her seventeenth year; Catherine D., who became the wife of the late Philip B. Winston; Sarah, who died at the age of 24; Gardner, the only son, who is a civil engineer; Orma, who married with William L. Peck, and Frances Helen, who is now Mrs. Isaac Henry Chase, Rapid City, S. D.

During his long residence in Minnesota Colonel Stevens held many high positions of trust in both civil and military fields of official duty. In 1890 he published a volume of over 400 pages entitled "Personal Recollections of Minnesota and Its People, and Early History of Minneapolis." This book contains more information about the people who made Minneapolis and their labors in its early history than any other work. Its material was drawn from his retentive memory and voluminous memoranda, and all its statements are undoubtedly true and authentic.

The colonel was ever busy with his pen during his period of activity, and a potent force in shaping and directing public opinion in this locality. He wrote many papers and delivered many addresses on the early history and agriculture and horticulture of this region, and was the proprietor and editor of several newspapers, among them the *St. Anthony Express*; the *Chronicle*; the *Glencoe Register*; the *Tribune*; the *Cataract and Agriculturist*; the *Farmers' Union*; the *Farmers' Tribune*, and the *Farm, Stock and Home*. He was also connected with and president of most of the state and local agricultural and horticultural associations. He was the first register of deeds of Hennepin county and was several times elected to the legislature. Always, in every position, he was a most effective influence in promoting the progress of the state.

The Stevens home "was not only the first established in this city, where an example of domestic virtues, contentment and industry was given, but it was also a fountain of hospitality and kindly helpfulness, as well as headquarters for all neighborly conferences and primitive organizations," says a writer on the subject prior to the colonel's death. "Here was held the first court in Hennepin county. Here were organized lodges, boards and societies; and here travelers, prospective settlers and tourists found a cordial welcome. The latching of the humble abode was always out, and even the untutored savage entered freely for refreshments, or suffered his little ones to flatten their noses against the window panes while they gazed at the wonders of civilized life within."

Colonel Stevens was a patriarch and sage as well as a helper of all who were in need. During his residence in Minneapolis he aided its growth and shared with a fond enthusiasm in most of its public and private enterprises. In the beginning he was very liberal in the disposition of his lots, selling many at low prices and even giving some away as inducements for settlement or business, never allowing gain for himself to stand in the way of improvements. At the end he did not retain even a homestead on his original possessions, while other persons grew rich from the large pecuniary fruits they yielded long before he died.

The life of lofty manhood and vast usefulness here briefly chronicled was kindly extended into the eighties and closed in May, 1900.

#### CHARLES W. HASTINGS.

This enterprising, useful and highly esteemed citizen, who died in Minneapolis November 2, 1906, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, after a residence of almost fifty years in Minnesota and eighteen in this city, left an excellent name and fine business record as a priceless legacy to the members of his family.

Mr. Hastings was born near the city of Elmira, New York, March 25, 1839, the son of Samuel and Abigail Hastings. While he was yet a young boy his parents came West to Kendall county, Illinois, locating near the village of Oswego. There the family remained until 1856, when all its members traveled by teams to Steele county, Minnesota, where the father took up a preemption. Charles then being seventeen years old soon as he reached the required age, took a homestead in that county.

The parents both died in Owatonna well advanced in years, and one of their sons, H. M. Hastings, was a well known miller and man of influence in that city, serving for a time in the state legislature. As a young man Charles was in the habit of hauling wheat to Hastings, sixty miles distant in the winter and taking loads of lumber back. His clothing was often so covered with patches that it was difficult to tell which was the original cloth of which his garments were made. This was a common occurrence of pioneer days, and nobody found fault with the condition.

Mr. Hastings married young Miss Mariette Gould and engaged in farming on his homestead. After farming for some years they moved to Owatonna, where he was occupied in the livery and stage business for a time. While he was so occupied his wife died, leaving three children, Sarah E., who is now the wife of William Soper, of Owatonna; Charles F., who is a resident of Los Angeles, California; and Luella, who is the wife of Charles E. Aiken, of Grand Rapids, Minnesota, the cashier of the bank there founded by his father-in-law.

January, 1871 Mr. Hastings contracted a second marriage, which united him with Miss Esther Sheldon, a school teacher in Owatonna for three years. She was born near Ogdensburg, New York.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hastings bought the Arnold Hotel in Owatonna, and won such popularity and patronage that the owner of the Park hotel asked them to take charge of it almost on their own terms, and keep it going or close it, as they thought best. Mr. Hastings was an excellent landlord and very popular with traveling men, many of whom made his house their regular Sunday stopping place. He got an excellent business start in the hotel but was inclined to broader fields. About 1880 he sold all and moved to Brookings, South Dakota, then a new town just starting but full of promise, the State Agricultural College being established there.

There Mr. Hastings became interested in real estate as an owner and dealer and also engaged extensively in selling horses, having many shipped to that locality for the benefit of farmers. In the fall of 1888 he disposed of his holdings in South Dakota and moved to Minneapolis, and soon afterward took charge of the Windsor hotel at Washington avenue and First avenue north, the site of the Gayety theater of the present day. His popularity as a boniface returned to him. His house was full of patrons, and they all became his friends. The writer well recalls this hotel as one of the most popular



*C. W. Hastings*



eating houses in the city in those days. Its dining room was filled with the best people in the city who took their dinners there especially on Sunday.

While keeping this hotel Mr. Hastings turned his attention to banking, starting this enterprise in the town of Grand Rapids, this state, and gradually adding banks in other places until he had ten, of which he was the president. His plan was to interest young men in the business and take them into association with himself. Among others he secured F. P. Sheldon, a son of his wife's brother, P. J. Sheldon, of Owatonna, and who soon took charge of the detail work in the banks, and in time he succeeded his uncle in the presidency of all of them. Some of them have been sold, but Mrs. Hastings still has interests in six. When her husband died she became the sole executrix of his estate, and she has since managed the property with sagacity and enterprise and with very gratifying success.

After his banks were well under way Mr. Hastings gradually retired from the hotel business and gave his attention wholly to them. He continued to be the final adviser and arbiter in connection with all important matters of business growing out of their transactions, and kept himself fully posted in order that he might advise his force intelligently. He was always active and zealous in behalf of public improvements and all other undertakings in his community for the good of its residents, and never withheld his support from any project he deemed worthy of promotion or involving the general welfare in any way or degree. He passed many of his later winters in California, but was always eager to get back to Minneapolis in the spring. His strong devotion to his home, his love of trading, and other characteristics, led some of his intimate friends to see in him a resemblance to David Harum, and to sometimes jestingly call him by that name.

By his second marriage Mr. Hastings became the father of one child, Clyde C. Hastings, who is a prosperous farmer in Wright county, Minnesota. The latter's wife died three months previous to the death of his father, and his mother has taken his three daughters to rear and educate. They are: Marie, a student at Carleton College, Northfield; Feryl, a student at the Pillsbury Academy, Owatonna; and Margaret. Mrs. Hastings has also much interest in a niece, who is now the wife of N. C. Larson, of Owatonna. In addition to managing the estate of her husband she is also the executrix of that of her late brother, Horace Sheldon, who lived with her a number of years prior to his death. Her business cares are numerous and weighty, but she carries the burden with ease, being a lady of fine business ability, great force of character and a broad sweep and comprehensiveness of vision.

#### FRANK L. MORRISON.

For nearly forty years the life of this gentleman has been passed in responsible connection with the flour milling industry in Minneapolis, and it is high praise but only a just tribute to well demonstrated merit to say that he has met every requirement of his long, varied and oftentimes burdensome duties in a masterly manner and to the entire satisfaction of his employers and their patrons. He is now head miller of the Pillsbury A mill, the largest flour mill in the world, and is directly responsible for one-half of the whole output

of the Pillsbury Milling company. No part of the directing responsibility of the enormous enterprise, is delegated to subordinates, Mr. Morrison giving every detail of the work his personal attention and direct and studious inspection.

The ordinary daily output of Pillsbury A mill aggregates 11,000 barrels of flour. The working force includes one hundred bolters, oilers, grinders and sweepers, and the total number of operatives is regularly about 450. Mr. Morrison handles this large force with the skill of an accomplished general and his demeanor toward all the employes is that of a courteous, considerate gentleman. He is true and loyal to the interests of his employers to the limit of requirement, but he is also fair, just and equitable to the workmen under him, and always strictly upright and straight-forward toward the purchasing and general public.

Frank L. Morrison was born at Pickwick, Winona county, Minnesota, on May 11, 1865, a son of J. C. and Emily (Bingham) Morrison, farmers who came from Pennsylvania to this state in the early days, the father having driven a stage between Winona and Rochester before the railroads were built. Frank's milling career began in the capacity of a laborer in a mill at Stillwater when he was sixteen years old. He worked in mills in Stillwater and at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, until 1885. Before the end of that year he became an oiler, at \$1.75 a day, in Pillsbury B mill, Minneapolis. Under the supervision of that prince of flour millers, J. B. Miller, he progressed steadily through all the steps of advancement, in 1891 being made a bolter in the B mill, and was assigned as second miller two years later in Pillsbury A mill. His promotion to his present place came on May 1, 1911, his old superior and instructor having died on February 28, 1910.

Mr. Morrison was married in Minneapolis in 1902 to Miss Belle Franklin, a native of Michigan. They have one child, their daughter Vellita. The parents are members of the First Congregational church in Minneapolis. While always deeply and intelligently interested in the welfare of his home community and its residents, and doing what he can to promote that in all quiet and unostentatious ways, Mr. Morrison has never taken an active part in political contentions, and has given but little attention to the clubs and fraternal societies so numerous in the city. But he neglects nothing in which the general well being is involved.

#### ELLERY O. MEAD.

The late Ellery O. Mead, during his lifetime one of the leading builders of Minneapolis, was born in Binesburg, Vermont, on November 16, 1844, and died in this city on April 16, 1911. In his young manhood he was in the mercantile business at Shelburne in his native state.

Mr. Mead went to Aberdeen, S. D., in 1881 and for many years conducted a hardware store on the corner now occupied by the Aberdeen Hardware company. After doing business for some time in a small frame building on that site, he moved the structure and replaced it with the building now known as the Wells block, which was called the Mead block until W. O. Wells bought it a dozen years ago. He sold his hardware business at the same time and thereafter devoted his time to his increasing property in this city. He owned the Hagerty block for some time, selling it to the present

owner, J. F. Hagerty. He changed his residence to Minneapolis in 1906.

When Mr. Mead came to Minneapolis he bought land on Lowry Hill lying between Aldrich and Bryant avenues, and reaching from Hennepin avenue to Franklin, to which Bryant avenue had not yet been extended. He looked the city over to secure the best location for an apartment house, and by the thoroughness of his search found what he wanted. He then put up the Vermont Apartment, containing twenty-six flats, and the next year, which was that of 1910-11, erected Aberdeen Court, containing thirty-six flats.

The locations of these buildings are unsurpassed, and both were built in modern, high-class style. The last was just about finished when he died. He had built both as an investment for himself, and had made them to suit his own elevated and exacting requirements in their line. His business always interested him, whatever it was, and had his close attention. Nevertheless, he was a man of strong domestic tastes and devoted to his home. Social life did not interest him to any great extent, and he was never active in making acquaintances. The persons he cherished as friends were comparatively few in number, but his attachment to them was strong and sincere.

Mr. Mead was a great believer in the Northwest and cordial in his devotion to it and its welfare. He felt great satisfaction in the knowledge that he was permitted to be one of the builders of its greatness and promoters of its progress and development. He also had great confidence in the future of Minneapolis, and was earnest and constant in doing what he could toward its advancement and improvement. He was an industrious reader. His books and his home were the sources of his greatest enjoyment. His widow is living, and has her home at the Aberdeen Apartments. She, also, is warmly attached to Minneapolis, and greatly favors the city as a place of residence.

#### ALBERT MASSOLT.

Albert Massolt, president and controlling spirit of the Massolt Bottling company is a native of Minnesota and was born in Stillwater, June 11, 1863. The company of which Mr. Massolt is the head was organized by him; but its business was started by his father, Frederick William Massolt, who was born in Germany, emigrating to Pennsylvania in 1850. Two years later he came to Minnesota locating at Taylors Falls, where he remained ten years, being there married, March 29, 1861, to Miss Mary Kostman, who was born in Prussia.

In 1862 Mr. Massolt moved to Stillwater, remaining three years, when he went to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and began the manufacture of mineral water. In 1867 he came to Minneapolis in order to secure a better market and increased facilities and started the business which is now being conducted so successfully.

The father died February 29, 1892. He was an active member of the Odd Fellows, a good business man and a highly respected upright, independent and serviceable citizen, and true to every duty in all the relations of life. His wife survived him ten years, passing away in 1902. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom six are still living.

Albert Massolt early went to work in his father's estab-

lishment, and when his father died he took charge of the business, incorporating the Massolt Bottling Company in 1907.

The present officers are: Albert Massolt, president; P. A. Benson, vice president; Edward Massolt, secretary, and J. L. Michaels, treasurer. The business is the most extensive of its kind in the Northwest, manufactures all the leading mineral waters, its principal product being "Whale Brand" ginger ale. The plant at 116, 128 Plymouth avenue is large and well equipped with the latest machinery and devices.

Mr. Massolt is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Foresters and the Knights of Pythias. In 1886, he was married to Miss Glendora Bowlby. They have one child, Gertrude, at home.

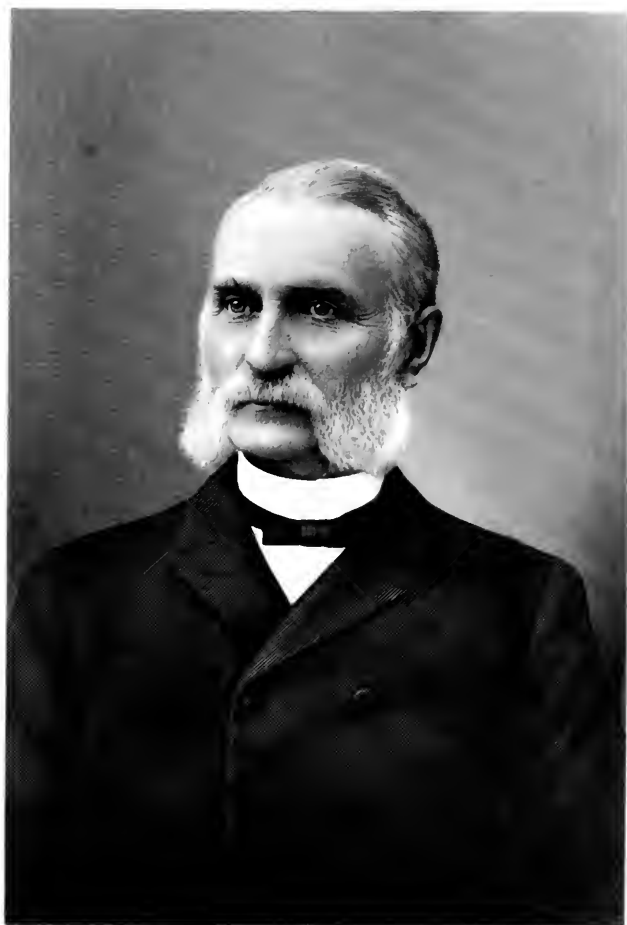
#### OTIS MILTON HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr. Otis M. Humphrey, who was one of the oldest physicians in Minneapolis at his death July 8, 1911, was born at Victor, Ontario county, New York, April 26, 1832, much of his youth being passed in Stenben county, Indiana, with his parents. At sixteen he returned to New York attending academies at Bloomington and Geneseo preparatory for college. Failing health, however, compelled him to forego a college course, but he later studied medicine under the direction of an uncle, a physician in New York. He attended medical college in Philadelphia and the Long Island Hospital College in Brooklyn. He practiced in Natick, Massachusetts, until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the renowned Sixth Massachusetts Regiment as assistant surgeon.

The doctor soon received his commission as surgeon and was placed in charge of general hospitals to which the wounded were sent from the battlefields. For a considerable time he was in charge of such a general hospital in New Orleans, and near the close of the war was director of the army medical corps. Then he was staff surgeon with General Reynolds and General Herron, and served as such until Lee's surrender at Appomattox, being soon after discharged with the rank of brevet-colonel.

He resumed practice in Boston, where he remained until 1870, when health necessitating a change he came to Minneapolis, locating at the corner of Eighth street and Nicollet avenue. He continued in active general practice until 1892, when yielding to failing health he gave up practice and all other active pursuits. He was an active and helpful member of the leading medical organizations and served as president of the state and local Homeopathic societies. He was educated as an allopath but adopted homeopathy of his own initiative. His religious affiliation was with Plymouth Congregational church; and while he took an active interest in public affairs never held or sought a public office. He had a superior education, academic and professional, and in his life illustrated the sterling New England qualities of character and manhood.

Dr. Humphrey was married in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1862, to Miss Sarah F. Dennis, a native of that city, and who for over forty years has been a highly respected and useful member of Plymouth church. Their three children are: Otis L., of Boston; Frances H., wife of Lester C. McCoy, and Richard D., of Minneapolis. The doctor erected the present home in 1889 at First Avenue and Fourteenth Street and which is one of the choice ones in this section of the city.



M. JAMES, R. I.





His life devoted to his home and his profession, was rich in lofty ideals, his activity in all that made for a better citizenship redounding to the general good, his memory being cherished by hundreds who knew his ability as a physician, his character as a citizen and his loyalty as a friend.

#### DORILUS MORRISON.

All honor is due to the men who laid satisfactory foundations and built them of ample dimensions for future needs. Among these men none rendered more substantial, intelligent or far-reaching service or aided more in giving character and stability to the city government than the late Dorilus Morrison, the first mayor of the city, who assumed the control of municipal affairs in 1867, immediately after the place put off the swaddling bands of village infancy and donned the more ambitious habiliments of city dignity.

Dorilus Morrison was of Scotch ancestry and was born at Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, on December 27, 1814. He was one of the six children, four sons and two daughters, of Samuel and Betsy (Putnam) Morrison, pioneers of Maine and New Englanders by nationality.

Mr. Morrison of this sketch obtained his education in the district or common schools of his day and location, embracing every means of opportunity for mental improvement that came his way, but being necessarily limited in the range of the facilities available to him. His parents were sturdy New Englanders with a keen sense of the value of industry and thrift, and it was in consonance with the atmosphere of his home that the youth began to earn his own livelihood and make his own way in the world at an early age.

The son began his business career as an outfitter of lumbermen in Bangor in his native state and remained there until 1854. In that year he came to Minnesota and the next year located at St. Anthony. He took a contract to supply the mills on the east side of the river with logs, and for this purpose employed crews of loggers. During the winter he operated on Rum river, delivering his product in the spring.

After passing a number of years in this work, Mr. Morrison operated a sawmill and conducted a lumber yard in Minneapolis. He became a director of the Minneapolis Mill company and aided in the construction of the first log dam on the Mississippi, which this company erected at a cost of \$60,000 for the purpose of supplying water to the numerous mills along the river. Mr. Morrison's lumber business expanded rapidly and the management of the mill company passed more and more completely into his hands as time went by, and it continued to receive his sedulous care and intelligent direction until it was sold to an English syndicate.

In the meantime Mr. Morrison took an active part in the general business interests of the community. In 1856 he was elected the first president of the Union Board of Trade of St. Anthony, and served that organization for some years afterward as a director. This board of trade was organized to stimulate the business interests of St. Anthony and the new-born town of Minneapolis on the other side of the river. Mr. Morrison, also, with loyal devotion to and fond memories of his native region, took a leading part in organizing and directing a New England society composed of settlers from that section of the country.

He was prominent and active in connection with public

affairs also, and in 1864 was elected to the state senate. In the legislature his colleagues were such men as Hon. John S. Pillsbury, afterward three times governor of the state, Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, later postmaster of Minneapolis and useful to the community in other official capacities, and Judge F. R. E. Cornell, and in a gathering of men of their caliber he was recognized as an equal in force, intelligence, judgment and breadth of view.

Events were shaping themselves, however, for the employment of Mr. Morrison's abilities in a more restricted though not less important sphere. Early in the legislative session of 1867 Minneapolis was incorporated as a city, and on February 19 following he was elected its first mayor, and on February 26 was inducted into the office. He was re-elected in 1869, and during the four years of his tenure of the office he showed himself to be very wise and judicious in shaping the city government and giving it substance as well as good form and firm legal standing.

With the keenness of vision that always distinguished him Mr. Morrison saw at an early date the great need of increased transportation facilities for this section of the country. He became earnestly interested in the matter and was a member of the company organized to build the first section of the Northern Pacific Railway. In this company he was associated with Messrs. Brackett, King, Eastman, Washburn and Shepherd of Minneapolis; Merriam of St. Paul; Payson and Canda of Chicago; Balch of New Hampshire, and Ross and Robinson of Canada. The first section of the road extended 240 miles and was completed in 1872. Mr. Morrison was chosen one of the directors of the company, and was continued in the office until the reorganization of the road after the failure of Jay Cooke.

In 1873 he again became a member of the construction company and helped to build the second section of the road, which extended from the Red river to the Missouri. There was no money to pay for this work, so Mr. Morrison took up the stock of his associates, paid off the indebtedness and received from the company as his compensation a large tract of pine lands in Northern Minnesota.

In 1871 Mr. Morrison's interest in the general welfare of his community led to his election as a member of the city school board. He was elected for a second term in 1878, and during this term was president of the board. He was also a prominent and influential member of the first board of park commissioners, and for years was deeply interested in the Athenaeum and in promoting plans for the expansion and improvement of the Minneapolis public library.

Mr. Morrison was first married at Livermore, Maine, to Miss Harriet P. Whitmore. They became the parents of three children, George H., Grace and Clinton. The last named was the only member of the family living in Minneapolis. A sketch of his life will be found in this volume. His mother died in Austria in 1881, and his father was married a second time, being united on this occasion with Mrs. H. C. Clagstone, a widow lady of great culture and refinement. In political relations he was a pronounced Republican and in religious faith a Universalist enrolled in the membership of the Church of the Redeemer of that sect. He died in 1896, and his second wife passed away some years later. His name is held in grateful remembrance among all classes of the people of the city for whose advancement he did so much, and he is regarded on all sides as one of its most worthy, estimable and serviceable citizens and highest types of men.

## HARRY L. MOORE.

Harry L. Moore, alderman from the Seventh ward, is a forceful factor in public life, whose ability has been variously tried in different capacities, found equal to every requirement, and in all the relations of life has been clean, strong and helpful.

He was born in Minneapolis, May 31, 1868, and is the son of Winchester E. and Nellie (McKeene) Moore. His grandfather, Joseph Moore, came to Minnesota in 1851 and located on a farm at Brooklyn Center, where he died in 1898 at the age of ninety-three. Winchester Moore came to Minneapolis in 1855, was for many years engaged in the Plaining Mill business, and was for a long time engineer of the city water works, being now practically retired.

Harry L. Moore was educated at the Washington School and the Central High School, and in 1886, at the age of eighteen, passed the civil service examination and was appointed to a clerkship in the postoffice. After three years of such service he became an employee in the office of Fred S. Swisher, agent of the Michigan Central and the Monon Railroads. In 1891 he was appointed agent of the Monon route, having filled that position with credit to himself and to the company ever since. He is also the local agent of the Western Assurance Company and the Insurance Company of North America.

Mr. Moore's public service has been characterized by enterprise, progressiveness and breadth of view. He was elected alderman by a handsome majority in 1912, although the honors came unsought.

In the council he has had abundant opportunity to show his mettle and render service, to the full satisfaction of his constituents. He is chairman of the committees on railroads and street railways, and a member of those on public buildings and grounds and of good roads construction.

Mr. Moore has also taken an active part in civic life as a member of the Traffic, Minneapolis, New Athletic, East Lake Street Commercial, Athletic and Boat and Powderhorn Clubs, and in the fraternal lines by membership in the Masonic order, the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married January 1, 1900, to Miss May N. Martin of Crawfordsville, Indiana. They have one son Stanley L. They are Methodists in religious affiliation and active in church work.

## JAMES H. MARTIN.

James H. Martin, a leading leather merchant and progressive business man was born at Decatur, Ill., in 1860. His father, Captain I. N. Martin, was one of the pioneer settlers of Decatur where he was a well known contractor and builder. He was among the first to respond to the call for troops in 1861 and at the end of the three months' service, reenlisted and served throughout the war, receiving honorable discharge with rank of captain. When the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in 1867, Captain Martin's name was one of the first to be placed on the roster of the first post, and he is still an active comrade in the fast thinning ranks of veterans. James H. Martin attended the public schools in Decatur and at the same time engaged in carrying newspapers and in working in a photograph gallery in the morning and evening.

Leaving school, he secured employment with Nebinger & Reeser, a leather firm, and during the six years in their employ, mastered the business. For the next seven years he was with the Standard Oil company. In 1893 he came to Minneapolis and established himself as a leather merchant, jobbing in leather and shoe findings, his success being beyond expectations, his goods finding market throughout the northwest. For eight years the location was at 609 First avenue, south, but on the erection of a four floor brick building for the firm by C. B. Heffelfinger, it removed to its present quarters, 20-22 North Fourth street, the building becoming the property of Mr. Martin in 1911. Aside from the management of this establishment, Mr. Martin established the Martin & Adams Leather Co. at Spokane but later sold his interest. He is vice president of the I. N. Martin Dry Goods company at Peoria, Ill., and in 1909 he organized the Progressive Shoe Machinery Manufacturing company, whose remarkable growth necessitated the building of a new plant at 32nd street and Snelling avenue at the cost of \$40,000. Mr. Martin is a member of Wesley church, and superintendent of the Sunday school, and is president of the Minnesota Sunday School Association. He is a Shriner and member of the New Athletic club and the Civic and Commerce association. He was married to Miss Ida Kain of Decatur, Ill. They have two children, Edith, and Russell. The family residence is at 1917 Colfax avenue, south.

## EVERETT F. IRWIN.

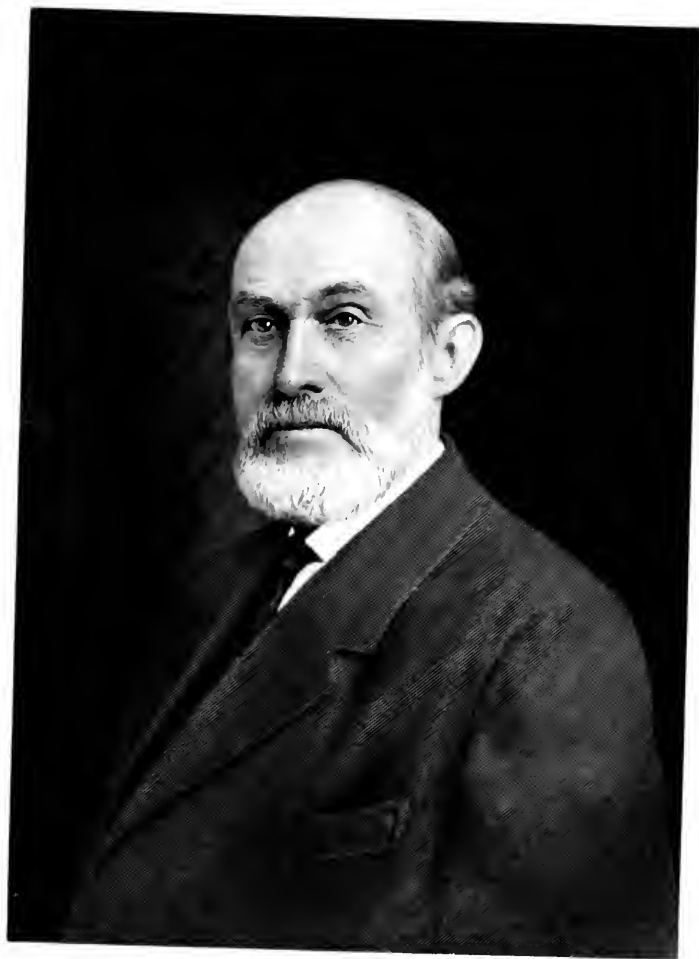
Now enjoying the evening of life after a useful career, Everett F. Irwin, of Richfield township, is highly esteemed for his sterling manhood and enterprising and public-spirited citizenship.

Mr. Irwin was born twenty-two miles from Buffalo, Erie County, New York, February 2, 1840, and at sixteen came to Minnesota with his parents, George W. and Meribah L. (Webb) Irwin, both also probably born in that state. They located in what is now Edina, but was then, Spring of 1856, Richfield township, seven miles from the court house. They paid \$1,200 in gold for 160 acres of Oak Openings, which he made into a fine farm, and where he died.

The eastern line borders what is now Penn avenue, which was laid out soon afterward and became the principal road into the city. George W. constructed the buildings which are now standing, including a fine two-story barn. The first dwelling house erected was built in a hurry and so loosely that during storms it leaked, necessitating moving the bed to the middle of the room.

Mr. Irwin died February 21, 1885, in his seventy-fourth year. His widow survived him ten years, being about the same age. They were among the eleven original members of the First Baptist church of Richfield, which was organized in 1858, and of whom their son Everett is the only survivor. The father was chiefly instrumental in establishing the congregation, and during life this worthy couple retained an active and productive membership, many deeds of kindness and words of sympathy attesting the nobleness of lives grounded in Christian faith. For eleven years church services were held in the school house and until the erection of the present building in 1869.

Mr. Irwin has ever been zealous for the church welfare, serv-



*Everett G. Irwin*



ing it as clerk for twenty and as deacon for fifteen years. The original Irwin family were three sons and one daughter. Levina became the wife of Clinton E. Reynolds, a pioneer sash manufacturer of Minneapolis. George H. Irwin is a real estate dealer. Judson D. Irwin has for twenty-five years been a physician in St. Louis, Missouri. Everett F. Irwin remained with his parents until twenty-one. He as a boy grubbed out a considerable quantity of land, becoming inured to all other kinds of farm labor.

He attended the first high school in Minneapolis, Prof. Stone being principal; and himself taught three winter terms. Securing eighty acres of prairie in Bloomington township, he put in his first crop while living four miles distant, carrying food from home. His team consisted of a yoke of oxen and a span of colts. This crop netted him, however, a profit of \$1,300.

One year later he exchanged for another tract on Lyndale avenue, where his son John B. now lives. There were new buildings, and about forty acres was under cultivation. A leading feature of his business was to buy young cattle, feed them through the winter and sell at advanced prices. Meanwhile he kept clearing until he had seventy-five acres under cultivation, and buying more as circumstances permitted.

He was among the first breeders in Minnesota of Holstein cattle, and for fifteen years exhibited them at the state fair. The Wood-Lake Stock Farm herd of fifty head took one season premiums amounting to \$700 in competition with thirteen herds from other states. Two years Mr. Irwin was elected President of the Western Holstein-Friesian Association. His son John B. finally assumed charge of the herd, not only maintaining but extending its former importance and reputation. As a young man Everett served as Quarter Master in Capt. E. B. Ames' Company of state militia, being an active participant in its annual musterings. At the Indian outbreak, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Ansen Northrup's Company of cavalry, making a forced march from St. Peter to the relief of Fort Ridgely.

Mr. Irwin was married in 1867 to Miss Martha Borland, of Iowa. She was born in the same town in Erie County as himself, graduated from the state university of Iowa, in which her brother was a professor; and was for a time herself engaged in teaching. The brother's health failing, she accompanied him to the then noted St. Anthony Water Cure, located on the site of the Exposition building. After marriage she entered heartily into all local movements for social betterment, was an earnest worker in Sunday school, her natural grace and endowments, emphasized by an excellent education and intercourse with cultured people, endearing her to the hearts of a wide circle of warm friends. She died August 18, 1900.

Mr. Irwin's second marriage, January 15, 1902, united him with Miss Minnie Manton, daughter of Rev. Joseph R. Manton. Mrs. Irwin graduated from Burnett's Ladies' Seminary, the then leading girls' school of the Northwest, taught for four years in the Minneapolis schools; and, at her mother's death, devoted herself to the declining age of a loved father.

When John B. took charge of the old farm and the cattle industry, Mr. Irwin began more actively to improve the pleasant farm on which he now lives. He was town supervisor eight or ten years, a part of that time being president of the board. He was clerk of the school district twenty-four years in succession, and was township assessor fifteen. In politics he is a working Republican. In all relations of life he has been esteemed as a true, useful and representative citizen.

#### FRANK LEONARD MORSE.

Frank Leonard Morse, who died in Minneapolis on April 22, 1898, was an early arrival and a potential force in helping to lay the foundation and build the superstructure of the city. He was born at Johnson, Vermont, January 18, 1837, and came to Minneapolis in 1858. His first arrival, however, was in 1857, when he came with his father, Moses Morse, who was a resident of Burlington, Vermont, and sought this locality as one in which he could loan money to advantage. Frank passed a few months in Kansas, but returned to Minneapolis in 1858. He became a farmer near Minnehaha and also owned a farm near Minnetonka, from which he sold wheat at \$3 a bushel. He too loaned money and made investments.

His brother Henry joined him in 1866 and passed the remainder of his life here. They were both small farmers and living in North Minneapolis. The father also came to Minneapolis each summer until 1867, then remaining and died here in 1872. Frank was one of the first members of the city council, beginning his service in that body in 1867 and continuing it several years. In 1871 he was elected a member of the legislature.

During his first service in the council he was its vice president and was known as the "great objector," being constantly on guard against injudicious expenditures of the public money. His last service in the legislature was as senator from the Thirty-first district from 1893 to 1895. He was a Republican originally but became a Greeley man in 1872, and afterward a Democrat, which he continued to be although the free silver issue of 1896 caused him much dissatisfaction.

On June 11, 1878, Mr. Morse was married in Chicago to Miss Catherine Agnes Cummings, of Burlington, Vermont, who came to Minneapolis in 1867. They had no children. Mr. Morse was a devotee of hunting, fishing and other outdoor recreations. He was warm in his friendships and keenly felt the loss of those to whom he was closely attached, and others had the same feeling toward him. During the last ten years of life he was rather closely confined to his home but was free from financial and mental cares. He took life easy and enjoyed the companionship of old friends. His home was the center of neighborhood society for the few persons with whom he was on intimate terms. They were mainly old whist players and choice companions. The Fiat Poker club was organized in his home with a membership made up of such well known men as Joseph W. Thompson, R. B. Langdon, Colonel Benton, Judge Welch, George Cadwell, O. M. Laraway, B. L. Perry, Major Hebelinger, Dr. A. Barnard, Judge William Lochner, S. B. Searles, John Harrison, Edward Clement, Horace Henry and Mr. Hubbard.

This club was locally famous and its members probably got as much enjoyment out of its gatherings as any body of men ever did in Minneapolis. They became warmly attached to one another in bonds of friendship which nothing but death could sever. The young people of the neighborhood also made the Morse home headquarters, and not a day passed but it was the scene of rich enjoyment. Mr. Morse was an invalid for some years but had little physical suffering. His greatest and almost his only source of grief was the death of old friends before him, each intensifying to him the fact that the circle was narrowing year after year. His widow is still living at 1819 Hawthorn avenue.

## JOHN H. MUSGRAVE.

John H. Musgrave comes of an old Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, family, where he was born October 21, 1871. After attendance at the Western Reserve University, he entered Yale, where he was graduated from the Law School in 1893. He began his practice at Pittsburg, but in 1900 came to Minneapolis. His father, Samuel Musgrave, had bought, in 1898, the old Enell block at Seventeenth street and Nicollet avenue, had converted it into flats, and had decided to live retired in Minneapolis, dying here 1910. He had formerly been a successful hardware dealer in Pittsburg.

John H. Musgrave has enjoyed a fine general practice, being recognized as among the ablest counsellors at the local Bar. He is a stockholder in the Pittsburgh Steel Company, and has other important financial interests in that city.

He finds relaxation from professional cares especially in the diversion of driving high class horses. He has owned several fine horses, and takes keen delight in participation in gentlemen's driving races, such as those on the ice, at Lake of the Isles. In politics he is a Democrat, and though he has never sought public office, he has been active on campaign committees in state and local contests. He is a Knight Templar, a Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner.

In 1903 Mr. Musgrave married Elmira Johnson of Pittsburg. They have two children, John and Zabina Brindley. The family attends the Episcopal church.

## WEED MUNRO.

For a continuous period of twenty-four years the late Weed Munro was a resident of Minneapolis and engaged in the practice of law here. He rose to high standing at the bar and attained wide and well founded popularity among the people. As a lawyer he was able, resourceful and industrious, and these qualities brought him a large and remunerative practice and made him successful in the trial of his cases. As a citizen he was enterprising, progressive, public-spirited and knowing, earnest and serviceable in his support of projects for the advancement and improvement of the city and the benefit of its residents, but always keen in his analysis and clear in his judgment as to the value of what was proposed. And as a social factor he was genial, companionable and winning. But for the fact that he was on the wrong side of the political fence for this locality he would undoubtedly have been honored with high official stations and gained an extended reputation for his knowledge and wisdom with reference to public affairs.

Mr. Munro was born in the village of Elbridge, Onondaga county, New York, on June 22, 1856, a son of John and Evaline (Page) Munro, also natives of the state of New York. The father was a prominent farmer of the progressive type, giving studios attention to his business and conducting it on the most approved modern methods of his day. He was a well educated man, a graduate of the University of Rochester and a trustee of an excellent academy at Elbridge. He was deeply interested in the cause of education and practical in his views concerning it, and through his activity in connection with the science he rendered the people of his county and state valuable and highly appreciated service.

Reared under the influence of such an example, and in

constant touch with lofty ideals, it is not surprising that the son became a man of superior attainments, high aims and sterling worth. He began his academic education in the Elbridge Academy and completed it at the University of Rochester, as a member of the class of 1875. He then studied law, and after a due course of preparation was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of his profession in Syracuse, New York, and remained there until 1883.

Mr. Munro was doing well in his professional work in Syracuse, but for some years the great Northwest beckoned him with persuasive hand, and in the year last named he yielded to the magnetism and came to Minneapolis to live. It was not long before he became well established in a good practice here, and as he was also active in the public affairs of the city and county, he soon rose to prominence and influence in the councils of his political organization, the Democratic party. He was the nominee of his party for a district judgeship and made a strong campaign for the office. But the tide was against him, and although he reduced he was unable to overcome the large majority the opposing party had long had in the district and throughout the state.

After this election Mr. Munro continued to practice law, as he had done before, and remained active in his profession until his death, which occurred on January 30, 1907. Mr. Munro was twice married, first in June, 1887, to Miss Gertrude Daniels, of Minneapolis, who was very prominent in musical circles. Her death occurred September 9, 1894. On July 2, 1901, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Georgie F. de Camp. Mrs. Munro is still living and maintains her home at 1608 West Twenty-fifth street.

## JOHN B. IRWIN.

Within the last twenty or twenty-five years wonderful progress has been made in improving the breeds and breeding of cattle in the state of Minnesota, and great credit is due to the far-seeing and enterprising men who started the movement for this improvement and have kept it in action with steadily increasing benefit to the state. One of the pioneers in the movement, especially in breeding Holstein-Friesian cattle of superior quality, has been Everett F. Irwin, of Richfield, Hennepin county, and one of the leaders of those who have kept up and expanded the industry is his son, John B. Irwin, also of Richfield, and now living on the farm on which he was born on February 16, 1874, the only child of Everett F. and Martha (Borland) Irwin.

John B. Irwin, who is widely known as one of the great breeders of Holstein cattle mentioned above, and also as the proprietor of Wood Lake and Clover farms, was educated at the Pillsbury Academy and the University of Minnesota, and was graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1898. While attending the University he was a member of the Delta Epsilon fraternity, and still holds an active membership in the Delta Upsilon Club.

Two years after leaving the University Mr. Irwin purchased his father's old homestead and began raising early potatoes. The venture was frowned upon and derided by the knowing ones in the neighborhood, but when they saw the returns they began to raise the same crop. It has proven to be an excellent crop for this locality, and the industry has increased to such an extent that it is now the principal source of income for



*John B. Irwin*





most of the farmers in Hennepin county south of Minneapolis.

In 1885 Mr. Irwin's father began the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and thereby became a pioneer in what is now one of the state's most important industries. When the son bought the farm in 1900 the Wood Lake herd passed to him, and he, starting with a basis of about twenty registered cows, in thirteen years has made himself an international reputation as a scientific and judicious breeder of this line of dairy stock, his herd having not only brought renown to Hennepin county, but also to the state of Minnesota.

Mr. Irwin has three important ideals in mind all the time in developing his stock. First, quantity and quality of milk and butter production; second, animals of strong constitutions; and third, a large, smooth, uniform type. His success in competitive exhibitions is largely attributable to the last named characteristic, for which the Wood Lake herd is notable. It has been shown with credit at the Minnesota and other state fairs almost every season since its establishment, the quality of the cattle being constantly improved and the number increased.

The reputation gained for his herd by Mr. Irwin in local contests has been high, and he has also exhibited it in fields of international magnitude. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis in 1904, in competition with some 200 animals from ten of the leading Holstein breeders, Wood Lake herd led by a good margin, winning the Grand Premier Exhibitor's Championship and the Grand Premier Breeder's Championship. Again, at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, Oregon, in 1905, where the competition was with a better quality of animals than those of the year before, this herd carried away the Grand Premier Breeder's Championship; and at the Alaska-Pacific Exposition in Seattle in 1909, in competition with imported animals, representatives of the herd won highest honors in several classes, first, second and third prizes going to bulls bred at Wood Lake farm.

During all the years of the public history of this herd its reputation has been well maintained. In 1911 it took the first prize at Waterloo and also at the National Dairy Show in Chicago. Individual animals bred in the herd and exhibited by others than Mr. Irwin have also won important honors at numerous state fairs and expositions, and breeding animals from Wood Lake have found purchasers in almost every state of the American Union, and many have been exported to other countries.

The Wood Lake herd stands also in the front rank in butter-fat production tests made under the supervision of the State Experiment Station, cows from this herd having exceeded the world's records of production in different classes. Another evidence of the pre-eminence of the herd is furnished by the fact that Mr. Irwin was the first to supply Minneapolis physicians and hospitals with certified milk, the Hennepin County Medical Society taking the initiative in the matter of securing pure milk and choosing the Holstein milk of this herd for certification. As recognized by the medical fraternity and chemists, Holstein milk is peculiarly adapted to the needs of infants and persons of delicate health, it being more readily assimilated than any other milk from cows.

In 1907 Mr. Irwin purchased another farm, which now contains 480 acres, and is located in Bloomington township, seven miles from Minneapolis. On this he is developing the select Clover Farm herd.

Mr. Irwin is a director, and 1912-14 president, of the Minnesota State Live Stock Breeders' Association. He is also a

charter member of the Minnesota State Cattle Breeders' Association, and has been its secretary-treasurer from its organization. He was one of the organizers and the first president, for two years, of the Minnesota State Holstein-Friesian Association, and is now serving his second term of three years as a director of the National Dairy Show held in Chicago, and was one of the three first stockholders of this show in Minnesota, and one of the first three delegates from the National Holstein-Friesian Association to the National Dairy Conference in Chicago, in which representatives of twenty-eight national associations and industries allied with the dairy interests were assembled. At this conference was organized an association representing the whole dairy industry, which, including production, is the most extensive industry in the United States.

In 1902 Mr. Irwin presented before the National Holstein-Friesian Association, in session in Syracuse, New York, a strong argument showing the special adaptation of Minnesota to the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and secured an appropriation for use by the Minnesota State Fair, in addition to its regular fund for prizes, for the development of this breed of cattle. This appropriation has been renewed every year since. This Association is chartered in the State of New York, and Mr. Irwin has served it as vice president, and director, which position he is still filling.

Mr. Irwin married, on September 22, 1900, Miss Bernice Hennings, of Willmar, who was educated at the State University, and a member of the Delta Gamma sorority. They have two children, their sons being John B., Jr., and Everett Hennings. Mrs. Irwin is a school official in Richfield and is a member of the state commission to investigate rural schools.

#### HENRY LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Martin was brought to Minneapolis when he was less than a year old and has since lived at 521 Fourth Street Southeast, for a continuous period of 53 years or more. He was born in Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, on July 10, 1857, the son of Harmon M. and Mary A. (Morrill) Martin, who were members of old New England families that settled in Vermont in early Colonial days, and members of which were prominent in the struggle for American Independence before and during the Revolutionary war. In the spring of 1858, when their son Henry was but a few months old, the parents came to the village of St. Anthony, then but a straggling hamlet in the wilderness.

Harmon Martin, the father, conducted a meat market for a time, in association with Moses Hayes, and later they united in founding the first iron works in this community, the establishment now known as the Union Iron Works. After a number of years, Mr. Martin sold his share in the business and bought the Island Flour Mill, in partnership with Edward Brown and William F. Cahill, the name of the firm being Cahill, Brown & Company. This mill was destroyed by fire about 1871 or 1872. Then, with William Dunwoody and a Mr. Tiffany, Mr. Martin leased a mill on the West Side. He had a general oversight of all the mechanical and office work of this mill and remained in charge until his death, in March, 1878, at the age of 62. His wife survived him about two years. They were members of the First Congregational church, of which Rev. Charles Secombe was the first pastor.

Mr. Martin, the elder, bought the home in which his son,

Henry, now resides, in 1859 or 1860. There was a small house on the lot at the time, and this he afterward enlarged. The dwelling house now on the lot was built by the son. The father was one of the original stockholders of the Northwestern National Bank, and retained his interest in the institution to the end of his days. Early in the decade of 1850 he and his two brothers went to California as gold-seekers, and as they were all resolute, hard-working men, each of them secured some of the precious metal and took it back with them to Vermont. These three members of the family, Harmon W., John and Chester, came to Minneapolis about the same time. While Harmon Martin was in Vermont after his trip to California, he married Miss Mary A. Morrill, who was his second wife and the mother of Henry L., their only child. The father had a son by his first marriage, Lyman S. Martin, who served in the Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war.

Henry L. Martin attended the public schools, and took a partial course in the University of Minnesota in one of its early classes. For some years after leaving the University he was in the grocery trade in partnership with Frederick Johnson, the present J. C. Johnson & Co., wholesale grocers, and in 1879 was employed by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad when W. D. Washburn was its president. After two years in railroad service, Senator Washburn appointed him clerk of the Steamer St. Louis, in service on Lake Minnetonka, to take charge of the money taken in on it and direct its office work in general.

In the fall of 1881, Mr. Martin was appointed assistant ticket agent of the Great Northern Railroad in the Minneapolis depot ticket office, under W. P. Ives. Mr. Ives resigned in 1883 and Mr. Martin succeeded him as agent, and remained in the office until 1903, when he retired from all business. During some of the years when he was ticket agent the ticket sales amounted to more than \$1,000,000 per annum. Since his retirement from the office he has given his attention to his lands, live stock, securities, and other property.

May 13, 1884, Mr. Martin was married in Minneapolis to Miss Blanche Woodmansee, a daughter of Daniel and Kate (King) Woodmansee, who came from Dayton, Ohio, to Minnesota in 1870, and located in Ramsey county; soon after their arrival the daughter entered the State University. Her father operated the stock farm, which later became the Commodore Kittson farm, located near this city. He moved to Minneapolis in 1877 and managed the Commodore's stables until the death of their owner, in 1888, after which he leased the estate. He afterward passed several years in California, and in that state his wife and one of his sons died. He spent the last years of his life in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, where he died at the age of seventy-eight.

Mrs. Martin is the only survivor of her father's family. By her marriage with Mr. Martin she became the mother of seven children, all of whom are living. They are: Dean, a graduate of the forestry department of the State University and now forest examiner for the Federal government in the White Mountains; Ruth, a graduate of the University and a teacher in the high school at Mountain Lake; Kate, a graduate of the University; John, a student at the University; Mary and Blanche, students in the high school, and Henry, a student in one of the graded schools.

#### LUCIAN SWIFT.

This esteemed citizen of Minneapolis, in the decade following 1885 made an honorable and commendable record in American journalism. He was manager of the Minneapolis Journal, and one of its four owners until September 1, 1908, when the paper changed hands and he retired from the management. His career was not begun in the field of journalism, nor did it appear to tend in that direction. His relation to it was rather accidental than designed, and his success was entirely due to strong natural endowment and adaptability, impelled by a persistent determination to make the most of any situation.

Mr. Swift was born in Akron, Ohio, July 14, 1848, a son of Lucian and Sarah C. (West) Swift. The father was a native of Connecticut, where the family was established in 1635 by an English colonist, who, early in the nineteenth century, located in the Western Reserve of Ohio. He was a lawyer and one of much force of character, taking an active part in public affairs, serving as clerk of the courts of Summit County for a number of years and was also State Senator. His father, Hon. Zephaniah Swift, was Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court of Connecticut for nearly twenty years and was the author of a legal digest and of standard treatises on several branches of law.

After several years in Akron the senior Lucian Swift, removed to Cleveland, where the son had the advantage of excellent educational facilities. He graduated from the high school and then entered the Department of Mine Engineering in the University of Michigan, graduating in 1869. His roommate at the University was Charles F. Brush, whose name has been immortalized by the electric arc-light which he invented, and which is now in universal use.

After completing the course at the University, young Swift returned to Cleveland, where during the next two years he was employed as a salesman. But this occupation not being congenial he determined to come West, where, in the multitude of opportunities amid the undeveloped resources of a new country, he hoped to find employment more in accord with his taste and education. His intention was to locate at Duluth, but the prospects in the Zenith City were not then inviting, and he came to St. Paul through Hon. Charles McIlrath, then State Auditor and his kinsman. Mr. Swift, secured a position with George B. Wright, of Minneapolis, then a surveyor of government lands, but who soon became land agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad company.

The young engineer remained in this employment for five years, making plats and land grants, rights of way, and other transfers of property, visiting various land offices for the necessary information. While so engaged he once camped on the present site of the city of Fargo. At Georgetown, then a promising village, on the Red River, he attended an editorial convention and banquet, over which the talented literary wanderer, Bayard Taylor, presided.

In 1876 he resigned his position and revisited his boyhood home and friends in Ohio. Upon returning to Minneapolis he secured a position as bookkeeper at a meager salary, but his ability being soon recognized, he was asked to become bookkeeper and cashier for the Minneapolis Tribune. He remained in the employ of this paper for a number of years, becoming thoroughly conversant with all the details of newspaper production.

In November, 1885, he joined A. J. Blethen, W. E. Haskell,

and W. H. Hawley in the purchase of the Minneapolis Journal at a cost of \$130,000, and was at once chosen manager. Within six years thereafter the daily circulation of the paper increased from 10,000 to 35,000 copies, a gain of 250 per cent, while the population of the city in that period increased but 75 per cent. September 1, 1908, the paper passed to new ownership and Mr. Swift retired from its management. He, however, retained the presidency of the Housekeeper Company, which he and his associates had purchased in 1895. This magazine became deservedly popular attaining a circulation of more than 400,000. In 1910 it too was sold and the proceeds from these two publications were invested in Minneapolis real estate.

Mr. Swift is a member of the Minneapolis, Lafayette, Minikahda, Minnetonka Yacht, the Elks and the Commercial clubs, having been one of the original members of the latter. For several years he was a member and director of the Board of Trade and of the Business Men's Union. In 1891 he was a director and treasurer of the Exposition. This was the banner year in the history of that enterprise, the attendance exceeding half a million. In 1877, Mr. Swift married Miss Minnie E. Fuller, a native of Ashtabula, Ohio, and a daughter of Rev. George W. Fuller. Their only child living is Grace F., wife of A. W. Strong.

Mrs. Swift died in 1903. She was blessed with natural charm, enhanced by culture and intercourse, ever radiating beneficent influence and exemplifying to a degree, a domestic life devoted to service. Her interest in charitable efforts never ceased; hundreds cherish her memory in grateful affections.

#### HON. SILVANUS ALBERT STOCKWELL.

Born at Anoka, June 8, 1857, and having passed the whole of life in the state, and been active and enterprising in business and public affairs from the dawn of manhood, Hon. Silvanus A. Stockwell has made a record that is creditable alike to the commonwealth and to himself. He is a son of Silvanus and Charlotte (Bowditch) Stockwell. He a native of Worcester county, Massachusetts, and she of Hartwick, Otsego county, New York, where they were married, and whence they came to Minnesota, in 1856.

They engaged in farming at Anoka and lived in that town until death of the mother in 1889, when she was fifty-eight, and the father in April, 1908, when he was eighty-five. He was the first treasurer of Anoka county, and so served several years. He was also an alderman and filled other public offices. The mother was a member of the board of education for twelve years, being the first woman to so serve, and was its president at her death. She began teaching at the age of fourteen, and taught in New York and in Ohio until her marriage. She also taught in Anoka in both public and private schools, and ever maintained a warm interest in the cause of education. She was besides a public speaker of more than local renown and an earnest participant in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Methodist Episcopal church.

Silvanus A. Stockwell remained in Anoka until the age of eighteen, being educated by home training and in schools sometimes taught by his mother. At eighteen he began teaching in Sherburne county, afterward continuing this work for several years in country and village schools in Anoka and

Hennepin counties. In 1878 he came to Minneapolis as an employe in the office of the American Express company, and three or four years later became railroad train messenger, remaining with the company eleven years. In 1889 he entered the life insurance business as agent for the Provident Life and Trust company, with which he remained about four years, then became general agent for the Penn Mutual, completing his twentieth year of such service October 21, 1913. Nearly one-half of the business done by this company in Minnesota is transacted through his office.

The Penn Mutual has extensive loan interests in Minneapolis. At one time one-tenth of all its mortgage loans were placed in this city, and they then exceeded in amount those of any other company doing business here and much of this business has been secured within the last twenty years.

When he was but nineteen he began active work in political campaigns, he and another young man organizing and conducting a campaign for the mayoralty of Anoka against Captain Cutter, in opposition to the saloon interests, their candidate being easily elected.

He has been keenly interested in politics ever since, and was himself elected to represent the Thirty-third district, including the Seventh, Eleventh and Twelfth wards of Minneapolis and the towns of Excelsior, Eden Prairie, Bloomington and Richfield, in the House of Representatives in 1890. He was the Democratic candidate endorsed by the Farmers' Alliance. In the session of 1891 he was chairman of the committee on labor and author of the present anti-Pinkerton law, requiring that all recognized legal officers must be residents of the state, imported officials having no authority. He also served on the committee on education and introduced the free text book bill which later became law. In 1892 he was defeated, but four years later was again chosen from the same district, being the Democratic and Populist candidate. In the ensuing session was a member of the committees on education and taxation and secured the repeal of the law exempting mines from taxation when they were not in operation. He made this question a campaign issue and got the Republicans in the legislature to endorse and work for it, keeping himself in the background, and so succeeded in getting it enacted.

In 1898 he was elected to the Senate from the same district, but as his party was in a minority he could accomplish little in constructive legislation, yet was fully alive in preventing much that was vicious. In 1901 he won the establishment of the Torrens system of Land Title for Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties, and this over the opposition of thirty lawyers. The constitutionality of the measure was afterward savagely attacked, but was sustained by the Supreme Court. He was a member of the committee on legislative expenditures, began the fight against the payment of reporters for reporting the proceedings of the legislature for their papers, which ended in a complete victory.

In 1900 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress making the race on a platform of anti-imperialism, and receiving 2,000 more votes in the district than Mr. Bryan. He served in the extra session of 1902, but was defeated for reelection that year, although reducing the Republican majority by more than 1,800 votes.

Mr. Stockwell is a recognized advocate of the single tax system of taxation, so forcibly elaborated by Henry George. In 1891 he introduced the first constitutional amendment to provide for the referendum, and has ever stood for advanced

legislation, including the initiative and recall. He was a delegate from the state at large to the Baltimore convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson, and having even previously organized a Wilson movement, he campaigned vigorously on the stump as a member of the Democratic county executive committee. He was also a candidate for alderman favoring municipal ownership of the gas plant, but was defeated at the polls. He is a close student of modern social questions and holds advanced views on all matters relative to educational, moral, economical, social or religious advancement.

In October, 1887, Mr. Stockwell was married to Miss Maud Conkey, a daughter of De Witt C. Conkey, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. She was born in Milwaukee and brought as a child to Minneapolis, was a member of the first class graduated from the old Central High School and a teacher in the city until her marriage. For ten years she was president of the Women's Equal Suffrage Association and is widely known as an ardent supporter of the cause. She is a member of the Women's and Coterie clubs. Three daughters were born. Ruth died at the age of nine. Charlotte is a graduate of the University in the class of 1913. Elizabeth Conkey is a graduate of the high school, attended Graham Taylor's School of Philanthropy in Chicago and is now connected with the probation office of the juvenile court.

#### DR. JAMES EUGENE MANCHESTER.

Dr. Manchester was born on a farm at East Pitcairn, St. Lawrence county, New York, on August 16, 1855. He died at his home in Minneapolis of Bright's disease on January 24, 1913, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. His parents were Carlos and Lydia (Gleason) Manchester, both school teachers in early life, and later the father taught in the public schools of Steele county, this state. They came to Minnesota in 1862 and took up their residence at Udolpho, Mower county. There the father developed a tract of wild land into a fine farm, became a man of prominence, held a number of township offices, and died past seventy years of age. The mother's death occurred about a year later on the old farm.

His son, James Eugene Manchester, attended the Winona Normal School and afterward the University of Minnesota, being graduated from the latter in 1884. He was principal of the Blue Earth high school from 1885 to 1890, and superintendent of the schools at Alexandria from 1890 to 1893. In 1893 and 1894 he pursued a special course of study in mathematics and physics at the University of Michigan.

The five years following his work in the University of Michigan were passed by the doctor and his wife in Europe. On that continent he gave special attention to the study of pure and applied mathematics at Göttingen, Heidelberg, Leipzig and Tübingen, and received the degree of Doctor of Science. During the same period Mrs. Manchester studied modern languages at the seats of learning named above. On their return to the United States in 1890 the doctor was elected professor of mathematics at Vincennes University, Indiana, and his wife to teach modern languages and literature in the same institution. From the chair of mathematics Dr. Manchester was elevated to the presidency of the Uni-

versity, and in that office he served it with distinction three years.

At the end of that period he became a member of the mathematical faculty in the University of Minnesota. He resigned his professorship in our state institution in 1909, and after that he and his wife taught for three years at Moore, Montana. The doctor was a constant student, always working for higher mental development and greater attainments. He was one of the best mathematicians who ever lived in this state, and his superior mathematical ability was recognized all over the United States and in many foreign countries. The Indiana Academy of Science and the American Mathematical Association were proud to have his name enrolled among their members, and so much was he in demand among men and women of high attainments in his line that he received a special invitation to attend the International Congress of Mathematical Societies held in Heidelberg, Germany but he was unable to do so.

The doctor's specialty was "Function Theory," and he acquired distinction in connection with it. He was so energetic, resourceful and persuasive in his work that he infused new life into institutions of learning with which he was connected, and his services to them were highly appreciated. His relations with his associates in the faculties and the students in his classes were always pleasant and helpful to them, and his enthusiasm was so abundant and contagious that others were lighted by its torch and became enthusiastic themselves. He was a good Latin scholar, a master of German, the language in which he wrote his thesis for his degree, a pleasing and illuminating speaker, though not an orator, and held a fluent pen, writing many articles for publication on educational subjects. He was also a teacher in Sunday schools for many years, and his purse was as open as the stores of his learning to worthy students in need of assistance. Withal, he was a very modest and retiring man, and never sought public notice, either through political channels or any other. He was a member of the First M. E. Church and an officer of the same at his death.

Walking and fishing were the principal recreations of this great student, and he indulged his taste for them freely. Fraternal life interested him deeply, and his interest in it found expression through his active membership in the Masonic order, the lodge of which at Austin, where his remains were buried, conducted the funeral services when he was consigned to his long rest after his active and productive life. He was married in Windom township, near Austin, Minnesota, on September 3, 1879, to Miss Margaret Smith, a daughter of the late David L. Smith of that township. No children were born of the union, so Mrs. Manchester was free to indulge her own passion for teaching and assist her husband in his labors. She taught modern languages and literature at the University of Vincennes and other branches in other schools and made an excellent record in her work. She is active in club life, having been for five years a member of the Ladies' Coterie Literary club and during the year 1913 president of the St. Anthony Falls club.

#### JAMES EDWARD MOORE, M. D., F. A. C. S.

Professor of surgery and chief of the Department of Surgery in the Medical School of the University of Minnesota, James



J. E. Manchester



Edward Moore, M. D., F. A. C. S., is one of the best known surgeons in America, partly from the fact that he was one of the first specialists in surgery west of New York City. His is an established position of distinction and authority, and his skill has won him recognition in the various associations of surgeons.

Dr. Moore traces his ancestry on his father's side to Scotland, on his mother's to Germany. He was born at Clarks-ville, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1852. His father being a Methodist clergyman, the family migrated in accordance with the customs of the church. His early education was in the public schools and in the home, till at fifteen he entered Poland Union Seminary in Poland, Ohio, where his scholarship won a recommendation to General Garfield, then in congress, that he be appointed to a cadetship in West Point, which was not done because of objection of his parents. Becoming a teacher he aspired to a further education, and while so engaged began the study of medicine, soon entering the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he continued during the years of 1871 and 1872. He then became a student in Bellevue Hospital Medical college, graduating in 1873. He located at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where the practice was largely among the laboring classes and others who could not pay their bills. He then took a course at the New York Polyclinic and studied. He then entered practice in Emlenton, Venango County, Pennsylvania, until 1882, when he came to Minneapolis becoming a partner for five years with Dr. A. A. Ames. Attending Dr. Bergmann's Clinics in Berlin and the clinics in the Charing Cross and the Royal Orthopedic Hospitals of London he decided to devote his entire energy to the practice of surgery. In addition to general surgery he has specialized in orthopedic surgery and he is the author of a recognized treatise on that subject. He contributes constantly to the better class of medical publications and during the year 1906 was the editor of the Chapter on Surgical Technique in "American Surgery."

Dr. Moore is a Fellow of the American Surgical Association, the only living American Honorary Fellow of the American Orthopedic Association. He is ex-president of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association and ex-chairman of the surgical section of the American Medical Association. Later honors which have come to him are Southern Surgeons and Gynecological Association, is one of the founders of the American College of Surgery, and one of its Board of Governors.

Dr. Moore's political principles are republican, and although he has sought no office is much interested in civic affairs being generous with his time when it is of public service. He is a member of a number of medical clubs as well as of the New Athletic, Minneapolis, Lafayette and Minikahda clubs. His church relationship is as a member of the Church of the Redeemer. In 1874 Dr. Moore married Miss Bessie Applegate who died in 1881. In 1884 he married Miss Clara E. Collins who died a year later leaving him an infant daughter who is now Mrs. Bessie Moore Forsell. The present Mrs. Moore was Miss Louie C. Irving, who became his wife in 1887.

#### FRANK JAY MEYST.

When Frank Jay Meyst was born, January 23, 1858, his parents, Peter and Nellie (Faber) Meyst, lived in Amsterdam.

Holland. When he was eight years old he came with them to America, and with five other families in their party they bought a section of land in Silver Creek, Wright County, Minnesota, and set to work to wrest their fortunes from the soil. This meant hard work for every member of the family; and school attendance was only in the intervals so that in his first twelve years, Frank had only parts of two years of schooling. In 1870 he became a printer's devil in the office of the St. Cloud Times where he spent eighteen months, then, going to St. Paul, he entered the employ of one of the faculty of that greatest university, the newspaper business. This was Harlan P. Hall, then director of the St. Paul Newspaper Union, publishers of ready-printed portions of country newspapers. Thus began twenty years' association with Mr. Hall, whose name is inseparably linked with the fortunes of the publishing business in Minnesota. For some years Mr. Meyst continued with Mr. Hall while the latter was at the head of the Daily Globe, holding some of the most responsible desk positions on the paper, which was for many years the principal organ of the Democratic party in Minnesota. This association of the two men was practically continuous with the exception of intervals in which Mr. Meyst made excursions into country journalism, founding the Brainerd Dispatch and the Osakis Observer, thus adding to the variety of experience in the publishing business. When Mr. Hall sold the Globe to Lewis Baker in 1885, Mr. Meyst joined him as secretary in the establishment of the Mutual Benefit Publishers' Association, an organization which made ready printed sheets for newspapers. Two years later the business was sold to the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company. Mr. Meyst eventually becoming resident manager. He so continued until the company was merged with other interests into the Western Newspaper Union, of which he was also chosen resident manager. Throughout his association with the publishing business, Mr. Meyst has been one of the leading spirits in organizations of publishers and employees. For many years he has been a member of the executive board of the Minnesota Editorial Association, enjoying, with such associates as David Ramaley, H. P. Hall, C. C. Whitney, Frank MacDonald, the Days, Easton, Masterman, Leicht, the Eastmans, Huntington, Pease, and others, a remarkable acquaintance among newspaper men, and so among all the public men in the Northwest. Mr. Meyst is prominent as a 32 degree Mason, as a Knight Templar and Shriner, in Masonry, and is an active member of the New Athletic Club, and other civic and business organizations. May 26, 1881, Mr. Meyst married Lena Fureh of Minneapolis. They have three daughters, Lillian D., May E., and Bessie L., and one son, Frank J. Meyst, Jr.

Mrs. Meyst died October 10, 1913. She was highly educated and was active in literary and social clubs, her own home being a social center. Ever considerate for others, her friends extending all over the northwest have expressed warmest sympathy and acknowledgement of her endearing character.

#### WILLIAM K. MORISON.

Lack of space confines the story of Mr. Morison's eventful life to a mere outline. He was born at Belfast, Waldo County, Maine, March 6, 1885, the son of A. J. and Christina (Philbrook) Morison. The father was a hardware merchant, in Belfast and after his death the business was continued in the

family, being conducted by William and his older brother for a time and afterward by himself alone until he came to Minneapolis.

In 1875 Mr. Morison went to sea as a common sailor, making his first voyage from Maine to New Orleans. From the latter port he sailed with a cargo of cotton to Reval, Russia, on the Gulf of Finland. The ship in which he sailed was on the Atlantic 93 days and was given up as lost; a year and a half later it was lost, with all on board, in an East Indian typhoon.

For a few years after his perilous experiences at sea Mr. Morison worked for his older brother, in the old hardware store, at Belfast and finally in 1882 he became its sole owner. He induced a number of country stores to put in small stocks of hardware in addition to their other goods, and to buy their supplies of him, and the result was an immediate and considerable expansion of his trade, and his became the leading store in Belfast.

In 1880 Mr. Morison was married to Miss Evelyn Pendleton, the daughter of Captain John G. Pendleton, of Searsport, Maine, who came to Minneapolis in 1874, lived here two years, made some investments in the city, and then returned to Maine and his seafaring life. In 1886 Mr. Morison purchased a retail hardware store in Minneapolis under the firm name of W. K. Morison & Company. The store had been the retail department of Janney & Semple and was originally established by Gov. John S. Pillsbury. He organized the firm of W. K. Morison & Co. with a capital stock of \$100,000, Janney & Semple retaining a one-half interest in the firm, but in 1892 Mr. Morison bought their interest. The hard times of 1893-94 crippled the business to such an extent that Mr. Morison had to start practically anew in 1897, and is now the sole owner of the business. In 1900 he secured the premises he now occupies, but which he will have to vacate January 1, 1915. In this he has what competent judges consider the finest hardware store in the country. It is one of the six largest in the United States. In October, 1905, and again July 2, 1907, fire caused a loss in the aggregate of over \$250,000 in his stock, and each did \$25,000 to \$30,000 worth of damage to the building; yet after each he opened up for business at 8 o'clock the next morning. In 1888 he sold all the hardware used in the Guaranty Loan building, and this sale amounted to more than the whole of his first year's business in Belfast, Maine. Later he sold the hardware for the City Hall and Court House, and made other large sales.

The first Mrs. Morison was a leader in the benevolent and evangelical work of Plymouth Congregational church and a director of its home for children and aged women. She died on June 17, 1907, leaving an adopted daughter, Ruth P. Morison. In July, 1909, Mr. Morison contracted a second marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Morison have as members of their household Miss Ruth P. Morison, John S. Pendleton, a grandson of Captain John G. Pendleton, the first Mrs. Morison's father, and Alton B. Jackson, a nephew of Mrs. Morison, and who is associated with Mr. Morison in business as vice president of the W. K. Morison & Co.

Mr. Morison is an enthusiastic yachtsman and a skillful sailor. He is a member of the Minnetonka Yacht Club, and has been one of its directors for years. He is fond of shooting and is a member of the Long Meadow Gun Club. He also belongs to the Minneapolis Club, and the Minikahda, Commercial, Lafayette, Auto, and Athletic clubs, the Civic and Commerce Association and the Masonic order, in which

he holds the rank of a Knight Templar. He has gone in for aviation, has made several notable ascensions and undergone some thrilling aerial adventures.

#### JAMES McMILLAN.

Pioneers who locate in the wilderness of a new country, redeem it from its wild condition and plant and people it with beneficent activity and enduring happiness and prosperity are always entitled to high regard by those who follow them and have the benefit of their hardihood, enterprise and daring. Pioneers who establish a new industry and open new avenues of trade, giving employment to many workmen and comfort to hundreds of patrons; who thereby expand and magnify the industrial and commercial influence of the community in which they operate and awaken dormant energies among its residents, and who give it a name and standing in lines of traffic and marts of merchandising where it was before unknown, are also deserving of strong commendation and grateful remembrance.

The late James McMillan of Minneapolis was a pioneer of both kinds to some extent, and the cordial esteem in which he was held by all classes of the people of the city in its more youthful days showed that his worth was justly measured by them, and the high place his name still occupies in the memory of Minneapolitans of every rank and condition proves that the estimate of him in his own day and generation was a just one. He died in this city on March 24, 1909, in the fifty-third year of his age, and after a residence here of more than thirty years.

Mr. McMillan was born in the village of Fryeburg, Maine, on October 24, 1856, the son of James Osgood and Caroline (Gibson) McMillan. His ancestors on both sides were prominent in the early Colonial history of New England and in our Revolutionary struggles. The mother was a sister of Hon. Paris Gibson, one of the leading business men of Minneapolis in its early days, later a United States Senator from the State of Montana, and now a prominent merchant in the busy and progressive city of Great Falls in that commonwealth. Mr. McMillan obtained his academic education at an excellent academy in his native town, but left it at an early age because he was eager to begin his business career and start making his own way in the world.

Soon after he left school he came to Minneapolis, where his uncle, Mr. Gibson, was then operating the North Star Woolen Mills. He accepted a place in the employ of the uncle, and remained with him about five years. He then determined to start a business of his own and founded the firm of James McMillan & Company to deal in hides, furs, wool, pelts and kindred articles of merchandise, and also to operate the Minneapolis Sheepskin Tannery, which at that time had a very small and rather languishing business.

Mr. McMillan put his heart into his work and applied all his fine business capacity to it. His trade began to make big strides forward within a few years, and soon laid many sections of the country under tribute to its extensive and rapidly growing activities. The firm, which was one of the first in the city in its line, bought goods from all parts of the United States, and in all other regions where they were for sale, and built up the most extensive business of its kind in this part of the world. The sheepskin tannery was en-





*Geo McWilliam*



larged from time to time, and kept equipped with the latest and best machinery, and finally reached a capacity of 2,500 pelts a day. Every variety of fur which had a commercial value was to be found in the McMillan lofts in the winter season, even the rare sea otter and black fox, sometimes running in value upwards of \$1,000 per skin, being numbered among the treasures stored in them.

Mr. McMillan located his establishment on Bridge Square in 1877, and it was the first of its kind in the Northwest, as has been noted. In 1881 he moved his business to the old Harmonia building on First avenue south, and in 1892 built the McMillan block, a large brick structure, substantial in construction, commodious in size and imposing in appearance, which is still an ornament to the locality in which it stands and a monument to its builder's enterprise and foresight.

Mr. McMillan's first partner in business was Charles S. Gibson, who afterward moved to Fort Benton. He was next associated with J. F. Radcliffe, who died in California in April, 1886. His sister, Miss Caroline E. McMillan, was also associated with him in business for about twenty-nine years. He never married, but lived at 1728 Nicollet avenue with his mother and sisters, to whom he was warmly devoted. His religious leaning was to the Universalist sect and he was a regular attendant of the Church of the Redeemer of that denomination. In politics he was not a partisan and never took an active part, but in conviction he was an ardent protectionist and a leading Republican.

Great foresight and breadth of view characterized all Mr. McMillan's business operations, as they did his activity in reference to public improvements and local public affairs. He had extensive real estate interests in various places at the time of his death, some of his investments in this line being considered chimerical by numbers of his friends. Among these were his holdings at International Falls, Minnesota, Chelan Falls, Washington, and Great Falls, Montana. The first is on Rainy river, which forms a part of the international boundary between this country and Canada, the second on the mighty Columbia, and the third on the fierce, reckless and headstrong Missouri. These rivers are all great highways of commerce, and Mr. McMillan considered the towns named localities of wonderful promise. Recent developments in each have shown that his judgment was correct and that in it he was far ahead of his time.

#### HON. SAMUEL A. MARCH.

One of the extensive and progressive farmers of Northwestern Minnesota, and also a vigorous, resourceful and enterprising promoter of the general well being and a stimulating force in the progress of Minneapolis, the late Hon. Samuel A. March, who died July 9, 1894, was a useful citizen, respected, and admired for genuine worth and services.

Mr. March was born at Oakfield, Genesee county, New York, September 4, 1840, and came to Minneapolis in 1877. His father died when Samuel was eight years old and the latter passed his boyhood and youth as a clerk in an uncle's store. He was educated at Carey Seminary and Genesee College, and in young manhood engaged in merchandising at Oakfield in partnership with Geo. C. Church under the firm name of March & Church.

In 1877 he came to Minnesota to invest in farm lands, and William Patrick, a cousin, came with him, P. Frost Spalding, also accompanied him, forming a partnership for the purchase and cultivation of a tract of 8,000 acres in the Red river valley. They converted this large expanse into wheat farms, the tract being still intact, Mr. March keeping the West farm as his portion when the land was divided. The farms lie near Warren, Minnesota, and although maintaining his home in Minneapolis, Mr. March personally had charge of the farming operations, the improvements and everything connected with the business proving profitable and congenial. Mr. Spalding's son is now living on his father's part of the original tract.

The farming operations were extensive and exacting, but Mr. March still found time to take part in important matters in Minneapolis. In company with Dorilus Morrison, S. A. Harris, and several other well known men, he engaged in street lighting in the outlying districts and had charge of the work connected with the undertaking until his death.

In the line of public service Mr. March was helpful to the city. He served as a member of the park board for a number of years, and was one of its inspiring and directing forces when Kenwood Boulevard was laid out and improved. He also served two terms in the State Senate. In all his public service he was most deeply interested in the general welfare to which he devoted conscientious energy. In politics he was an active and effective working Democrat, but being a modest man never claimed credit for what he did in a public capacity. He was a colleague of Dr. John Bell in the legislature, a warm friendship growing out of this intimate relationship.

About 1884 Mr. March located his home where his widow is now living, at 2207 Fremont avenue, which was far out at the time and in the woods. In fraternal relations he was a Freemason and in religious faith an Episcopalian holding membership in Gethsemane church, of which he was long a vestryman, and from which his remains were laid to rest in Lakewood cemetery. He found greatest enjoyment in his farm and there passed the greater part of the summer seasons. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Miss Adelaide L. Church at Clarendon, New York. They had five children, two of whom are living. Louise is the wife of E. S. Gaylord of Minneapolis, and lives near the family home, and Samuel A., a real estate man. Another son, Harry J. March, died in August, 1911, aged forty-four years, leaving beside his widow, a son.

#### JOHN MAHONEY.

Mr. Mahoney's life began in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, on October 17, 1851, and came to a close in Minneapolis on March 21, 1914, and the circumstances of his family were such that at an early age he was obliged to begin looking out and providing for himself. For a few years he worked in the lumber woods of his native country, and lived frugally, saving his earnings so as to be able to take advantage of expected opportunities for advancement when they came. In 1873, when he was twenty-two years old, he moved into the United States and located in Minneapolis. From here he again found employment in the woods for three years as a chopper and a scaler.

In 1876, inspired by the gold discoveries in the Black

Hills, he and one of his brothers started for that region. But the Indians in the Hills and on the way to them were troublesome, and the argonauts from Minneapolis changed their plans. They secured contracts in Montana to supply cord wood on the banks of the Yellowstone for the steamboats that then plied that long and picturesque water highway. Hostile Indians were numerous also in the neighborhood of their work and their outrages were frequent, the carriers of the United States mails being picked off at short intervals. Their depredations made mail carrying so hazardous that the government paid a carrier \$200 a month for the service.

The little band of wood cutters with which Mr. Mahoney was connected was in continual peril from the savages, but the two years they passed on the Yellowstone proved very profitable to them financially.

On his return to Minneapolis Mr. Mahoney secured employment from Caleb Dorr, the superintendent of the Boom company. After a time he was given a contract to take railroad ties from the river, pile them up along the track and load them on trains.

Then, in company with John Woods and Stephen Lovejoy, he began taking railroad grading contracts, and he continued this line of enterprise for a number of years, his final work in it being in connection with E. F. Comstock, with whom he became associated in 1886.

Some twenty-one or twenty-two years ago Mr. Mahoney became associated with former Senator McGowan, who, in company with Henry Schultz, had some years before founded a general real estate, loan and insurance business. Soon after the death of Mr. Schultz Mr. Mahoney became connected with the business, as a member of the firm.

Mr. Mahoney was united in marriage with Miss Katie White, a native of Minneapolis and the daughter of James White, an esteemed pioneer who came to this city about sixty years ago, and died in Minneapolis in 1893.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney were the parents of seven children, all of whom are living. James, William and Francis, the three oldest sons, are in the insurance business, and William is still a student in the University. The other children, John, Edward, Inez and George, are living at home with their mother and still attending school.

#### ARTHUR WILLIAM SELOVER.

Arthur William Selover was born in Flatbush, Long Island, on July 9, 1871. He is a son of Peter and Jennie Selover, and his childhood was spent in the modest home of a family whose head was an energetic contractor and builder. They came West, in 1879, and made their home in Lake City, Minnesota. The son Arthur entered the graded schools of the little city on the Mississippi, and in 1888 was graduated from the high school.

In the fall following his graduation from the high school, he entered the University of Minnesota, taking up first the course in the academic department, as it was then known—the college of science, literature and the arts. In the class of 1893 he was graduated, with the degree of B. A., and at once entered the law school. It was in the following year that he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., his commencement honors being the highest in his class for excellence in

legal thesis for graduation. For some years he continued his studies, taking in 1897 the additional degree of LL. M.

Graduation from the law school in 1894 had been followed by the selection of Mr. Selover for an important post as an editor for the West Publishing Company, in the compiling of law books. With the West company Mr. Selover remained for several years, chiefly in the post of legal editor. It was in this time that he became interested in the authorship of law text-books, and himself wrote several such books. Especially important was his book on negotiable instruments, which Yale, among other universities, has adopted as a text-book. He has also written a work on bank collections.

Mr. Selover's activity in civic affairs as well as legal led to his becoming a participant in political affairs. He is a Republican, and has been among the foremost young men in the councils of the party. In 1908 Mr. Selover was elected alderman from the fifth ward. After the first half of the term of four years had passed, Mr. Selover won higher recognition by his election to the presidency of the council—a post which has often pointed naturally to the mayor's chair. In the primary election of the campaign of 1908 he became a candidate for nomination for the mayoralty, but in a large field he was defeated.

However great his interest in civic and municipal affairs, Mr. Selover continues his prominence in the councils of his church. He is a leading member of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Selover was married December 10, 1900, to Miss Bessie S. Warner of St. Paul, and they have two children, both sons.

#### SCHUYLER H. MATTISON.

The late Schuyler H. Mattison, in his day one of the best known and most successful real estate dealers in Minneapolis, died in this city on April 15th, 1898, at the age of ninety-one and after a residence here extending over thirty-seven years. His long and vigorous life in this region and the great age he attained are tributes alike to the firmness and virility of his physique, the excellence of his constitution, his good habits and the superior healthfulness of the climate of this part of Minnesota; and the achievements in the way of business success for himself and advantages to the community which stand to his lasting credit were the fruits of the sturdy, resourceful and all-daring New England ancestry from which he sprang and the atmosphere of self-reliance and far-seeing shrewdness in which he was born and reared.

Mr. Mattison was a native of Bennington, Vermont, where his life began on March 18, 1807. Aside from the historical interest which will ever distinguish the city of his nativity because of the heroic triumph of the Colonial army over the British there on August 16, 1777, when gallant General Stark commanded the frontiersmen, there is a large amount of traditional and historic matter of general interest in the early record of the family, the careers of some of its other later members and the fruitful activity of the subject of this brief review himself.

Mr. Mattison became a resident of Minneapolis in 1861, and here he passed all his remaining days. Few men, up to the end of his useful life, ever did more to advance the development and improvement of the city than he. Throughout his residence here he bought and sold real estate, guiding home





seekers and business institutions to desirable locations and helping them to secure what they wanted in that line. He laid out Mattison's first, second and third additions to Minneapolis, and through the multitude of his transactions in real estate his name probably appears more frequently on the records of deeds and transfers for Hennepin county than that of any other man of his time. For a number of years he owned the whole block on which the West hotel now stands, and he frequently offered to sell it for \$1,000. Later he built his home on the corner now occupied by that hotel, and the removal of the house from this site is of comparatively recent date.

The three principal additions to Minneapolis which were made by Mr. Mattison were bounded by Fifth and Eighth avenues and Seventh and Tenth streets but he also made other extensions to the building territory as they were demanded, and it was through his influence and activity that First avenue was graded and Third avenue south was laid out. The whole expanse of the city, present and prospective, was like a map in his mind, and the trend of residence and business inclinations was fully known to him at all times. He was therefore able to advise his patrons intelligently and be of great service to new comers and old residents alike, and was always at their command with excellent judgment and expert knowledge.

Mr. Mattison's work was not, however, confined to real estate transactions. He owned at different times blocks of stock in several banks and other institutions, and himself handled commercial paper and other securities. In all his dealings he was a man of the strictest honor, whose word was his bond, and whose hand was ever open for the aid of his friends and with generosity for those in need. He passed by no deserving charities, and would always rather contribute in a case of doubtful propriety than risk withholding assistance in one of real merit. He preserved his vigor and continued his activity in business until five or six years before his death, and even during the period of his retirement was as energetic and active mentally as many men forty years younger. During the earlier years of his residence in Minneapolis he held several minor offices, although he was never enamored of public station or official life. Before the incorporation of the city he served as town supervisor, and in the late sixties and early seventies he was a member of the board of aldermen and was chairman of the board.

In 1840 Mr. Mattison was married in New York city to Miss Mary E. Overton, who survived him until Sept. 22, 1912. Two children were born of their union: Lucy, who died July 22, 1910, and Ida M., who is Mrs. W. F. Phelps. In September, 1894, the father of these ladies was thrown from his carriage in a runaway and seriously injured in one of his hips. As a consequence of this accident he was never able afterward to leave his home, and during the greater part of the time was confined to his room. But his mental faculties continued strong, clear and active to the last hour of his life, and his deep and intelligent interest in the affairs of men and the welfare of Minneapolis never waned. He died as he had lived, full of consideration for his fellow men, and alert to their well being individually and in the mass. The people of Minneapolis revere him as one of the community's most useful, high-minded and representative citizens while he dwelt and labored in it.

#### JAMES DUNCAN SHEARER.

Since 1883 James Duncan Shearer has been a resident of Minneapolis, and since 1884 a member of the Minnesota bar and a lawyer in active general practice, covering almost every branch of work in his profession and always with plenty of business to keep him diligently occupied. He came to this city in 1883, a young man just twenty-one years old, having been born in Janesville, Wisconsin, on March 25, 1862, a son of Robert Bruce and Elizabeth Eliza (Campbell) Shearer. His father is a descendant of Robert Bruce, one of the heroes of Scottish history, and his mother is related to the Duke of Argyll and a granddaughter of Dr. John Lawson of Edinburgh, physician to Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Shearer was reared on a farm in central Iowa, from the age of three years, and, after completing the course of study available to him in the country school in the neighborhood of his home, became a student in the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames. From this institution he was graduated in the class of 1879, being at the time the youngest student to get a diploma. He then taught school in Iowa until he decided to take up his residence in this city. He was admitted to the bar in Minnesota in 1884, and from that year until the present has devoted himself almost wholly to his profession.

For a number of years, Mr. Shearer was a member of the law firm of Belden, Jamison & Shearer, but since leaving it he has been practicing alone. In March, 1907, he was appointed receiver for the Minnesota Title Insurance and Trust company, and settled up its business. He is a Republican in political faith and allegiance, and as such was elected to the Senate House of Representatives in the fall of 1902, serving through the sessions of 1903 and 1904, with credit to himself and advantage to his district and the people of the state in general. He is active in the social life of the city as a member of the Minneapolis Commercial club and the Six O'Clock club. On September 18, 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Evans, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They have four children.

Mr. Shearer is an excellent citizen and takes a deep, practical and serviceable interest in everything that involves the welfare of Minneapolis and Minnesota and their residents. He is not an active political partisan, but always has his energies at work in commendable ways for the promotion of the general well being, and all his activities in this behalf are impelled by a broad and strong public spirit and guided by prudence and intelligence. And his efforts are appreciated by the people around him, all of whom hold him in the highest esteem.

#### REV. JOSEPH R. MANTON.

Rev. Joseph R. Manton, whose spirit, on the 17th of January, 1912, after more than ninety years of earthly existence was transported to its original source, and one whose life was filled with love and effort to exalt the minds and souls of his fellow men was himself exalted to the honor place beside his God. Born at Providence, Rhode Island, September 28, 1821, he was the son of Shadrach and Augtie (Randall) Manton. With a desire to practice law he entered Brown University from which in due time he was honorably graduated. Whether or not he

actually entered the legal profession we are not informed; but, even then his mind in its keenness and avidity demanded more than the ever delicate physique could furnish and he became a teacher.

Reared in that center of theological discussion he early embraced Christianity and being impelled by a sense of duty to the world and to his Maker he prepared for the ministry, being ordained in 1849. The important Baptist Church at the old and stable city of Gloucester called him and during the three years he served it his reputation as an able orator, a close student of the Bible and an admirable pastor was established. Yielding to demands of a tender constitution he went south and became the principal of the "Navy Sharp" Female College at Nashville, Tenn., his standing as an able instructor and organizer being widely recognized. Never in accord with the Southern view of public questions, he, when the clouds of Civil war began to gather, assumed the pastorate of the first Church at Quincy, Ill.

In 1860 he came to Minneapolis, his church then standing at the corner of Nicollet and Third Street, being under his conduct the most important in the town. During the four years' labor in this church he occasionally preached to the Society at Richfield. The period of 1864 to 1868 was served in the pulpit at St. Joseph, Mo. Ever treacherous health led him to return to Minnesota and on the 29th of August, 1869, he preached the dedicatory sermon of the Richfield Church of which he soon after became the first resident pastor.

Purchasing a tract of land bordering Wood Lake he found enjoyment and improved health in its cultivation, his tastes for choice fruits, rare plants or flowers having more ample scope for satisfaction than opportunity had before presented. For a quarter of a century he here plead the cause of his master, endearing himself to the people, his circle of admirers not being circumscribed or limited. With charity and tolerance, his teachings and influence touching every home, his life made for the general betterment till no more intelligent, liberal or progressive neighborhood is to be found in the State of Minnesota.

October 16, 1850, he formed a union with Ann Hehuc whom he survived some ten years. With a strength of intellect out of proportion to the strength of body he by the exercise of judgment, careful living and sheer will power survived all youthful companions. Yet the nearer to the end of this life the clearer his vision of another, and with profound resignation he finally "Walked with God."

#### KARL SCHWERDFEGER.

The life of Karl Schwerdfeger closed on February 18, 1912, after an illness of but a few days and a surgical operation in St. Barnabas hospital, when he was not yet fifty-two years of age. His life began at Abbecke, province of Hanover, Germany, on June 3, 1860, and he was reared on a farm in that neighborhood. At the age of fourteen he started learning the butcher trade, and when his father died three years later, he took charge of the farm in connection with his mother and sister Hermine.

On March 5, 1885, he was united in marriage with Miss Hermine Schwerdfeger, his second cousin, familiarly called "Minnie" by her friends. Prior to his marriage, however, he served a few months in the heavy cavalry of the German

army in accordance with the legal requirements of the empire, but the government permitted him to leave the service and return to his home to care for his mother and sister. His wife was nineteen when they were married and he was twenty-five. They remained on the home farm five years, then it was sold, the mother was properly provided for, and Mr. Schwerdfeger determined to visit his younger brother, who had then been a resident of Minneapolis and engaged in keeping a meat market five years.

The young tourist intended to purchase a larger farm in Germany, but he was so well pleased with Minneapolis, its surroundings and its business prospects, that he decided to remain here, and sent for his wife and one son, who came over and joined him three months later. After six months' employment the new comer located on a farm in Carver county, Minnesota. Two years later he bought a hotel at Meyer in that county, which proved to be a good investment. He conducted the hotel four years, having a large trade and making money steadily and saving it. But his health failed, and he sold the hotel and returned to Minneapolis.

In 1897 Karl joined his younger brother, August, who had been keeping a meat market here for several years. They continued to do business in this line as partners until Karl's son August F. bought his uncle's interest in the market and trade and became his father's partner. The market was at 358 Monroe street northeast, and the firm was known as the Monroe Packing company. When the father died Louis A., his second son, took his place in the firm and the business was and is still continued under the old name.

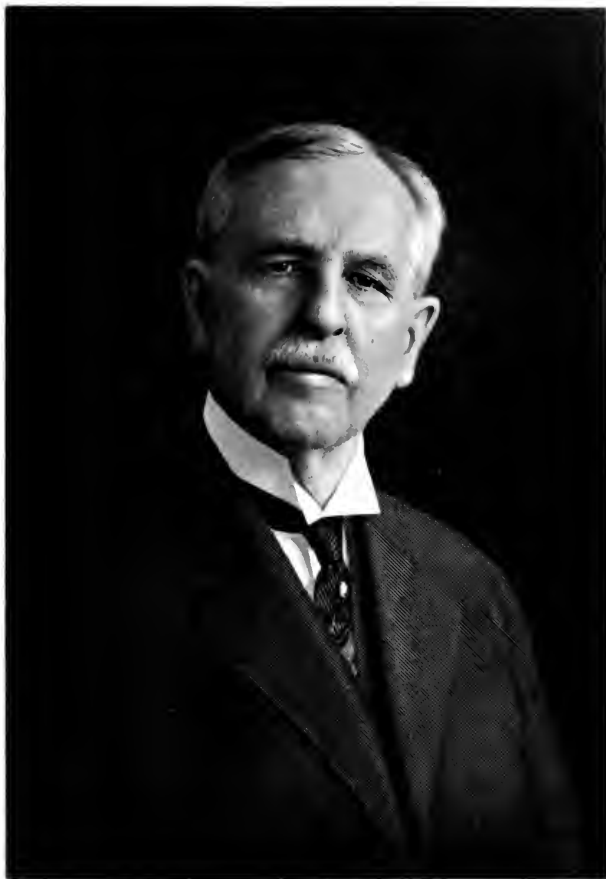
Mr. Schwerdfeger had a fine home at Fifteenth avenue and Adams street, and had planned to erect an apartment house the year he died. He was a member of the Lutheran church, a man of quiet domestic tastes, fond of his home and family. Of the three children born in the family one died in infancy. The other two, August F. and Louis A., are still living with their mother at 635 Fifteenth avenue northeast.

#### CHARLES HALL WHEELER.

Lawyer, farmer, stock breeder and financier, and having operated extensively and successfully in three states, Charles Hall Wheeler, one of the leading business men and most substantial citizens of Minneapolis, has had an interesting and varied career, in every part of which he has shown strong mentality, great enterprise, fine business ability and a ready adaptability to circumstances and requirements. He was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, January 21, 1843, the son of Warren W. and Catherine Hall (Brewer) Wheeler. The late Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court was a cousin of his mother, and other men of mark in the country have also been related to the family, which is an old one in this country, descended from Thomas Wheeler, who came from Wales and settled at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1640.

Thomas Wheeler was a captain in the early Indian wars, and died of wounds received in them. His son, Sergeant Thomas Wheeler, settled at Marlboro, Massachusetts, and Benjamin Wheeler was one of the first settlers at New Marlboro, Berkshire county, where the old homestead has been in the family for five generations. Zenas Wheeler, another member of the family, was an able officer in the Continental army in the Revolution, and Warren W., the grandfather of





*Charles Hall Wheeler*



Charles H., built a paper mill on Mill river in 1836. This mill was operated by his son Warren, the father of Charles, until not long before his death in 1846, when his son Charles was three years old. He was in partnership with Cyrus W. Field, who laid the first successful Atlantic cable.

After the death of his father Mr. Wheeler's mother took him to a farm near Potsdam, New York, where she died when he was fifteen. He attended St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, and afterward went to Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1866. One of his classmates was Virgil P. Cline, attorney for John D. Rockefeller, and another was Eugene Delano, a New York city banker. He read law at Potsdam in the office of Judge Henry L. Knowles, and became his partner and son-in-law, being married on October 13, 1868, to Miss Frances Spencer Knowles, who died on November 6, 1912, after forty-four years of married life.

His health requiring a change Mr. Wheeler in 1872 moved to a large farm near Council Bluffs, Iowa, which he operated in partnership with his brother-in-law, Henry B. Knowles, they being live stock breeders and making a great success in this line. In 1883 he moved to Minneapolis and became an extensive money lender and dealer in real estate. The crash of the nineties caused heavy losses to him and his patrons. But he weathered the storm, made still further investments, and has since prospered. His son, Walter H. Wheeler, who was born April 15, 1883, a graduate of the mining engineers' department of the State University, is his partner, and also conducts a large business in structural and reinforced concrete construction operating principally through the western states. The son's wife was Miss Eva Blasdell, of Minneapolis. They have one son, Frank Knowles Blasdell Wheeler.

#### MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN.

The late Michael J. Sullivan, who died March 9, 1914, at his Minneapolis home, 609 Main street northeast, which was founded by his parents in 1867, will be long and favorably remembered by the people of this city as an enterprising, upright and successful business man and as the representative of the Thirty-eighth legislative district, comprising the First and parts of the Third, Ninth and Tenth wards, in the state legislature in the sessions of 1907, 1909, 1911 and 1913. As a legislator he worked in accordance with old and tried Democratic principles, avoiding freak legislation and striving to secure for every man a free and untrammelled chance in life, and to the end that the people might have as large and controlling a voice as possible in the management of their affairs of state he favored the initiative and referendum in legislation.

Mr. Sullivan was born on November 4, 1868, in the house in which he died. He was a son of Cornelius and Johanna (O'Neill) Sullivan, natives of County Cork, Ireland, where they were reared, educated and married, and whence they came to the United States in 1855. The father worked as a laborer in New York and Massachusetts until 1867, when he moved to Minneapolis, founded the home lately occupied by his son Michael, and engaged in plastering in association with Michael Lyons, who is still living. When the home was built it was in the business center of St. Anthony, near the hotels and other conveniences of the town, and there the father lived until his

death some twenty years ago. For a time he was in partnership with S. G. Cook in the lumber trade at First avenue north and Third street. He was a member of St. Anthony de Padua Catholic church and one of the builders of the present church edifices and priest's residence, having been to the end of his life one of the active workers in the parish and among its main supporters.

The mother, who still belongs to that church, is one of its oldest members, being one of the half dozen of those who founded it, who are yet among its communicants. Her dwelling place is still the old family residence, whose domestic shrine she consecrated by wisely devotion and motherly care. There are two sons and two daughters of the household living. Cornelius is a horse dealer and James P. is general manager of the Diamond Boiler Works. Their sisters are Johanna, wife of John O'Brien, a Minneapolis stone mason, and Mary, wife of Christian Seary, engineer at the Consolidated Mills.

Michael J. Sullivan's public service was creditable to him and beneficial to the state, and his business career is also worthy of notice as indicative of stalwart and self-reliant manhood. He obtained a common school education, which was amplified through a business course conducted in a correspondence school. In 1884 he started learning the trade of a stone cutter, at which he first worked as a journeyman on the old McNair residence. During the last ten years of his life he was a cut stone contractor, employing at times fifty men, and supplying building contractors with whatever stone they demanded. His principal stone yard, at First street and Twenty-second street north, is still in operation, as is also his plant at Bedford, Indiana. From these two centers of industry he conducted a business which covered the whole Northwest, including Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, the Dakotas and Southern Canada.

Mr. Sullivan was a member of the Minneapolis Builders' Exchange. In religious affiliation he adhered to the mother church of his parents, St. Anthony de Padua, near which his home is located. He was married in 1891 to Miss Millie Pratt, daughter of William Pratt, of the Pence Auto company. One son was born of their union, William F. Sullivan, who is a student in the dental department of the University of Minnesota.

#### P. JOHN P. SHUMWAY.

John P. Shumway, a pioneer citizen of Robbinsdale, a suburb of Minneapolis is a native of Connecticut, born in Mansfield, Tolland county, June 22, 1830. He was reared on a farm and received his early education in the public schools, later attending an academy. In 1855 he came to Minneapolis where Judge E. S. Jones and Dr. William H. Leonard, whom he had known in his old home, had located. He spent a few months in the employ of Judge Jones and then took a claim in Wright county, about thirty miles from the city. He cleared five acres and erected a small bark covered shanty. Farming without a team he put in small crops and made what improvements he could on the claim and then sold it and went back to Connecticut where he remained for a short time. On his return to Minneapolis he purchased of Mr. John Pembroke the forty-five acres where his home now stands, paying twenty-five dollars per acre. It was then wild land and as a protection against the winds it was necessary to reinforce

the little shanty, which was his home for several years, with props. He bought a yoke of oxen, adding to his debt, finding himself at the end of the first year with a financial deficit of \$1,100. But he worked amid all the hardships and difficulties of the new country with sturdy perseverance, setting out posts and building fences by moonlight and soon had twenty-five or thirty acres of the land ready for cultivation; and, with oxen and a few farming tools raised good crops of grain and corn, receiving sixty cents a bushel for wheat and twenty-two cents for corn. In October, 1858 he was married at Mishawaka, Indiana to Miss Louisa A. Russ, daughter of Dan and Mary A. (Brown) Russ, natives of Connecticut, for whom Mr. Shumway had formerly worked. Mr. Russ had visited Minnesota in 1854, and invested in land. The following year, with his family, he again started west with the intention of making that their home; but, on reaching Mishawaka, Indiana, he was persuaded by a brother to locate at that place. After his death, his wife and children came to Minnesota, settling near Robbinsdale and here the death of the former occurred. The son, Mr. N. F. Russ is a resident of Robbinsdale and the daughter, Mrs. Ellen M. Bisbee has made her home with her sister, Mrs. Shumway for a number of years. During the Civil war when the demand for men in the service was so urgent, the citizens of Minneapolis offered a bounty of \$300 to men who would enlist. Mr. Shumway and several of his neighbors enlisted at this time and received this sum. He was assigned to the Eleventh Minnesota regiment which was stationed until the close of the war as guard at Tunnek Hill on the Louisville & Nashville railroad. After receiving his honorable discharge he returned home and soon after began to buy adjoining property, extending his purchases until his farm included seventy acres where the village of Robbinsdale now stands. About twenty years ago he sold this land to Mr. Robbins and it was platted into the town site of Robbinsdale, which has grown into a prosperous and attractive suburb of Minneapolis. Mr. Shumway donated the land for the Congregational church of which he is a member, and for its parsonage. He retained a part of his farm, which is a very desirable tract of land extending into the village, and his home is beautifully situated on a knoll overlooking the lake. Mr. Shumway is a Republican; and, though he has never taken an active part in political affairs, served for twenty years as township treasurer. Mr. Shumway and his wife had two sons, Ernest J. and Royal, both graduates of the state university. Ernest J. Shumway is an electrical engineer, residing in Robbinsdale. He married Miss Alice Preston and they had four children, Clyde, Caroline Louise, Evelyn Russ and Esther Ross. Royal Shumway, who married Miss Susan Pitblado, is assistant professor of mathematics in the University of Minnesota. The wife and mother passed away in the spring of 1914.

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#### JACOB STOFT.

Jacob Stoft, a well known hardware merchant and eminent citizen of Minneapolis, is a native of Germany, born in Hesse Darmstadt, May 8, 1855. As a lad he was apprenticed to the trade of locksmith and served three years. He came to this country in 1871 locating at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where an uncle resided. There he engaged as a tinsmith which occupation later proved such a successful branch of his business

enterprise. In 1878 he came to Minneapolis and opened the first hardware and tin shop south of Tenth avenue south. This business venture was made with \$1,000 capital and developed rapidly to its present proportions as one of the leading hardware stores of the city. For several years he employed a number of men in the tin shop making a specialty of this branch of the business, but lately he has discontinued this department and has devoted his entire attention to the hardware trade. His present manager, Mr. Peter Beentsen, has been identified with the concern for thirty-five years. He has been associated with the civic interests, ever exerting his influence and effort in behalf of the general welfare and progress of the city. He served as a member of the first Charter Commission. In 1884 he was elected alderman from the Sixth Ward and owing to a division of the Ward, during his term, he had the unique distinction of representing a Ward in which he was not a resident. During the nine years of his membership on the Board of Park Commissioners he bent every effort to secure the large acquisitions of park property, which were largely made during this period.

As president of the Minneapolis Savings and Loan Association Mr. Stoft has taken a great interest in the purpose of the institution, which provides an opportunity for the investment of small savings, thus enabling many wage earners to obtain homes. He has been a director of the Metropolitan National Bank and of the Flour City Ornamental Iron Works since their organization. He is a director of the Northwestern Marble & Tile Company and director and treasurer of the Simonson Brothers Manufacturing Company.

He was married in LaCrosse, Wisconsin to Miss Elizabeth Gast. They have two daughters, Frieda B., wife of Mr. L. C. Robinson, of the lumber firm of Bardwell & Robinson, and Esther A., who married Mr. G. A. Heinrich, manager of the business interests of his father, Mr. Julius J. Heinrich. Mr. Stoft has ever retained an affectionate regard for his fatherland and its literature, an interest which is shared by his wife and daughters who are prominent in the German literary societies of the city. Finding great enjoyment in travel, Mr. Stoft and wife have toured extensively in this country and elsewhere and he has the fullest appreciation of the wonderful resources and scenic pleasures of his adopted country. He is a Knight Templar and a Shriner and with the others of his family, is an active member of the Universalist Church.

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#### JAMES H. MILLER.

The late James H. Miller was for many years one of the foremost flour mill men of his time. The details of his work, and of all other work that was allied with it, were set out in his mind as if on the pages of an open book, and his knowledge of them was complete, accurate and at all times ready for immediate use.

Mr. Miller was born in the city of Fulton, Oswego county, New York, on December 10, 1854, and at the age of thirteen began his life work in a flour mill in his native place. He was orphaned at the age of nine by the violent death of his father, whom he saw run over by a team in the streets of New York city. Yet, notwithstanding this disaster, the son had some educational advantages, having been able to attend for a time the excellent school known as Fowler Seminary in his home city. But his opportunity was cut short by the circum-



*Jas A Miller*



stances of the family, which compelled him to begin making his own way in the world as soon as he was strong enough.

After three years of studious industry and conscientious fidelity in the mill in Fulton, where he first found employment, Mr. Miller left that city and went to Oswego, New York, where there were larger mills and more active milling enterprises, and where he remained until 1873, all the while making a close study of his work and acquiring thorough knowledge of its every feature, detail and requirement. In the year last mentioned he was nineteen years old, of an ambitious and daring spirit, and with his eyes wide open to the trend of industry and the outlook for progress in his occupation. Great things were told of the milling business in Minneapolis in all parts of the country at the time, and this alert and inquiring man heard much that set him thinking and intensified his longing for the West.

Accordingly, about this time he came to Minneapolis, and soon after his arrival in the city he was appointed night miller in the old Taylor mill, which stood on the site of the present Pillsbury B, which was then one of the mills belonging to Charles A. Pillsbury. Its capacity was 175 barrels of flour a day. Its successor of the present time turns out 6,400 barrels in the same period. In 1878, when Mr. Pillsbury secured control of the Excelsior mill, he placed Mr. Miller in charge of it as head miller; and when, during the next year, it was equipped with the roller process and its capacity was raised to 800 barrels a day, he found his responsibilities vastly increased, and himself and the mill objects of intense curiosity, widespread and insistent, because of the innovation, and the enlarged output it made possible. The new process proved successful from the start, and it has been so generally adopted in this country that it has wholly revolutionized the industry of manufacturing flour in the United States, making it far more prolific than it was under the old burr process, and also laying under tribute to its advantage elements of profit unknown to milling prior to the introduction of the rolls.

Mr. Miller remained in charge of the Excelsior mill until it was destroyed in the explosion and fire of December 4, 1881. The Pillsbury B mill was destroyed at the same time, but was immediately rebuilt, and Mr. Miller had charge of the work of reconstruction. During the next three years he was a salesman of mill machinery for the firm of Edward P. Allis & Company of Milwaukee, and when he quit its service he went into the employ of the firm of Jones & Company of New York as head miller. But the West and the Minneapolis milling industry needed him and called him back into service here. In 1885 C. A. Pillsbury decided to equip and put in operation his B mill, which had stood idle three years, and he asked Mr. Miller to again take the place of head miller in it.

In 1888 he was made manager of the Anchor mill also, and in 1889 the Pillsbury A mill, the largest in the world, was placed under his supervision. This rendered his position the most responsible held by any man in the whole milling industry, but he met all its requirements with great ability, readiness and fidelity. Still, the duties were very burdensome, exacting and wearing on him. About 1909 he began to feel the pressure severely and asked to be relieved of the B and Anchor mills, but retained the management of the A mill until his death on February 28, 1910.

While Mr. Miller established a high standard for the work and fidelity of his men, he demanded more of himself than

of any of them. In emergencies or the presence of serious problems in his work the best that was in him came into service. He threw his whole soul into his business, and never stopped in his pursuit of a purpose until he accomplished it, and spared himself neither day nor night in his efforts. In 1891 the Northwestern Miller offered prizes to head millers who would receive the greatest number of votes. One was a trip to Europe, the first prize, which was won by Mr. Miller, who received over 100,000 votes, 22,606 more than any of his competitors, although some of them were men of the highest standing in their employment as to skill, knowledge, aptitude and general ability.

On July 5th, 1901, Mr. Miller was married in the Church of the Redeemer, Minneapolis, to Miss Lucy May Green, who had come to Minneapolis as a child and lived here with a sister. No children were born of the union. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Miller has built a handsome home overlooking the Lake of the Isles, at which she now resides.

#### GOTTLIEB SCHOBER.

Gottlieb Schober, president of the Phoenix Mill company, Third avenue and Main street, southeast, has been prominently associated with the milling interests of Minneapolis since 1865 when he established the Phoenix Mill company in partnership with Carl Stammwitz. This company has become one of the leading milling enterprises of the northwest, conducting a large wholesale business throughout the country. Gottlieb Schober was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 27, 1834, and came to St. Anthony Falls in 1855 after spending several months in Philadelphia with his brother, John Schober, who later removed to a farm in Hennepin county. Gottlieb Schober also taking a claim near Maple Grove. He was employed for a time in the Prescott mills in St. Anthony and then operated a small steam mill at Waconia. In 1861 he removed to Sparta, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1865 when he returned to Minneapolis, becoming a partner with Carl Stammwitz. Mr. Stammwitz is a native of Alsace, France, now Germany, and like his partner had become a miller before emigrating. They opened their first plant on the river bank near Barnard's Furniture factory, where a two run mill was erected by Noble & Walker. In 1870 under the name of Noble, Schober & Company they acquired a half interest in the People's mill and the following year bought Mr. Noble's interest. For a year they operated the two mills under one management and then sold their original plant which was destroyed by fire shortly afterwards. In 1875 near this site, they erected a five run mill with capacity for a daily output of 150 barrels, the building being a part of the present plant. In March, 1876, this mill was opened under the old name of Phoenix mill and the People's mill was dismantled. The capacity was doubled through the installation of the roller system in 1881 and the estimated investment at this time of \$100,000 compared with the original capital of \$2,000 marks the rapid growth and success of the enterprise. The Phoenix Mill company was incorporated in 1893 with a capital of \$200,000, with Gottlieb Schober as president, Carl G. Schober, vice president, Carl Stammwitz, treasurer and E. T. Schneider, secretary. Soon after the plant was remodeled and equipped with new machinery and in 1899 the company further increased their facilities by the

purchase of a mill at Herman, Minnesota, making a total daily production of 875 barrels, and employing a force of forty-five men. Mr. Stamwitz retired in 1899 after thirty-four years of partnership and the entire stock of the company became the property of Mr. Schober and his sons, with Gottlieb Schober as president, Carl G. Schober, vice president, William F. Schober, second vice president and Ed E. Schober, secretary and treasurer. For several years Mr. Schober has resided in Sawtelle, California, and although he retains an active interest in the business, the details of its management have been successfully placed in the hands of his sons. Throughout the years of his long and active career, Mr. Schober has won esteem and merited popularity in the business and civic circles of the city, and for over fifty years he has been a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married in Minneapolis in 1866 to Miss Mary Goehringer, sister of Christ Goehringer, a well known liquor dealer. They have five children, Carl G., vice president of the Phoenix Mill company; John E., secretary of the Standard Furniture company at Seattle, Washington; Mary, the widow of Dr. T. L. Lablerte; William F., second vice president of the Phoenix Mill company and local manager of the Herman Mill, where he resides, and where he is an active Elk and Mason, being Worshipful Master of the local lodge, and Ed. E., secretary and treasurer of the mill company and director of the Metropolitan National Bank. Ed. S. is a member of the New Athletic and Interlacken clubs as of the B. P. O. E. Mr. Carl Schober received a thorough practical training in the trade of his father and has the superintendency of the manufacturing branch of the business. He was married to Miss Jennie Gluek, a sister of Mr. Charles Gluek of Minneapolis, and has two children, Jennie and Edmund. Mr. Schober is prominent in the social and fraternal organizations of the city and holds membership in the St. Anthony Commercial club, the Auto club, Teutonia Bowling club, the Turn Verein, is a member of the Elks and in the Masonic order is a Knight Templar and Shriner.

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#### LEWIS H. SELDEN.

Lewis H. Selden, president of the Selden Roofing & Mfg. Co., was born in this city in 1862, and was educated in the public schools, including the high school. He at once entered the business of manufacturing fireproof roofing, windows and doors, and all kinds of sheet metal work. The Selden Roofing and Manufacturing company, of which he has been the president and treasurer, since its organization, was incorporated in 1910. W. C. Clark is vice-president and E. T. Stensett, secretary. The business was established in 1878 by Frank Grygla and Henry E. Selden, father of Lewis H., at 114 Third street north, the present location being at 76 Western avenue. Henry Selden, a native of New Haven, Connecticut, was formerly a building contractor. He came to Minneapolis in 1860 and died here in 1903. The business of this company is extensive, operating about 75 employees, and all its products and work are approved and labeled by the National Board of Underwriters. The excellence of the work is proven by the many monuments to its skill and industry which are to be found in all parts of the business section of the city. It made and installed all the work in its line in the Syndicate, the Public Library, the Hartman Furniture, the State Uni-

versity buildings, the Dayton Department Store, the new Central High School, New Union Station, New Art Museum, New Gates Residence, the New State Prison at Stillwater, and many other important and imposing structures. Mr. Selden has not only given the business close and careful attention, but has also been a potential factor in the general life of the community and an intelligent, and energetic supporter of every worthy undertaking. He is no politician, and has no inclination to hold public office. He is widely known in business circles and in the city is recognized as an enterprising and highly useful citizen.

He is a prominent Mason and a member of the Athletic and Automobile clubs.

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#### HIRAM A. SCRIVER.

Hiram A. Scriver, the president of the St. Anthony Falls Bank from its organization, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, in 1860. He is a son of John A. and Kate (Rich) Scriver. The father founded the old First National Bank of Northfield, Minnesota, one of the famous fiscal institutions of this part of the country, and died in that city. His ancestors came to this country from Germany and first located in the state of New York. Afterward some of them moved to Canada, and it was this branch that gave direct descent to John A., the father of Hiram. He brought his family to Minnesota in 1870, and located at Northfield, where he died. He also founded the Exchange Bank in that city, and had control of it for a number of years.

His son Hiram began his career in banking in the Citizens' Bank of Northfield. In 1887 he bought the bank at Cannon Falls, this state, and managed it nearly seven years. In the summer of 1893 he moved to Minneapolis and aided in the organization of the St. Anthony Falls Bank. He is also president of the Citizens State Bank of Cannon Falls and vice president of the Northfield National Bank. In politics he is a Republican, in church connection a Congregationalist, and in social relations a prominent member of the St. Anthony Commercial club. Mr. Scriver was married in 1887 to Miss Mary V. Tupper, a native of Ohio. They have five children, Albert, Helen, Arthur, Eugene and Hiram T. Albert is employed in the St. Anthony Falls Bank and Arthur in the Northfield National.

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#### JONATHAN H. POND.

The late Jonathan H. Pond was one of the pioneers of this city and for nearly half a century one of its leading business men and most influential citizen. Although he lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years, he retained his mental faculties and much of his physical power to the last, and throughout his long life conducted all his business and personal affairs according to the requirements of the strictest integrity and rectitude. In all his business transactions he exacted everything he was entitled to, but at the same time insisted on giving to others the last cent due from him to them according to the strictest accountability.

Mr. Pond was born in the town of Harwinton, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on December 1st, 1809, and died in





*Jonathan H. Bond*



Minneapolis in Oct. 16, 1902. He came to this city in the later fifties and passed the remainder of his days here. And that his interest in the expansion, improvement, and general welfare of the community remained with him to the last and was potential when all other ordinary claims were ignored is proven by the fact that in 1900, when he was ninety years old, he had platted the Pond and Pettibone Addition to Minneapolis, which is now one of the choice residence sections of the city and fast filling up with imposing dwelling houses.

In his native state Mr. Pond obtained a common school education according to the standards in vogue in New England in his boyhood. In his young manhood he was united in marriage with Miss Jane A. Lyon, a daughter of Harvey Lyon, a prominent citizen of Auburn, N. Y., and soon afterward became a farmer in Cayuga county.

After farming for a number of years in the state of New York, and succeeding as he did in almost every other venture he made in those years, he found his health failing and determined to seek a change of climate, and a new locality in which he could continue in business to advantage, but without the excessive physical strain to which he had long been subjected. The fine opportunities for investment and big business transactions and the healthful climate of this region, which were attracting general attention in the Northeast, brought him hither between 1855 and 1860, and he soon found that the locality was all it had been pictured as a land of promise in trade and an invigorating one for the human frame.

Mr. Pond arrived in Minneapolis with a considerable amount of capital for his day, and finding the people here greatly in need of money and offering attractive rates of interest for its use, he began loaning as his regular business, and by this means he added largely to his resources. He also became possessor of real estate from time to time and held it for the advances in value that seemed inevitable. His career was not, however, one of unbroken triumph. He lost heavily through the failure of some men and through the dishonesty of others. But he did not suffer beyond his ability to stand the losses without inconvenience and all the while his property was growing in value.

Within a few years after he came to Minneapolis Mr. Pond lost his wife by death, and for a number of years following that event he lived largely to himself, frugally and unostentatiously, and showing in his daily walk many of the salient characteristics of the typical New Englander. He was then vigorous and energetic, and devoted himself wholly to business pursuits and efforts to push forward the development and improvement of the city in which he had cast his lot.

During this period he kept in close touch with Augustus Pettibone, his brother-in-law in Oswego, New York, and manifested a cordial and appreciative interest in Miss Florence Pettibone, a daughter of that gentleman. In 1893 she came to Minneapolis to give him companionship, care and comfort, and they then set up an establishment, and through his declining years he had all the enjoyments of a comfortable home. In addition to being the guiding spirit of his household his niece became his aid, adviser, and staff in his business operations, and together they placed the Pond and Pettibone Addition to Minneapolis on the market in 1900. Miss Pettibone now has her home at 1917 Stevens avenue.

Miss Pettibone was Mr. Pond's principal beneficiary in the disposition of his extensive property. She is a careful business woman, with no fondness for display or public notice.

In fact, she has many of the traits of character and habits of life that distinguished her venerable uncle, and has proven herself to be altogether worthy of the confidence and affection he bestowed on her while he lived. Like him, she is earnest and practical in her devotion to the welfare of the community in which she lives, and is always ready to aid in the promotion of any commendable undertaking to advance its interests. But she is wise as well as public-spirited, and is never caught by projects of doubtful value, or overcome by considerations of sentiment without substance beneath them. She is a lady of strong common sense and good judgment, and is universally esteemed for her genuine worth and usefulness.

#### EUGENE J. STILWELL.

Eugene J. Stilwell, president and treasurer of the Minneapolis Paper company and a prominent and progressive citizen, was born in Washington county, Wisconsin, June 27, 1849, the son of Hiram and Elizabeth S. Stilwell, who were both natives of New York state. His parents were married in Milwaukee and settled in Washington county in 1846, where they made their home for six years and then removed to St. Paul. For a period of thirty years, Hiram Stilwell was actively identified with the business life of that city as a successful building contractor, erecting many of the principal structures, including the Merchants' Hotel. He died in St. Paul at the age of seventy-six. E. J. Stilwell was reared in St. Paul and there attended the public schools, graduating from high school. He then completed a course of study in a commercial college and in 1873 became engaged in the paper business, entering the employ of Averill, Russell & Carpenter and has devoted his efficient services to this same firm and their successors during the forty years of his notably successful career. His first position was as traveling salesman and for thirteen years he assisted in building up the rapidly increasing patronage of the company. In 1886 he became a partner in the firm which was known at this time as Averill, Carpenter & Company. Two years later the Minneapolis Paper company was established as a branch house and in 1893 Mr. Stilwell assumed the personal management of the Minneapolis company. The firm was incorporated in the same year with a capital stock of \$50,000, which has since been increased to \$150,000 with a surplus of \$75,000. Mr. Stilwell was chosen president and treasurer, Mr. George H. Christian, vice president and Mr. W. E. Swartwood, secretary. The business comprises several departments, producing printers' stock, wrapping paper, building paper and stationery, the latter including the manufacture of tablets and mercantile ruling paper. The remarkable growth of the trade has more than exceeded the expectations of its promoters and necessitates the employment of about eighty workmen, with a force of thirteen salesmen who cover a constantly expanding territory throughout the northwest beside handling an immense local trade. As a public spirited citizen, Mr. Stilwell is extensively identified with all matters touching the welfare of Minneapolis and actively interested in politics and the Republican party. In recognition of his valuable political services he has been frequently urged to accept public office but has continued to decline these honors. He is a member of the Civic and Commerce association and first vice president of the Commercial club and his hearty cooperation may

always be relied upon, in any movement for the advancement and general prosperity of the city. As vice president of the state fair board, his influence is state wide in the promotion of the affairs of this body with notable results for Minnesota. In Masonry he has attained the ranks of Knight Templar and Shriner, and is a member of the Minneapolis, Lafayette and Automobile clubs. He was married to Miss Kittie M. Goewey of Chicago, in 1878. They have one daughter, Grace, who is the wife of Mr. L. R. Boswell, a department manager in the Minneapolis Paper company. Mr. Stilwell is an enthusiastic huntsman and finds great enjoyment and relaxation in the pursuit of his favorite sport and recreation in the native wilds of northern Minnesota.

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#### CHARLES H. SCOTT.

Beginning his business career at an early age, and making every place he filled a means of access to a better one, and patiently biding his time until he could be in his own. Charles H. Scott, vice-president and treasurer of the Strong-Scott Manufacturing company, has at the age of forty a record of well filled undertakings and creditable achievements. Mr. Scott was born at Gardner, Johnson county, Kansas, on July 17, 1873, his parents, James and Ellen died in Gardner. He completed his academic education at a high school in Kansas City, and in 1893 when he was but twenty years of age, was assistant superintendent of the Calumet street railway company in Chicago, after so serving for a time becoming superintendent of the American Malting company of Chicago. In 1899, he came to this city being variously engaged until 1903 when he acquired an interest in the Strong-Northway company. Soon afterward he purchased Mr. Northway's interest and the business became the Strong-Scott Manufacturing company of which he has for some years been vice-president and treasurer with a potential voice in its management. He is also one of the directors of the Bruce-Edgerton Lumber company and president of the Sleepy Eye Dry Process company. He holds active and serviceable membership in the Interlachen and the Long Meadow Gun clubs, and has given helpful attention to the public affairs. On June 16th, 1909, he was married to Miss Blanche Edgerton of Minneapolis. They have three children.

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#### HANS SIMONSON.

Hon. Hans Simonson, for many years actively identified with the manufacturing interests of Minneapolis as president of the Simonson Brothers Manufacturing Company, is a native of Norway, born February 22, 1844. He came to this country in 1865 and joined his brother, Peter, in Minneapolis. Peter Simonson had left his native land several years previously and was engaged in the trade of cabinet maker, and for a time Hans was employed as a house carpenter.

In 1870 the brothers established themselves on Tenth and Washington streets as stair builders and are so designated in the City Directory of 1877. They were remarkably successful and their patronage grew rapidly, soon requiring a force of ten or twelve assistants. In 1883 they removed to the present location on South Seventh street. The brothers first organized their company in partnership with Mr. Julius Newgaard and

Mr. Jacob Stoff, as Simonson Brothers, Newgaard & Company. The firm was incorporated in 1886 with a capital of \$50,000, which was soon increased to \$80,000. In 1907 the plant was struck by lightning and destroyed. The present buildings are substantial brick structures representing a floor space of 50,000 square feet. The company engages principally in cabinet work, manufacturing sash, doors, and moldings, employing 125 workmen and has an immense business extending throughout the Northwest to the Coast, beside supplying a large local demand. The two men whose efforts and efficiency have been rewarded by the marked prosperity and success of the company are no longer actively connected with its interests, although Hans Simonson, who has made his residence in Norway for the last eight years, and the heirs of Peter Simonson, whose death occurred in 1892, continue as stockholders.

In addition to his manufacturing interests, Hans Simonson was prominent in the affairs of the city and State. He is a Republican and for two terms represented his district in the State Legislature, where he faithfully discharged his duties. He was an organizer and is still a director of the South Side State Bank and a founder and vice president of the Minneapolis Savings & Loan Association. He was president of the Simonson Brothers Manufacturing Company from the time of its incorporation until his departure for Norway, in 1905, when he left his business affairs in the management of Mr. Ole Bjerke.

Mr. Bjerke became president of the company in 1907 and has competently filled the position since that time with Martin Simonson, a brother of Hans, as vice president and L. Monaseh as secretary.

Mr. Bjerke was born in Norway, July 6, 1860, came to America in 1886, and located in Minneapolis. He had known the Simonson brothers in the old country, and found employment with them in their office as bookkeeper. He became a stockholder in the firm and was notably associated with the successful growth of the company. He was married in Minneapolis to Miss Carrie Anderson, a native of Norway, and they have two children, Helen, a student in the high school, and Ruth.

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#### NELS ALBIN MATSON.

Mr. Matson was a native of Sweden. Born September 30th, 1865, and died at Minneapolis June 28, 1908. His parents Mattes J. and Anna (Pearson) Matson, were also natives of Sweden. Mr. Matson came to this country for the enjoyment and the advantages offered here by the unbounded opportunities for advancement available to ability, industry and thrift.

He came to the United States in 1884, when he was just about nineteen years old, and took up his residence at Roseville, Illinois, where he worked on a farm for a few years. He had been fairly well educated and trained for usefulness in many ways in his native land, and with a self-reliant nature was ready for any call to duty when he moved to Minneapolis in 1888. His first engagement after coming to this city was as a nurseryman, but this only lasted a short time. He had a turn for mercantile life which induced him to become a salesman for Lillebridge Bremer, a wholesale confectioner, in whose employ he worked faithfully for a few months.



*H. A. Matson*



Mr. Matson's aim was high, however, and he was determined against being long diverted from it. His great desire was to have a business of his own, which he could conduct and build up for his own advantage, he gratified this laudable ambition by starting a bakery in 1893. He carried this on with increasing patronage and popularity in ordinary lines until 1902. In that year he made a radical departure from established lines by putting on the market a special brand of bread which he called the "Baby Label," and which contained the trade-mark of his business.

The Matson bakery was started at Central avenue and Twenty-fifth street northeast, which he bought of Mr. Eggensberger, but in 1902, when he decided to put more life and progress into his business, he bought land, and moved his combined plants to a large brick building at Tenth street and Third avenue northeast. Here he built up a trade that required the employment of fifty to sixty persons, used eleven delivery wagons regularly and laid every section of the city under tribute to its revenues. He also incorporated his business under the name of N. A. Matson Baking Co. This company is still in active operation, its present officers being: D. Engstrom, president; Miss C. S. Larson, secretary, and Mrs. Nels A. Matson, treasurer.

Mr. Matson was married in Minneapolis on September 29, 1893, to Miss Tillie Eckberg of this city. Two children were born of their union, their sons Clarence W., who is now (1913) eighteen years of age, and Irving F., who is twelve. Mr. Matson showed his interest in the fraternal life of his adopted city by active membership in the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Foresters. He was also a serviceable factor of its organized social activities as a valued member of the Odin club. In religious faith and allegiance he was a Christian Scientist.

While the life of this capable and enterprising business man and excellent citizen in Minneapolis was not an extended one, it was a very useful one. He took an earnest interest and an active part in all projects for the improvement and expansion of the city, used his influence and his suffrage in efforts to secure the best possible government for the community and was liberal in his contributions of time, energy and material assistance to the work of all good agencies organized and laboring for the welfare of the people in all lines of advancement, moral, intellectual, social and material. The people of the city knew his worth and esteemed him highly, and his intimate associates felt his influence for good, his stimulus to exertion and the improving force of his example. He served his day and generation well, and his memory remains in the community an abiding well-spring of benefaction to its residents.

#### JOHN EDWARD E. SMITH.

Who became Lieut. Governor September 21, 1909, upon accession of Lieut. Governor Eberhart to the governorships, at the death of Governor Johnson, and one of the leading members of the Minneapolis Bar, was born May 5, 1861, at Spring Valley, Minn., his parents being Dryden and Elizabeth Anne (Hines) Smith. His early educational advantages were confined to the public schools. He began the study of the law at Charles City, Iowa; and upon his admission, located at Minneapolis.

His practice has assumed large proportions, and his standing at the Bar is second to few. He early became interested in political work, and, in 1891, was elected to the legislature, being re-elected two years later. In 1898 he was sent to the Senate and was twice re-elected, so that his services in the legislature covered a period of sixteen years. He was instrumental in establishing the Minnesota Tax Commission; being, during the greater part of his service as legislator, Chairman of the Committee on Taxes and Tax-Laws.

In the session of 1907, he was President pro tem of the Senate, thus becoming Lieut. Governor when the vacancy occurred. He has long been recognized as a party leader, ever standing for regularity; the overwhelming success of the party in this state in 1912, when the Republicans in many states met defeat, owing to entanglements in a many skimed National contest, was largely accredited to his enthusiasm and generalship as chairman of the state Central Committee. Yet through all the strenuous maneuvers of a political campaign, he is to outward appearances the most retiring, modest unassuming man in the party; and this quality, linked with great personal magnetism, is credited with advancing him in leadership. He is a member of the Minneapolis, the Lafayette, Interlachen and the Athletic clubs, and of the Civic Commerce Association. He is identified with all the local Masonic bodies.

Married in 1884 to Esther E. Leonard, at Charles City, Iowa. The daughter is Mrs. Harriet Leonard Waters and the son Rollin L. Smith, Minneapolis.

#### FRED RICHARDSON SALISBURY.

Fred R. Salisbury, the pioneer manufacturer of mattresses, bed springs and iron and brass bedsteads in Minneapolis, is entitled to distinction. He was the first man to engage in the making of these articles of universal use and necessity in this city, and he has expanded his operations and trade in the industry to very large proportions. He has also taken an active and very serviceable part in the general life of the city in many ways, and has filled many positions of importance in connection with its business and social organizations and activities.

Mr. Salisbury is a native of Madison county, New York, where his life began on January 18, 1861, and a son of Thomas G. and Marian (Richardson) Salisbury, who were of the same nativity as himself. The father was a manufacturer. He died October 29, 1898. The mother is still living at Minneapolis, and the son was therefore in touch with industrial life from his boyhood. His grandfather, Daniel Salisbury, during his life was engaged in farming.

Fred R. Salisbury obtained his scholastic training and his preparation for business at Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he passed through the elementary grades and was graduated from the high school. He then pursued a course of special training for business in a commercial college. This he completed before he was seventeen, and after doing so immediately began his business career, coming to Minneapolis in 1877 for the purpose. As soon as he arrived in this city he began preparations for starting his present business, and soon had it under way and moving forward toward high prosperity. There was no manufactory of mattresses and his other products in the city then, and he had the field to himself. His superior business acumen and enterprise enabled him to take

full advantage of the situation and found his business on a firm foundation which no upheaval in trade circles in the community has ever since been sufficient to shake.

For some years Mr. Salisbury was associated in the business with W. P. Washburn and W. T. Rolph. Then the Salisbury & Satterlee company was formed, and in 1904 the business was incorporated under this name. Mr. Salisbury is the president of the company, and William E. Satterlee, a sketch of whom will be found in this work, is the vice president. The business carried on by the company is the most extensive of its kind in the Northwest, and has other sections of the country also under tribute to its trade. The factory is one of the leading industrial enterprises on the Eastern side of the river, and is nowhere surpassed in the excellence of its output, every article it places on the market being of the best quality in material and first class in workmanship and style according to its class.

For many years Mr. Salisbury has been a very busy man, but he has never neglected the duties of citizenship or turned away from any call to duty in connection with the industrial and mercantile interests of the city of his home. He has served as treasurer of the Firemen's Relief Fund, the Minneapolis Credit Men's Association, the Twin City Merchants' Association, the Minneapolis Furniture Manufacturers' Association and the Minneapolis Commercial Club. He is at this time (1914) president of the National Association of Credit Men. He has also taken a cordial and serviceable interest in the civic affairs of the city, although he has never held a political office or desired one, his interest in public affairs being only that of a good citizen earnestly desirous of the best government attainable.

The social life of the community around him has engaged Mr. Salisbury's attention and energies to a very large extent. He is a member of the Minneapolis, Minneapolis Athletic, St. Anthony, Rotary, Minikahda, Interlachen, Lafayette and Minnetonka yacht clubs, and is zealous in his devotion to the welfare, good government and widest usefulness of them all. In fraternal life he is a Freemason of the highest degree, having ascended the mystic ladder of the fraternity through the Knights Templar degree in the York Rite and into the thirty-second degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. In Masonic relations he is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, holding his membership in this branch of the order in Zarah Temple in Minneapolis. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party and his religious connection with the First Methodist Episcopal church.

On August 15, 1885, Mr. Salisbury was married in Minneapolis to Miss Nellie F. Barrows, a daughter of Frederick C. and Sarah J. (Swain) Barrows. Four children have been born of the union, all of whom are living. They are Maurice, Willis, Kenneth and Emmet. All the members of the family are held in the highest esteem in all parts of the city, and are representative in an admirable degree of its most elevated and useful citizenship, the uprightness of their lives being creditable alike to it and to themselves.

#### THOMAS J. SKELLET.

Thomas J. Skellet was born in Denmark in 1870, and was reared on a farm.

When he was seventeen years old he came to Hayward,

Sawyer county, Wisconsin, where he worked in a lumber mill one year. He then went to Blair, Nebraska, and there he attended Trinity Seminary one winter. Returning to Hayward, he resumed his labor in the sawmill. The next winter, working for his board, he attended school in Hayward, and later clerked in a grocery store.

In 1889 he came to Minneapolis, and, after pursuing a course in the Curtiss Business College, became bookkeeper for the Flour City Transfer company. For eight years he held a similar position for the Pioneer Fuel company, his next engagement being with the Bovey DeLaittre Lumber company, where for three years he had charge of the fuel department. He then started the Skellet Fuel company, it later becoming the Elliott-Skellet Fuel company. In five years it had grown to handsome proportions, and, selling, bought the O. G. Peterson Transfer business, forming The Skellet Transfer and Storage company. He has since had active personal control of this business showing such enterprise and energy as have made it one of the leading transfer and storage institutions of the city. Without neglect of business he has given an active and helpful part in public affairs under the impelling force of intelligent, cordial and discerning interest in the public welfare. His political allegiance has always been given to the Democratic party, in which he is an important factor. He was candidate for register of deeds in 1904, and in 1911 a member of the Board of Corrections and Charities. He is Chairman of Salvation Army Industrial Home on Nicollet Island, where social derelicts are given a chance to regain lost self-respect and once more hold up their heads among men.

He is a member of the Civic and Commerce Association and the Athletic club and ex-president of the Odin and of the North Side Commercial clubs. He is a zealous Mason and Elk. Living a quiet, unostentatious life, his genuine merit as a man and citizen and his fine business capacity have won the universal esteem and a host of warm and appreciative friends. In 1895, he was married to Miss Molly Thone. They have four children, Oliver and Thomas, Evangelyn and Rosslyn.

#### KIMBALL SCRIBNER MORGAN, D. D. S.

When Dr. Kimball S. Morgan paid the last debt of nature, December 20, 1912, the oldest dental surgeon in years in Minneapolis passed away after many years of continuous and active practice in the city.

Dr. Morgan was born at North Arnett, near Portland, Maine, in 1849. He entered mercantile life as a commercial salesman, continuing in this employment for a number of years. His business duties brought him to the Northwest and becoming enamored of Minneapolis determined to make it his home. He had previously, however, acquired a technical and practical knowledge of dentistry, and at once began practicing his profession.

He adhered steadfastly to his profession, won high reputation as a skilled dentist, and accumulated a competency. He was active, energetic, and enterprising and gave careful attention to his pursuit to the last. When he came to Minneapolis he brought with him his mother, who was his housekeeper until her death August 7, 1894, at the advanced age of eighty-two. They lived in a handsome new residence which the





*Dr. N. S. Morgan*



doctor had built on Richard avenue, but the Doctor's latter years were passed at his late home, 1311 3d Avenue South.

The doctor was deeply interested in boys and young men. Several dentists now prominent in the profession owe their start to his kindly advice and encouragement. He would see alertness and aptitude possibly in a new immigrant who might be doing chores, would give him a cot in his office, arrange for his board, and show him how to do for himself. His interest in his proteges was lasting; in a few instances he left legacies to their children.

Doctor Morgan possessed a valuable estate, and in its disposition acted with judgment and discrimination. He remembered a Methodist church in his boyhood home to which he was attached, provided for a niece and an intimate personal friend, and left the bulk of his property, including the home in which they lived, to his widow. This lady, for four years before the death of the Doctor's mother, had assisted her in her household duties, which her advanced age made burdensome. And after the mother's death the Doctor made the former assistant his wife. Her maiden name was Emma J. Westburg, and she was born and reared in Sweden. When the Doctor died she accompanied his remains to his old home in Maine and saw them laid to rest in Walnut Hill Cemetery, at North Armett.

The Doctor adhered to the Republican party from its organization, but he was always broad and progressive, and in the last Presidential election cast his vote for Woodrow Wilson. He was never an office seeker himself.

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#### WILLIAM EUGENE SATTERLEE.

Mr. Satterlee was born at Viroqua, Vernon county, Wisconsin, on April 2, 1861, a son of Rev. William W. and Sarah (Stout) Satterlee. The father was an itinerant Methodist minister, and at the time of his son William's birth, was stationed at Viroqua. Two years later the family moved to Elysian, Lesueur county, in this state, then, at the end of the father's pastorate there, to Waseca, in the county of the same name, and in 1869 to St. Cloud, in Stearns county. The next move was to Minneapolis, and was made in 1871. Owing to these conditions, the education of the son was necessarily interrupted and somewhat irregular. But he attended the public schools in the various places of the family's residence, and finally completed the course in one of the Minneapolis high schools.

After leaving school Mr. Satterlee at once entered the employ of Salisbury, Rolph & Company, beginning his service for them in 1880. He was attentive to his duties and studious of the business, soon becoming master of all the knowledge available concerning it in all its departments. In 1887 he was taken in as a member of the firm, and several years later, in association with Fred R. Salisbury, he formed the Salisbury & Satterlee company for the purpose of carrying on the same business. This company has since been incorporated, and its present officers are: Fred R. Salisbury, president; William E. Satterlee, vice president, and H. W. Yerxa, secretary. The company carries on a general industry in the manufacture of mattresses, bed springs, pillows and other articles of bedding in its line, and iron and brass bedsteads. It sells its products at wholesale, and now has a trade that covers the whole Northwest and has many patrons in other parts of the

country. Its output is first class in material and workmanship, and always up to date in style and make-up.

The business has been active and exacting, but it has not absorbed all of Mr. Satterlee's time and energy. He has used the surplus in promoting other business enterprises, aiding in the direction of civic affairs and heightening the enjoyment furnished by the leading social organizations of his community. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the East Side State Bank, and is now one of its directors. He was also a member of the city council of Minneapolis and chairman of its ways and means committee from 1904 to 1908. He has always been a Republican in political affiliation, and has long had a strong influence in the councils of his party. He has also been active and very serviceable in his membership in the Minneapolis club, the Minneapolis Commercial club, the Minneapolis Whist and the St. Anthony Commercial club. In October, 1907, he was elected president of the organization last named. Fraternally he is united with the Masonic order, Elks, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On Aug. 30, 1883, Mr. Satterlee was joined in wedlock with Miss Lillian M. Barton of Minneapolis, whose father, Remben F. Barton, was a Minneapolis pioneer of 1857. Three children have brightened the Satterlee household, and all of them are living. They are: Gertrude, who is now the wife of Howard W. Yerxa; Roland E., who is associated with his father in business; and Dorothy, who is now the wife of F. G. Fisher.

During the father's residence in this city he was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church. The last five years of his life were passed at Athens, Tennessee, where he was instructor in the Grant Memorial University in that city. But he returned to Minneapolis to surrender his trust to the great Disposer of events, and died here in 1893.

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#### JOHN HERARD SESSIONS.

John H. Sessions was born in Randolph, Orange county, Vermont, November 6, 1848, the son of Milan H. and Caroline C. (Chandler) Sessions. The father was a lawyer there, removing in the fifties to Waupaca, Wisconsin, where he continued practice until 1880, when he came to Minneapolis. He died in 1895, leaving an enviable reputation as an able counsellor, a cultured gentleman and a respected citizen.

His father, John Sessions, was born in Massachusetts, settling in Vermont late in life. In early manhood he was a whaler and became a stock drover and farmer. The ancestry of the family runs back to the Pilgrim Fathers, and representatives have been prominent in every line of endeavor in the history of New England.

John H. attended the common schools of his native town and graduated from the Randolph Academy at age of 20. In 1868 he went to work for the Milwaukee & La Crosse, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in its offices at Sparta, Wisconsin. He came to Minneapolis two years later as a clerk in the local station. In 1872 he became agent for the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad at Lincoln, Nebraska, and later at Atchison, Kansas. Returning to Lincoln for a year, he then entered the employment of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad as its agent in Indianapolis, two years later becoming general agent at Columbus, Ohio. At the end of eight years he was transferred to Peoria, Illinois, as as-

sistant general freight agent. One year afterward he became general freight and passenger agent for the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad at Decatur, Ill., later being made assistant general freight agent at Peoria, of the Peoria & Eastern Railroad, which position he held until 1892. In November of that year he was made Northwestern sales agent for the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company, and has built up for this company a vastly increased trade, and has also won general confidence and esteem. He has charge of docks at Milwaukee and Superior and all sales of about 800,000 tons through the Northwest from Lincoln, Nebraska, to Winnipeg, with 150 employees. He is a member of the Auto and Lake Harriet Commercial clubs and a Freemason as a member in Zion Commandery, Knights Templar, and Zurah Temple, of the Mystic Shrine. In religious affiliation he is an Episcopalian.

At Lincoln, Neb., December 30, 1877, Mr. Sessions was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth T. Wilson. They have two children, Mary, wife of Harry Wilkins, and Dr. J. C. Sessions, both residents of Minneapolis. The home is at 4644 Lake Harriet boulevard, and it is widely popular as a center of neighborhood hospitality.

#### AUGUST SCHWERDIEGER.

Among the German born citizens of Minneapolis, there is no more noteworthy specimen than August Schwerdieger, who for thirty years has been a resident of the city, and who illustrates what can be accomplished by young men of stamina and possessing proper views of life.

Mr. Schwerdieger was born in Siefershausen, Hanover, October 3, 1864. He came to America in February, 1881. He spent two years at Muscatine, Iowa, learning the butcher's trade. In 1882 he was attracted to Minneapolis, as a place for energetic young men and women, and, coming here, finished his trade. For five years he followed his occupation with Louis Luetger, and three with Anton Schumacher. January 1, 1891, Mr. Schwerdieger engaged in partnership with John Schmidler, a fellow employe in Schumacher's market, and bought out their employer. They had about \$2,400 between them as capital. After five years, Mr. Schwerdieger sold his interest to his partner and opened a new place of business for himself at 358 Monroe street northeast.

Mr. Schwerdieger made important improvements there by building the corner block in which he established his business and where he continued for fourteen years. After about five or six years his brother joined him and finally in 1910 he sold to his nephews, who have since continued the business.

Having acquired a competence, Mr. Schwerdieger invested further in real estate and became a factor in property development in his locality. He has long taken an interest in social and fraternal institutions, as is indicated by his membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Sons of Hermann, and the Turners.

Mr. Schwerdieger was married in 1887 to Miss Meta Steffens, also a native of Germany. They have no children. Their home is noted for hospitality, and they have given a home for years to from one to three or four children or old people. This is but one of the many reasons why the Schwerdiegers are highly esteemed by people, of a dozen nationalities,

and this quality of generosity has made them contributors to all demands of church and charity.

#### CHARLES HENRY ROSS.

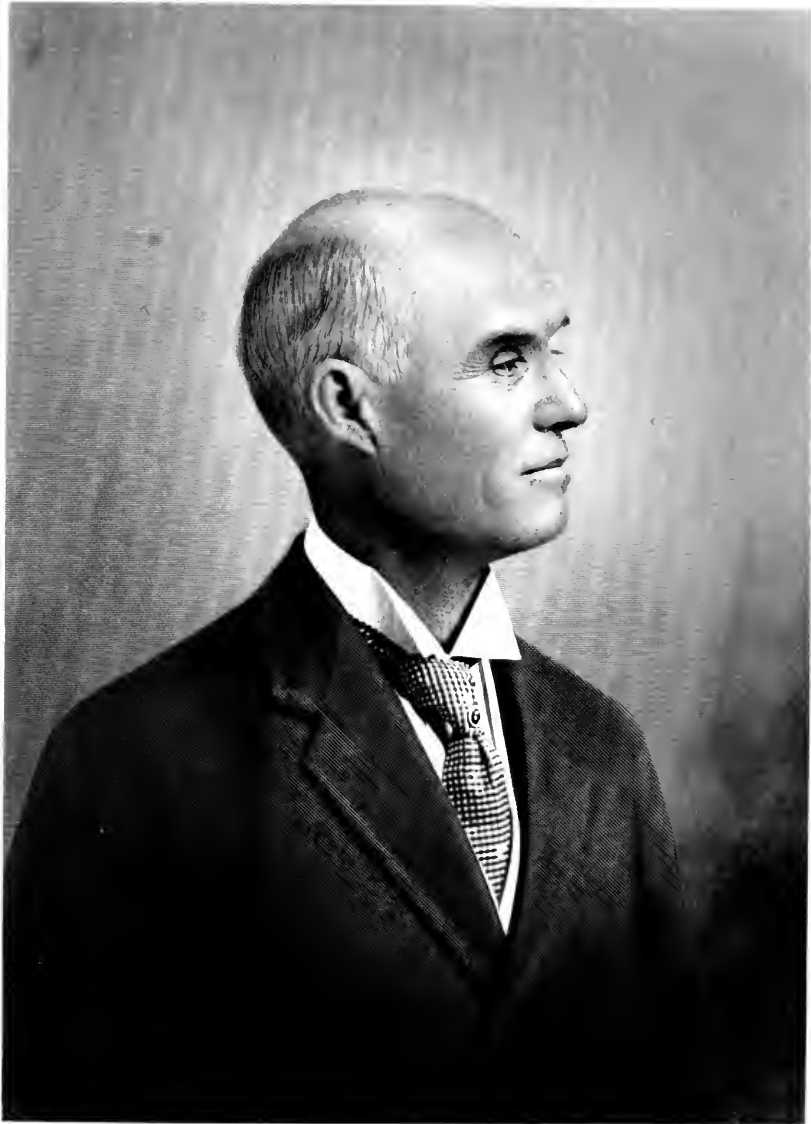
Having entered the banking business at the age of twenty, after some previous experience in mercantile pursuits, and having followed that line of endeavor continuously throughout the subsequent forty-three years of his life, the late Charles H. Ross of Minneapolis achieved a great success in it and became one of its leaders in the Northwest. He began his career on a small scale, but husbanded his resources, embraced all his opportunities with vigor, made the most of every aid to progress, and always found ways and means to enlarge his operations and expand his business until he owned or had large interests in some twenty-four or twenty-five banks in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Mr. Ross was born at Great Falls, Massachusetts, in 1848, and died in Minneapolis on June 16, 1911, at the age of sixty-three years. When he was but two years old he was brought to Columbia county, Wisconsin, by his parents, who located on a farm near the city of Columbus there. In addition to working his farm the father kept a country store, and so the son became familiar with the ins and outs of merchandising at an early period in his life. He remained on the farm until he reached the age of seventeen, attended local schools, and preparing himself as well as he could under the circumstances for a university education.

At the age mentioned he matriculated at St. Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisconsin, but left the institution in the middle of his course to begin his business career. This he did as cashier of a bank belonging to his uncle, C. H. Chadbourn, which was located at Blue Earth, Minnesota, and which is still operating and in a flourishing condition. He was only twenty when he assumed this serious responsibility, but he met its requirements in a satisfactory manner, and before long was transferred to another bank belonging to this same uncle and R. W. Chadbourn. This bank was at Rochester, Minnesota, where C. H. Chadbourn then lived, R. W. Chadbourn being at the time a resident of Columbus, Wisconsin. The former died some years later in Minneapolis. When the change was made William Ross, a brother of Charles H., who was then twenty also, was made cashier of the Blue Earth bank, and he is still ably filling that position.

Mr. Ross passed three years in the Rochester bank, and at the end of that period was placed in charge of the Brown County Bank at New Ulm, which also belonged to his uncles. He was connected with this bank as an official eighteen years, and during the greater part of the time had an interest in it. In 1892 he sold his interests at Rochester and moved to Minneapolis, in the meantime having become a stockholder in some St. Paul banks and in the Flour City Bank in this city. Of the one last named he was made cashier on his arrival in the city, but, while he gave its affairs all the attention they required, he also began operations on his own account in a way destined to reach very large results.

In company with C. H. Davidson, Jr., he acquired control of a chain of fifteen banks in North Dakota, but had the main office of his enterprises in Minneapolis, in the Phoenix building for a time and afterward in the Security Bank building. He concentrated his energies on the work of his Dakota



*C. H. Brown*



banks, and kept on starting new ones until he was connected in a leading way with twenty-four or twenty-five, as has been stated. He was also very earnestly interested in the growth of the towns in which his banks were located in that state, and passed a great deal of his time in them, aiding in pushing their advancement while keeping close watch over his banks and other interests. He was always very systematic and exact in his business and demanded the same system and exactness of his employees.

In justice to Mr. Ross' father it should be stated that he was an excellent disciplinarian and developed the business trend in his son to the acuteness and vigor he displayed in it. The father also taught him the vital force and great value of system and accuracy in business, the good results of starting young men early on careers of self-reliance and usefulness, the strength of independence and the elevation, refinement and delicacy of unvarying courtesy to and consideration for women.

Mr. Ross was always a staunch adherent of the Republican party, but never a politician. He belonged to the Protective League, which was organized to aid in keeping Minneapolis clean, and the Humane Society, which was a source of assistance and protection to the helpless or suffering. He had great pride and faith in Minneapolis, and wished to see and help to make it a model municipality. For some years he was a member of the Commercial club, but had such an aversion to intoxicating liquors that he withdrew when the sale of them began in it. But he never tired of his membership in the Lafayette and Minikahda clubs, where he had fine opportunities for enjoying his favorite recreation, the game of golf. He indulged in no other sports except that he always kept a good horse and was fond of automobiling, from both of which he received exhilaration.

Mr. Ross was at all times and in the most practical ways interested in the park system of his home city, the spread of public education among its residents, the activities of its moral agencies, the progress of civic improvements, and all other means of bettering it in any way, and he was liberal in his support of all undertakings for its benefit. He maintained a very attractive and hospitable home at 2000 Kenwood Boulevard, which was kept up for his friends as much as for himself and his family.

The head of the house traveled extensively and made studious observations of what he saw in foreign lands. He became an expert in estimating the quality and value of Turkish, Persian, Syrian and Armenian rugs and similar products of Oriental skill, and he gratified his taste in this direction by making numerous purchases of the best of such products. He was also a connoisseur in diamonds and other gems, in the ownership of which he also indulged to some extent, but not extravagantly.

Mr. Ross was married in 1877 on Aug. 16th at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, to Mrs. Mary E. (Eldred) Pierce, a native of Cocheton, New York. Mrs. Ross was reared and educated at Binghamton, N. Y. She had one daughter by her former marriage and an adopted son of his brother's, Frank A. The daughter, Winona E. Pierce, is now the wife of Frank L. Randall. For thirteen years he was superintendent of the Minnesota State Reformatory at St. Cloud, and now holds a similar position in Massachusetts, being chairman of the Prison Board of Commissioners of Massachusetts. The son, Charles Frederick Ross, is a member of the firm of Davidson & Ross, bankers in Minneapolis. He married a

daughter of Judge F. V. Brown, formerly of this city but now living in Seattle. Mrs. Ross is a member of Lowry Hill Congregational church, in which she was formerly a Sunday school teacher, and also belongs to the Cho Literary Club. She takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the city's welfare.

#### OWEN T. SWETT.

Owen Thomas Swett was born at Limerick, York county, Maine, on the 27th of September, 1831, and died in Minneapolis Feb. 19, 1908. He was a scion of a family that was founded in New England in the colonial era of our national history. His father, Samuel Swett, likewise was a native of Limerick, Maine, and the family name has been long and worthily identified with the history of the old Pine Tree state. The common schools of his native town afforded Mr. Swett his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in a local academy. As a youth he was employed for a time as clerk in a grocery store at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in this connection he gained experience that was of great value to him in his subsequent independent business operations in Minnesota.

In 1858, when about twenty-seven years of age, Mr. Swett came to Minnesota and established his residence in the village of St. Anthony, from which has been developed the city of Minneapolis. He obtained employment in the meat market conducted by Moses Hayes, and later he became associated with Erastus Hayes in opening a retail grocery store on Main street, which was then the principal business center of the town. The building had previously been occupied by Charles Andrews, whose stock of goods was destroyed by fire. Charles Straw was later admitted to the firm, the title of which then became Swett, Straw & Hayes. This alliance continued several years and in the meanwhile the establishment became one of the leading groceries of the town. After the retirement of Mr. Straw the enterprise was continued by the firm of Swett & Hayes until Mr. Swett purchased the interest of his partner. After continuing the business for several years in the original location Mr. Swett removed to the Masonic building, and later he occupied quarters in a building that stood on the site of the present Minneapolis post-office. Nearly a score of years ago he removed his business to 325 and 327 Central avenue, where the enterprise is continued by his son. From dealing in groceries Mr. Swett finally turned his attention to the dry goods business, and with this line of retail enterprise he continued to be identified about a quarter of a century, and up to the time of his retirement from active affairs. He finally admitted to partnership his only son, Arthur H., who continues the business, as already noted, and the firm name under these conditions was O. T. Swett & Son. Thus for more than fifty years Mr. Swett was one of the leading retail merchants of Minneapolis.

As a citizen Mr. Swett was loyal and liberal and he was ever ready to lend his influence and co-operation in movements for the general good of the community. He was a Republican in politics but never had aught of desire for public office. He was a popular and valued member of representative clubs and other local organizations of a social nature, and in a number of these he was continuously retained in the office of treasurer, as he not only had marked ability in the manage-

ment of financial affairs but also held the implicit confidence of his fellow men, so that he was not permitted to retire from duty as treasurer of the various organizations with which he was identified. Though not formally a member of the First Congregational church, he regularly attended its services, was liberal in its support and long served as treasurer and trustee of the church. He was for many years affiliated with Cataract Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and he was known and honored as one of the sterling men and representative citizens of the Minnesota metropolis.

In the year 1859 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Swett to Miss Sarah Hayes, who likewise was born and reared at Limerick, Maine, and who is a sister of Moses and Erastus Hayes, prominent business men of Minneapolis in the early days. Further data concerning the family may be found in the sketch dedicated to Moses Hayes, on other pages of this volume. Mrs. Swett still resides in her attractive old home at 702 Fourth street, Southeast, which has been her place of abode for more than half a century. Mr. and Mrs. Swett became the parents of two children—Ella is the wife of George T. Huey, of Minneapolis, and their home adjoins that of Mrs. Swett; Arthur H. Swett, who is proprietor of the business founded by his father, married Miss Helen J. Porter, of Iowa.

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#### LEVI WOODBURY STRATTON.

Having been one of the early merchants of St. Anthony, and proprietor of its first book store, which was on Main street, Levi W. Stratton helped to give form and direction to the infant mercantile activities, and also to build up and develop the community in many lines of progress. He was born at Bradford, New Hampshire, April 25, 1816, and died at Excelsior, Lake Minnetonka, August 9, 1881. In his young manhood he moved to Illinois and located at Alton, where, in June, 1842, he was united in marriage with Miss Perneicy Pelham, a member of an English family living at Alton.

Mr. Stratton had come to Minnesota in company with Franklin Steele and Calvin Tuttle in 1838; and had helped to build a mill at Marine, near Taylor's Falls, on the St. Croix river. Some time afterward he went on down the Mississippi to Illinois, but in the summer of 1852 returned to St. Anthony, arriving on June 8, on the famous old steamer War Eagle. He then opened the book store above mentioned which he conducted for several years. Later he became a traveling salesman, and about 1872 took up his residence at Excelsior. His wife died November 12, 1888, her life closing also at the Excelsior home.

Mr. Stratton was a staunch Republican and mingled actively and serviceably in public affairs. His wife was of a domestic turn and was devoted to her home. They were the parents of seven children. Lucy is the wife of Charles Beal, of near Los Angeles, California. Emma married William Wheeler, and died in Portland, Oregon, in 1910. John died in 1892. He was a natural mechanic and sedulous in his devotion to the printing trade. For years he was employed on the St. Paul Pioneer Press, having previously worked on the Burlington Hawkeye while Bob Burdette was its editor. Ella has been a teacher at Excelsior for thirty years, and long a noted and highly appreciated worker in the Congregational church; and still occupies the old family homestead. Jeannette married

Clarence Molter, and their daughter Ella, a graduate of Carleton College, is a teacher and is associated with Miss Rachel H. Holdridge in the management of the Excelsior circulating library, which these ladies started of their own initiative and have since kept up by their united efforts. They live together at the old Holdridge home on Lake Minnetonka about a mile from Excelsior.

Carrie Stratton was a teacher in Minneapolis, at Anoka, and at other places in this state for a long time, and is now living at the Home for children and aged women at 3200 Stevens avenue, Minneapolis.

Charles Stratton, the youngest and a printer by trade, now resides at Victoria, B. C.

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#### PAUL W. SMITH.

The present head of the credit department of the Pillsbury Flour Mills company is one of the best known of Minneapolis' younger business men.

Mr. Smith was born in Charlotte, Michigan, August 25, 1876. His father, T. J. Smith, came to Minneapolis in 1878, and for twenty-five years was in the employ of the United States government, in the postoffice. He died in January, 1911. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Munger was born in Auburn, New York, and died February 25, 1914.

A resident of Minneapolis since he was two years old, and a business man who has worked his way up to a responsible position from the humble beginning of messenger, Paul W. Smith is now one of the most trusted employees of the great Pillsbury Flour Mills Company. He is head of one of the most important divisions of the business of that institution—the credit department. Mr. Smith went to that corporation on August 24, 1895, when it was known as the Pillsbury Washburn Milling Company. He was first employed as messenger, and rose from that position through the various activities of the flour milling trade, selling flour "on the road" and later having charge of collections in various districts. From this he was given charge of the credit department, being responsible for the credits in the company's twenty branches in the Central and Eastern states. His is a responsible and exacting position to which he devotes his energies without stint.

In 1896 Mr. Smith married Sarah Davison, a daughter of C. Wright Davison, long known as a directory publisher. They have two sons, Charles Willis and John Morgan, and one daughter, Harriet Elizabeth.

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#### ALBERT R. RUHNKE.

Albert R. Ruhnke, president of the Metropolitan Milk company, of Minneapolis, and of the Minnesota Milk Company of St. Paul, was born in Krojanke, West Prussia, Germany, on April 25, 1851, and is the son of Michael Ruhnke, a prosperous miller. Leaving school, Albert Ruhnke did office work in his father's mill until he came to the United States in 1871, and for two years worked in Detroit, and Wyandotte, Michigan. When he came to Minneapolis he soon found employment in dairies, both in Minneapolis and St. Paul, even driving a milk wagon for a time. In 1877, he went to Rochester, and during the next two years worked in a nursery, in





*Albert R. Rickman*



the summer months, and sold nursery stock in the winters. In 1880 he became boss of a construction gang on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and so continued for two years. In 1881 he bought a dairy at Medicine Lake, operating it for four years. He then organized the Minneapolis Milk company, in which he was associated with Johnson Mealey of Howard Lake, who furnished the milk, while Mr. Ruhke sold it. He started with one wagon and did a business of about \$15 a day. The Minneapolis Milk Company was incorporated in 1884, with Mr. Ruhke as president, S. J. Baldwin vice president and Nathan C. Cole secretary. It then required but seven or eight wagons to distribute its product. Its business constantly expanded until, for 1913, its sales aggregated over \$873,000. In Sept., 1913, the Metropolitan Milk Company was organized with a capital of \$250,000, and took over the Minneapolis Milk Co. It handles the milk from 12,000 to 15,000 cows, supplied by 1,500 producers, spread over a radius of sixty miles, the daily consumption being three cars of milk and one of cream. In 1913 \$687,000 was paid out for this product and \$100,000 was paid to 150 employees in Minneapolis. In 1900 the company moved to its plant to 900 Sixth street south, building a large additional factory, 66 by 96 feet with full basement and four floors, all made of concrete, and another structure 40 by 50 feet in size, with a basement. Mr. Ruhke made a visit some ten years since to his native land, reviving the associations of youth. He was married in 1888 to Miss Ida G. Osmer. He is no politician, his business fully occupying his attention. Mr. Ruhke is also President of the Minnesota Milk Company of St. Paul, capitalized at \$50,000 and having an annual sale of \$100,000.

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#### PAYSON SMITH.

For thirty-seven years Payson Smith, president of the Payson Smith Lumber company and the Missouri Hardwood Manufacturing company, has been a resident of the state, and for ten of the city. During this period he has been actively connected with business affairs.

Mr. Smith was born at Three Rivers, Michigan, September 2, 1869. He was reared in Nashville, Tennessee, where he obtained a high school education. In 1876 he came to St. Paul with his parents. He started his business career as a collector for the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul at a compensation of \$15 a month. He remained with this bank ten years, being advanced to the position of paying teller. He has since been continuously engaged in the lumber trade in Minneapolis.

For some years he had various connections in this industry, and February 14th, 1906 he incorporated the Payson Smith Lumber company with a business he had started in 1900. The capital stock is \$100,000, and its operations have grown to colossal proportions. It is occupied principally in jobbing, buying the output of many mills, north and south, selling at wholesale. It sells ordinarily about 3,000 carloads of lumber a year, having offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Its sales aggregate 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

The Missouri Hardwood Manufacturing company was incorporated in 1908, with a capital of \$150,000. It owns and operates mills in New Madrid county, Southeastern Missouri, selling rough lumber and developing farms from the cutover

tracts. This development is in one of the most fertile sections in the country, and to secure the best results, extensive drainage is necessary. Forty acres and a dwelling are allotted to each farm, the purchaser being aided by the company in getting his land into farming condition.

This company was started by Mr. Smith in a small way and with limited capital. It has grown enormously because of its productive properties, its useful character and the skill and enterprise of management. The land it owns is in one of the finest hardwood regions in the Mississippi Valley.

F. E. Kenaston, of the Minneapolis Thresher company, and A. A. Crane, vice president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, are directors in the company. But Mr. Smith is the controlling spirit giving personal attention to every detail of the business. He makes periodical trips to the mills, to the branch offices, and to the operations in Southeastern Missouri. He is also a director of the Van Tilberg Oil company of Minneapolis, and is president of the Chicago Transportation Co. of Chicago, which owns a number of vessels engaged in the lumber trade.

In connection with the activity of his home in civic, social, educational and moral fields Mr. Smith is as constant a worker as frequent absences allow. He is a member of nearly all the leading clubs, social, civic, commercial and recreative, considering it every citizen's duty to work for the continual improvement of social, public and educational conditions.

As a member of the Civic and Commerce Association, he takes an active part in the work of beautifying the city and increasing its commercial importance. He attends the Christian Science church. October 26, 1898, he was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Butcher of St. Paul. They have three daughters, Genevieve, Gertrude and Edna.

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#### GEORGE F. SMITH.

George F. Smith, who died in Minneapolis, July 14, 1890, aged 47 years, had been a resident of the city from not long after the close of the Civil war and was a leading hardware merchant. His health was seriously affected by military service during the Civil war, and was never thereafter fully restored. He had enlisted at the age of 18 and had been discharged for disabilities incurred in the line of duty.

He was born in the town of Salisbury, Merrimack County, New Hampshire, September 1, 1843, and obtained a common school education in his native place. In 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, which was soon afterward assigned to duty in Louisiana under the command of General Banks. He became a sergeant of his company, but at the end of nine months was discharged because of his physical condition. After his discharge he went to Nashville, Tennessee, in the service of the government, and remained there a year or two.

He then came to Minneapolis, where two uncles, Luther and John C. Johnson, were living at the time and engaged in the grocery trade. Luther on the east side and John C. in the firm of Dunham & Johnson, now the John C. Johnson Company, conducted by Fred Johnson, the son of John C. Mr. Smith became a salesman in the hardware store of John S. Pillsbury, on the East Side, and when, in 1866, the Pillsbury store was opened at Bridge Square, on the west side, he arranged its first stock, and became the first salesman therein.

Four years later Mr. Smith opened a hardware store of his own in the old Launley building, on Washington Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues South. Two years later he moved up one block on the same street and took in Frank Scribner as a partner, the name of the firm being Smith & Scribner. Some little time later he purchased Mr. Scribner's interest in the business and thereafter continued to conduct it alone until early after 1880. When the great mill explosion and fire of 1878 occurred, the force of the explosion shattered one of his plate glass fronts.

In Free Masonry he was a member of Zion Commandery Knights Templars. He was a member of John A. Rawlins Post of the G. A. R., and the first of its members to die. His remains were buried with Masonic rites performed by his Commandery and the ceremonials of the Grand Army conducted by his Post.

Mr. Smith was married in Minneapolis, September 26, 1867, to Miss Anna M. Connor, a daughter of Gilman and Nancy (Young) Connor, who came from New Hampshire to St. Anthony in 1857 and erected a dwelling house which is still standing and is now No. 1413 University Avenue Southeast, opposite the campus of the University. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had three children, two of whom are living, as is also their mother. The children living are Fred G., a member of the firm of Nickles & Smith, real estate dealers in the city, and Ralph C., city salesman for N. K. Fairbanks, of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Stillwater. The third son, Cyrus Gilman Smith, died at the age of eleven years. Ralph C. Smith is unmarried. Fred G. married Miss Alma Westin of Minneapolis and has two sons, Westin E. and Frederick G. He is a director of the Real Estate Exchange, and vice president of the National Real Estate Board.

The mother is a valued member of Gettysmane Episcopal Church and for many years was vice president of the controlling board of the Women's Department of St. Barnabas Hospital. She is also a member of the Relief Corps of Rawlins Post, G. A. R., and of the Territorial Pioneers. Wherever she is known she is regarded as one of the most estimable, worthy, and useful women in the city.

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#### REV. WILLIAM W. SATTERLEE.

Rev. William Wilson Satterlee, son of Ossian Satterlee and Susan Washburn Pease, was born April 11, 1837, at LaPorte, Ind., and died at Minneapolis, May 27, 1893. He was ordained a minister by the Western Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection for Wisconsin in 1861 at 24 years of age. He took up the study of medicine in the office of a local physician of the Eclectic School, and on moving to Minnesota in June, 1863, he commenced the practice at Elysian, Le Sueur County, and in addition conducted religious services for the village, thus combining preaching and practice. In 1867 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Minnesota and was appointed to the charge of Waseca, then a new terminus of the Winona & St. Peter Railway, and was also a supply preacher for the towns of Iscoe, Wilton and Plum Valley. In 1869 he was appointed to the pastorate at St. Cloud, supplying also Sauk Rapids, which place he held for two years, being then appointed to the First Methodist Church of St. Anthony in 1871. In 1872 under his charge was builded the second edifice of this congregation on the original

site, being now 214 University Avenue S. E. During this pastorate he became intimately acquainted with the faculty and students of the State University, many of whom were members of his congregation, and to these friendships much of his later popularity was due. In 1873 he was appointed to the Temperance work by the Conference and was made Secretary of the Minnesota Temperance Union. Later on he associated with him in the work the following members of the famous Hutchinson Family "Tribe of Asa," of sweet singers: Asa B., Elizabeth C., and O. Dennett. The sudden death of Mrs. Hutchinson at Rushford, Minn., in December, 1874, from paralysis of the brain severed the pleasant relations. Such was the friendship and popularity of this great temperance singer that the Board of Directors deemed it fitting that a fund for temperance work should be named for her. This was done and some \$18,000 was pledged in notes, but much was never collected.

In 1876 was inaugurated the "Blue Ribbon" temperance campaign. He entered this work and conducted meetings at Red Wing, Stillwater, and La Crosse, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire, Wis., at which thousands were pledged, and shorter visits to many other points. As a result of this movement a Temperance Reform Club was organized in Minneapolis with a membership of several thousands, holding its meetings at Harrison Hall corner of Washington and Nicollet Avenues. In 1881 he was elected as Chaplain of this Club and conducted all its public meetings, and at the same time was appointed to supply the Seventh Street (now 13th Ave.) M. E. Church. In 1879 he purchased the "Liberty Blade" publication devoted to the temperance work and edited and published it until 1881 when it was sold to Luther Bixby who continued its publication. At intervals he was appointed by the Conference to supply vacancies in the conference charges, and officiated in this manner at St. Paul, Anoka, Delano, Richfield, and other points. In 1886 he purchased a home at Eureka which place he gave its name. In 1887 he was tendered and accepted the chair of "Scientific Temperance and Political Economy" in the U. S. Grant University at Athens, Tenn., but still continued his Minnesota work during the summer vacations. He was the Prohibition candidate for Mayor of Minneapolis and Governor of the State, but never filled any political offices. His writings were principally for the press, but he wrote and published several books, notably: "Looking Backward and What I Saw," a most perfect delineation of present moral conditions, "Mrs. Columbia," a satire, "The Jericho Robbers," a satire on the Liquor License System.

W. W. Satterlee was married to Sarah Stout, daughter of Philip Stout and Phoebe Adair, at Richland County, Wis., on Dec. 24, 1856. They had four sons and two daughters.

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#### CHARLES F. SIMS.

The late Charles F. Sims, of Minneapolis, who died suddenly at Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto County, Texas, May 10, 1910, aged about 78 years, was a pioneer in two lines of mercantile life that have been of great advantage to this city and the Northwest in general. He was a partner in the first wholesale drug firm in the Twin Cities, that of Sims, Vawter & Rose, whose leading business establishment was in St. Paul, and he was a controlling spirit in the management of its business for a number of years. He then sold



Chas<sup>r</sup> Sims



his interest in the firm to his partners and became one of the pioneers in establishing the commercial interests of Montana. He opened the first store devoted exclusively to drugs in Helena.

Mr. Sims' first trip to the farther West was made in company with Captain Fisher, who was in command of a military escort. On this trip he freighted a stock of general merchandise to Montana and at another time took out the stock of drugs and chemicals with which he started the store in Helena.

His later activities were centered in the grain trade, in which he was associated with Governor John S. Pillsbury, by whom he was placed in charge of the construction and operation of a line of elevators extending through what is now North Dakota. All these elevators were under the direct personal management of Mr. Sims, and while they were in the course of construction he was accustomed to have forty to sixty men regularly under his immediate supervision. Grand Forks became his headquarters, and for twenty-five years he continued in active participation in the grain trade in North Dakota. He is probably entitled to more credit than any other one man for the present admirable system of handling grain throughout the Northwest.

Mr. Sims became prominently connected with almost every business interest at Grand Forks. He was made president of a bank while he lived there, and was confirmed in this office for years after he moved to Minneapolis. He also organized and was made president of the Fire Insurance Company of that city, and his services were of such magnitude and importance in this connection that they brought about the present enormous business of the leading Northwestern Fire Insurance Company, whose principal office is in Minneapolis at this time.

After many years of great activity Mr. Sims put aside much of his business responsibility and passed many of his winters in rest and recreation in California and Texas. Yet even during these periods he did not give up his interest in business affairs. But death, however, unexpectedly put an end to the activities he would not entirely relinquish. While recreating in Texas he died suddenly in the midst of apparent vigor and robustness, without showing any signs of wear or failure of faculties. It is almost impossible to conceive of his having been worn out, for he was a large man of great muscular strength, and with all his physical powers fully developed by hard labor in early life on a farm.

While he was engaged in the drug trade in Minneapolis, in partnership with Hon. N. H. Hennip, one of the early judges of probate in Hennepin county, Mr. Sims served with credit as one of the aldermen of the city. He was also a member of the old volunteer Fire Department of the village, when its residents had no other means of protection from the ravages of the dread destroyer than the men who "ran with the machine." He was liberal in his donations to churches of all denominations; but he had no sportive habits or tendencies. His mind was too serious, the claims of business were to him too urgent, to allow him any indulgence in anything that seemed to be mere pastime, and he never cultivated a taste for any allurement of that character.

Mrs. Sims, his widow, who is still living, has her home at the Berkley Hotel, and is an intimate associate of the members of all the old families. While residing in North Dakota she took a very warm and serviceable interest in a flourishing literary club there, and wherever she has lived she has given

helpful attention to organizations designed to improve the conditions of life for the people living around her. Her interest in such associations is still strong, but her activity in connection with them grows less, necessarily, as she advances in age. She is well known in the community, and is highly esteemed by all classes of its residents, as her husband was wherever he lived and labored. They were married in Minneapolis September 1, 1862. Her maiden name was Laura du Dorman. Her parents, Daniel W. and Mary L. (Jordan) du Dorman, were from Maine and came to St. Anthony in 1857. Her father died here, but her mother returned to Maine, where she passed the remainder of her life.

#### HON. CHARLES L. SAWYER.

Hon. Charles L. Sawyer, one of the leading real estate dealers of Minneapolis, was born in Lee, Stratford county, New Hampshire, March 28, 1860, and attended the district school until he reached the age of eighteen. He completed a course in the academy at New Hampton, New Hampshire, and in 1884 entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1888, standing fifth in a class of ninety entitling him to membership in Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. In 1891 he received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater. He was four years a superintendent of schools at Waukegan, Illinois, and in 1892 came to Minneapolis as the first principal of the South High School, which he served as such until 1899. During his principalship, the enrollment grew from 300 to 800; and the number of teachers increased from twelve to twenty-eight.

While teaching he attended the night classes in the law department of the State University, and from that department received his degree of LL. B. in 1897, immediately afterward, being admitted to the bar. In 1906, 1908 and 1912 he was elected to the House of Representatives from the forty-first legislative district Minnesota, including the fourth and sixth wards of Minneapolis. In the session of 1907 he was chairman of the committee on education. In that of 1909, he was a member of the same committee, and it was almost wholly through his efforts that the bill pensioning teachers became a law. He also introduced and passed a bill providing for the abolition of secret fraternities in high schools. During each of the sessions he was zealous and industrious in behalf of the interests of the State University, especially in the matter of permanent improvements.

In the session of 1913 he was chairman of the University Committee and of the committee of Public Accounts and Expenditures which made a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs of the State; and during his entire service he fought hard for County Option and the better regulation of the saloon, although not an agitator. He favors woman suffrage; and worked for the submission of an amendment to the constitution providing for the same. He has served on many local party committees and been active in campaign work, and in the gubernatorial campaign of 1912, he was interested in the candidacy of Hon. L. C. Spooner.

Since 1899 Mr. Sawyer has been engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, having been for seven years a member of the firm of Moore Bros. & Sawyer and fourteen years a member of the Minneapolis Real Estate Board. He owns an irrigated fruit ranch of 350 acres in Southern Idaho, which he has developed himself, 175 acres being in fruit already

bearing. He was married in January, 1892, to Miss Olive M. Bennett, of Laconia, New Hampshire. She was a teacher and also a graduate of New Hampton Institution. They have four children, Esmond B., a student, freshman in the University of Minnesota; Russell J., Charles A. and Miriam Louisa.

Mr. Sawyer is a member of the Park Avenue Congregational Church, which he has served as deacon and a trustee. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is Past Worshipful Master of Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, Past Illustrious Master of Minneapolis Council No. 2, and Past Commander of Zion Commandery No. 2, and Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. He was a charter member of the Commercial Club and a member of the Six O'clock and Monday clubs. He makes occasional hunting trips to North Dakota, Montana and Idaho.

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#### HON. GEORGE R. SMITH.

The interesting subject of this brief review is now (1914) representing the strongly industrial and commercial city of Minneapolis and surrounding county of Hennepin, in the popular branch of the United States Congress.

Representative Smith was born in Stearns county, Minnesota, on May 28, 1864, and is the son of David and Katharine (Crowe) Smith. His boyhood and youth were passed on his father's farm, and his education was begun in a country school house.

When Mr. Smith was fifteen years old he entered Lake View Academy as a student, and there he passed several years in further preparation for the professional training he had in mind and toward which he was working. He was graduated from Lake View in 1886, after winning a gold medal for scholarship, and during the next five years he taught school, earning every dollar he got by his excellent service to his pupils even though he did not intend to make teaching his life work. He lived frugally and saved all he could of his earnings, and in 1891 became a student in the College of Law of the University of Minnesota, being prepared to pay his way as he proceeded by the money he had saved as a teacher. From the law school he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of LL. B. and a high rank as a student.

From 1893 to 1907 the young lawyer diligently practiced his profession, allowing nothing to interfere with his progress in it except a brief service in the Minnesota House of Representatives, to which he was elected in 1902, the first Republican representative ever sent to the legislature from his district, which was the Thirty-eighth. After the session of the ensuing legislature he again devoted himself to his law practice, and again made steady and permanent progress in it, until 1906, when he was elected judge of probate for Hennepin county by a large vote. In this office he served six years, being re-elected twice by large majorities.

In 1912 the earnest importunities of large numbers of his friends and acquaintances induced him to become a candidate for Congress from the Minneapolis district. He won easily at the primaries and as easily in the election which followed, and took his seat in the national House of Representatives at the special session of Congress called soon after the inauguration of President Wilson.

Judge Smith was married on January 9, 1895, to Mrs. E. J. Moran. He takes an active part in the social life of

his community through his zealous and helpful membership in a number of clubs and fraternal orders, and contributes to the welfare and advancement of his profession by his connection in a leading way with the Minnesota State Bar Association.

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#### CHESTER SIMMONS.

Second Vice President, Treasurer and manager of the Bemis Brothers Bag Co., was born Dec. 26, 1850, in New York City where his parents had settled upon coming from England, his father being engaged in the mercantile trade. A business life had strong attractions for the boy and upon leaving school he became identified with the Bemis Bros. Bag Company.

It is largely his efforts that have made this Company, with which he has been identified, during most of his thirty years in Minneapolis, so progressive a firm. It has been largely his initiative and farsightedness which has marked this firm as a model in Minneapolis business circles, of progressive and efficient methods.

Mr. Simmons is socially inclined and is a member of both the Minneapolis and the Commercial Clubs. He is actively identified with Trinity Baptist Church, is an active republican although he has never aspired to public office. Fannie A. Bemis became his wife in 1875 and they are the parents of six children, Chester B., Ethel, Lois M., Marmion J., Emily R., and Donald B. Their delightful home on Park avenue is frequently the scene of social function, the family maintaining an enviable standing.

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#### GEORGE SUMMERS.

Mr. Summers was born in Scotland, near the city of Glasgow, on September 16, 1832, and died in Minneapolis on October 18, 1908. He grew to manhood and obtained his education, academic and mechanical, in that country. When he came to this country he first located in Brooklyn, New York, and a few years later moved to Chicago, where he also remained a few years. In 1873, or about that time, he became a resident of Minneapolis, and here he passed the remainder of his days. In the prosecution of his business as a contractor and builder he erected many buildings prominent in this city, among them the old Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, the residence of T. B. Walker, the Minneapolis bank building, the Zeir block at Fourth avenue and Ninth street, two churches on the East Side and the one at Park avenue and Nineteenth street. He also built and sold the Summers hotel, Drexel Court, and many other structures of equal prominence and importance, continuing his operations actively for over twenty years.

Mr. Summers was first married in Brooklyn, New York, to Miss Margaret Findley. They had four children, all born before they came to Minneapolis, and all still living. They are: William T., who has his home in Pasadena, California; Elizabeth E., who is the wife of C. W. Rohne and lives near Los Angeles, California; Amy A., who is the wife of William S. Twogood, and also a resident of Los Angeles; and Miss Nellie G. Summers, who lives in New York city and is renowned there and elsewhere as a vocalist. The mother of these children died in Minneapolis, and on April 17, 1877,





*George Sumner*



the father contracted a second marriage, which united him with Mrs. Addie S. (Felker) Wentworth, widow of the late Joseph P. Wentworth, also of this city.

Mrs. Summers, whose maiden name was Addie S. Felker, was born in Barrington, Strafford county, New Hampshire, on April 2, 1840. Her great-grandfather and his two brothers came to this country from England in Colonial days. The two brothers died soon after their arrival in America, but Charles Felker, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Summers, lived to old age in New Hampshire, and was the progenitor of the American branch of the family.

William Felker, the grandfather of Mrs. Summers, was a native of Barrington, and Charles Felker, her father, was also born in that town and passed his whole life on the old homestead, which is still in the family. As a youth of sixteen he enlisted in the American army for the War of 1812, and he served through that contest between the young Republic and the Mother country. One of his grandnephews, Hon. Samuel D. Felker, is now the honored governor of New Hampshire. Mrs. Summers' mother, before her marriage, was Miss Polly Swaine, and was born in Strafford, New Hampshire. She died at the age of seventy-two, and her husband at that of ninety-three.

Mrs. Summers was first married in Boston, Massachusetts, by Rev. Phineas Stowe, on August 8, 1862, to Joseph P. Wentworth, of Milton, New Hampshire, also of old New England stock. He engaged in wholesale merchandising as a dealer in notions at Groton Center, Massachusetts, and continued his operations at that place until 1867, when failing health forced him to seek a more congenial climate, and they then came to Minneapolis. The husband opened a retail notion store at the junction of Washington and Hennepin avenues, which he kept until 1869, and then bought a lot at the corner of Eighth street and Third avenue south, in the rear of the site of the present Minneapolis Club building. He built a store on this lot and devoted his energies to selling groceries and notions.

But the malady which had driven him from his native state was too deep-seated to be overcome. It was tuberculosis, the dread white plague, and soon after he opened his new store it began to make rapid progress, and brought on his death in 1870. He was a gentleman of superior mental endowments and highly educated. By his marriage with Miss Felker he became the father of two children, both of whom died in childhood.

Soon after Mr. Wentworth's death his widow sold the business, and gave all her attention to her children while they lived. She and her husband had become members of the old Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, and she remained in that congregation until the Hennepin Avenue church of the same denomination was organized, when she became one of its seventy-four original members. Only three of these besides herself are still living. They are Levi Longfellow, Mrs. Thorpe and Mrs. Helen Horton. Mr. Summers and his first wife were also among the seventy-four originals. The present Mrs. Summers still belongs to that church, and her interest in its work for the good of mankind never stops. Years ago she was a Sunday school teacher in it, and she has also been active in all the organizations of its lady members for benevolent and beneficent purposes.

When Mr. Summers retired from business he built a residence for his family at White Bear Lake. This was their

summer home for fifteen years, and most of the winters were passed by him and his wife in travel.

Mrs. Summers had no children by her second marriage, but the off-spring of Mr. Summers were at an age to need the care and direction of a mother when she entered the family. They have all commended her as an excellent parent and frequently expressed their gratitude for the considerate attention, wise counsel and useful discipline she gave them. Their father possessed admirable qualities of mind and character, and, like the first husband of Mrs. Summers, was a man of lofty ideals and pure life.

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#### FRED L. SMITH.

Fred L. Smith, the pioneer living printer of Minneapolis, has been a resident continuously for fifty-seven years, and almost continuously has been connected with the printing trade, and much of the time with newspaper publishing. He helped publish the first city directory, and has aided in the publishing of every directory since.

He was born in Lee, Maine, July 2, 1843, coming in the early summer of 1857, to what is now Minneapolis. He received a diploma entitling him to teach from the Lee Normal Academy and also attended short sessions in the old black school house on University avenue.

He first secured employment in the dry goods store of Minor Ball, and in September, 1857, began his connection with the printing trade as "a devil" in the office of Messrs. Crofut & Clark and a carrier on the Falls Evening News, the first daily paper printed at St. Anthony. After its demise in 1861, he worked on the old St. Paul Pioneer, as a journeyman printer for two years till he was made foreman of the job department, so continuing for two years longer. His services must have been of a high order, as his pay was \$27 a week, which was unusually good for the time, and especially so for a youth of twenty.

He returned to Minneapolis in 1865 starting the Weekly Chronicle and a job printing office. The Chronicle afterward became a daily, and, in 1867, was merged with the Atlas into the Minneapolis Daily Tribune. He was kept in charge of the mechanical department of the new paper with special control of the job department until 1871. In company with C. W. Johnson, then city editor of the Tribune, he started the first exclusively job printing establishment and which rapidly grew to such proportions that frequent removals to more commodious quarters were required.

In 1880, to accommodate their rapidly growing business, they erected a four story brick building at Third street and First avenue south. They were laughed at for building so far from the business center, but soon afterward the post office was built across the street and the Chamber of Commerce at Third street and Fourth avenue south. Mr. Johnson retired in the early nineties to become chief clerk of the State senate, the firm becoming Harrison & Smith, and in 1899, incorporated, as the Harrison & Smith company. In 1900 another change was made, to Seventh avenue south and Fourth street, its counting room covering the site of the frame dwelling in which Mr. Smith lived during the first twelve years after marriage. In 1907 the plant enlarged to its present size of about 35,000 square feet.

Mr. Smith has ever stood for advancement and improve-

ment in all that pertains to his craft as in all involving the welfare of the community. He was Alderman from the Fifth ward for five years, part of the time as president, resigning in 1881. He served twelve years, 1896 to 1908, on the park board, of which he was also president for two years.

He was made a Mason in Cataract Lodge No. 2 early in life and served as its Worshipful Master three years, during which the present temple was erected. He is Past High Priest of St. Anthony Falls Chapter, R. A. M., is Past Illustrious Master of Adolamir Council and Past Eminent Commander of Darius Commandery K. T.

For 25 years he was President of Minneapolis Typothetae, when he was made honorary President for life and he is a member of the Executive Committee of the United Typothetae and Franklin Club of America. For many years was secretary of all the local Scottish Rite bodies. He was married in 1868 to Miss Roxana G. Sinclair. They have two children, Henry in the office; Agnes, wife of H. C. Rompage.

Mr. Smith is universally recognized as the dean of the printing business in Minneapolis, being awarded the title by long service, rectitude of conduct, and the uprightness of motives in all dealings with his fellow men. He has steadfastly stood for what he considered right, regardless of consequences to himself, and by an upright life has earned the honors bestowed upon him.

#### F. A. SAMELS.

F. A. Samels, president of the Citizens State bank and well known financier, is a native of Luxemburg, Germany, and at one year of age was brought to Aurora, Ill., there passing his boyhood and receiving his education in its schools. He then located at Monticello, Iowa, as a dealer in agricultural implements and was also interested in real estate transactions, investing in improved farm lands in Minnesota, Iowa and North Dakota. He came to Minneapolis in 1882 as state representative for the Chamberlin Plow Company of Dubuque, Iowa, and officed with Mr. Charles Shatto on Washington avenue, for four or five years. Mr. Samels has continued his residence in Minneapolis with the exception of twelve years spent in Lakeville, Minnesota where he established the Dakota County State bank, the first in that locality, of which his son, William A., is cashier. Mr. Samels has extensive banking interests in the northwest and is associated with his brother in the operation of the Dakota County State bank at Lakeville, Minnesota, the Martin State bank at Martin, North Dakota and with Mr. T. O. Gulack of Minneapolis in the First State bank at Keith, North Dakota. He also is a stockholder in the Kannan State Bank at Kannan, Wis., and with others has recently organized the Harriet Bank in Minneapolis. Mr. Samels' career has been largely identified with the banking business although his ability has carried him successfully into other lines of commercial activity. He is a member of the Samels Brothers & White Canning Company located at Shaska, Minnesota, and representing an investment of \$40,000 and also continues his real estate interests. He erected the business block on the corner of Lake and Bloomington streets which is now owned and occupied by the Citizens State bank. Mr. Samels was married in Minneapolis, in 1882 to Miss Mary B. Karcher of Shaska, Minnesota. They have five sons: Frank W., lumberman and dealer in agricultural implements in Martin, North

Dakota; John P., vice president and manager of the State bank of Martin, North Dakota; William A., cashier of the Dakota County State bank at Lakeville, Minnesota; George E., the cashier of the Citizens State bank of Minneapolis and Fred A., junior. The Citizens State bank which was promoted and established by Mr. Samels has proved one of his most successful enterprises and an important addition to the banking institutions of the city. Its location on a thriving business corner at a distance from the center of the city has demonstrated its advantages and justified the selection of the promoters. The bank was organized December 1, 1912, and opened February, 1913, and after one year's operation shows a handsome surplus and deposits amounting to \$215,000. It was incorporated with a capital of \$25,000, with Mr. F. A. Samels, president, T. O. Gulack and N. D. Samels, vice presidents. G. E. Samels, cashier and other directors are C. B. Stringer of Osage, Iowa, T. O. Gulack of Minnesota and M. L. Fosseen, Minneapolis.

Mr. Samels is a member of Immaculate Conception Catholic Church. The New Athletic Club and East Lake Street Commercial Club.

#### ALBERT MILLARD SHELTON.

A. M. Sheldon is a typical Minnesota man. He was born in Minnesota, was educated in Minnesota, married a Minnesotan girl and has lived in the state all his life. He was born in Owatonna on May 15, 1868, and graduated from the High School in 1886.

He began his active business career in the First National Bank of Stillwater, as bookkeeper. Three years later he organized and started the Prince, Sheldon and Company private bank at Cloquet. He continued as manager until 1896 when he came to Minneapolis to enter the grain business, with P. L. Howe organizing the Imperial Elevator Company. The concern has been notably progressive and successful and Mr. Sheldon has continuously remained as active manager and treasurer.

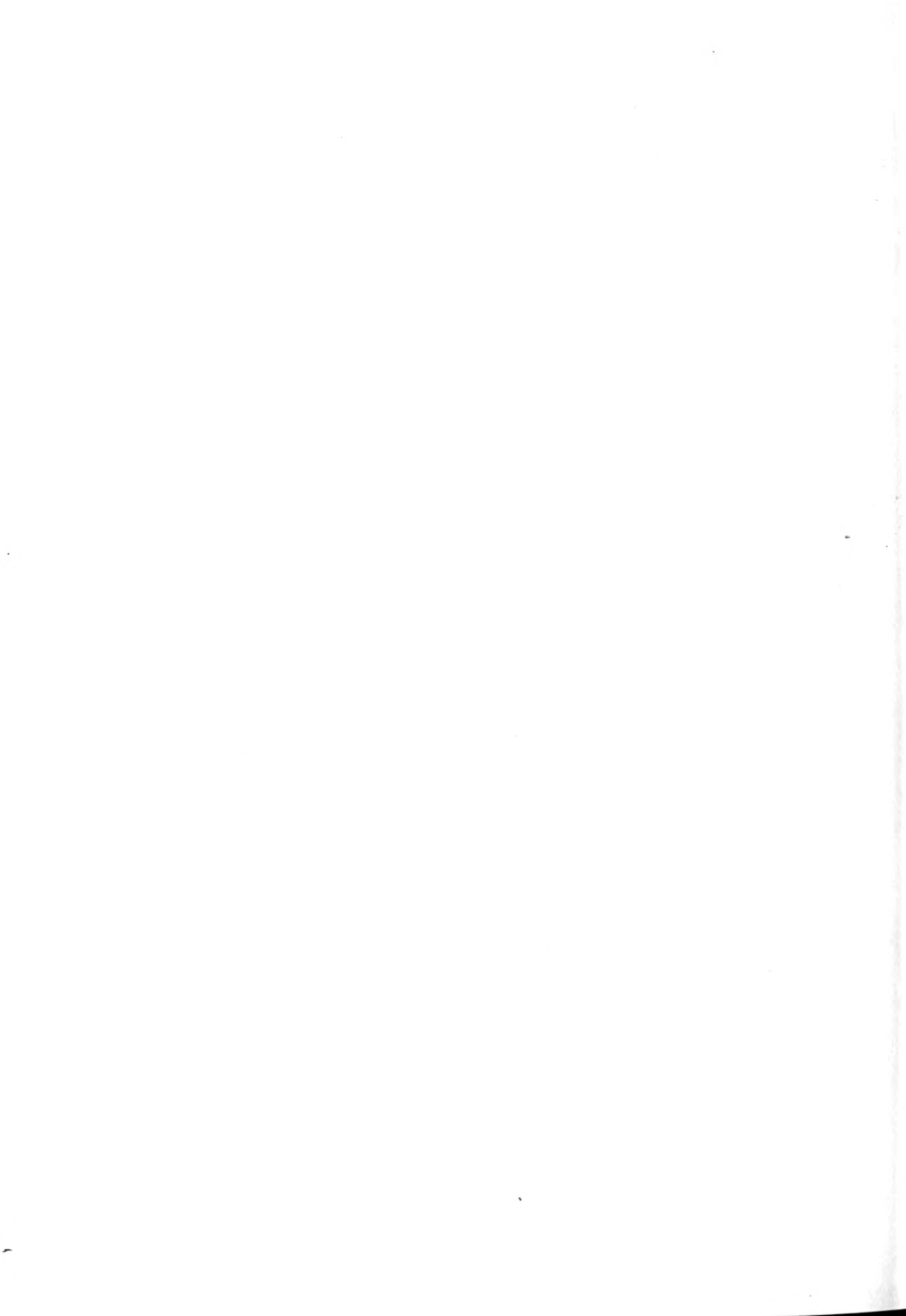
Socially Mr. Sheldon is a member of the Minneapolis, Minnikahda and Lafayette Clubs and is a regular attendant at Plymouth Congregational Church. Miss Wilhelmine C. Heegard became his wife in June, 1893. They have one child, Ralph Millard Sheldon, who is receiving his education at Princeton University.

#### LAZARUS TILLENY.

Lazarus Tillyen is one of the pioneers of Hennepin county, and a character with uncommonly wide acquaintance. His home acres have been his abiding place since 1860, and his reminiscences include tales of deer shooting around Lake Harriet as well as other narratives of pioneering in the East, the Northwest and the Far West. In many ways his has had a remarkable career. Mr. Tillyen was born January 30, 1831, in Plymouth, England, and was brought, an infant, to Canada by his parents. His father died before Lazarus was three years old, and then took place a notable incident in his life. His mother and her five children went to Vermont—on foot, Lazarus being carried on his mother's back or on



*L. Tully*



the back of an older brother. He grew up on their farm in Vermont, and when he was twenty years old made another notable journey. In company with a considerable party of Vermonters, he went to California, answering the call of the gold fever which lured thousands to the new Eldorado. They went by way of the Isthmus of Panama, walking across the isthmus. Mr. Tillyen recalls with gusto his prowess on this journey. At one point on the crossing, it was necessary to cross a stream on a footlog. The log had become worn smooth of bark, and none of the party but Mr. Tillyen could walk on it. He was used to logging, because of his experience in Vermont, and so it fell to him to help the others of the party across. All the others, including two young women, were pulled across by Mr. Tillyen.

For a year and a half he prospected on French creek, in California, and then sold his claim, coming out with about \$30,000 in gold. After a visit home he soon returned to California, and established a dairy near San Francisco. He also dealt in young stock. Finally, after four or five years, he sold out to advantage and returned to Vermont in 1859. He had lived when a boy with a man named Stanton, being a playmate with Stanton's daughter, Lydia Ann. And when he returned from California in 1859, he married his childhood companion. They came west at once, and settled at Star Prairie, Wisconsin, where he bought 200 acres of land. After one year they sold and in 1860 came to Hennepin county, buying 120 acres, mostly brush land, near what are now the western city limits of Minneapolis. Mr. Tillyen cleared the land, converting it into a good farm. About 1887 he erected the house in which he now lives, and sold 100 of the original 120 acres, on which for more than a quarter of a century he had raised wheat and carried on successful farming operations. He still retains about twelve acres of the original farm, and Excelsior avenue, one of the most beautifully tree-lined drives in Hennepin county, was donated as a highway by Mr. Tillyen, the gift including the tree-planting which he had done.

Mrs. Tillyen died January 11, 1904. They had no children who grew to maturity. But Mr. Tillyen stands in the place of a parent, so far as ties of affection are concerned, to Clement George Townsend, now of Duluth, son of Phebe Townsend, who has been housekeeper for Mr. Tillyen for twenty-one years.

Few men are more widely known in Hennepin county than Lazarus Tillyen. For one thing, he is a famous trout fisherman; for another, he is a great hunter. And for still another, he has an oddly unconscious habit of the use of swear words. Mr. Tillyen does not defend the habit; but those old friends who know him best say his picturesque stories of early life in Vermont; of gold mining in the days of Bret Harte in California; and of hunting and fishing in the wild country of Minnesota when he was a pioneer, would not seem half so spicy did not the rugged old man interject into his penetrating commentaries on life and events the emphasis carried in an expert's use of words which would be profane used by a less skilful and intelligent raconteur.

#### ALBERT W. STRONG.

Albert W. Strong, president of the Strong-Scott Manufacturing company, was born at Fondulac, Wisconsin, January

7, 1872, the son of T. E. and Susannah Strong. He became a resident of Minnesota when a lad of nine, his father removing at that time to Faribault and four years later locating at Minneapolis where he resided until his death. A. W. Strong completed his preparatory studies in the Central High school and entered Trinity college at Hartford, Conn., where he became a student of mechanical engineering. After spending two years in that institution, he continued his course at the University of Minnesota. In 1894 he started upon his business career as superintendent of the shops of the Hardwood Manufacturing company and remained in their employ for three years when he became engaged in his present enterprise, buying the Minneapolis plant of the Wilford & Northway Manufacturing company. He assumed management of the business details of the industry which had been operated for fifteen years and spent the first few years traveling through the northwest and establishing the successful and extensive trade which the firm conducts in that territory. The company was incorporated in 1897 with a capital stock of \$32,000 under the name of Strong & Northway and in 1903 became the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. A. W. Strong is president, C. H. Scott, vice president and treasurer. They manufacture a general line of machinery for flour mills and grain elevators, including transmission machinery and a number of patented articles, scouring cases and cleaners. They handle large contracts for the fitting up of mills and elevators throughout the great grain districts, from Minnesota to Montana and Canada, eighty per cent of their sales being outside the city. The industry has enjoyed a steady growth and now shows a remarkable increase in its annual business. The factory is located on South Third street and employs seventy-five expert workmen. As president, Mr. Strong's business career has been identified with its success and prosperity. Mr. Strong is prominent in social organizations of the city, has served as president of the Minikahda club and a member of the Minneapolis, Lafayette and Auto Clubs, being a trustee in the latter. He is a member of the Civic and Commerce association and a communicant and vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church. He was married to Miss Grace Swift, a daughter of Lucian Swift and they have four children, Lucian Swift, Elizabeth Grace, Albert W., Jr., and Jane.

#### EBENEZER JAMES HALL SCRIMGEOUR.

Mr. Scrimgeour was born at Newburg, Orange county, New York, October 5, 1806, the only son of Rev. James Scrimgeour, a celebrated minister of the Associate Reformed church, who was of Scotch ancestry and nativity. He was highly educated in his native land, ordained for the ministry and engaged in preaching there for two years, when he came to the United States, but never conversed extensively about Scotland or his forefathers. He came a bachelor, and when married and his son was born he was named in honor of a noted Scotch name. The son was in school when his father, on his death bed, sent for him to come as rapidly as possible, as he had an important communication to make to him. But in spite of the utmost haste, the father died before the son's arrival, and the communication was not made. The family coat of arms indicates that it is descended from the Scrimgeour of

noble rank who is honorably mentioned in Highland history as one of Scotland's noted chiefs.

E. J. Scrimgeour lived with his guardian, David Andrews, a wealthy merchant in New York, continuing his studies until he acquired a thorough classical education. While at Enfield, Connecticut, during a vacation, he met Miss Mary Morrison, whom he married in 1830. He then engaged in merchandising in that neighborhood for some twenty years, in fact, until he removed to Minneapolis in 1856.

He bought lots at the corner of Fourth street and Second avenue north erecting a dwelling. The streets were then laid out through that section but not traveled. Indians camped on near or adjoining lots. Charles Hoag lived on another corner of the streets named, there being but few other houses in the locality, the surrounding land for some distance being wild and unoccupied. Mr. Scrimgeour foresaw that a great city would arise, but, dying June 30, 1865, did not live long enough to see even a railroad built to the town. His widow married Rev. John Howson, of Thompsonville, Connecticut, where they lived until his death, when she returned to Minneapolis making her home with her children until her own death in 1890.

She was an active, zealous, hard-working member of the old Centenary Methodist Episcopal church. She and her husband were the parents of four children, only two of whom survive. They are: Helen J., the widow of John Harvey Horton, and Ella Jane, the wife of Charles Godley, of whom sketches will be found elsewhere. The sons of the family were James Boyd and David Andrews. James went to California at the age of eighteen and died in that state. He was prominent in the Masonic order, his fraternal brethren erecting a monument to his memory in Masonic cemetery at San Francisco. David A. was an old Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce man, a highly interesting personage in many ways, and is said to have been the champion checker player at the Chamber, where this game of skill affords so much recreation and where a successful player must needs be an adept. For many years no more widely or favorably known man frequented the chamber than "Old Scrim," and when news of his sudden death in 1913 came to his old associates many a voice was softened, many a hand pressed and many an eye was moist.

#### ALVIN STONE.

Alvin Stone was born in Berwick, York county, Maine, October 13, 1825, and there learned his trade of painter. In 1850 he came to St. Anthony, and, in company with James McHerron, started a painting business on Main street between what are now Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Later George Legg was his associate, the firm finally becoming Bigelow, Stone & Legg and employed 15 to 20 men, repainting the old suspension bridge being one of its contracts.

Mr. Bigelow later retired, Stone & Legg continuing. When the Pillsbury "A" mill was erected Stone placed his old foreman in charge. Mr. Stone had a special faculty for painting artistic and attractive signs, having the reputation of being the best sign painter in town. He prospered and became one of the substantial citizens. He was progressive, far-seeing and had good judgment in respect to public improvements and the advance of the city, and rose to high esteem. He died at

his summer cottage August 20, 1893, at Somerville, Massachusetts.

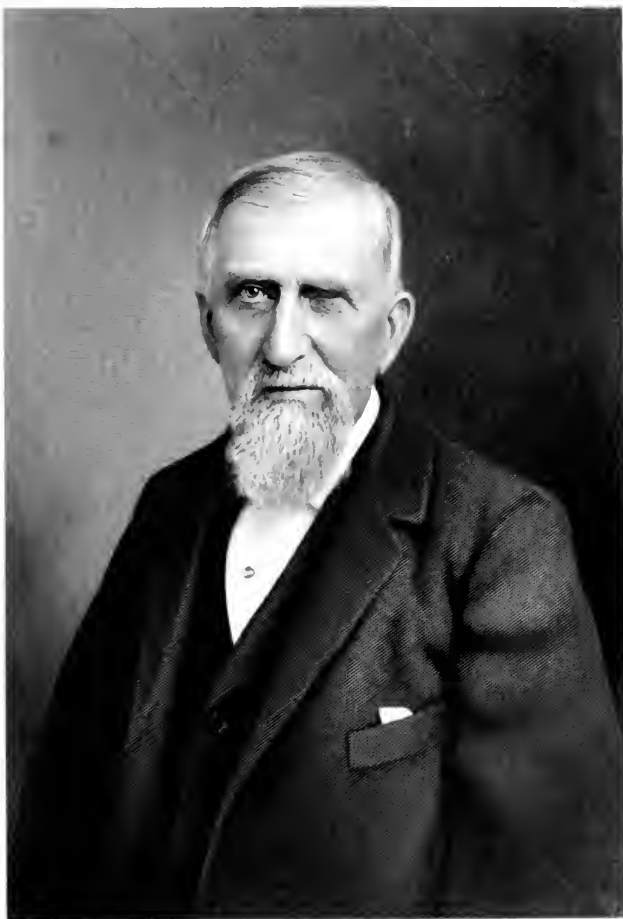
Mr. Stone devoted two or three winters, to jobbing in cedar timber, making and handling posts and kindred products. In 1860, in company with Oren Rogers and others, he made a trip to Pike's Peak, where he located a claim and took out some gold. He had a portion of this made into watch chains which are still in the possession of his son. Mr. Stone in company with Baldwin Brown platted Brown and Stone's Addition, First and Central avenues southeast, and built a business block. This started the improvements there, and within a few years it became well built up and populated.

In 1851 he married Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, a native of Salmon Falls, Maine, and who died March 28, 1876, leaving children; Frank, who died in March, 1880, at the age of twenty-five; Hattie, who became the wife of Frank Harrison and died at the age of twenty-seven, leaving a daughter, Minnie E. Harrison, and Harris. He was born October 22, 1860, almost on the site of his present home. He became a fireman and later an engineer on the M. & St. L. and Soo Railroads, working as such for ten years. He has also been engaged in the clothing and tailoring business and a dealer in real estate. On November 24, 1887, he was married to Miss Arvilla Hendee. They have no children.

#### HORATIO R. STILLMAN.

Horatio R. Stillman, a pioneer resident of Minneapolis and the suburb, Robbinsdale, was born in the western reserve at Andover, Ashtabula county, Ohio, September 5, 1832. His father, Roswell Stillman, was one of the early settlers of Connecticut and his mother, Mary E. (Marvin) Stillman, was a native of Vermont. Horatio Stillman inherited from these parents the sturdy endurance and perseverance that characterized the pioneer American and as a young man planned to seek a home in the great western territory. When he was twenty-one years of age his father presented him with \$200 and the following year he was occupied in the making of boat oars and was able to double the sum with his savings from his wages. With this capital in the fall of 1854, he set out for Minneapolis in company with his brother, Riley F. Stillman. The journey was made partly by boat and they experienced many vicissitudes. The party transported livestock with them and after crossing Illinois were to complete the trip by water. The boat on which they embarked engaged in a race with a rival craft which resulted in a collision and necessitated the unloading of the horses and wagons. Horatio Stillman was placed in charge of them and traveling in this way he reached St. Paul about midnight several hours before the arrival of the boat and crossed to Minneapolis on Captain Tapper's ferry with the remainder of his party. His brother owned several lots near the present site of the municipal building and there erected a small house. Horatio Stillman secured a span of horses from him and engaged in teaming between the two cities and selling wood cut from government land. After a short time he sold his team and bought half interest in the outfit of Mr. Partridge, one of the men who had accompanied him from Ohio and they continued to work in partnership for several years. Soon after his arrival he had purchased the tract of land which is his present home and had erected a shanty on it and put in





*H. B. Stillman*



his first wheat crop when it was discovered to be school land. He continued his occupation with the intention of buying it when it should be placed in the market, but an act of the legislature setting aside other territory for school lands made this unnecessary. After the spring of 1856 he devoted his entire attention to farming, expending much labor and expense in the clearing and breaking of his land which was covered with invaluable timber. When the fertility of the soil for a wheat crop was exhausted he found that it would produce a fine quality of hay and foreseeing the monetary possibilities of the dairy business in this location he equipped the farm for this industry, finding a ready market for the butter and cheese. From a successful trade in the beginning of the enterprise it has steadily developed into the present prosperous business. In 1864, Mr. Stillman enlisted and served during the remainder of the Civil war in the Eleventh Minnesota regiment which was stationed at Tunnel Hill as guard over the Louisville & Nashville railroad. His marriage to Miss Arvilla Townsend, who had accompanied her uncle, Mr. Partridge, to Minnesota, occurred August 31, 1855. Mrs. Stillman died in 1873, leaving two children, Elmer D., who makes his home at Salt Lake City, Utah, and Ella, who married Mr. Herman Renspies and resides in Robbinsdale. Mr. Stillman contracted his second marriage February 23, 1879, with Miss Maggie Allison of Charlestown, Portage county, Ohio. They have one daughter, Maude, wife of Mr. David Huston of Robbinsdale. Mrs. Stillman was educated at the Farmington Academy in her native state and for a number of years was a successful school teacher. She takes an active and capable interest in church work and the affairs of the world about her and has been influential in the establishment and maintenance of a library in her community. As an early settler and a progressive citizen of today, Mr. Stillman has shared alike the hardships and successes of Minneapolis. In his beautiful country home near Robbinsdale, now an attractive and desirable suburb, he recalls the days when the menace of Indian uprisings forced him to take his family to the shelter of the city. He was actively identified with public affairs for a number of years as Township supervisor and justice of peace and served as a member of the school board for a period of twenty-one years.

#### DANIEL GEORGE SHILLOCK.

Daniel George Shillock, late member of the Minneapolis bar and eminent citizen, was a native of Prussia, born near Tilsit, Lithuania. He was educated in the University of Königsberg, and as a student became deeply interested in the writings of American authors and through them in their country. He was married in Königsberg at the age of thirty to a talented young musician and soon after this the young couple decided to visit America that they might meet Emerson, Theodore Parker, Dr. Howe and other advanced thinkers of this country, who had won their admiration through their writings. Mr. Shillock was the heir to the extensive estates of his family in Lithuania and sold his property to his brothers and with his wife departed for the United States. On their voyage they experienced shipwreck and were landed in Newfoundland. Arriving in this country, Mrs. Shillock spent a year at the home of Dr. Howe and Julia Ward Howe in Boston where she enjoyed the acquaintance and companionship of the

greatest minds of the period. During this time Mr. Shillock visited Texas and joined a German colony at Brownville but suffering ill health he returned north and spent some time in Springfield, Massachusetts, where his wife employed her musical talent, giving concerts and instruction. It was at this time that he decided to enter the profession of law and took his studies at St. Louis, Missouri. After completing his professional training he began his first practice at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, making this choice of location through the influence of friends in the old country. Later he joined a colony of German Turners at New Ulm, Minnesota, where he remained a number of years meeting with success and popularity in spite of the fact that he was at first requested to leave as the members of the settlement desired neither lawyers or ministers in their midst. In company with Mr. Rudolph he organized a bank and after a time was sent to the state legislature by his fellow citizens. He took a prominent part in the military life of the new country and endured the hardships of the Indian hostilities. During one of their outbreaks, his home which stood on the outskirts of the town was used by the red men as a barricade, and while escorting a party of settlers to Mankato, as lieutenant of the New Ulm company, he received a wound which disabled him for a number of years. In 1865 he came to Minneapolis where for the remaining years of his active career he was a leading attorney and most honored citizen. For a time he maintained a partnership with Mr. Anton Grethen, but thereafter devoted his attention to his own private practice which was extensive and winning particular renown as a real estate lawyer. He was employed by the Sioux tribe to secure a settlement of their claims at Washington and through his services in their behalf earned their gratitude and esteem. At one time they journeyed to Minneapolis, covering his yard with their tepees, that they might express their thanks and friendship to their "good father" as they called him. Mr. Shillock was finally compelled to retire from professional activities through the loss of his hearing some three or four years before his death which occurred August 7, 1878. He was a Democrat and as a lawyer and citizen was held in the highest regard by all with whom he came in contact, for ability, integrity and efficient service in every activity of life. He gave most careful personal attention to the education of his children, making his home on the east side that they might have all the advantages of the university life and providing his daughters with a governess. Mrs. Shillock survived her husband a number of years and died in 1910, aged eighty-five years. Throughout her life she had steadily developed and used her musical genius and continued her literary pursuits, taking a prominent part in the concerts given in the old Academy of Music and organizing two literary clubs, one of them a German club. She divided her interest between German, French and English literature, but in the latter years would give her attention only to modern thought and writings, keeping her mind open to the liberal and broad ideas of the day and possessing a remarkable mental vitality until her death. She was a member of the Unitarian church. Three children survive, Mary, who is the Countess Serenyi of Stuttgart, Germany; Lieutenant Colonel Paul Shillock of the United States Army, retired medical corps; and Anna, instructor of German in the East High School of Minneapolis. Lieutenant Colonel Shillock entered the army in 1888 and saw valiant service during the war with Spain and also served on the medical staff in the

Philippines. Miss Anna Shillock is well known through the many years of her capable service on the teaching force of the East High School where she has had charge of the department of German language since 1889. She graduated from the state university in 1888 and thereafter attended the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin and in 1898 received the master's degree from the University of Minnesota. Miss Shillock is a member of the German club and the College Woman's club.

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#### PETER J. SCHEID.

Peter J. Scheid, a prominent and successful builder and contractor, was born in St. Anthony February 7, 1859, and is a son of Peter and Katharine (Spiegler) Scheid, who were born in Germany, married in Lockport, New York, and came to St. Anthony in 1856. The father was a millwright and helped to build the early mills working at his trade until 1867, when he located on a farm in Golden Valley, near Minneapolis, the village of Golden Valley standing partially on what was his farm.

He continued to work as a millwright, in connection with his farming operations until his death at Golden Valley April 12, 1902, at the age of sixty-nine years, having survived his wife, who died in 1893. He was a Democrat and served some years as village treasurer. During the Civil war he worked for the Government as a carpenter; but, frequently, was pressed into service in the field. He and his wife belonged to the Catholic church. They had five children. Katharine is now the wife of S. D. Nettleton, of Minneapolis. John, who was a market gardener, and served ten or twelve years as president of Golden Valley, died in 1907. Peter J. is the third child in the order of birth. Matthias is a grocer in Minneapolis, and Joseph is a farmer at Golden Valley, owning and cultivating the old family homestead. He also has served as president of the village and in various other local offices.

Peter J. Scheid remained at home until the age of nineteen. He learned the trade of carpenter, working in Minneapolis for six years, most of the time as a contractor in the erection of buildings. He then opened a grocery store at 1400 Second street north, which he conducted for twelve years. Since retiring from mercantile life he has been engaged principally in buying and improving property by the construction of several dwelling houses. He has been very successful in this line of endeavor, and has thereby aided extensively and substantially in expanding and building up the city.

In political affairs Mr. Scheid leans strongly to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, but, in local elections he is independent, considering only the abiding welfare of his community. He takes a cordial interest in general business affairs and is a director of the German-American Bank. At the age of twenty-four he was married in Minneapolis to Miss Margaret Hoffman, daughter of Henry Hoffman, formerly a grocer and carpenter and builder in this city, locating here among the early arrivals. His wife was formerly Miss Katharine Boffending.

In the deer hunting seasons of the last twenty-five years Mr. Scheid has made hunting trips into the Northern part of the state, principally to Aitkin and Itasca counties. From these excursions he has brought home many trophies, a number of which have been mounted. His trips are made in the

company of a number of congenial companions, the regulars of the party being, besides himself, N. Brown, Henry Keller, Joseph Dupont, Thomas Eastman, John Scheid, S. D. Nelder and Fred Keller. A photograph taken in 1903 shows this group standing near twenty-four deer suspended on one long pole. While this is a very creditable representation of the party's prowess, it is not far in excess of what these gentlemen usually achieve when they go forth into the wilds.

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#### WALTER H. THORP.

Walter H. Thorp, president of the Thorp Fire Proof Door company, was born at Three Rivers, Michigan, July 19, 1874, the son of Darius D. and Helen A. Thorp. He spent his boyhood in Detroit, attended the city schools and for a time was secretary to the manager of the Detroit water works board. He graduated from the University of Michigan, with the class of 1896. In July following he came to Minneapolis and became identified with the Fire Proof Door company, and applied himself to the mastering of all the details of the business from the mechanical department to the office management. In 1900 he bought the industry, which then became the Thorp Fire Proof Door company and which has developed into one of the leading manufacturing enterprises of Minneapolis, with a large market throughout this country and Canada. The plant was removed in 1907 from Fourth street to its present location at 1600-1618 Central avenue where it occupies a large factory equipped with modern machinery and employs 150 skilled workmen in the construction of a door designed to complete the efficiency of the fire proof partitions used in modern structures. As pioneers in this field the company has met with marked success and a rapidly increasing demand. They have agents in most of the larger cities; and, among the well known buildings in which they have installed the doors are: Macey's in New York, Wanamaker's, Philadelphia; the Baltimore & Ohio Building, Baltimore; the Lowry building, St. Paul; and the Plymouth building and Raddison hotel in Minneapolis. Aside from his prominent relation to this industry, Mr. Thorp is president of the Minneapolis Knitting Works. He was vice president of the Civic and Commerce Association. He holds membership in a number of the leading social organizations of the city including the Auto, the Rotary, the University, the Commercial and the New Boston Commercial clubs and the Builders Exchange. Mr. Thorp was married in 1904 to Mrs. Vivian Stanley Rodgers. Their only child is Helen Stanley Thorp.

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#### JOSEPH F. LEE.

Attaining to the patriarchal age of ninety-four years and eight days, the late Joseph F. Lee was one of the sterling and honored pioneers of Minnesota and for more than half a century he maintained his home in Minneapolis, where his death occurred on the 3d of March, 1910. He did well his part in connection with the development of the fine city that was his home for so many years and through his judicious investments in local realty he became possessed of a fortune of about one-half million dollars.





Mr. Lee was born in Detford, England, on the 23d of February, 1816, and was reared and educated in his native land, where he learned the trade of boot and shoe maker and where, in 1843, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Sarah Ann Parslow, who survives him and who is venerable in years. In 1857 Mr. Lee left his native land and came to America and he became sufficiently impressed with its advantages to return to England for his wife and children, who soon afterward accompanied him on his second voyage to America. He resided for a time on Long Island, New York, and about the year 1859 he came with his family to Minnesota and numbered himself among the pioneers of Minneapolis. He settled at St. Anthony before that section of the present North side of Minneapolis had been in the least developed, and during the long intervening period of more than half a century he continued to reside in Minneapolis. For a long time he conducted a boot and shoe shop on Bridge Square, and he found ample demand upon his expert services in the manufacturing of boots and shoes for all classes of citizens. He gained special reputation in making the old-time copper-toed and red-topped boots that were the pride of the boys of the time. An interesting diary which he kept in the early days gives information concerning the leading Minneapolis citizens of fifty years ago and also mentions many youngsters whom he knew in the early days and who attained to positions of prominence in the community.

At an early period of his residence in Minneapolis Mr. Lee began to make well ordered investments in local real estate, especially land adjacent to the railway lines. This property, much of which eventually became demanded for railroad purposes, greatly increased in value with the passing years, and through the medium of such investments Mr. Lee realized a substantial competency. With his cherished and devoted wife he passed the closing period of his life in the modest but attractive house which was their place of abode for more than a quarter of a century, this homestead, in which they reared their children, having been situated at 237 Seventh avenue north. Mr. Lee was a Democrat in politics and was a consistent communicant of the Church of England, as is also his venerable widow, the latter being held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the sphere of her gentle influence. Mrs. Lee is ninety-one years of age at the time of this writing, in 1914. Of the eight children two died before attaining adult age, and concerning the others brief record is consistently given in the following paragraph:

Annie E. is the wife of Edwin E. Nourse, of Minneapolis, who is here actively identified with the lumber business, and they have four children.—Edwin E., Jr., Viola May, Maude E., and Leon F. Hannah P. is the wife of Peter Schuck, a representative business man of Minneapolis, and their children are: Lillian, Carrie, Myrtle, Viola and Lee, the eldest daughter, Lillian, being now the wife of Harry Johnson. Georgia P. is the wife of Charles Kleopfert, of Minneapolis, and they have four children.—Carrie, Ruth and Grace Esther. Albert Lee, the next in order of birth, became a successful and popular business man of Minneapolis, where he was engaged in the retail cigar and tobacco trade at the time of his death, which occurred on the 23d of August, 1912, the date of his birth having been November 17, 1871. On the 10th of November, 1910, Albert Lee wedded Miss Della Schmidt, of Winona, this state, and she survives him, no children having been born of this union. Sarah became the wife of Charles M. Hazelton and her death oc-

curred September 28, 1905, her children being Jennie, Chester A. and Earl E. Frank J. Lee died in 1907 and is survived by one daughter, Myrtle.

#### GARRETT J. SOMSEN.

The late Garrett J. Somsen, who died in Minneapolis, October 3, 1912, had been a resident of Minnesota for many years and of the city for twenty-three. He was successful in business, wide awake and progressive in advancing the progress and improvement of his home city, elevated in his citizenship, and devoted to American institutions, although not a native American, having come to Minnesota with his parents from Holland as a lad of nine years.

He grew to manhood on a farm near New Ulm, Minn., and acquired his education in the common school. He operated as a horse dealer for a time, then went to Lime Spring, Iowa, where he was engaged in merchandising until 1890, when he came to Minneapolis to give his sons better educational facilities. He became a produce dealer, especially in butter and eggs, continuing as such for a number of years. The latter part of his life was devoted largely to buying and selling land, and by general sound judgment and good management he accumulated a handsome estate.

For some years after leaving Lime Spring, Mr. Somsen retained the ownership of his stores there, and also acquired two farms in Minnesota and large acreage in the Dakotas, Canada, and the Panhandle of Texas. He kept the greater part of his own land until a short time before his death, when he sold a considerable quantity, as well as the Iowa property, retaining, however, his Minnesota and North Dakota farms.

Mr. Somsen was married to Miss Emma Cullen, and they had two sons, Henry and Stephen. Both were graduated from the law department of the University of Minnesota, and Henry began practicing in the office of John Lind, in New Ulm. Mr. Lind was an old friend of the family, and when he was elected Governor turned much of his practice over to young Mr. Somsen, who is now city attorney.

Stephen Somsen is in the firm of Brown, Abbott & Somsen, in Winona. He is a capable and energetic lawyer; his services are particularly valuable in the management of outside business, and he is often sent to the Eastern cities and even to Europe, to attend to important legal matters.

In 1895 the senior Mr. Somsen married Miss Anna Marsh, who was an esteemed friend of the family in Iowa, his first wife and mother of his sons having passed away some years before. Mr. Somsen was a zealous member of Olivet Presbyterian church, an excellent citizen, and had great faith in the future of the imperial Northwest.

#### PROFESSOR MARIA L. SANFORD.

Citizens in all parts of Minnesota, and alumni and students of its great University in many parts of the United States and some of other countries, fully realize and cheerfully acknowledge that Professor Maria L. Sanford is "the best known and best loved woman in Minnesota." For almost thirty years she was a teacher in the State University and

for more than half a century connected with the teaching faculty of the country, giving to the public in continuous extent and an exalted degree of untiring and unselfish service that few have either the strength or the opportunity to give.

Maria L. Sanford was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, December 19, 1836, into a family of three daughters and one son. She attended a country school in her home town until she was eleven, when the family moved to near Meriden, three miles distant from the academy in that city. But during the three terms of her 14th and 15th year she attended the academy, walking the distance to and from the school, and helping her mother with the housework nights and mornings. By heroic determination and self-sacrifice she was able to pursue the three years' course at the New Britain Normal School. She was employed five years as a teacher in her home town and other Connecticut towns. During the next five years she taught in the grade schools of New Haven, where she made a new home for her invalid mother and younger brother, and did all the housework in it.

From the end of that period her record as a teacher covers continuous activity and many fields of labor, including Middlefield, Connecticut; Parkersville, Coatesville, and Swathmore College, Pennsylvania, and the University of Minnesota, while her activity on the platform as a lecturer and in the pulpit as a preacher, has taken her to almost numberless places in many far apart localities. In Coatesville she was superintendent of schools and principal of the high school; at Swathmore College she was Professor of History for ten years; and in the University of Minnesota she was Professor of Rhetoric and Public Speaking. Her work here began in 1880 and continued to 1909, when she was retired, on a Carnegie pension.

Miss Sanford has been a great living and inspiring force on the lecture platform, and also a profoundly impressive preacher of the gospel in the Christian pulpit. During the more than twenty-nine years of her connection with the University she averaged at least one lecture a week, in addition to her school work and preaching, and in doing this always, when it was possible, traveled at night so as to be in her classroom on time in the morning. She has also been potential in the work of forest conservation; she started the anti-spitting crusade and the movement for the removal of ladies' hats in public places, and helped to organize the Improvement League in Minneapolis, which has brought about great activity in cleaning streets and alleys, beautifying boulevards, keeping weeds cut on vacant lots, and raising flowers on the grounds of homes. Her interest in elevating work of this character and her great kindness of heart are strikingly shown by one incident in her history. Some years ago she moved into a new neighborhood. There the boys stole her apples, and when she found out who they were she gave them apple trees to plant for themselves, and she also gave roses and other plants to everybody in the neighborhood who was willing to pay a small price for them, and that whole neighborhood now has a fine showing of apple trees and flowers. One resident has declared that "Miss Sanford has done more for the good of the neighborhood in five years than all the good it received in the preceding twenty-five years put together."

Miss Sanford has always been actively interested in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Young Women's Christian Association and the work of the Northwestern Hospital, although she has not found it possible to be a regular, active member of any club. With all her interests and duties

away from home, her work at home has never been neglected. From the time when, as a young girl, she made a home for her mother and small brother, she has always had some one or more of her own family with her. She has made a home for orphaned nieces and nephews, and within the last few years has made one for two grand nephews and a grand niece from Syria.

This record of the life of a genuinely heroic woman is necessarily brief and fragmentary, but it is enough to beget and stimulate a more extended inquiry into the years of service it but suggests. Such an inquiry will lead to admiration for the noble womanhood the story embodies, as well as for the immense and long continued usefulness of its subject. It will show that with all the far extended and intense popularity Miss Sanford justly enjoys she is entirely without ostentation in her home, her dress or her manners. The plain living and high thinking of her Puritan ancestors have been nobly exemplified in her life work, and her practical common sense, delightful humor and rare social charm have redeemed them from ruggedness and given them grace and beauty beyond the power of art to compass or words to fitly and fully express.

#### VADER HARMANUS VAN SLYKE.

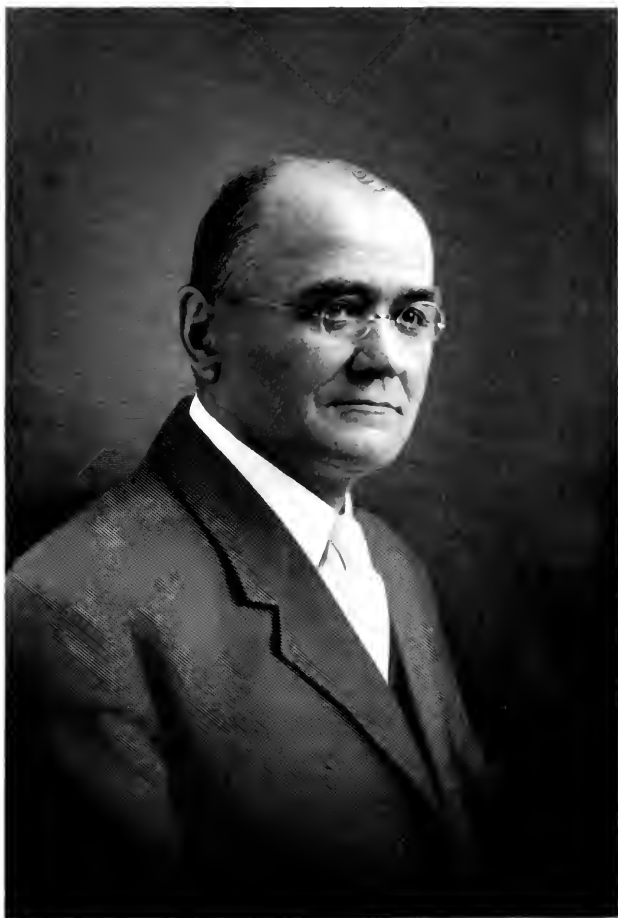
Vader Harmanus Van Slyke, the president of the Metropolitan National Bank, was born in Eureka township, Dakota County, Minnesota, on April 21, 1864, and is a son of Vader G. and Isabella Ann (Clague) Van Slyke, the former a native of Ft. Plane, N. Y., and the latter of the Isle of Man. The son was educated in the public schools at Hastings, Minnesota, and at Carleton College, Northfield. In 1884 he began his banking career in Western Minnesota, where he remained, so occupied, until 1888. From that year until 1896 he handled farm mortgages and life insurance, and from 1896 to May, 1907, he was state manager of Minnesota for the Union Central Life Insurance company of Cincinnati, Ohio, with headquarters in Minneapolis. Since the date last mentioned he has been president of the Metropolitan National Bank, which has prospered greatly under his management of its affairs and through his influence.

In politics Mr. Van Slyke is a Republican, but he has never sought or desired a political office. His religious connection is with the Protestant Episcopal Church; fraternally he is a Free Mason of high rank including membership in the Mystic Shrine, and in club association he belongs to the Minikahda Club; the Interlachen Country Club, the Elks Club and the Commercial of Minneapolis. September 7, 1898, Mr. Van Slyke was married at Kimbolton, Ohio, to Miss Ella M. Yoe, who then resided in that city. He manifests his cordial and serviceable interest in the community of his home by zealous activity in behalf of its progress and improvement and the welfare of its residents, and is esteemed as one of its most useful, progressive and representative business men and citizens.

#### MARCUS MILLER.

Living in retirement at his pleasant home, 1610 Lowry avenue, after a residence of thirty-eight years in Minneapolis, Marcus Miller can look back over his long term of usefulness in this community with satisfaction.





*Marion Phillips*



Mr. Miller was born in Schaffhausen Canton, Switzerland, December 14, 1854. In 1868, he came to this country with his older brother, Henry, expecting to join him in business in Philadelphia. Later he went to Chicago, and was in that city at the time of the great fire of October, 1871. Soon afterward he moved to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he finished learning his trade as a butcher, which he had begun in Philadelphia.

In 1875, while he was still a little less than twenty-one, Mr. Miller became a resident of Minneapolis, and here he has ever since had his home. In 1878 his brother Henry followed him to this city and engaged in the meat trade for himself. Marcus worked two years for A. L. Sump, at 117 Washington Avenue North, then at 308 same avenue, started a meat market of his own, which he called the Philadelphia market and which he conducted five or six years, part of the time at a stand directly opposite on the same street, which he bought and took possession of in about 1880.

In 1883 he built the block in which the Minneapolis Packing Company is now located. He started this company and conducted all its operations until about 1907, when he retired from all active pursuits, turning the affairs of the Company over to his three sons. While in charge of the business he had branch markets at different places in the city, one on Western avenue, where he owned the property. For fifteen years he slaughtered his own stock in his own slaughter house, located on a five-acre tract of land on which his residence now stands.

During the decade of 1880 he butchered on an average a carload of cattle a week. He supplied meat to hotels and restaurants all along the lines of travel into and through Dakota, making a specialty of railroad and eating-house trade outside of the city. Locally he always had a large retail trade, and this his sons still have; some of the customers of the market having been such for thirty years. The business was started on a small capital and at a time when money was very scarce. But prudent management carried it safely until it has become one of the leaders in its line in the Northwest.

While Mr. Miller confined himself mainly to the meat business he also gave attention to other lines as opportunities presented themselves. He is a stockholder in the German American Bank of Minneapolis, and he has done a very creditable amount of building to the advantage of the city as well as his own. He has put up apartment houses, separate residences, and store buildings, and has also taken an earnest and practical interest in other lines of improvement. Some twenty years ago, however, his party thrust upon him its nomination for the office of alderman from his ward. At the election he was defeated by eight votes, for which he has ever since been thankful.

December 1, 1879, Mr. Miller was married in Minneapolis to Miss Louisa V. Korn, a daughter of the late Adam Korn, a well known resident of this city, and for many years proprietor of the old Crow River hotel, on First Street between First and Second Avenues North. He brought his family to Minneapolis from Buffalo, New York, in 1857, and afterward moved to Rockford, Minnesota, where he was the first postmaster. Mrs. Miller is the only daughter of her father's family. When she was 13 they returned to this city, and then the father opened the hotel, which he kept for fifteen years. He died in 1900, at the age of 65.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller have three sons and three daughters

living. Otto G., the oldest son, is at the head of his father's former business house, the Minneapolis Packing Company, and Marcus, Jr., and Walter H. are associated with him. Elizabeth is the wife of J. J. Boyd, who is in the commission business for himself. Louise is the widow of Dr. A. E. Brimmer, of this city, and Bertha is the wife of Earl Coe, a prominent fruit grower at White Salmon, State of Washington. All the members of the family are connected with Fremont Congregational church.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Modern Woodmen and the Royal League. He has been "up to date" in other ways. Raised the fastest ice pacer ever bred in Minneapolis, and was one of the first men in the city to own an automobile. Since coming to the United States he has visited his old home in Switzerland twice; his wife accompanied him on both trips.

#### GEORGE HENRY TENNANT.

Mr. Tennant was born on July 31, 1845, in County Clare, Ireland, where his forefathers were domesticated for many generations. When he was but one year old he was brought by his parents to this country and found a new home in the state of New York, where he grew to manhood, obtained his education and made himself useful during his boyhood and youth by working on his father's farm and in his father's shingle mill, and doing whatever else presented itself as requiring attention and effort.

When he came to Minneapolis in 1866, Mr. Tennant was just about twenty-one. He began working here in an old shingle mill on the Falls, which also had a saw mill in joint operation with it. At the end of the second season passed in this mill he moved to St. Louis and there started a wooden cove spout factory. This he operated two years, then returned to Minneapolis. In this city, on May 15, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Elizabeth Blakeney, a daughter of Mrs. Jane Blakeney, who is still living and is now eighty-four years of age. She was born and reared in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, and came to Minneapolis to live in 1865. She came with her husband, who died of tuberculosis two years later. After his death she sold the farm at Eden Prairie on which he died, and came to Minneapolis where she reared her family of eight children, the oldest of whom was eighteen when the father died, and was the only one able to render her any assistance in the arduous work of providing for the household.

The three daughters who are still living reside in Minneapolis: Eliza, who is the wife of A. W. Griswold; Margaret, who married M. A. Cribb, and Sarah Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Tennant. Only two of the sons are living, John S. and William S. Blakeney. Both are residents of Milwaukee. The oldest son died in his boyhood. The mother became connected with the Central Baptist church soon after her arrival in Minneapolis and still belongs to it. She has long been active in all church and church society work. Notwithstanding her advanced age and the struggles and privations through which she has passed she is well preserved, and throughout the city she is well known and most highly esteemed.

After his return from St. Louis, Mr. Tennant was made foreman of a planing mill at the Falls, and continued to fill that position two or three years. At the end of that time

he started a planing mill of his own at the Falls, and afterward conducted another in North Minneapolis on the West Side, and still later he operated a third on the East Side near the site now occupied by Messrs. Barnard & Cope. Ross Russell, the son of R. P. Russell, was in partnership with him in these enterprises. He suffered heavy losses by fire, but immediately reorganized his business, and prepared to carry it on in greater proportions than before.

Later he followed the lumber mills to Thirteenth and Central avenues and located on the site of the present Andrew Carlson factory. Mr. Carlson had been one of his employes for some years and he wished to help him to a business of his own because of his fidelity. Another fire swept over the Tennant plant, and Mr. Tennant then sold Mr. Carlson all the machinery in it that had not been badly damaged by the fire, and in this way the present large enterprise of Mr. Carlson was started.

After his second fire, which was not as disastrous to him as the first, Mr. Tennant established the present plant of the Tennant business at 920 Sixth avenue southeast. Circumstances led him to begin dealing in hardwood products, and his mill was gradually converted into a hardwood floor factory, the first one ever conducted in this city. Mr. Tennant designed new machinery to meet the requirements of the hardwood flooring work, and his business grew rapidly to great magnitude. He began making hardwood flooring about 1900, and on August 3, 1908, he was once more burned out. The buildings were of wood and the insurance rates very high. So he was not carrying much insurance at the time of the fire, and the plant was wholly destroyed, as was also a large amount of stock, one warehouse alone containing \$20,000 worth. The fire occurred on the day of a picnic, which he and most of the members of the fire department attended, and but one of his warehouses was saved. The rest of the property was a total ruin.

Mr. Tennant was then past fifty years of age. But with all the energy of his youth he immediately set about rebuilding his factory of brick, and in sixty days had it in full operation. He was a staunch Republican in politics, but he never sought prominence politically or an office of any kind. He gave his attention strictly to his business until about six weeks before his death, taking no vacations, but enjoying considerable relaxation at his summer home at Wildhurst, on Lake Minnetonka.

Mr. Tennant was a Baptist in religious faith, and for thirty years served as one of the trustees of Olivet Baptist church, and for many years as its treasurer. Fraternally he was a Freemason of high degree—a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He belonged to old Cataract Lodge in the fraternity and for many years was its treasurer. The lodge presented him with a handsome testimonial for his fidelity and ability in serving it, and when he died his remains were buried with Masonic ceremonies. He was also a charter member and one of the directors of the St. Anthony Commercial club. Through life he was a very benevolent man, and always very modest and reticent about his contributions for the relief of others.

Mr. and Mrs. Tennant were the parents of three children. Their son William, their first born, died at the age of seventeen. The two daughters are living. Grace M. is the wife of Charles E. Adams, a lawyer in Duluth. Lois A. is the wife of E. McMaster Pennock, vice president and general manager of the G. H. Tennant company, Mr. Tennant's former business,

which he had incorporated before his death. Mrs. Tennant lives with Mr. and Mrs. Pennock at 2206 Doswald avenue, St. Anthony Park.

#### ROBERT W. TURNBULL.

Robert W. Turnbull was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, on the 28th of January, 1834, and his death occurred, with slight premonitory illness, at Bowden, North Carolina, on Sunday morning, March 28, 1909,—two months subsequent to his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary. In his native land Mr. Turnbull was reared to the age of fifteen years and he then accompanied his parents on their immigration to America, the family home being established in the province of Ontario, Canada, whence, a few years later, he removed to the state of Michigan. Mr. Turnbull gained his early educational discipline in England and supplemented the same by somewhat irregular attendance in the schools of Canada, though his broad and liberal education was principally the result of self-application and the experience gained in the course of a long and signally useful career. In Michigan Mr. Turnbull became identified with the lumber industry at the time when in this line that state held precedence over all other sections of the Union. His energy and ability enabled him to make substantial progress toward the goal of definite success and he became one of the representative factors in connection with the great lumbering operations in Michigan, where he operated mills at Muskegon and Big Rapids during the years immediately following the Civil war and when that section of the state was the center of the most extensive lumbering operations in the United States. During this period he was also an interested principal in the operation of a large mill at Manistee. Mr. Turnbull continued his residence in Michigan until 1882, when he removed with his family to San Jose, California, but in the following year he established his permanent residence in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Here he became one of the original stockholders and executives of the Itasca Lumber Company, in which he owned one-third of the stock. He disposed of his interest in this company a few years later, and was engaged in the manufacturing of lumber at Stillwater, the judicial center of Washington county, though still retaining his residence in Minneapolis. The mill at Stillwater was erected in 1885 and he became a factor in the development of a large and prosperous lumbering business. In 1891 Mr. Turnbull's only son, Albert R., became associated with him in the prosecution of this business, under the firm name of R. W. Turnbull & Son, and in connection with the mill at Stillwater they also operated, for one year, the Plymouth mill, in Minneapolis. The mill and business at Stillwater were sold by the firm in 1904, and Mr. Turnbull, basing his plans upon his broad and intimate experience, decided to continue lumbering in a field where timber resources were of adequate order to justify operations upon an extensive scale. In 1906 he and his son purchased all of the stock of the Rowland Lumber Company, with mills at Bowden, North Carolina, and general offices at Norfolk, Virginia. Of the company Robert W. Turnbull became president, an office of which he continued the incumbent until the close of his life, about three years later. His son became secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company, and since the death of the father has

been president of the corporation, the stock of which is all in the hands of the Turnbull family. Operations are continued upon an extensive scale and have fully justified the confidence and judgment of the veteran lumberman who assumed control of the business in company with his son, the latter proving a most able and progressive coadjutor and one well equipped for carrying forward the enterprise since the death of his honored father. The company controls extensive tracts of choice timber land in North Carolina, the supply of timber being sufficient to permit and justify extensive manufacturing operations for many years. The company owns its own railway lines, for the facile handling of logs and products, and also owns at tidewater, two hundred miles distant from the mills, adequate dock facilities, in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, so that it commands the markets of the world in its sale of lumber. The manufacturing plant is one of the largest in the south and the business, as effectively advanced by Albert R. Turnbull, constitutes one of the most important industries of North Carolina.

In the year 1900, Robert W. Turnbull erected at 2730 Park avenue, Minneapolis, one of the many fine residences in that attractive section of the city, and here his widow still maintains her home. The domestic chapter in the life history of Mr. Turnbull was one of ideal order, and his devotion to his family and home was of the most insistent and appreciative type, with every relation and association of the most idyllic order. He was reared in the faith of the English or Protestant Episcopal church, but in the later years of his life attended services of the Central Baptist church in Minneapolis with utmost regularity, his widow being a devout member of this church. One of the dominating characteristics of Mr. Turnbull was his abiding interest in struggling young men, and many successful and honored men to-day are ready to do him honor and to accord lasting gratitude for the advice and tangible aid given by him. At the time of his death an appreciative tribute appeared in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, and the article closed with the following words: "He was a genial, whole-souled gentleman whose loss will be keenly felt, not only by his family but also by a large circle of friends and neighbors."

At Port Huron, Michigan, in the year 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Turnbull to Miss Julia A. Wilson, who was born at Ann Arbor, that state, and who is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull became the parents of four children, all of whom survive the honored father.—Minnie A., Minerva A., Rosa Bell and Albert R. The only son has the general management of the business of the Rowland Lumber Company, in North Carolina, as has already been stated. He wedded Miss Lucy Gale, daughter of A. F. Gale, of Minneapolis.

#### MRS. THOMAS B. WALKER.

Mrs. Walker was born in Brunswick, Medina county, Ohio, on September 10, 1841, and is a daughter of Fletcher and Fannie (Granger) Hulet, who were natives of Massachusetts and descended from good old English stock. Her paternal grandfather, John Hulet, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and fought in the battle of Bunker Hill; and his father, also named John Hulet, was a zealous patron of Methodism

and is said to have built the first Methodist Episcopal church edifice erected in Massachusetts.

When Harriet Granger Hulet (now Mrs. Walker) was six years old, her parents moved to Berea, Ohio, in order to secure for their children the educational advantages offered by Baldwin University. There their daughter Harriet grew to womanhood, remaining in her father's household until her marriage, and cultivating her natural gifts for vocal and instrumental music and her love of languages, through which she became mistress of the Latin, the Greek and the German tongues. She was also a frequent contributor to periodicals, and her early ambition was to write a famous book. Her ambition in this direction has never been realized, but her literary tastes and ability have found vital and fruitful expression in lectures and addresses in behalf of her numerous philanthropies.

In 1856 Miss Hulet became acquainted with Mr. Walker. They were in school together, and later, when Mr. Walker was employed as traveling salesman, the daughter was her father's bookkeeper and secretary, and so there was ample opportunity for frequent and continued intercourse between the young couple. Their acquaintance ripened into a more tender feeling, and on November 19, 1863, after an engagement lasting five years, they were married in her home city of Berea, Ohio. Mr. Walker then came on to St. Anthony and prepared the way for establishing a home here, after which he sent for his bride. Six years later he built a new residence in Minneapolis, at Ninth street and First avenue south, which was then so far up and out of town that he felt obliged to keep a horse for transportation between the city and his home.

During the first twelve years of her married life Mrs. Walker devoted her energies to her growing family and gave little time to any work outside her home. Her husband was engaged in surveying for the government and the new railroads planned for this region, and was absent from home for months at a time. Their means were limited, too, and the letters that passed between them reached their destinations with difficulty. In addition to her burdens, of privations and responsibilities, the constant danger of Indian outbreaks in the region where her husband was working gave Mrs. Walker a heavy and continual weight of uneasiness to bear. But she accepted her lot with fortitude and cheerfulness, and performed her every duty with fidelity.

About the end of the period mentioned above, Mrs. Walker began to observe closely the condition of the poor and the oppressed, and to engage in active work for their relief and betterment. Since then her philanthropies have been so numerous, far-reaching and voluminous, that only a brief summary of them can be given here. She has founded benevolent and helpful institutions and established them on permanent bases, investing considerable sums of money in their maintenance and development. These institutions annually give succor in sickness and misfortune to hundreds of men, women and children, and do it in the quiet and unostentatious way which true benevolence always seeks to follow.

Mrs. Walker was a member of the first organization of the Women's Christian Association of Minneapolis, which at the time of its inception was given the care of all the poor of the community. A few years later she joined with other ladies in organizing and managing the Sisterhood of Bethany, an association for the care of erring women and their infant children, which has become a wonderful power for good throughout the whole Northwest. She has served as its

secretary or president since its organization thirty-five years ago. Out of this institution grew the Northwestern Hospital Association, which was organized to care for the worthy poor who are ill. Mrs. Walker has been its president from the beginning of its history. The association began operations without a dollar in cash or credit. Its hospital was started in a poorly furnished house, and its facilities were meager, primitive and of very limited utility. Today this hospital is fully equipped and skilfully conducted, it has capacity for one hundred patients and carries on a training school for nurses with thirty pupils. The buildings are now free of debt and the association has an endowment fund of \$40,000. Since 1901 the hospital has been open for men as well as women. The success and growth of this institution alone is sufficient to fix Mrs. Walker's fame as a lady of great business ability and strong devotion to the service of her fellow beings who are in need.

Other philanthropies with which this noble woman has been actively connected are the Women's Christian Union, the Newsboys' Home, the Kindergarten Association and the children's Home, the last named being an outgrowth of the Sisterhood of Bethany. In her temperance work she conducted meetings in her church and published the data she gathered in tracts. This and her lecture on the Keeley cure for inebriates, which she read at the World's Temperance conference at the Columbian Exposition, have been widely copied and distributed in this country and many others. Her philanthropic work is done systematically. She has regular office hours and employs a stenographer to assist her.

One of the most beneficial results of Mrs. Walker's great public spirit and intense devotion to the wants of the needy, especially of her own sex, is the establishment of police matronship in connection with the city government of Minneapolis. Through investigations in the Eastern cities she became fully convinced years ago that all women prisoners in the custody of the police ought to be under the care of a woman. Great opposition was encountered to the movement for this beneficent reform when she started it, but she was not to be called off or frowned down, either by the police authorities or by other Christian workers who did not approve of the suggestion. She kept warm in the pursuit of her purpose, and through her persistent and well directed efforts the office was established. The police could not but know her singleness of desire and loftiness of aim in the matter, for she had long been on call at their headquarters at any time of the day or night for the assistance of young women and girls.

In emergencies, Mrs. Walker acts promptly and wisely. When the terrible cyclone swept over Sank Rapids with such disastrous results and so much loss of life, she received notice from the mayor's office at 10 o'clock one morning that there was urgent need of more nurses in the stricken territory. At 3 o'clock that afternoon she went to the front with twelve nurses, all but one or two from the training school of the Northwestern Hospital. She remained at the place of the dreadful visitation two weeks, taking charge of one of the hospitals, and several of the nurses remained two and some three months, doing all they could to relieve the suffering.

It is not to be supposed that because of this generous lady's attention to outsiders who have needed her help she has neglected her home or its duties. She has been a close and sympathetic companion of her husband in all his undertakings, and she reared her eight children to honorable man-

hood and womanhood. In fact, if her work outside of her own household has had any effect on her conduct within it, it has only intensified her devotion to her home and its duties and made her more zealous and diligent in attending to their requirements. She has given Minneapolis one of the noblest and loftiest examples of Christian womanhood and motherhood it has ever had, and in all sections of the city "her works praise her in the gates."

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#### REV. ISAAC WILSON JOYCE, D. D., LL. D.

Rev. Isaac Wilson Joyce, D. D., LL. D., the father of Col. Frank Melville Joyce, and one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, was one of the most eminent and conspicuous clergymen of that denomination. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, October 11, 1836, the son of James W. and Mary Ann Joyce, natives of Dublin, Ireland. As a youth the doctor found many obstacles in the way of his education, but he was an enthusiastic student and persevered in spite of them. He taught school to pay his way at Hartsville, Indiana, the denominational school of the United Brethren church, and finally secured the degree of A. M. from De Pauw (then Asbury) University. Some years later Dickinson College conferred on him the degree of D. D., and he received that of LL. D. from the University of the Pacific. He was licensed to preach as a United Brethren minister, but in 1857 united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1859 was admitted to the Northwest Indiana Conference.

As a very young preacher Dr. Joyce became pastor of some of the leading churches in the Conference, and at the age of thirty-three was Presiding Elder of the East Lafayette district. He was next pastor of Trinity church in Lafayette. Failing health necessitated a change of climate for him, and he was induced to fill the pulpit of Bethany Independent church, Baltimore, for one year. His health improved, and, although Bethany earnestly solicited him to become its settled pastor, he returned to Indiana, and in 1877 was appointed to old Roberts Chapel, in Greencastle. Here he built a commodious church edifice which is a monument to his zeal, energy and fine business ability.

In 1880, at the close of his pastorate in Greencastle, he was elected to the General Conference, which was held in Cincinnati. This led to his transfer to the Ohio Conference and first appointment to St. Paul's church in Cincinnati. In 1886 he was official representative to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference of Canada, which met in Toronto, and in 1888 was elected Bishop by one of the largest votes ever given for a candidate up to that time. For eight years his Episcopal residence was in Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he made a deep impression by his power as a preacher and his skill as a leader. During this period he was Chancellor of Grant University for five years, and of the Epworth League for four, and also presided over conferences in Europe and Mexico. The General Conference of 1896 transferred him to Minneapolis, which was his home until his death in July, 1905, following a stroke of paralysis suffered by him on Sunday morning, July 2, 1905, while preaching at Red Rock Camp Meeting.

During the first two years of his residence in this city he was under appointment to visit and supervise the churches in the Orient. His duties led him through Japan, Korea and China, and into many regions never before visited by a bishop.

His administration in China resulted in a spiritual quickening unsurpassed anywhere in modern times. On his return trip he visited Malaysia, made a zigzag journey across India and met the Central Conference at Lucknow. He was married in 1861 to Miss Caroline Walker Bosserman, of La Porte, Indiana, who died at the home of their only child, Col. Frank M. Joyce, in Minneapolis, in 1907.

#### GEORGE CUTLER STORER.

Mr. Storer was born in Portland, Maine, on September 29, 1860, and died in Minneapolis on March 13, 1913. As a child of seven years he was taken by his parents to live in Boston, the father was a wholesale dry goods merchant and busy operator in financial affairs. Eight years later the family moved to Madison, Wisconsin. Later he was a student for four years at the Shattuck Military school in Faribault in this state.

When he finally left school he inclined to farming as his occupation, and with this in view he moved to Grand Forks, North Dakota. But during the next two years his views as to employment were entirely changed, and at the end of the period mentioned he changed his base of operations to Chicago and his occupation to merchandising, becoming connected with the wholesale coal trade in the city last named. He remained in Chicago until 1893, when he came to Minneapolis and organized the Commercial Loan and Adjustment company, over whose destinies he afterward presided, and which he conducted to a high rank in the business world, considerable magnitude in its operations and pronounced success in all its undertakings.

In the course of a few years this company was doing business all over the Northwest and also in California and other Pacific coast states. Charles Fowler was associated with Mr. Storer in the management of it, and its requirements received sedulous attention from both these gentlemen. But Mr. Storer in particular watched and worked for the progress and expansion of its business with sleepless vigilance and tireless energy. The company's transactions occupied his time and powers largely, and they opened the way to other avenues of prosperity for him. Through the opportunities they laid before him he soon began investing in city property, and on parts of what he bought he erected business blocks.

In the purchase of real estate Mr. Storer exercised good judgment, buying only in localities making or capable of rapid improvement and sure of speedy enhancement of values. He did not hold all the property he purchased, but turned a considerable amount of it over rapidly at ready profits, and with the fruits of his shrewdness and business acumen he still further enlarged his operations and augmented his revenues. At the time of his death, however, he still owned a number of income producing properties and left an estate of large value.

It is easy to infer from what has been stated that Mr. Storer was a very busy man. But he was never indifferent to the substantial improvement of his home city, and never withheld his support from any worthy undertaking in which that was involved. He also took an active part in public affairs locally, not as a political partisan, but wholly as a good citizen animated by a strong desire to aid in securing the best government and the greatest good for the people around him. Fraternally he was a Freemason and a member of the

Order of Elks, and earnest though not enthusiastic in his devotion to their welfare and all the good work they were doing.

Mr. Storer was married at Baraboo, Wisconsin, in 1883, to Miss Fannie King, a native of Monroe in the same state. Three children were born of their union, all of whom are living. They are: George L., a lawyer, who has charge of the collections for the company of which his father was the head; Catherine, who is the wife of Ivan J. Kipp and a resident of St. Paul, and Mary, who married with Raymond M. Gillette and has her home in Minneapolis. Like their parents, the children are well esteemed for their genuine worth and have a strong hold on the confidence and good will of the people where they live. The force of character and strict integrity for which their father was distinguished and the graces of manner and purity of life for which their mother is revered are exemplified in them in all their daily activities and all their relations with their fellow beings.

His parents, George L. and Mary F. (Johnson) Storer, natives of Sanford and Portland, Maine, both died at Madison, Wis., the father in 1906 and mother in 1908. They had two sons and three daughters, all living but our subject. The father was a prominent man and was a son of John Storer, a pioneer of Sanford, Maine, and one time mayor, and was in lumber trade. He endowed Storer College at Harper's Ferry, a colored college.

#### EUGENE L. TRASK.

Eugene L. Trask, an extensive and prominent dealer in Minnesota lands, has been a resident of Minneapolis continuously since 1876, except during a few years which he spent in Montana. He was born in Springfield, Maine, in 1864, the son of Albion K. and Melissa (Nettleton) Trask, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Ohio. She came to Minneapolis with her parents in the sixties when Dubuque, Iowa, was the terminus of the railroad. Her father was Samuel D. Nettleton, whose old home was on the site of the present block at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Fourth street. He died early in the seventies at the age of sixty. His widow survived him many years, and in 1877 was living at 913 Hennepin avenue.

Albion Trask came from Maine to Minneapolis and engaged in lumbering on Runn river, sending logs to the Minneapolis mills. He was married in this city about 1860, and then returned to Maine, where he followed lumbering until 1876, when he came back to Minneapolis and resumed his lumbering operations, which he continued until his death in February, 1902, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was not a lumber manufacturer, but bought timber lands and worked cutting crews year after year until 1900, by which time the timber was nearly all cut and the lumber well high exhausted in the Runn river country. After his purchases were denuded of their trees he sold them, disposing of land at \$3 to \$4 an acre which is now worth \$65 to \$75 an acre. He attended religious services at the Church of the Redeemer.

Mrs. Trask, the mother of Eugene, is still living. She and her husband were the parents of four sons, three of whom are living: Eugene L., Berney E., who is a graduate of the engineering department of the University of Minnesota and was for some years professor of engineering in Eastern college

but is now engaged in merchandising in Minneapolis; and Clarence, who is a resident of the state of Montana. The other son, Charles, was cashier of the West hotel until his death in 1898.

Eugene L. Trask obtained a high school education, and at the age of nineteen went to Montana, where for a few years he was employed in office work, principally as bookkeeper in a wholesale house. In 1895, having returned to Minneapolis, he started a produce commission business in the old Bridge Square district, which he carried on there for five years, until the business operations of that character were transferred to another location. About 1900 he began dealing in land, handling farm and mineral tracts in large quantities aggregating over 200,000 acres, the greater part of his dealings being for homes in Northern Minnesota. He still has control of several thousand acres, some being mineral lands, and owns a great deal of the expense himself.

Mr. Trask belongs to the Commercial, Minikahda, Lafayette, Interlachen and Auto clubs. He was married in 1886 to Miss Anna C. Deatherage, of Illinois. They have two children: Marian, who is a graduate of the Ely School at Greenwich, Connecticut, and Louise, who is a student in that school.

#### SWAN JOHAN TURNBLAD.

Proprietor and publisher of the Svenska Amerikanska Posten, probably carries a more potent influence throughout the State and the Northwest than does any other foreign born citizen. His newspaper is the recognized mouthpiece of Swedish-American thought; and, being published in the Swedish language covers an important field not otherwise cultivated.

Mr. Turnblad was born in Tubhemala, Sweden, Oct. 7, 1860, being the son of Olaf M. and Ingjard Turnblad; who brought the boy to a farm near Vasa, Goodhue County, Minnesota, when nine years old.

While yet in school Swan became interested in and learned the printer's trade, soon buying a small printing plant. When but seventeen he had printed an arithmetic, of which his school principal P. F. Lindholm was the author. Looking for a wider field of activity, Swan came to Minneapolis becoming a typesetter on the Minneapolis Stats Tidning.

In 1887 he was asked to take the management of the Svenska Amerikanska Posten, a weekly newspaper established primarily as an influence in the prohibition work throughout the Northwest. Without sacrifice of its original purpose, it was broadened in scope, being made such a paper as is needed in every household.

Its pages were filled with not only general domestic news but also gave due attention to world happenings, especially to those matters directly interesting the Scandinavian population. It soon became an influence that did much to shape conditions, ever laboring for what was elevating and tended to better citizenship. Independent in politics, it has not served to advance its editors personal political fortunes; but with absolute loyalty to American institutions, has been a power for good in the development of the best citizenship.

Mr. Turnblad's abilities are generally recognized; and he has been accorded suitable honor, Governor Lind in 1895 naming him a member of the State Reformatory Board, where he did valuable service. Abuses that had crept into management of its institution were eradicated, incompetence replaced and a

line of policy adopted whereby the aim is to turn out citizens rather than confirmed criminals. His services were of such moment that Governor Johnson placed him upon the State Board of Visitors to all the state institutions, an honor continued by Governor Eberhart. An ardent temperance worker, his advocacy by pen and voice has done much to advance prohibition, every other movement for clean living, as well, finding in him a champion.

Every movement for business, social or moral progress has received his approbation. He was one of the founders of the Odin Club, the leading social organization in the Northwest of Scandinavian-Americans. He is a Mason, Shriner and an Elk and belongs to the Civic and Commerce Association and the Athletic Club.

He is a communicant of Westminster Presbyterian Church.

He was married in 1883 to Christina Nelson of Worthington; and they have a daughter, Lillian Zenobia.

#### JAMES ALVAH BULL.

Mr. Bull was a native of Jefferson county, New York, where his life began February 25, 1834. He died on his farm just outside the city limits of Minneapolis April 27, 1908, after a residence of almost fifty years on the land which is now a material proof of his skill as its cultivator. He was the son of Alvah and Louisa (Paeker) Bull, natives of Vermont. On his father's farm he grew to manhood and, in the district school of the neighborhood, and Belleville Academy he began his education, which he completed at the academy in Norwich, after which he clerked for a few years.

About 1858 Alvah Bull, the father of James, who had relatives at Anoka came accompanied by James to Minnesota to look the country over. They then bought the farm on which the son afterward lived, of William Marvin, who had preempted the land, and who received a patent for it June 10, 1857. The land was deeded to Mr. Bull, Sr., March 5, 1859, who then returned to New York, where he passed the remainder of his life. His son James took possession of the farm in the spring of 1859, and some years later was followed west by his brother, Henry C. Bull, now a banker at Cokato.

When James A. came to Minneapolis he was married but had no children. He settled on the farm of 160 acres, determined to pass his subsequent years on it, which he did. At the time of his death he had it nearly all under cultivation and well improved.

Mr. Bull early became an enthusiastic member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and was called upon to give a great deal of attention to its work. He was one of a committee of three to provide for rendering the agricultural school of the state more directly and practically beneficial to the farmers. This committee was first selected by the Hennepin County Grange and afterward endorsed by the State Grange. By years of effort with the board of regents and the state legislature the committee finally succeeded in making the Agricultural College what its name indicates—a real source of advanced practical instruction in farming.

In political affairs Mr. Bull was always independent of party ties and party influence, but never indifferent to the welfare of his county or the state. His religious life was nearly that of the Friends or Quakers, but latterly his views rather accorded with the Unitarians. His first marriage took place in New York and was with Miss Mary E. Comstock.



She died on the farm February, 1865, leaving one child, Mary L. Bull, who has been an instructor in the State Agricultural College for seventeen years, beginning her work in the institution in the department of domestic science and continuing it now in that of agricultural school extension.

September 20, 1866, Mr. Bull contracted a second marriage, which united him with Miss Annie L. Cooper, a daughter of Milton and Zillah (Preston) Cooper, and born near the village of Coopersville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. She came to Minneapolis with her parents in 1857, arriving on May 11. There were seven children in the family, of whom she was the second in the order of birth. The others who are living are: Preston, who is a resident of Edina; Elvira S., who is the widow of the late Edward Lamborn; and Barclay, who both live in this city. Anna and Morrisa died in early life and Mahlon at the age of thirty-one years. The father was a carpenter and died in Minneapolis, in his ninety-first year, having, on August 12, previously celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of his birth. The mother's death occurred February 20, 1879.

Before her marriage Mrs. Bull was a teacher in the Minneapolis and Hennepin county schools for seven years. At one time she was chairman of a committee of five appointed by the State Grange to secure the opening of the State Agricultural College to girl students on the same terms that were offered to boys. It took years of effort to accomplish the desired result, and great striving with regents, legislators and other officials, but it was finally successful. Since her marriage Mrs. Bull has passed all except two years of her life on the old homestead. This is located a little south and west of Minneapolis, just one mile from Lake Harriet. It has recently been sold and is to be used hereafter as a home for women and children.

Of this marriage three sons reached maturity; James Harry is a farmer near Stacy, Chisago county; Alvah Milton is assistant professor of Agricultural Engineering in the State Agricultural College. He was educated in a high school and at the University of Minnesota. Coates Preston, who graduated from the agricultural school and from the College of Agriculture as Professor of Agronomy, served one year as such in the Illinois College of Agriculture then becoming Assistant Professor of Agronomy in our own Agricultural College, specializing in the line of Plant Breeding, and is at this time (1913) on leave of absence to perform the duties of superintendent of the National Corn Exposition, which is to be held in Dallas, Texas, in February, 1914. In religious faith Mrs. Bull is a Universalist. She is a member of the Church of the Redeemer, but her zeal for the good of her community is not confined to her own church channels. It embraces the welfare of the whole people and is applied generally, without regard to sectarian lines or other narrow considerations.

#### THOMAS NEWTON TAYLOR.

Well known and highly esteemed as a grain operator in Minneapolis for a continuous period of twenty years, the late Thomas N. Taylor, whose useful and stimulating life ended October 30, 1910, passed away at the height of his success. He was but fifty-one years old, and according to all indications until a short time before his end came he was destined to many years of still greater productiveness.

Mr. Taylor was a native of Urbana, Champaign county,

Ohio, where his life began on June 19, 1859. He was the son of Robert and Mary (Walker) Taylor. The mother died in North Dakota and tather in Minneapolis; they were natives of Philadelphia. He was reared in that county and educated in its district schools and the graded schools of his native city, and after leaving school engaged in teaching in the county for a year. During the last year of his attendance at school and while he was teaching he learned telegraphy, and at the age of twenty came West and located at Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he worked several years as a telegraph operator, and afterward as paying teller in a bank in Devil's Lake and Laramour, N. D.

From Grand Forks, where he was employed by the Great Northern R. R., he went on to a claim in Grand Forks county, also drove stage one winter. Mr. Taylor went to Duluth, in about 1886, and at that great terminal point he began his business career as a dealer in grain in association with C. C. Wolcott, by whom he was employed two years. In 1890 he changed his residence to Minneapolis and entered the employ of the George Spencer Grain company. He remained with this company only a short time, however, and then became associated with the firm of A. M. Woodward & Company, with which his connection was also short, for he was eager to have a business of his own and making preparations to gratify his desire.

In 1891 Mr. Taylor formed a partnership with W. E. Nicholls, creating the Nicholls & Taylor Grain Company, with which he was associated until death. It was a potential factor in the grain trade and the men at its head were forgetful and serviceable in public affairs, although not politicians or belonging to the office-seeking class.

Mr. Taylor was married on February 1st, 1893, to Miss Louise F. Wall of Minneapolis, a daughter of the late John Wall, who became a resident of this city in the early sixties, coming from Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wall became prominent in business, and for a number of years was a leading business man of the city and died here in 1906. Mr. Taylor and family were members of the Catholic Church and for 20 years a member of the board of appeals of the Chamber of Commerce at the time of his death and charter member of Interlachen club.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor became the parents of four children, all of whom are living and still have their home with their mother at 3313 Elliott avenue south. They are: Lilian, Thomas, Robert and John. While her husband was living, Mrs. Taylor shared his interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of Minneapolis, and since his death has continued active support of all commendable projects. Like him, she is quiet and unobtrusive in her activity in this behalf, and seeks no credit for work, which is inspired by high sense of duty, but which is not unappreciated, as she is held in high regard for her genuine worth in every way.

#### CHARLES JOHN TRYON.

Charles John Tryon was born September 8, 1859, in Batavia, New York. His father, A. D. Tryon, was a prosperous bookseller and a druggist; his mother was Amanda H. Tryon.

After attending the public schools of Batavia, he entered Columbian university, Washington, D. C., being graduated from its law course. He came to Minneapolis to practice his profession and for a number of years he was in partnership

ship with Wilbur F. Booth until the latter became a judge of the District Court. Mr. Tryon enjoys a fine general practice and is recognized as one among the ablest attorneys, taking an active part in politics.

In June, 1901, Mr. Tryon entered into an alliance with one of the oldest and most respected families in the city, when Isabel Gale became his wife. She is a daughter of the late Harlow Gale, one of the pioneer residents of Minneapolis. They have a most interesting family of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Tryon attend the Congregational church. Their handsome home on Girard avenue is frequently the scene of social functions. Mr. Tryon is also affiliated with some of the principal clubs of the city.

Harlow Gale was a brother of Samuel C. Gale of whom extended mention is made elsewhere and was associated with him in a real estate office as early as 1860. He was a leading man of the time and at the banquet at the opening of the Nicollet House, May 20, 1858, at which Judge E. B. Ames presided, Mr. Gale was toastmaster. He is best remembered in having established the first city market at First street and Hennepin in 1876. Mr. Gale was an early County Auditor and was found active in almost every movement for advancement.

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#### CHARLES JEROME TRAXLER.

In his varied and interesting career as a lawyer, editor and author of legal treatises and text books, Charles Jerome Traxler has made an enviable reputation for ability, careful research, correctness and felicity of expression and exhaustive and accurate knowledge of law and public affairs.

He was born on the homestead near Mount Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa, being the son of John Traxler, a farmer, brick manufacturer, contractor and builder. The son attended the public school, continuing at Howe's Academy, and finished his academic course in Iowa Wesleyan University. He was graduated in 1882 from the Iowa State University with the degree of LL. B. Then becoming associated with a prominent lawyer in his native town, he began the practice of law. Later he drifted into newspaper work as an editorial writer, and in the fall of 1883 became city editor of the Daily Tribune-News at Evansville, Indiana, a few months later being advanced to the position of associate editor-in-chief.

In 1885 Mr. Traxler resumed the practice of law in Western Kansas. Minneapolis became his home in 1889; here he has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession, and, while he has had a wide general practice, he is doubtless best known as a corporation counsel.

In this connection his experience and observation led him to a careful study of the regulation of freight rates. In 1906, he originated a plan for the regulation of such rates, which won approval from Federal authorities, and was admitted as highly meritorious by leading railroad managers. The chief features of this plan which may be here mentioned, are that it left the power of making rates with the railroads, subject to regulation by judicial proceedings in the Federal courts. It placed upon the railroads the burden of proof in most cases of alleged violation and made unnecessary the demand for special tribunals, such as the Federal Commerce Court, which has since been tried and abandoned.

Being a diligent, reflective and progressive student of legal

science, Mr. Traxler has delivered numerous lectures on legal subjects. He has been identified with the University of Minnesota as a lecturer in the School of Law, and is the author of works on special subjects of the law.

He is a member of the State Board of Law Examiners, to which position he was appointed some years ago by the Supreme Court. He takes a keen and serviceable interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Minneapolis Athletic, the University, and the Six O'Clock Clubs.

He has also taken an earnest interest and an active part in agencies as a member of the leading clubs and civic organizations, and belongs to several fraternities, including the Masonic orders, and the Mystic Shrine. His college fraternity is the Delta Tau Delta. In 1886, Mr. Traxler was united in marriage with Miss Mary Comstock, daughter of Colonel Austin W. Comstock, of Mount Pleasant. They have three children, Marian, now Mrs. Spencer S. Bernan, Jr., of Chicago; Hazel, and John Austin.

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#### D. M. HARTSOUGH.

The subject of this narrative was born in Fayette, Iowa, on October 28, 1856. He is the son of the Rev. E. Hartsough, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of German parentage. D. M. Hartsough was educated at the Cornell University, passing through the scientific course with credit, and for twenty years was a minister of the Congregational Church. During his work as a minister he would usually take his vacations on the prairies of the two Dakotas and while on those vacations, observing the privations and hardships of the pioneers in building homes on the prairies with the primitive tools then in use for such work, brought to the surface a dormant ability which later predominated over all other accomplishments he had mastered up to that time, and that was a God-given gift of inventive construction. He readily saw where he could lighten the burdens of that army of pioneers; in constructing a labor saving device that would convert the raw, wild prairie into a civilized state for the reception of seed and the growing of crops, the conversion of a boundless wild prairie country into comfortable homes for many millions. The result of his investigation very soon developed into the building of the first farm gas tractor engine that was ever built in the United States and put it in operation, breaking prairie sod in what is now the state of North Dakota. Its operation in breaking prairie sod convinced him that he was on the right track to do more good to humanity than any one man of that day and age.

The next production was what is called the Big Four Gas Tractor which, during the years of 1910 and 1911, was exhibited at the world's field trials, Winnipeg, Canada, and took the gold medal from all competitors world wide.

Being a close student of conditions and the advocacy of economies to handle conditions, showed him far in advance of all others that when the prairie country of the great Northwest was once broken and under cultivation it required a different type of machine to intelligently, economically and successfully cultivate it, so he designed the Bull Tractor, a machine especially adapted for the economical cultivation of the small farm and the large farm, and the success of the Bull Tractor in the fields today is of such proportion that within the next two or three years its growth will be beyond the



L. M. Harbaugh



comprehension of the ordinary person and the demand for it will reach every civilized agricultural portion of the whole world.

In the beginning of his development of labor saving devices he first had to familiarize himself with a thorough knowledge of the farm and power requirements, a condition necessary in the successful manufacture of a machine to become popular with the farmers who are its only users. To acquire this knowledge he secured large tracts of prairie, plowed and cropped large acreages thereby gaining a knowledge of his future work from actual experience, a school that has no peer, and his devices stand out today in the agricultural world without competition.

Within the past five or six years he had occasion to spend a part of the winter in Texas. Looking conditions over and the primitive methods they had of draining that vast country along the coast, he immediately designed a ditching machine that is in operation in large numbers there now, doing great work in the large drainage ditches necessary to reclaim that country. And in the past two or three years has designed a smaller machine to construct lateral ditches, necessary in the drainage and reclamation of millions of acres of that fertile country. In fact, every place he goes he finds employment for that active and inventive brain, in constructing and producing labor saving devices that have caused millions of the tillers of soil in the whole world to shout his praises. He is energetic and continually at work modernizing farm implements, and in the next few months the agricultural world will be again startled by the result of his gift in the construction of harvesting and threshing machinery.

He formed the acquaintance of a progressive farmer in the state of North Dakota, Mr. P. J. Lyons, when he first designed the Big Four. He invited Mr. Lyons to join him in exploiting the proposition resulting in the selling of the Big Four to the Emerson-Brantingham Company nearly two years ago for about two million dollars, which is the best evidence that Mr. Hartsough, although an inventor and genius in his way, is also a good judge of human nature for he selects men to exploit his product who are able to do things, and Mr. Lyons is now exploiting the Bull Tractor, his latest invention, which will eventually make millions for both Mr. Hartsough and himself.

Mr. Hartsough has been a resident of Minneapolis for the past twelve years and is a member of the new Athletic Club. He was married in 1882 to Miss Lucy Beebe, who died in July, 1912. Mr. Hartsough, since that time, has been a resident of the West Hotel in this city. There were two sons born to his family: Waldo, who died at the age of twenty-six, and Ralph B., who possesses much of the inventive genius of his father and is associated with him in his work, and is also a resident of Minneapolis. Mr. Hartsough at present is in the prime of his life in the work he has before him and has more knowledge of his work than is usually found in a man of his profession. He has a sunny nature and is a companionable man, both in his home and in his walks of life, and a success both as a minister and inventor, which gives ample evidence of what a man can accomplish by persistency and industry if gifted with the sense of application of his powers.

#### WILLIAM J. VON DER WEYER.

One of the highest types of the German-American business men which Minneapolis boasts of today is the German born product who has brought his native thrift and his German enterprise and caution to the land of his adoption. Such a man is William J. Von der Weyer. He was born near Coblenz, Rhein province, Germany, November 5, 1858, and came with his parents Henry and Helen Von der Weyer to America in 1864. They came directly to Minnesota, settling on a farm near Buffalo, Wright county. The mother died on the farm and the father now lives retired with his son William J. Henry had seen service in the German army and before he had been in Minnesota a month he was taken to the county seat of Wright county with the idea of getting him into the United States Army, but it was soon found that he was not an American citizen.

William J. was on the farm until he was 16 years of age, when he was sent to Minneapolis to enter the public schools, later supplementing the instruction there by a course in a business college. He clerked for two years, in a grocery store, starting at a salary of ten dollars a month and his board, then later going to twenty-five dollars a month and board. In 1883 young Von der Weyer entered the dry goods store of B. B. Buck, at a salary that began at \$30 and mounted to \$40, and then \$50 a month. With characteristic thrift he set about laying aside the foundation for his own capital and saved his money, until he had about \$500. In company with his brother-in-law, John Lohmar, in 1885 he bought out the Buck Dry Goods and Millinery store, the partnership enduring for twenty-four years, or up to 1909. At the start they had between them for investment and working capital the modest sum of \$2,300. The business later represented an investment of \$25,000. Sales increased steadily—from about \$10,000, to from \$40,000 to \$50,000 per annum. A business requiring one clerk waxed strong until sixteen clerks were necessary. And when failing health moved him in 1909 to sell his interest to his partner, Mr. Von der Weyer had the satisfaction of knowing that his habits and thrift and business judgment had fully justified predictions of his earliest business life.

As his grasp of commercial affairs broadened, Mr. Von der Weyer looked about with an interest in other commercial lines. He became a director in the German American bank, and looked, too, to civic and political matters. In 1898 he was elected to the house of representatives of the legislature, being chosen, though a Democrat, to represent the strong Republican Forty-fourth district. It was the same year that John Lind was chosen governor, and Mr. Von der Weyer was one of a group in the legislature whose counsel was prized by the governor. In the legislature he took a prominent part, and some of the most important legislation of the session either bore his name or were enacted because of his lending them his earnest support. For example, Mr. Von der Weyer introduced the law which requires payment of two per cent interest on deposit balances of state money; as up to that time the state had received no interest on such balances. He was one of the foremost advocates of the measure to require the railroads to pay a gross earnings tax of five percent. He served on the committee which authorized the building of the state hospitals for the insane at Hastings and Anoka; on the committee of visitors of the state normal schools, and the schools for the feeble-minded at Faribault, and which recommended the appropriations for those institutions. Mr. Von der

Weyer was defeated for re-election at the next election, as the Forty-fourth district went back to its normal Republican complexion.

Mr. Von der Weyer has continued to take a prominent part in public affairs. For instance, he is a member of the executive committee that has most to do with the building of the magnificent new pro-cathedral, the finest church edifice in the West and with the exception only of the St. John's cathedral in New York, the finest in America. In St. Joseph's Catholic church he is one of the most active and prominent laymen.

In 1898 he was married to Miss Gertrude Dietrich, daughter of Peter Dietrich, the well known real estate dealer who, as a young man, came to the United States to escape the rigors of the war. Mr. Dietrich came direct to St. Anthony, becoming one of that sturdy group of early citizens who helped to ground firmly the city which was later to attain leadership in the West. The family consists of two daughters, Eleanor and Lucille.

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#### RUFUS PORTER UPTON.

Rufus Porter Upton, prominent citizen and pioneer of Minneapolis, of whom further mention will be found in the general history of the early settlement of the city, was born in Dixmont, Maine, December 20, 1820, and died in Minneapolis on Thanksgiving day, 1893. He was educated in Portland, Maine, but spent his long and useful career in the interest and development of the northwest. Throughout the many vicissitudes of the early days he never lost his vision of the future and ultimate development of Minneapolis and in latter years he received ample justification of his faith, never realizing however one of his most cherished projects, the establishment of river transportation which he saw superseded by the railroads. In the directory of 1877, Mr. Upton is designated as the proprietor of spice mills on South Washington street with his residence in Grove Place on Nicollet Island. Beside the enterprises indicated by him in his personal reminiscences, he was also the promoter of a flouring mill project at Kingston, Meeker County, near the present Dassel, where he erected a plant at the cost of \$10,000. At this time it was expected that the Northern Pacific railroad would build through the town but the route was changed, touching a point twenty miles distant and destroying the future of Kingston and its business enterprises. He also acquired some experience as a miner in Nevada in the days when that state was attracting the fortune seekers. Mr. Upton was an influential member and faithful supporter of the First Congregational church. He was married three times and of his first marriage with Miss Gaslin, one daughter survives, Gertrude, widow of M. D. Chapp, who resides at 3111 Newton avenue, Minneapolis. His third union was with Ellen A. Nourse, and their sons are W. A. Upton, in the employ of the Smith Hardware company of Minneapolis, and Rev. Rufus P., of the Congregational Church at Freeborn, Minn. In 1870 Mr. Upton was married to Miss Emeline Alveda Harshberger, a teacher in Marietta, Ohio, who now resides in Pasadena, California. They had six children, T. Park, born September, 1871, and a resident of Pasadena, California; Edson K., of Minneapolis; Howard B., born May 3, 1876, ticket agent at the Union station in Minneapolis; Helen Alveda, born September, 1878, the wife of Mr. George

H. Brinkerhoff, living in Spokane, Washington; Albert F., born in August, 1881, and now engaged in the theatrical profession, and Harry C., born in July, 1883, is traveling car agent for the Great Northern railroad.

Edson K. Upton, the second son, was born in Minneapolis, in October, 1873, and for a number of years has held a responsible position with the North Western Fuel company, one of the largest fuel firms of the city. He was married to Miss Effie M. Miner of Iowa, and they have one son Edson Irving, who is six years of age.

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#### JESSE VAN VALKENBURG.

Jesse Van Valkenburg, a well known member of the Minneapolis bar, was born at Sharon, New York, on December 31, 1868.

His parents Joseph and Harriet (Seeley) Van Valkenburg were also natives of the Empire state, and farmers by occupation. In 1870 the family emigrated to Minnesota locating at Farmington, and later removed to Canby, Minnesota, where they now reside.

Jesse Van Valkenburg attended the public schools of Farmington and completed his scholastic training by a course in the state Normal school at Mankato, graduating with the class of 1887 and he later entered the University of Minnesota from which he was graduated as a classical student with the class of 1894, and graduated from the law school the following year.

Like many of the better class of western boys, he partly paid his way through college by doing newspaper work. He was taken on the staff of the Minneapolis Tribune, while he was yet in college, and continued his reportorial work some time after he had graduated. Soon, however, the call to his profession was so strong that he entered into active practice. His personality is of the sort which wins many warm friends, and during his membership of the Hennepin county bar, he has made a large acquaintance in the city and state and has built up a wide and varied practice. He takes a keen and active interest in good government and civic betterment, although he has never any political aspirations. He is a republican, but is independent when it comes to placing men in city affairs.

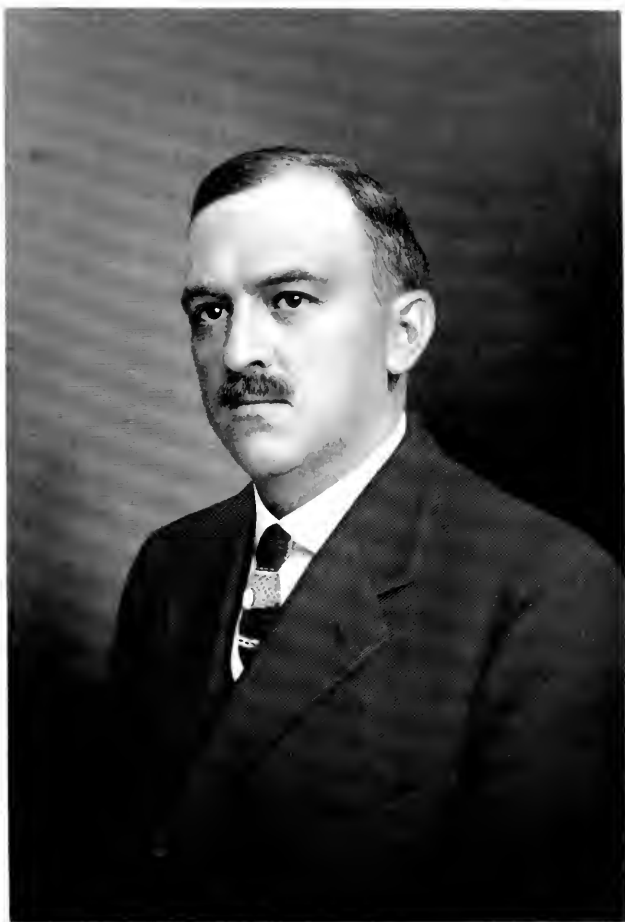
Mr. Van Valkenburg was married on January 14, 1903, to Miss Grace Jerrens of St. Paul. They have three children.

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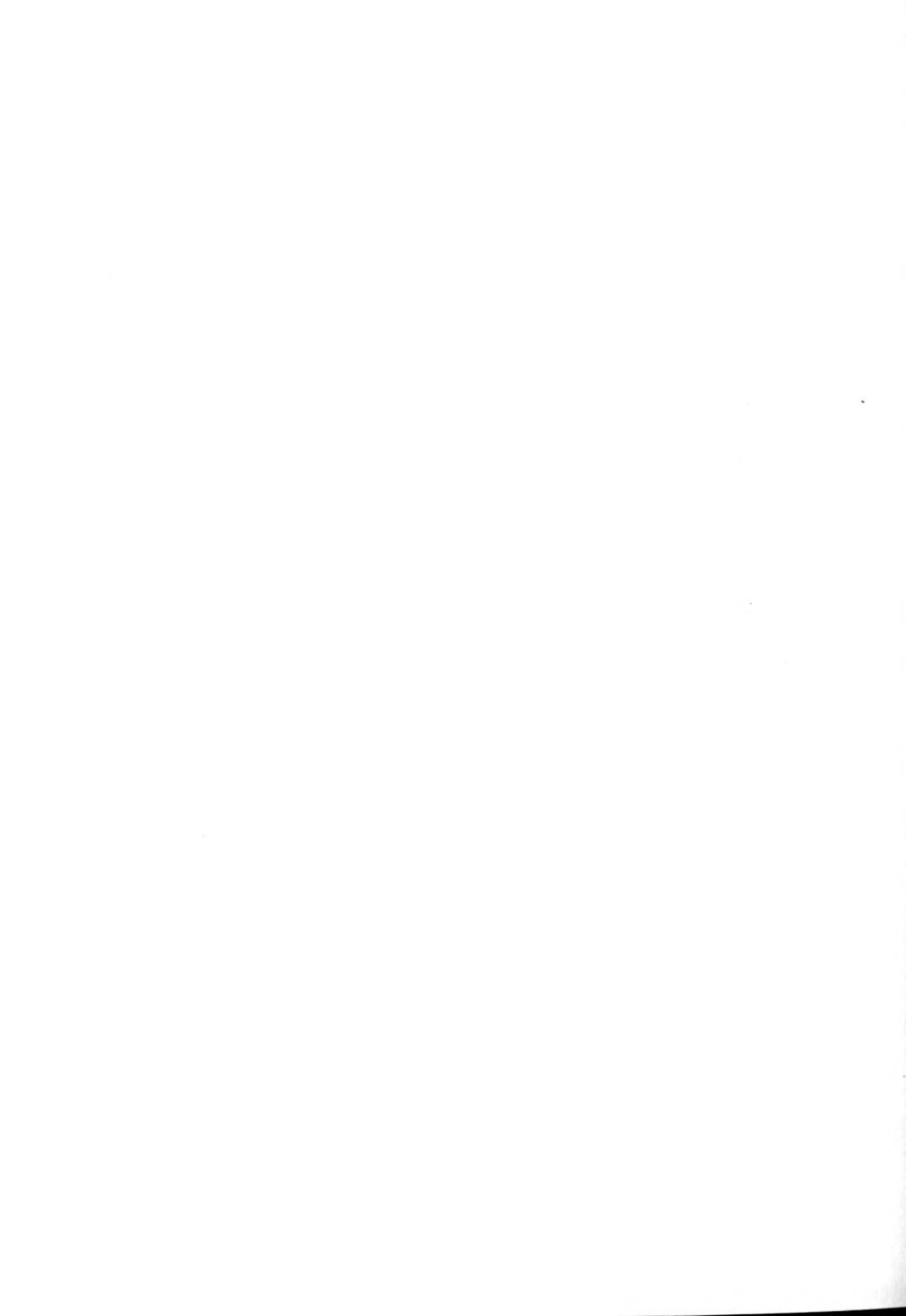
#### PAUL H. KNOLL.

Although a young man yet the interesting subject of this brief review is connected with several industries of importance and extensive operations, and is a forceful factor in the business life of Minneapolis. He was born in 1880 in Illinois, a son of Rev. Robert H. Knoll, who came from Europe to the United States in 1854 and settled in Illinois, where for many years he continued to follow his sacred calling. The son obtained a high school education and soon after his graduation secured employment in the hardware trade, with which he was connected for a number of years.

Mr. Knoll rose rapidly in his employment and in a short time became a credit man for the Simmons Hardware com-



*F. H. Knoll.*





pany of St. Louis. In 1907 he came to Minneapolis to represent that company as its credit man in this community. He remained with the company twelve years, and at the end of that period, became associated with the Gas Traction company, and was one of its officials until it was sold to the Emerson-Brantingham company.

Mr. Knoll then formed a partnership with P. J. Lyons and started the Lyons-Knoll Investment company. The Bull Tractor company, which manufactures gas traction engines for farm and draft work, was organized in 1913, with Mr. Knoll as treasurer. This company turns out a large number of tractors a year, and its tractor is sent to all parts of the United States and has a high reputation for power and adaptability of practical service.

In addition to connection with the Bull Tractor and the Lyons-Knoll Investment companies, Mr. Knoll has other business associations important in character and useful in productiveness. He is secretary and treasurer of the Consolidated Liquid Gas company and secretary and treasurer of the Milligan Stock Ranch company. He is unmarried but takes an active interest in local public affairs and exercises material aid in promoting local progress and improvement. He is a member of the Minneapolis New Athletic Club, the Masonic order and other organizations of a social or benevolent character. While living in St. Louis he was member of Battery A, Missouri National Guard. His Minneapolis home is at 116 Oak Grove street.

#### W. P. TRICKETT.

In the vast development of our industries and all other activities in this highly progressive land the matter of transportation has risen to the first rank in importance and now requires men of an advanced order of ability to conduct it and so conserve its forces as to make them yield the best and largest returns for the outlay devoted to it. In this connection W. P. Trickett of Minneapolis has shown ability and made a record that is well worthy of special mention and consideration.

Mr. Trickett is a native of Kansas City, Missouri, where his life began on January 9, 1873. He grew to manhood and obtained his education in his native city, and there also he started the business career that has given him the high reputation he has as a man of exceptional administrative power and success. He began his apprenticeship in the business which now occupies his attention in 1887, when he was but fourteen years old. In that year he entered the employ of the K. C. F. S. & M. R. R., in its freight traffic department, and four years later became chief clerk of the Kansas City Transportation bureau.

His aptitude for the business was marked and his promotion in it was rapid. In 1897, on April 1, he was appointed commissioner of transportation for Kansas City, being at the time only twenty-four years of age. In this position he succeeded the late A. J. Vandlandingham, a recognized traffic expert who had made a creditable record in it and set its standard of efficiency high. Mr. Trickett, however, showed himself equal to all requirements, and filled the office with great acceptability to its patrons and the general public until the close of 1907, when the bureau was consolidated with the Commercial club.

During the next two years, after he left the city service, Mr. Trickett was engaged in special traffic work for large industrial interests, terminal work for carriers, and he also performed duties of the same character for the United States government. On October 1, 1909, he entered the employ of the Minneapolis Traffic association as executive manager, and when the Minneapolis Traffic association was amalgamated with the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association, he was appointed traffic director of the combine. In this position, which he still holds, he represents the allied industrial, wholesale, retail, grain and milling interests of the city of Minneapolis.

Mr. Trickett has been a resident of Minneapolis only four years, but this period has been long enough to give him a warm and helpful interest in the welfare of the city and its residents and business institutions, and thus he shows in every way open to him. He also manifests a deep and intelligent concern for the full growth and usefulness of all educational, moral and social agencies at work in the community for the good of its people, and a constant willingness and readiness to aid them by every means at his command. His attitude here is what it has been wherever he has lived that of a good citizen eager at all times to do whatever he can to advance the best interests of his home community, and he is esteemed highly for the genuine worth he displays in all the relations of life.

#### ROBERT J. UPTON.

Robert J. Upton, junior member of the firm of G. L. Upton & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in grain, flour and feed, is a native of St. Anthony, now Minneapolis, and born March 22, 1868. He is the son of esteemed pioneers, C. H. and Maria (Fenton) Upton, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Nova Scotia. They were married in St. Anthony in 1858, the mother having come to the town with her mother soon after it was laid out, and the father came from his native state in 1855. He was one of the organizers of the Union Iron Works, which were started in 1879, and prior thereto was foreman in the St. Anthony Iron Works until the plant was burned. The elder Mr. Upton and James E. Lockwood started the Union Iron Works, and Mr. Upton was the first president of the company and the superintendent of the plant until his death on May 27, 1910. He was a very progressive and resourceful business man and an excellent citizen. He was a Republican in politics but not a politician or active partisan. He was not remiss in performing the duties of citizenship, whatever form they took, and without regard to where they led him. When the Sioux Indians broke out, in 1862, he was one of the first to enlist for the expedition against them. He was a man of decided domestic tastes and correct habits. His first wife, the mother of Robert J., died in 1888; afterward he married Mrs. Julia Kennedy, a widow, who is still living. The children of his first marriage numbered five, four sons and one daughter. Horace C., a machinist connected with the Union Iron Works; Harvey L., a plumber in North Dakota; Robert J., and George L., who compose the firm of G. L. Upton & Company, and Mabel, now the wife of Harry Merriman, a dealer in automobiles in Minneapolis and the son of the late Hon. Orlando C. Merriman, who was twice mayor of St. Anthony and once mayor of Minneapolis.

Robert J. Upton began his education in the common schools, and completed it at an academy. He learned the trade of machinist, and was employed nine years in the Union Iron Works. In 1895 he went to Sandstone, Minnesota, where he remained one year as master mechanic of the Minnesota Sandstone Company. Returning to Minneapolis from a trip to El Paso, Texas, in 1896, he and his brother-in-law, Mr. Merriman, started a box factory, which they conducted until 1900. Mr. Upton then took charge of the Commercial hotel on Nicollet Island, which he conducted until 1909, when he united with his brother, George L. Upton, in organizing the firm of G. L. Upton & Company, with which he is still connected.

Mr. Upton was elected County Commissioner of Hennepin county in 1908, and held the office until 1913. During his tenure the bridge over the Narrows in Lake Minnetonka, and the Crystal Bay and Orenberg bridges at the lake were built, and the macadamizing of Superior boulevard was started. He served as chairman of the board in 1911 and 1912.

Mr. Upton has been married three times, first in 1893 to Miss Flora E. Wood; next in 1900, to Miss Laura Morgan, who died in 1906, and like the first wife left no children. In 1908 he married Miss Anna Hollister, his present wife. They are members of the First Congregational Church, and Mr. Upton belongs to the Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Knights of Pythias.

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#### THOMAS VOEGELI.

Thomas Voegeli, president of the Minneapolis Park commission and senior partner in the firm of Voegeli Brothers Drug company, is a native of Wisconsin, born at New Glarus, a Swiss settlement, September 24, 1856. His father, Tobias Voegeli, came to Wisconsin in 1853 and was one of the early members of the New Glarus colony, where he engaged in the trade of carpenter. He is now residing in Minneapolis after retiring from several years of association with his sons in the drug business. Thomas Voegeli was instructed in the carpenters' trade by his father but after attending the Plattville Normal school, he chose to enter the teaching profession for a while. His first experience was in the country schools but he soon advanced to the position of principal of the schools in Alma, Wisconsin. His successful career as a teacher was closed with four more years spent at Fountain City, Wisconsin. In 1883, he made his first venture in the drug business, joining his brother, Fred, in LaMoure, North Dakota, where they conducted a store for five years. They came to Minneapolis in 1887 and opened a drug store on the corner of Washington street and Hennepin avenue, the present location of their main establishment, where they occupied a small room, which had been used for a drug dispensary for a number of years. In 1892, Mr. Fred Voegeli, who now resides at Bozeman, Montana, retired from the firm and another brother, Henry, entered the partnership with Thomas Voegeli, an association which has continued to the present time. The success of their business enterprises has been marked and the Voegeli Drug company has long been an important factor in the commercial life of the city. The extensive trade of the company has demanded the establishment of two branch stores, the corner of Seventh street and Nicollet avenue and in the West Hotel. The firm was incorporated with W. F. Ralke and Mr. R. S. Heck becoming stockholders. Mr. Ralke and Mr.

Heck had been employed in the drug store for a number of years and had both made their start in the capacity of errand boys. The former is now confidential clerk and bookkeeper for the company while Mr. Heck is the manager of the Nicollet drug store. Mr. Voegeli has a noteworthy conception of good citizenship and endeavors to discharge the civic duties that have come to him in recognition of his ability and interest, in accordance with this standard. He cherishes the ambition that Minneapolis may be celebrated not only for its scenic beauty but also for that high class of citizenship that may be produced through attention to the modern note of warning that is sounded for municipal improvement. With this end in view, as a member of the park board, he has bent all his energies to provide every part of the city with the proper hygienic conditions and attractive surroundings through park extension and improvement. He is an active member of the Commercial club and served as chairman of the committee on public affairs. He has been a prominent member of the board of park commissioners and was elected its president. His first wife, Mary Fyfe Voegeli was of Scotch descent. She died at Fountain City, Wisconsin, leaving one daughter, Ethel, who is the wife of Mr. Geo. Riebeth of Minneapolis. In 1887, he married Mrs. Charlotte Yule, whose only child, a son, died soon after the marriage. They have one daughter, Marguerite. Mr. Voegeli and his family are communicants of the Westminster Presbyterian church. He is a Shriner and Knight Templar and a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason. He also holds membership in the Civic and Commerce association.

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#### DAVID LLOYD OWENS.

The late David Lloyd Owens, treasurer of the American Grain Separator Company, who died in Minneapolis September 23, 1913, was born at Cambria, Wisconsin, November 23, 1862. He was a son of John L. and Winnie (Roberts) Owens, and inherited from his father his natural bent in the direction of mechanical ingenuity. The father was a native of the North of Wales, born in 1832, and came to this country with his parents at the age of thirteen. He was of an inventive turn of mind and made many improvements in windmills and invented a churning machine of unusual utility. In 1860 he opened a general machine shop at Cambria, Wisconsin, in which he made wagons, plows and other farm implements. In 1871 he invented a harvester and a self-acting grain and grass rake. These he manufactured at Cambria until 1874, then sold the rake rights and had the harvester manufactured on a royalty basis.

In 1878 the father came to Minneapolis and entered the employ of the Minneapolis Harvester Company as an inventor. He made several improvements in the "Dewey" harvester, manufactured by that company, and was made superintendent of its wood shop, and while acting in that capacity invented many improvements in woodworking machinery. In 1885 he formed a partnership with his son, John J. Owens, for the manufacture of a cackle eliminating machine which was afterward combined with a fanning mill. One year later another son, Robert J., came into the firm, and it then erected a plant on the site now covered by the establishment of the J. L. Owens Company, an extensive manufacturer of grain cleaning machinery, turning out about 10,000 machines every year. This company was incorporated in 1894 with David L.,

Richard L. and Owen L. Owens, all members of it. The father was a man of the strictest integrity and a genius in his line of work.

David L. Owens worked for the Minneapolis Harvester Company eight years while his father had charge of its woodwork department. He became a first-class mechanic and rose to the position of superintendent of the factory, remaining with the company until 1898, when the plant was sold. During the next eleven years he devoted his time and energies to the affairs of the J. L. Owens Company in company with his father and brothers, and aided greatly in extending and improving the business of that company.

The American Grain Separator Company was organized in 1909 with Robert J. Owens as president and David L. as treasurer. In 1911 the company started a branch establishment at Orillia in the province of Ontario, Canada, of which David L. took charge. That branch turned out several thousand fanning mills, smut mills and grain cleaners annually. Mr. Owens remaining in charge of it until May, 1913, when he returned to Minneapolis, where he passed the remaining six months of his useful and productive life. He is survived by his widow, two sisters and four brothers. The sisters are Mrs. J. T. Evans, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Jennie Jones, of Chicago. The brothers are Robert J., John J., Richard L. and Owen L., all members of the J. L. Owens Company.

David L. Owens was a member of the South Side Commercial Club. His father was the founder of the Welch Presbyterian Church in Minneapolis, and all the members of the family have belonged to that organization. David L. was also active in the Welch Society of Cambria, Wisconsin, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was devoted to his home and fond of good horses and Scotch collie dogs. On November 26, 1902, he was united in marriage with Miss Dora Rittenhouse, a daughter of Dr. Richard and Elsie Agnes (Rhoades) Rittenhouse, of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

The parents of Mrs. Owens were married in that city and she was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was their only child. Her father was a physician in active practice in Prairie du Chien, and was killed in a railroad wreck when he was about thirty years old. Her mother was a daughter of Josiah Rhoades, who came to St. Anthony from Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1858. He engaged in contracting in Minneapolis, where he died May 19, 1905, aged seventy-eight, after a residence of forty-seven years in this city. He was born in Kentucky and his wife, whose maiden name was Martha Wilson, was a native of Cairo, Illinois. Mrs. Rittenhouse, one of their nine children, died in Minneapolis at the age of thirty-seven. One of her sisters, Mrs. Peter Munkler, makes her home with Mrs. Owens. Mr. and Mrs. Owens had no children.

#### GEORGE EDGAR VINCENT.

Dr. George Edgar Vincent was born in Rockford, Illinois, March 21, 1864. He is the son of John Heyd and Elizabeth (Duzenbury) Vincent. His father, John H. Vincent, was the founder of the Chautauqua and was one of the most brilliant and popular of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church. Bishop Vincent is now retired and lives in Chicago. His wife died in 1909. Dr. Vincent received his early education in the public schools of Plainfield, N. J., and was

a student for one year in the Pingree Academy at Elizabeth, N. J. He graduated from Yale University in 1885 having entered that institution as a freshman in the fall of 1881. For a year after he received his degree he was engaged in editorial work as literary editor of the Chautauqua Press. He went abroad and spent some time traveling in Europe and the East. Upon his return he was made vice president of the Chautauqua. It was in 1892 that Dr. Vincent was first called to the University of Chicago and made fellow of sociology. He held this position until he was made assistant in the same department two years later. Receiving his degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Chicago, he became principal of instruction in the Chautauqua. From 1900 to 1904 Dr. Vincent was associate professor in the department of sociology at the University of Chicago and in 1904 was elected to full professorship in the same department. For seven years Dr. Vincent held the position of Dean of the Junior College. In 1907 he was chosen president of the Chautauqua institution and that same year was made dean of the faculties of arts, literature and science in the university of Chicago. This position he held until he was called to the University of Minnesota in 1911, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Cyrus Northrup.

For years Dr. Vincent has been a contributor to the sociological journals of the country and is the author of a number of books. In collaboration with Professor A. W. Small, he wrote "An Introduction to the Study of Society" and "The Social Mind in Education." He is a member of all the leading educational associations of the country, among them the American Economic Association, the American Historical Associations, the American Sociological Society. He is a member of the American Editorial Board of the Hibbert Journal. During the last fifteen years he has given lectures and addresses before Educational Associations and other gatherings in nearly every state in the East and West.

In 1890 Dr. Vincent was married to Louise Palmer at Wilkes Barre, Pa. Mrs. Vincent is the daughter of Henry W. Palmer, an attorney at Wilkes Barre. Mr. Palmer was attorney general of Pennsylvania during the administration of Governor Hoyt and recently served his third term as a member of congress from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Vincent is a graduate of Wellesley in the class of 1886. Dr. and Mrs. Vincent have three children, Isabel, who was graduated at Bryn Mawr, in 1912, John Henry, an undergraduate at Yale, and Elizabeth, aged 12.

#### GEORGE A. WHITMORE

Mr. Whitmore is a native of the city of Rochester, New York, where his life began on October 24, 1857. He came to Minnesota to live in 1875, when he was but eighteen years old, and took up his residence at Montevideo, Chippewa county, where he had two brothers, one engaged in general merchandising and the other in the insurance business. His father, Clayton B. Whitmore, also passed the latter years of his life in Montevideo and died there.

George A. Whitmore began his business career in the store of his brother, becoming a partner in the business soon after his arrival in this state, and continuing in connection with it until 1895, when he sold his interest in it and moved

to Minneapolis. For about seven years he represented the National Biscuit company on the road, and since then he has been pushing the trade of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit company.

Mr. Whitmore is one of the original stockholders in this company and was one of its incorporators.

To the interests of the company Mr. Whitmore is wholly devoted and he gives its business all the time and attention it requires of him. But on his own account he also deals in real estate to some extent, handling principally his own properties, and does some farming, too, on his half section of land, which lies partly in North Dakota and partly in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, and is well adapted to wheat growing and general farming.

In fraternal relations Mr. Whitmore is a Freemason and a member of the Order of United Commercial Travelers of America. He was married at Montevideo, Minnesota in 1882, to Miss Marian A. Case, a daughter of James A. Case, who is prominent in the grain and elevator business in this state. No children have been born of the union.

Mrs. Whitmore is a devout and consistent Christian Scientist and an active member of the Sixth church of the sect located on Lowry Hill.

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#### JOHN C. VAN DOORN.

John C. Van Doorn of the Universal Portland Cement Company became the local representative in 1907, his operations covering several states. In that six years the business has increased greatly in competition with about twenty-six other companies; and the office force has grown from three employees to twenty-nine.

In 1903 Mr. Van Doorn took charge of the St. Louis agency. Before that he was traveling for one of the largest producers, the total output of the mill being 100 barrels a day; and the entire annual production of cement in the United States amounted to but 375,000 barrels in 1892. No other industry has ever shown such remarkable strides and enormous growth in so short a period.

Prior to 1896 nearly all the cement used in this country was imported from Germany and England, but since then it has been almost wholly produced in the United States. The Universal Cement company has been one of the leading factors in bringing about this result, having large plants at South Chicago, Budington, Indiana; and Universal, Pennsylvania; and was a pioneer in the manufacture of genuine Portland cement. Its mills now produce 40,000 barrels per diem; and, in 1912, it was the largest shipper of the commodity in the world, distributing in the United States alone 10,047,000 barrels, and again in 1913 was largest shipper. The amount used in Minneapolis and at other places in the Northwest is prodigious, this city alone using in 1913, 97,000 barrels, while 70,000 barrels were sold to the State for use in the construction of the new prison at Stillwater, and enormous quantities to the government for the high dam. The Coon Creek dam construction required 50,000 barrels, and more than 40,000 have been sold for canals at Duluth and Superior.

Mr. Van Doorn has operated in this northwestern territory for twenty years, his acquaintance extending over a dozen or more states. He might appropriately be called the living apostle of cement, as he is continually conducting a wide

and active propaganda, disseminating cement literature and illustrating the many uses and superior adaptability of the article. Two publications, "The Monthly Bulletin" and "The Farm Cement News," are regularly distributed to the farmers in twenty-three states, the demand having so increased in consequence that a new plant is building at Duluth with a capacity of 5,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Van Doorn is a stockholder in the United States Steel Corporation, the cement industry being one of the leading subsidiary lines of that great enterprise. In the manufacture of cement large quantities of slag are supplied by Minnesota iron mines; and the importance of the industry to this state is rapidly increasing. Mr. Van Doorn is connected with all organizations of cement producers, and is ever on the lookout for extensions of the trade of his company. He belongs to many associations, including the Minneapolis and Athletic clubs and Civic and Commerce Association. In fraternal relations he is a Freemason, and in religious connection an Episcopalian being a vestryman of All Saints church. Fishing and hunting are his chief recreations.

John C. Van Doorn was born in Quincy, Illinois, on July 26, 1869. His grandfather, John K. Van Doorn, owned and operated the first sawmill at Quincy, dating to about 1842; and the dwelling he built there in 1850, is still standing. He was one of Quincy's leading citizens; and, when negro refugees fled from Missouri and other slave states, the government employed him to care for them. The family originated in Holland, but has been in America for more than 250 years, some having emigrated to South America in 1658 and others to the Hudson river in 1744.

Mr. Van Doorn, on November 14, 1906, married Miss Hattie Bailey of St. Louis. They have one son John Bailey Van Doorn.

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#### JACOB SCHAEFER.

"Mr. Schaefer was one of the truest men this city has ever known." So declared one of his intimate friends in Minneapolis of the late Jacob Schaefer soon after the death of this leader in business life and high example in moral, religious and social circles in Minneapolis, where he made his home during the last twenty years of a busy and eventful career. His residence here was quiet, peaceful and prosperous, but previously he had experienced many privations, hardships and vicissitudes, in which he was severely tried by all extremes of fortune.

Mr. Schaefer was born at Baerenthal, near Strasburg, Germany, in 1809, and educated in the Strasburg schools. At the age of nineteen, while attending a normal school, he determined to come to the United States. He landed at Philadelphia, soon finding work as a clerk in a wholesale grocery. He went to Canton, Ohio, in 1842, and during the next year built an oil mill at Mishawaka, Indiana, but which was burned with a total loss. A few years later a flood swept away all his possessions and business at Rochester, Indiana. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, and later went to Nicaragua, where he engaged in silver mining, only to be again overtaken by disaster. In 1852, on the Atlantic coast, he and six others contracted yellow fever. The six died and his own coffin was prepared. But he recovered, only, however, to suffer shipwreck a few years later as he was return-

ing after a more successful venture in Honduras. In 1860 he got back to Canton, Ohio, and in 1862 enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He rose to the position of quartermaster of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, on the staff of General Jacob D. Cox, thus continuing to the end of the war.

In 1865 he came to Minneapolis and engaged in the lumber trade. He was successful and was soon recognized as not only a good business man but one on whom everybody could place the utmost reliance. He was a modest man, however, and never sought or desired prominence, especially in public affairs. But the people being impressed by his fine business capacity and sterling worth elected him auditor of the county in 1870. This position he filled for four years with credit to himself and decided benefit to the county. In 1878 he was chosen a member of the board of county commissioners, and during the next six years served as its chairman, retiring only a few months before his death. His services to the county in this position were also widely beneficial and they were appreciated by the public at their full value.

In his boyhood Mr. Schaefer became a member of the Presbyterian denomination, to which he adhered to the end. On coming to Minneapolis he joined Westminster Church and was recognized as one of its most prominent members. The associations and memories of military service were always dear, being ardent in devotion to old comrades. The Grand Army of the Republic has perpetuated his connection with it and his unblemished name in military circles, Jacob Schaefer Post being named in his honor.

Mr. Schaefer's wife was Miss Sarah Miller, a sister of Mrs. John H. Stevens. She accompanied him to Honduras in 1855, and was the first American lady to visit the interior of that country. Their daughter Francisca, now Mrs. W. O. Winston, was born at Yusecan, Honduras. Mr. Schaefer died March 9, 1885. Mrs. Schaefer survived him almost a quarter of a century, dying at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Winston, in February, 1908. A clearer insight into Mr. Schaefer's character can scarcely be given than that expressed in the quotation from one of his friends at the beginning of this sketch. He was true to every element of elevated manhood and to every requirement of duty in all relations of life.

#### FREDERICK B. WRIGHT.

Frederick B. Wright is a native of the Old Granite State, having been born in Coos County, New Hampshire, January 17, 1856. His father was Beriah Wright, and their forefather, too, was named Beriah and was a captain in the War of 1812. The other Beriah, father of Fred B., was a farmer, characterized by that sturdiness and public spiritedness which marked the men of New Hampshire. He gave his son good schooling in the district schools, and then the younger man entered the St. Johnsbury Academy, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, an institution of learning long famous in New England. From the academy Fred Wright was graduated in 1878. For a time he followed the traditions of New England and taught school. Then he turned naturally to the law for there have been many Wrights who have won prominence in that as well as the medical profession—and entered the law office of George A. Bingham in Littleton, New Hampshire. From there he went to Boston Law School, where he completed his

studies preparatory to his admission to the bar. In 1883 the young man's course turned westward, and he came to Minneapolis to begin practice. Here the natural trend of affairs led Mr. Wright to take an interest in the political life of the community and his sturdy Republicanism carried him high in the councils of his party. He became active in the affairs of the State League of Republican Clubs during its ascendancy in the politics of the state, and was president of that important organization. His activity as an advisor in his party brought about his candidacy for the legislature, and he was elected to the lower house of that body in 1906, as a member from the fortieth district, comprising then the Fourth ward of Minneapolis. During the session of 1907, Mr. Wright was among the foremost members of the house of representatives, was chosen to serve on many of its most important committees, and was chairman of the drainage committee, as such bringing about the revision of the state drainage laws, a task for which he is given chief credit. Mr. Wright served again as member of the house of representatives in the next session, in 1909, and then retired to give more time to his profession, although he continued to be sought out as an advisor in the affairs of the Republican party.

In addition to his political prominence Mr. Wright is well known in the circles of the Masonic order. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, and the Knights Templar, as well as of the Shrine. He is deeply interested, also, in the civic organizations of his immediate community. Mr. Wright was married in 1884 to Miss Helen M. Comant, of Greensboro, Vermont, and they have four children.

#### WILLIAM E. WHEELER.

William E. Wheeler, president of the Northwestern Automobile company, 217 South Fourth street, was born at Menasha, Wisconsin, February 25, 1873. He acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city and then entered Daggett's Business college at Oshkosh. After graduating from that institution, he accepted a position in the offices of a wagon manufacturer at Superior, Wisconsin. In 1896 he came to Minneapolis and for three years was employed by the Deere & Webber company in charge of their bicycle department. This was during the time of the great popularity of the wheel and to keep the supply equal to the demand required alert and energetic business ability in the successful sales manager. At the end of three years he resigned his position with the Deere & Webber company and established himself as a bicycle dealer at 611 First avenue, south. On the advent of the automobile trade, he quickly grasped the greater possibilities of the industry with its menace to the business in which he was engaged and so became the pioneer automobile dealer of the Northwest, and was closely identified with rapid development of the industry. He was not discouraged by the failure of his first investment of \$1,000 in an electric, which he finally disposed of, after four years, for \$125, but handled successively the steam car and the gasoline. In 1903 he became agent for the Ford company and for the next ten years conducted an enormous sale of this car throughout the northwest. The Northwestern Automobile company, of which he is president, with Mr. L. R. Du Sault, secretary, and Mr. William Eggleston, vice president, was incorporated in 1909, with a capital stock

of \$100,000 and a cash investment of \$5,500, which has increased to the present investment of \$200,000, demanded by their extensive trade. They retain local agents in North and South Dakota, eastern Minnesota and northern Wisconsin and are now engaged in promoting the sale of the Krit car. The company requires the services of seventy-five employees, including the office force, salesmen and mechanics and operates a supply department which has become an important phase of the business. In addition to his successful commercial career, Mr. Wheeler has been actively associated with the real estate transactions of the city, erecting several residences and platting the Wheeler addition at Hennepin avenue and Thirty-fourth street. He is the owner of a farm at Rockford, Minnesota, and has extensive land interests in Minnesota, North Dakota and Canada. He is a member of the Civic and Commerce association, the New Athletic club, the Kandijohi Gun club and the Auto club. He was married to Miss Susan Wood at Waukau, Wisconsin, in 1900 and they have one daughter, Elydah Mary Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler and his family are communicants of the Lyndale Congregational church.

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#### JOSEPH EDWIN WARE.

Joseph Edwin Ware, the primary factor in founding the St. Anthony Falls Bank and its cashier ever since it was first opened for business, is a native of Morrison, Illinois, where his life began on May 17, 1863. He is a son of Joseph and Martha Emma (Roy) Ware, highly respected citizens of the town of his nativity at the time of his birth. The father was an attorney at law there, and prospered in his business. His son Joseph obtained a high school education in Morrison, then attended Beloit College at Beloit, Wisconsin, and afterward Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota, being graduated from the institution last named in 1883.

Mr. Ware has been connected with the banking business ever since he left school. He began his career as a book-keeper in the Commercial Bank of Minneapolis, with which he remained until 1885. He then moved to Clark in that part of the territory of Dakota which is now the state of South Dakota, and was there engaged in banking in association with his brother until 1888. In that year he returned to Minneapolis and operated in this city in insurance and loans until 1893, when he founded the St. Anthony Falls Bank in company with some other enterprising gentlemen.

In religious affiliation Mr. Ware is a Presbyterian, and he takes a cordial interest in the social life of his community as a member of the Minneapolis Commercial club. He was married in Red Wing, Minnesota on April 28, 1886, to Miss Kate Belle Webster. His active and constant personal attention to the business of the St. Anthony Falls Bank has made that institution what it is in a large measure, and his genial and obliging nature has done a great deal to render it popular among the people of this city.

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#### CHARLES C. WEBBER.

Mr. Webber is a native of Rock Island, Illinois, where his life began on January 25, 1859. His parents were Christopher

C. and Ellen S. (Deere) Webber, the former a scion of old New Hampshire families and the latter of Vermont households established in Colonial times, and a daughter of John Deere, the plow manufacturer.

The father was a merchant and manufacturer at Rock Island, Illinois, and died there. They had five children who grew to maturity: Charles C., the subject of this brief review; Mrs. W. G. Mixer, who is now a resident of New Haven, Connecticut; Mrs. T. A. Murphy, whose home is at Rock Island, Illinois. The head of the house was successful in his business undertakings and a man of high standing in his community.

Charles C. Webber obtained his education in the public schools of his native city and at Lake Forest Academy in the city of the same name in another part of his native state. He attended the academy three years, completing his course of instruction there in 1877. He at once began his business career on leaving school in the line in which he is now engaged and with which he has been connected from the start. After passing three years in the employ of Deere & Company, manufacturers at Moline, Illinois, working in the office and on the road as a salesman, he came to Minneapolis in January, 1881, when the firm founded its business in this state, to take charge of the interests of the house here. For twelve years the firm bore the same name here as in Illinois, but in 1893 the business was incorporated under the name of the Deere & Webber company. He is also vice-president of the old firm of Deere & Company at Moline, Illinois.

In the fiscal agencies of magnitude, which are numerous in this Northwestern metropolis, Mr. Webber has long taken an earnest interest and an active part. He is a director of the Security National Bank and the Minnesota Loan and Trust company, and a trustee of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank.

He is an independent Democrat in political faith and practice, always willing to perform a good citizen's full duty toward securing the best government, local and general, but never seeking or desiring to aid in administering it as a public official. In church relations he is a Presbyterian, and among the social organizations in the community he has allied himself in membership with two, the Minneapolis club and the Commercial club. He was married in Rochester, New York, to Miss Mary M. Harris of that city.

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#### OLIVER F. WARNES.

Mr. Warnes is the head miller of the West Side Mills of the Pillsbury Company, and has personal supervision of the production of at least 10,000 barrels of flour a day, which is about half of the output of all the Pillsbury mills.

He was born June 19, 1856, at Polkton, Michigan, and as a child was taken to Wisconsin. His father, I. Warnes, was for years a practical flour miller in New York, in Michigan, and later at Neenah, Wisconsin. Oliver began learning the trade under his father, and in a few years became familiar with every detail in the process of manufacturing flour.

In the spring of 1877, Mr. Warnes came to Minnesota, finding employment in the Trust mill at Minnesota City, where he dressed mill-stones for one year. The Hungarian process of flour milling was then attracting attention, and many lead-

ing millers were adopting it. While at Decorah, Iowa, Mr. Warnes was among the first practical millers to operate that process in this country. He helped to install the Hungarian machinery in a new mill at Stillwater, one of the first of the large mills to adopt the system. When it was started a delegation of millers from Minneapolis visited it to inspect its workings and were convinced of its superiority.

Mr. Warnes then worked one year in the Crown Roller Mill, in Minneapolis, then returned to Stillwater to become second miller in the mill where he had formerly worked. He was employed in that position at the time of the historic mill explosion in Minneapolis, in 1878, visiting the scene of destruction next morning.

In 1885 his services were secured for the Pillsbury B mill, and in November, 1889, he was appointed head miller of the company's big mill at Anoka, where he remained for twenty years. This was at first a 750 barrel mill, but he enlarged its capacity to 1,500 barrels a day, employing forty-five men. In 1909 the company gave him charge of the "B" and the Anchor Mills in Minneapolis, in addition to the one at Anoka. He was soon made superintendent of the Palisade Mill, with gratifying results. Of the Company's whole output, which is in excess of 20,000 barrels a day, fully one-half is produced under his immediate oversight and direction.

While living at Anoka, Mr. Warnes was a member of the School Board and the Library Board of that city, and for a time served as a bank director. But his life work has been devoted principally and without a break to flour milling in which industry he is considered an expert and authority.

Mr. Warnes was married at Stillwater in April, 1882, to Miss Laura W. Weatherbee, a native of Bangor, Me. They have one daughter, Carrie W., wife of R. L. Fairman, now general passenger agent of the Eastern Division of the Canadian Northern Railroad in Toronto, Canada. Mr. Warnes is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Past High Priest of Anoka Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. In religious affiliation he is a Universalist and belongs to the Church of the Redeemer.

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#### FRANK H. WADSWORTH.

Soon after the first settlement of European colonists in New England two brothers, William and Christopher Wadsworth, left Yorkshire, England, and came to this country. William located at Newton, near Cambridge, Massachusetts, was selectman and became prominent and influential. When Governor Winthrop oppressed the citizens by seeking to limit the privilege of suffrage to the members of the church to which he belonged, William Wadsworth joined the famous liberal preacher, Hooker, in a demand for the total separation of church and state. Their efforts being unsuccessful, in 1636 they removed to the valley of the Connecticut, where they expected to enjoy greater freedom of conscience and the right and opportunity of governing themselves.

John Wadsworth, who was the first lawyer licensed in Connecticut settled at Farmington in 1641. The title to his land was acquired directly from the Tunxis Indians, descended to the eldest son through eight generations, finally reaching Winthrop M., the father of Frank H. and Henry H. On October 31, 1687, when the tyrannical governor, Sir Edmund Andros, sought to seize the charter of the colony,

granted by King Charles I. in 1642, Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, a brother of John, seized the precious document, carried it away in the dark and hid it in the historic Charter Oak. Later the charter was again restored, and continued to be the fundamental law of Connecticut until 1818.

After finding the charter Joseph Wadsworth fled to the plantation of his brother John at Farmington. On this old plantation Frank H. Wadsworth was born, March 2, 1859, and there remained until he reached the age of twenty-five. He attended the common schools and two or three seminaries, and was graduated from the law department of Yale College in 1882. He became a resident of Minneapolis in 1883, and has since then been actively and extensively engaged in the practice of his profession.

The old Wadsworth homestead at Farmington, has been the scene of historical events of importance, not only to New England, but the whole United States. The first Guernsey cattle brought into this country went to that farm, and in Farmington, Conn., the first creamery in New England was established. The owner of the farm at that time was Winthrop M. Wadsworth, the father of Frank and Henry, who was president of the State Agricultural Society and also of the State Dairymen's Association, which controlled eighty creameries and wielded an influence that has been felt in every locality where dairying is carried on.

The firm of Wadsworth & Wadsworth, composed of Frank H. and Henry H. Wadsworth, is the oldest law firm in Minneapolis, being established September 7, 1883, and in civil and real estate law its practice is extensive. The members of the firm are not office seekers, but both being Republicans, they have worked earnestly for the success of their party. Their business, however, has engaged them mainly, and many large estates have been handled by them. They have placed in use in Minneapolis more than two million dollars of Eastern capital; and have themselves in late years been active builders, especially in the line of tenement and apartment houses.

Frank H. Wadsworth is given credit for having prepared the first and only complete history of the water power of the city, including the reservoir and preservation of the Falls. His work on this subject has won high praise and is held to be of inestimable value, especially by the Water Power company, which has complimented the author cordially on his worthy effort. He was married in 1888 to Miss Mary L. Mattison, of Oswego, New York. They have two children: Winthrop M., who is a student in the University of Illinois, and Kate, who is a student in the University of Minnesota.

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#### HON. CADWALLADER COLDEX WASHBURN.

Governor Washburn was born in Lavermore, Oxford county, Maine, on April 26, 1818. He was a son of Israel Washburn, some account of whose life will be found in a sketch of his younger brother, the late Hon. William Brewster Washburn, which appears elsewhere in this work. The son had no academic advantages, and his attendance at the public school in his native town ended when he reached the age of eighteen years. During the next three years he was engaged in several different occupations, including clerking in a country store, teaching a village school and clerking in a post-office, all of which were useful to him in preparing for his great

career, for he was always observant and studious, and made every hour of his time and every phase of his experience serviceable in helping him up the steep incline to complete success, of which he determined in early life to reach the summit. He also began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Rewel Washburn, a prominent lawyer of his native town.

When Mr. Washburn attained his majority he determined to seek a new home and ampler opportunity for the employment of his business capacity in what was then the far West, and took up his residence at Davenport, Iowa, where he taught school for a time, then joined the Iowa Geological Survey under David Dale Owen. He was prepared for usefulness in this connection by a study of surveying and practice in the profession before he left Maine. He also continued his law studies as he had opportunity, as progress was the law of his being and he was ever obedient to it.

In 1840 Mr. Washburn was appointed surveyor of Rock Island county, Illinois, but two years later he moved to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and began the practice of law. For this purpose and others he formed a partnership with Cyrus Woodman, agent of the New England Land company, and while practicing law was his principal business, he also availed himself of the crowding opportunities for good investments in timber lands, whereby he laid the foundation of a large fortune. In addition to extensive holdings in the pine region of Wisconsin he acquired large tracts of similar land in this state and also secured interests which commanded the riparian ownership of the Falls of St. Anthony.

Mr. Washburn and his partner also established a bank at Mineral Point, and thus, through his law practice, his dealings in land and his financial operations in the bank, he became widely and favorably known throughout Southern Wisconsin. In 1855 he was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and was twice re-elected, serving six years in all, his third term ending on March 4, 1861, and having at the end of that period a national reputation of the first rank. By the end of his last term in Congress the Civil war had begun, and this eminent patriot determined to help to enforce on the battlefield the principles he had so ardently espoused in the councils of the nation. He therefore declined another term in Congress and turned his energies into military channels in defense of the Union.

Mr. Washburn entered the war at its beginning and laid down his sword only when peace had been re-established. He recruited the Second Wisconsin regiment of Cavalry and was made its commander with the rank of colonel. Promotions in the service followed rapidly, due in part to the confidence President Lincoln, who knew him well, had in him, but all earned by meritorious service. In June, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier general, and in November of the same year major general of volunteers. He served in the Vicksburg campaign, had command of the Thirteenth army corps in a series of brilliant exploits on the gulf coast, and was finally placed in charge of the military district of Western Tennessee at Memphis. His services throughout the war were valiant and skillful and vastly useful.

At the close of the war General Washburn returned to Wisconsin and was again elected to Congress for two terms, serving from 1867 to 1871. This was during the important era of reconstruction, and his services in rehabilitating the states which had been in the Confederacy, and restoring order and harmony, were also signal and highly appreciated. His last

service in the National House of Representatives was followed by an immediate call to the governorship of Wisconsin, which he filled during the years 1872 and 1873. He gave the state a thoroughly practical business administration which contributed greatly to its advancement and prosperity.

By the end of his term as governor he found his business interests crying aloud for attention from him, and he retired from public life to give them that attention. He had large holdings in the pineries of Wisconsin, and he founded lumber factories on a large scale in La Crosse. He had married Miss Jenny Garr of New York, and for her and the two daughters who then constituted the family, he built a handsome residence in Madison, the capital of the state.

In 1850, as already stated, Mr. Washburn acquired extensive tracts of pine land in Minnesota, and a controlling interest in the water power at St. Anthony Falls. The Minneapolis Mill company was incorporated in 1856, with him as one of its principal owners. He was a director and at times president of the Water Power company, and an earnest advocate of and influential potency in making the most substantial improvements in the property. It was a source of great satisfaction to him that he lived to see his largest hopes in respect to this property and its expensive improvement fully realized.

In 1876 the governor erected a large flouring mill at the Falls, and after sending agents abroad to examine the most approved methods of milling in Europe, he introduced the Hungarian iron roller process, and also adopted the newly invented middling purifier. The "New Process" flour attained wide popularity and there was a great demand for it in all parts of the country. Two years of great prosperity for the mill and its owners followed, then, in 1878, came the disastrous explosion and fire which totally destroyed the mill and took a toll of the lives of seventeen of its employes. This loss of life, although due to the want of no known precaution, was a source of great sorrow to Governor Washburn. He sympathetically aided the families of the men killed and injured, and gathered the remains of the dead into one burial place, over which he had erected a granite monument inscribed with this sentiment from Carlyle: "Labor, wide as the earth, has its summit in Heaven," which truly represents his views on the subject.

As soon as preparations could be completed the mill was rebuilt on a larger scale and with more perfect machinery than before; and another large mill was built near it with capacious store rooms for wheat. These mills were continuously operated during his life, and by a wise provision of his will their operation has been kept up by his representatives since his death.

Both as a far-seeing business man and as a patriotic citizen eager for the development and advancement of his state, Governor Washburn took a deep, practical and helpful interest in the expansion of the railroad facilities of Minneapolis. He became a large stockholder in the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway company and served on its board of directors. He also shared with his more actively interested brother, the late William D. Washburn, in solicitude for the construction of the line to connect this city with the Atlantic seaboard by way of Sault Ste. Marie, which was a project first suggested by the older brother, Governor Israel Washburn.

While Governor Washburn was more successful than most men in his business enterprises, he was more than most successful men eager to devote his wealth to worthy purposes.



Many years before his death he joined with his brothers in presenting to their native town of Livermore, Maine, a free public library. As governor of Wisconsin he was officially connected with the State University and became earnestly interested in its welfare. In recognition of his learning and ability it conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1878 he showed his interest in the welfare of the institution in having erected an astronomical observatory in Madison, and when it was completed and thoroughly equipped with the most modern instruments for its purposes he presented it to the University. About the same time he endowed at Edgewood, near Madison, the St. Regina Academy. His post mortem public benefactions were a public library at La Crosse and the Washburn Orphan Home in Minneapolis. For these his bequests were liberal—\$50,000 for the La Crosse library and \$75,000 for the Orphans' Home.

In this connection it should be stated that about the time he made his will, Governor Washburn wrote to a friend: "I long have had the thought that I ought to do something for mankind before resigning up this pleasing, anxious being." His life work was then drawing to its close, and this seemed to be his heart's desire. While the Astronomer scans the starry firmament to solve the stupendous problems of the universe; while the generations of youth draw from the garnered treasures of learning inspiration and strength for the work of life; while the children of poverty or misfortune are sheltered and trained for lives of industry and virtue, the generations as they come and go in this growing Northwest through the ages will testify that this noble man "did something for mankind."

His impulses were elevated and liberal. In politics he was a radical Republican from the strength of his convictions, but in dealing with his political opponents he was tolerant and considerate from the nobility of his nature, and in religion he was the incarnation of liberality. His whole career strongly illustrates the possibilities of a noble manhood. He died at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, on May 13, 1882, after two or three years of failing health, and his remains were laid to rest in a cemetery in La Crosse, where he made his home during his last years. Two married daughters still survive him: Jeannette, who is the wife of A. W. Kelsey of Philadelphia, and Fanny, who is the wife of Charles Payson of Washington, D. C. It needs scarcely be said that his death called forth testimonials to his great ability, worth, fine business capacity and fidelity to every duty in many parts of the country, and made this city and many others in which he was well known, mourn deeply the loss of one of America's best and truest citizens.

#### HON. WILLIAM DREW WASHBURN.

The late Hon. William Drew Washburn of Minneapolis was essentially a man of high character—clear in perception, resolute in pursuit, quick and firm in decision. These qualities gave him force and leadership among men and wrought out for him a record in industrial, commercial and political life, creditable alike to himself and to the people in whose service it was made. True, he belonged to a distinguished family, one that has given to this country a United States secretary of state, two governors, four members of congress, one United States senator, one major general in the army, one

second in command in the United States navy, one surveyor general, two foreign ambassadors, two state legislators and three distinguished men who were at the same time members of congress from different states. But the subject of this writing made his own record, and without the aid or circumstances, except as he commanded them to his service, and made them wings and weapons for his advancement.

Mr. Washburn was born at Livermore, Androscoggin county, Maine, on January 11, 1831. He was a son of Israel Washburn, a descendant of John D. Washburn who came over in the Mayflower. The senator was reared on a farm and began his education in the district schools, and early had among his teachers Hon. Timothy O. Howe, long afterwards a United States senator from Wisconsin, and Leonard Sweet, later a prominent lawyer in Chicago, and the man who presented Lincoln's name for the presidency to the national Republican convention in 1860. The future founder of an imperial industry in the then almost untrodden West also attended a high school in his native place, and after a preparatory course at Farmington, Maine, entered Bowdoin college in that state in the fall of 1850. He was graduated from that institution in 1854 with the degree of A. B., and received from it in 1902 that of LL. D. On completing his college course he studied law, beginning his professional studies in the office of his brother Israel and completing them for admission to the bar in that of Hon. John A. Peters of Bangor, afterward chief justice of the supreme court of Maine. On May 1, 1857, he became a resident of St. Anthony Falls, where he opened an office and practiced law two years. But having a mind that was essentially constructive in character, the conditions at the place naturally turned his energies into other channels. In the fall of 1857 he accepted a position as agent for the Minneapolis Mill company, and at once began to improve the Falls on the west side of the river. After a service of ten years as agent of this company, and enlarging its capacity, equipment and output to great proportions, he engaged in the lumber business, building the Lincoln sawmill on the Falls, and another extensive one at Anoka. In addition he became extensively interested in the manufacture of flour, and the principal owner of the mills which were later incorporated with the Pillsbury properties, the name of the new industrial giant being the Pillsbury-Washburn Milling company, which is now known far and wide as the largest flour milling enterprise in the world.

In these colossal undertakings Mr. Washburn found full scope for his active and versatile mind and ample rewards for the conscientious and all-conquering energy he devoted to them. And with characteristic foresight and breadth of view, seeking to enlarge his own production and those of the whole of his section by providing for them a cheap and speedy outlet to the best markets, he became one of the most active and resourceful promoters of internal improvements and general public utilities in this part of the country. It was largely through his energy and public spirit that the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad was built, he being the president of the corporation and its inspiring and controlling genius for many years, beginning with the inception of the enterprise in 1859. He was also the most influential and serviceable potency in the projection and construction of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad which was built originally from Minneapolis to Sault Ste. Marie where it connected with the Canadian Pacific helping to form an independent competing line to New York and New England, and thus rendering a service

of incalculable benefit to the whole Northwest in reducing freight rates between the great business center and distributing point at which he resided and the Atlantic coast; and by its subsequent connection with the Canadian Pacific westward, performing the same service for shippers to the Pacific coast.

As time passed, and one after another of his projects for the improvement of the country advanced from hope to fruition, his insatiable enterprise found new fields for its employment and opened new regions to settlement and productiveness. In 1901 he began the construction of the Bismarck, Washburn & Great Falls Railroad, which he completed to Underwood, a distance of about sixty miles. Having by this time placed his new highway of commerce on a firm basis and assured its further progress to its destined far western terminal, he sold his interests in it to the "Soo" system, and turned his attention to the promotion of other industries which his invasion of the region had called from the sleep of ages to wakefulness and beneficent activity, and which have themselves spoken into being a municipal entity, named Washburn in his honor, which is now the county seat of McLean county, North Dakota. Where Wilton has since grown to consequence in that county, he opened a lignite coal mine that has developed from a small and dubious beginning to a daily output of some 2,000 tons of excellent coal.

Another great enterprise for the improvement and further development of the upper Mississippi river region which Mr. Washburn started and fostered and guided to its completion was the building of reservoirs at the head of the river, a work of the United States government which has contributed enormously to the extension and betterment of navigation, and the greater safety, productiveness and wealth of the region, by preventing the recurrence of the disastrous floods that had previously for years wrought great havoc. And still another production of his far-seeing practical wisdom and business acumen, and one as important and far-reaching as any other, was the construction of government dams and locks at Meeker Island in the Mississippi between Minneapolis and St. Paul, to make the river navigable to St. Anthony Falls for the largest river boats, and also utilize a water power of enormous volume, the first appropriation for the work being made through his personal efforts and influence while he was a member of the United States senate, where he was of great service to the state in many ways.

In political faith Mr. Washburn was always an earnest sincere Republican, and as such served his city and state in a number of important official positions. He was a member of the legislature in 1858 and again in 1871. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him surveyor general of the Minnesota territorial district. In 1878, 1880 and 1882, he was elected to the United States house of representatives, serving six years continuously and reaching high rank in the body as one of its most useful and influential members. And in 1888 he was chosen to represent his state in the United States senate. In the world's most exalted legislative forum he showed great ability, industry and resourcefulness and a comprehensive knowledge of public affairs, from which his state received signal benefit in many ways, and so bore himself that all of his colleagues respected and most of them admired him.

In religious affiliation Senator Washburn was long zealously and serviceably connected with the Universalist church, which, through his efforts and those of others like him, has become, in material resources and beneficent influence, one

of the strongest if not the strongest of all the religious organizations in this part of the country. In 1901 he was elected president of its national convention, a position that he filled acceptably for two years, surrendering the trust at the close of the meeting in October, 1903, which was held in Washington, D. C., and over whose deliberations he presided with distinguished ability.

He was also, from the founding of the Washburn Orphans' Home of Minnesota, located in this city, to his death, one of its trustees and president of the board. This noble institution, designed and conducted as a home for needy children of the state who have lost one or both parents, was founded on a bequest of \$75,000 left for the purpose by the senator's brother, Hon. Cadwallader C. Washburn, for eight years a member of the United States house of representatives, before the Civil war, and later governor of Wisconsin. Conducted on a high plane of eleemosynary benevolence, the Home is widely known as one of the best of its kind, and as combining in its management enlightened public-spirited, great breadth of view and judicious business capacity.

Senator Washburn was married on April 19, 1859, to Miss Lizzie Muzzy, a daughter of Hon. Franklin Muzzy, one of Maine's eminent citizens. Nine children, six sons and three daughters, six of whom are living. Mrs. Washburn is still living, and the six children who survive their father are: William D., Jr., who is a member of the state legislature of Minnesota and has his home in this city; Edward C., also a resident of Minneapolis, who was associated with his father in his coal industry in North Dakota, and is general manager of several western corporations; Cadwallader, who is an artist of distinction; Stanley, who is a well known journalist and came into special prominence as a war correspondent during the terrible conflict between Russia and Japan; Mrs. E. P. Baldwin, who is the wife of one of the editors of the Outlook magazine; and Mrs. Hadden Wright, who resides in Maine near the old Washburn homestead, amid the scenes and associations in which the senator found great delight during his boyhood and youth.

Senator Washburn's useful life ended at "Fair Oaks," his home in Minneapolis, on Monday night, July 29, 1912, after an eight days' fight for life. He had reached the advanced age of eighty-one years, six months and fifteen days, and although he had been a sufferer from the malady that was fatal to him for some time, until a few months before his death he appeared to be in his customary health and was vigorous for his age, which showed the strength of his constitution and the firmness of his fiber. He was benignant and sunny in his disposition, considerate and companionable toward all who had the privilege of association with him, and his life was full of high productiveness.

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#### EDWARD PAYSON WELLS.

The man who knows his bent and follows it, who realizes the field of endeavor for which his faculties are best suited and seeks and adheres to that field in the use of them, is almost certain of success, and that of a magnitude dependent only on his ability to find his opportunities for advancement or make them, even out of adverse circumstances, and employ them to the best advantage. Edward Payson Wells of Minneapolis, banker, flour miller and at one time prominent

in public life, furnishes in his character, make-up and career, a forcible illustration of this fact.

Mr. Wells is a native of Troy, Wisconsin, where his life began on November 9, 1847. He is a son of Milton and Melissa (Smith) Wells, both born in Wayne county, New York. The father was a Congregational minister in the birth-place of his son, and able to afford good school facilities for his children, which he was well pleased to do, fully realizing his duty in the matter and diligent and liberal in the performance of it.

The son began his education in the common schools of his native place and completed it at an excellent academy in Wolcott, New York. He did not seek more advanced scholastic training, for from his youth he felt a strong inclination to mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, and was restless until he was free to enter upon the business career he was eager to work out for himself. Accordingly, at an early age he was glad to leave school and start in business as a produce commission merchant in Milwaukee. He continued to operate in this line until 1878, when he founded the Wells-Dickey company at Jamestown, in what was then the territory of Dakota. The company is engaged in the McKnight building in investment banking and dealing in farm mortgages and municipal, railroad and public service bonds. Mr. Wells has been its president from the time when it was founded.

In 1895 Mr. Wells turned his attention to the milling industry, and he is now president of the Russell-Miller Milling company, which operates in Minneapolis, and conducts its business on a large and very enterprising scale. In 1881 he was elected president of the James River National Bank, of Jamestown, North Dakota, which he served in that capacity until 1905, when he resigned, but he has ever since maintained an official relation to the institution as one of its directors. He is also one of the directors of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, President of the Electric Steel Elevator company of Minneapolis and a director of the North American Telegraph company.

The business interests and engagements of Mr. Wells are numerous and various, and it can easily be inferred that they are very exacting. Nevertheless, wherever he has lived since he began his business career he has taken an active and very serviceable part in public affairs. In 1880 and 1881 he was a member of the territorial legislature of Dakota, and in 1882 and 1883 chairman of the Dakota Tax Commission. He has always given his political faith and allegiance to the Republican party, and served as chairman of the Territorial Central Committee of Dakota for that party from 1882 to 1885. At present he is senior vice president of the Civic and Commerce Association of Minneapolis, of which he was one of the organizers, and of which he has, from the start of its history, been a prominent and energetic member.

Mr. Wells also takes an earnest interest and an active part in the club and social life of his home community, holding membership in the Minneapolis, Minikahda and Lafayette clubs of this city. In religious affiliation he is a Universalist. He was married in Minneapolis on March 8, 1871, to Miss Nellie March Johnson, whose father, Joseph S. Johnson settled in Minneapolis in 1854 and became the owner of and lived on the 160 acres bounded by Nicollet avenue, Grant street, Lyndale avenue and Franklin avenue, including much of the present Loring Park and the choice residential Oakwood, Clifton avenues, Woodland and Ridgewood avenues.

#### MARTIN C. WILLIAMS.

Martin C. Williams, president of the Northwestern Casket company, was born in Granville, New York, December 30, 1849, a son of John H. and Louisa (Crocker) Williams. He reached the age of fifteen in his native place and obtaining his early education in the public schools of Pontiac, Vermont, and coming to Michigan at fifteen he took a course in a commercial college at Ann Arbor.

He worked two years at the carpenter's trade, was a hardware merchant from 1872 to 1874, and was for eight years in the retail furniture trade in Evart, Michigan. He then, in 1882, came to Minnesota, and for one year was a jobber in undertakers' supplies in St. Paul, in 1883, accepting the position of vice president and general manager of the Northwestern Casket company, Hon. E. M. Johnson being president. Mr. Williams succeeded to the presidency at the death of Mr. Johnson. Its business has constantly expanded, the reputation of its products for excellence of material and workmanship being unsurpassed. It employs 125 workmen, eleven being salesmen, who cover territory extending to the coast.

He is also vice president and treasurer of the Minneapolis Office and School Furniture company, another important industry and holds active relationship with other enterprises including the Silverplate company at Elgin, Illinois. He is a member of the New Athletic, the St. Anthony Commercial, the Lafayette and the Auto clubs, and is a trustee and treasurer of St. Barnabas Hospital. Public affairs received his attention somewhat, every worthy undertaking finding in him a cordial, practical and energetic supporter. He is no politician, but as a good citizen is swayed by no other motive than an earnest desire to promote the general welfare. He was married in 1883 to Miss Carrie S. Minchell of Pontiac, Michigan. They have three children, Bessie Gillette, Roy M. and Margaret Reynolds, the son being a director in the Minneapolis Office and School Furniture company.

#### ALBERT FREDERICK WOODS.

Professor Albert Frederick Woods, Dean and Director of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Minnesota, has reached the elevated position he holds in the educational system of this state and the cordial esteem of the people of Minnesota through careful use of the opportunities for training his naturally strong mentality which have come to or been sought out by him, and making every day of his time from youth till to his advantage, improvement and advancement.

Professor Woods is a native of Boone county, Illinois, born at Bonus Prairie, near Belvidere, on December 25, 1866. When he was five years old his parents moved to a farm of 500 acres at Downers Grove, in Dupage county, that state, and there he was reared to manhood and obtained a common and high school education. In 1884 he moved to Nebraska, where he passed one year on the range in charge of his father's cattle. He also did farm work there, and, at the same time, pursued a course of study in the University of Nebraska, teaching a country school one winter.

The professor was graduated from the University in 1890, after which he became assistant to Dr. Bessey in the botanical department and also carried on post graduate work in

the University, from which he received the degree of A. M. in 1892. He continued to act as assistant to Dr. Bessey until February, 1893, when he was appointed assistant chief and pathologist of the division of plant pathology in the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

While in the service of the government Professor Woods received many marks of distinction for his ability and readiness in the use of it and his extensive attainments. He was much sought after as a writer of articles on special subjects connected with the work of the Department with which he was connected for government publications, encyclopedias and scientific and practical journals. In 1905 he was sent as a representative of the government to the assembly of agricultural experts which founded the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, in which all the leading nations of the world were represented. During the same year he also represented the United States government at the International Botanical Congress, which was held in the city of Vienna, Austria.

In February, 1910, Professor Woods was appointed Dean and Director of Agriculture and Forestry and of the experiment stations in the University of Minnesota, and since that time the people of this state have had the benefit of his useful and stimulating acquisitions and faithful work in a very important department of their educational and productive industries. The University of Nebraska recently conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Agriculture D. Agr. While living in Washington, D. C., he was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Geneaut Davis, who is also a writer of renown. They have two children.

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#### RALPH DAY WEBB.

Having been engaged in business on his own account as public accountant and auditor during the last nine years, Ralph Day Webb, now a member of the firm of Temple, Webb & Company, certified public accountants, has had a good opportunity to realize the promise of his earlier career and demonstrate that he is a man of exceptional business ability and comprehensiveness of grasp, full of enterprise and resourcefulness, and strict in his integrity in all his dealings. Prior to forming his partnership with H. M. Temple, which was started on October 1, 1909, Mr. Webb had built up an extensive business of his own, and made himself a business force of influence and potency in the community, whose value was recognized by all classes of the people.

Mr. Webb is a native of Lenawee county, Michigan, where his life began on August 28, 1862, on a farm about four miles from the city of Adrian. His father, James Knapp Webb, owned and cultivated this farm, and on it the son passed the early part of his life. He obtained the customary grammar and preparatory school education of the locality, and then continued his mental training at the Raisin Valley Seminary. This institution he entered in 1876 and from it he was graduated in 1880.

Having no inclination for a professional life Mr. Webb did not take up college work, but started at once to build up a commercial career, and in carrying out his purpose he has been connected with several different business enterprises. For about two years and a half he was associated with the retail hardware trade, and then turned his attention to the

packing and retailing of meats as an employe of a large establishment, with which he was connected about ten years, or until 1897.

In the year last mentioned Mr. Webb accepted an offer from the Minnesota Loan and Trust company of Minneapolis, and during the next four years he was connected with the mortgage department of that institution. In 1901 he resigned to take a position with the John Leslie Paper company as credit manager. This position he filled with great credit to himself and benefit for the company for about four years and a half. He then severed his connection with the Leslie company in 1905 in order to be free to open an office as a public accountant and auditor. He was engaged in this business alone with steadily increasing success and constantly expanding business until October 1, 1909, when he formed a partnership with H. M. Temple under the firm name and style of Temple, Webb & Company, certified public accountants, with which he has ever since been actively connected. The firm has offices in the Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, and the Germania Life Building, St. Paul.

Mr. Webb takes an active and serviceable interest in all the business enterprises which are carried on for the good of his home city. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Minneapolis Athletic club, the Rotary club and the Interlachen Country club. He is also a zealous factor in the fraternal life of the city as a Freemason of high degree and an ardent worker for the good of the fraternity. He belongs to Hennepin Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., and in 1898 served as its Worshipful Master. He is also a member of St. John's Chapter No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; Minneapolis Council No. 2, Royal and Select Masons; Zion Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, and Minneapolis Consistory No. 2, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons. From 1901 to 1904 he was Master of St. Vincent de Paul Chapter, Rose Croix, No. 2, of Scottish Rite Bodies. He was married on June 17, 1903, to Miss Lyla B. Baker.

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#### SAMUEL WHITE.

Samuel White was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, June 3, 1850. He was graduated in 1870 from the Oshkosh State Normal School, a member of the first class which was graduated from the institution. He then taught for eight years in Iowa, and during the next fourteen was variously employed. In 1892 he came to Minneapolis, and since then he has been actively engaged in dealing in real estate.

On December 3, 1874, Mr. White was joined in wedlock with Miss Margaret Thompson, a native of Yorkshire, England, reared from childhood in Grant county, Wisconsin, and also a graduate of the State Normal School. She also taught in Iowa for a number of years, having among her pupils several persons who have since become distinguished, including John R. Mott, head of the International Organization of the Young Men's Christian Association and originator of the Student Volunteer movement, and the Stacy brothers, the commission men of Minneapolis.

Mr. White was an effective minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having spent twenty years in the ministry as a member of the Upper Iowa, and Minnesota Conference. He was stationed at Brainerd for three years and while there built two churches, one at Brainerd proper and the other at

East Brainerd, also a Parsonage. At Alexandria while there built a church and parsonage. At St. Paul Park where he served at two different times he built a large church. At each of these places Rev. White was very successful in evangelistic services where many were converted and joined the church. He also assisted many pastors in revival services in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. White have one son, F. D. White, D. D. S., whose office is in the Masonic Temple. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota in the class of 1906, was married to Miss Leonora Schnell, a graduate in the class of 1907, who was for a time teacher of German in the high school at Sleepy Eye.

Mr. and Mrs. White are active members of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, she being particularly zealous in the missionary work and other activities of the Ladies' Society. Both are interested in the enduring welfare of the community and earnest in efforts to promote it, mentally, morally, socially and materially.

#### FREDERICK JOHN WULLING.

The name of Frederick John Wulling will always be inseparably linked with that of the College of Pharmacy in the University of Minnesota, for it was he who organized the college as a distinctive department in 1892, and from the beginning of the department was its dean. Before he was called by the Board of Regents of the University to that institution, Mr. Wulling was already widely known as an authority in his subjects, and was recognized as one of the foremost men of his profession as a student and a devotee of research work. He had added immeasurably to that reputation since his connection with the University and has brought honor to his college.

Frederick J. Wulling is a native of Brooklyn, New York, where he was born in 1866. His father was an architect by profession. When he was four years old his father's family took up their permanent residence in what had been their summer home in Carlstadt, New Jersey, a suburb of the American metropolis, and there the son obtained his schooling in the grades and the high school, and business training in New York City during last year at high school and succeeding year. The young man's ambition pointed his way to college work and to a professional education. In 1884 he accepted a position with college privileges with Dr. C. W. Braeutigam, taking up the study of medicine, giving part of his time also to translations from German, French, Spanish and Italian technical journals. Shortly he showed great proficiency in pharmacy, to which he subsequently gave most of his attention, and to such end that he had passed the senior examinations in pharmacy and its allied branches before the examining boards of New York and Brooklyn and of New Jersey when he was graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1887. His leadership is indicated by the fact that he won by competitive examination a senior scholarship and that he was graduated at the head of his class, receiving the gold medal and an analytical balance for supremacy and also one hundred dollars in gold for high scholarship. Meanwhile he had been attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. In addition to his scholarship honors the young student was

also for the last year of his course in the College of Pharmacy a lecture assistant to Professor Bedford, then rated the highest authority in the pharmacist's profession. In 1887 he was elected to a full instructorship, and the course of his life was definitely laid out. In 1890 he was made assistant professor of pharmacy in the college from which he had been graduated, and the next year he was made professor of inorganic pharmaco-diagnosis in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, and he remained in this position until he was called to the deanship of the College of Pharmacy which he was to establish in the University of Minnesota. This was in 1892.

Meanwhile Dean Wulling had already been becoming known in the universities of the Old World. Immediately after his graduation in 1887 he had made a tour of Europe, visiting the principal seats of learning on the continent, among them, Munich, Berlin, Goettingen and Paris. Then he returned to America and took up further post-graduate work in the Hoagland Laboratory of Bacteriology. Two years later, in 1889, he went again to Europe on a study and observation trip studying especially the methods of teaching chemistry in the leading German universities.

Upon coming to the University of Minnesota, Dean Wulling took up further study in that institution, and during the next five years received the degrees of Phm. D., LL. B. and LL. M. This is in addition to the degrees of Ph. G. and Ph. C. He is well known abroad as well as at home, having again made tours of European university cities and research centers, notably those of Scotland, England, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria in 1893, 1896 and 1911. He has been and is now a frequent contributor to scientific journals, and has published a great number of papers and essays as well as several large works, which include his "Evolution of Botany," his "Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry," his "Experiments for Beginners," his "Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds," and other technical works of his profession, with a "Course of Law for Pharmacists."

Dean Wulling is a member of a number of scientific societies, in which he is known as a prosector of much original research work. He has been president of the Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association; he is chairman of the Scientific Section of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association since 1904; he has been an executive officer of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and in addition has taken an active part in the work of the executive officers of the University of Minnesota; Fellow American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the American Chemical Society, of the Chemists' Club of New York City, of the American Pharmaceutical Association, of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, etc., Vice president of the Minnesota Academy of Sciences since 1909.

In 1897 Dean Wulling married Miss Lucile Truth Gissel of Brooklyn, New York. A son, Emerson G., was born in 1903.

#### JAMES FRANKLIN WILLIAMSON.

Senior member of the firm of Williamson and Merchant, patent attorneys, was born at Osborn, near Dayton Ohio, January 9, 1853, being the son of George C. and Sarah A. Williamson, of Scotch-Irish and German ancestry, respec-

tively. His grandfather, James W. Williamson, was one of the pioneer settlers (1803) of the Miami Valley, Ohio. Mr. James F. Williamson has had the advantage of a common school and liberal education. He entered Princeton University in 1873 and graduated with the class of 1877, receiving the degree of A. B. Having been elected to the Fellowship of Social Science in 1877, he continued his studies at Princeton University for two years, giving especial attention to Jurisprudence, Civil Government, Political Economy, and Philosophy; and, in 1879, received the further degree of Ph. D., on examination, for post-graduate work.

He began the study of law at Cincinnati in the office of Mr. George Hoadley, later Governor of Ohio; and, in 1881, he removed to Minneapolis, there continuing his studies in the law office of Lochren, McNair & Gillilan, and was admitted to the Bar of Minnesota in December of that year.

After a competitive examination, he was appointed, late in 1881, a member of the Examining Corps of the United States Patent Office, and continued in that position for several years. In 1885, he resigned from government service and opened his office in Minneapolis, Minnesota, making a specialty of Patent and Trade-mark Law. He was successful from the start and has long had a well-established reputation as a practitioner before the United States Courts and the Patent Office in these technical, difficult and exacting branches of the law.

In 1900, Mr. Frank D. Merchant, a former student in Mr. Williamson's office, was taken into partnership, and the said firm is now widely and favorably known.

Mr. Williamson belongs to the Minneapolis Club, the Civic & Commerce Association, and to the University Clubs of Minneapolis, Chicago and New York.

On June 9, 1896, he married Miss Emma F. Elmore, and their two sons are George Franklin and Ralph Elmore.

Mr. Williamson was an early and active supporter of Woodrow Wilson for President of the United States. To this end, he became Vice President of the Woodrow Wilson Club of Minneapolis and was Acting President most of the time. He helped to carry the City of Minneapolis and County of Hennepin for Wilson to the State Convention; became one of the two delegates from Hennepin County to the Baltimore Convention, doing effective work, was Minnesota's representative on the Notification Committee, and was active in the final campaign for the nominee.

#### RALPH W. WHEELOCK.

It was by virtue of long experience in administrative and executive affairs that Governor Eberhart selected Ralph W. Wheelock to be a member of the Minnesota State Board of Control, the body which is responsible for the conduct of nearly every public institution, outside of the University and normal schools, under direct state control. Governor Eberhart had come to know Mr. Wheelock intimately while he was his private secretary, thus being convinced of the wisdom of placing him in his present responsible position.

Mr. Wheelock was born in Oberlin, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1860. Naturally his early schooling was like that of most boys, but in his teens he entered another school, which provided a broader learning. He obtained much of his education in a printing office, and in his youth became a reporter first

in his native town, and later on daily papers in Cleveland. When he was twenty-two he followed "the course of empire" and established "The Daily Republican," in Mitchell, South Dakota, where in twelve years he built up the business from almost nothing to the requirements of a \$20,000 plant. Going to Mitchell in that early day, 1882, he won friends and was a "live wire," and as there were many other live ones in the new country, it is a tribute to his ability that he stood among the foremost.

He was assistant Secretary of Dakota territory, and was secretary of the commission which removed the territorial capital from Yankton to Bismarck in 1883. He was a Republican leader from the start, for he was experienced as a political reporter in the Garfield campaign in Ohio in 1880, being stationed at Mentor as correspondent for the Cleveland Leader. He had thus close friendships with Garfield and other important men and it was natural that he should be at the front in Dakota. From 1889 to 1893 he was receiver of the United States land office at Mitchell.

In 1894 he sold his holdings in South Dakota, and came to Minneapolis to reenter the larger field of journalism. For ten years he was on the editorial staff of the Tribune writing special articles, covering big political events, and presenting over his own signature his views of current affairs. In 1905 he became secretary to Mayor David P. Jones, continuing as such for two years. He then established an advertising agency with offices in the Twin Cities, a business which occupied him for two years more. On the death of Governor John A. Johnson, in 1909, and Lieutenant Governor A. O. Eberhart's succession he was chosen by the new governor as his private secretary. It was from close association with Mr. Wheelock for four years that the governor concluded that he was admirably suited to the duties and responsibilities of membership on the State Board of Control, appointing him to a six-year term.

In October, 1886, Mr. Wheelock married Miss Lillian G. Steele of Bismarck, N. D. They have two daughters, Adelaide and Hazel, both of whom are well known in art circles as well as in the social life of Minneapolis. They affiliate with St. Mark's Episcopal church.

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#### F. L. WILLIAMS.

F. L. Williams, president of the Central State bank of Minneapolis, is a native of Pennsylvania. In 1884 he went to North Dakota, locating in Cass county where he engaged in farming and real estate, meeting with eminent success in both these ventures. He devoted his land to the production of grain and stock raising, applying the same methods which have won him success in financial lines, initiative, capable and judicious management. He was not content alone with the natural productiveness of the land, but carefully nursed its fertility and the farm steadily increased in value and profit. Since his retirement from active farming, he has leased his property to thrifty tenants, but still retaining his interest in North Dakota real estate. He came to Minneapolis in 1901 and began his career as a banker which has been largely identified with growth and prosperity of the Central State bank. This bank was organized in 1905 with Mr. Williams as president and to it he has since continued to give his services. The Central State bank has a capital of

\$25,000 and has greatly exceeded the expectations of its promoters in its success and rapid development. The entire stock of the corporation is owned by residents of northeast Minneapolis where the bank is located at 2401 Central avenue, Mr. Williams holding a controlling interest. Aside from his connection with this institution Mr. Williams has extensive financial interests in North Dakota banks.

#### PHILIP B. WINSTON.

Mr. Winston was born in Hanover county, in the Old Dominion, on Aug. 7, 1845, and died in Minneapolis on July 1, 1901. He was a son of William Overton and Sarah Anna (Gregory) Winston, who were also natives of Virginia and descendants of early colonists who came to this country in the seventeenth century. The father was a planter of prominence and the family was in easy circumstances. But all its members were imbued with lofty patriotism and intense in their devotion to their native state. It was inevitable, therefore, that when the Civil war began they should sympathize with the Southern side of the great sectional controversy, and that all of the male representatives of the house who were able should take an active part in the momentous conflict.

Philip B. Winston was one of the most gallant and manly of the number, and at the age of 16 he cheerfully and eagerly turned his back on fine educational opportunities and all the inducements of a promising business career, and even the blandishments of social life, to espouse the cause of Virginia in the war. At that age he enlisted in the 5th Virginia Cavalry as a private and at the close of the war was First Lieutenant on General Rosser's staff, his brother-in-law.

Through it all Mr. Winston bore no childish or youthful but a soldier's part. Soon after his enlistment as a private he was promoted lieutenant for gallantry in the field, and engagements in which he afterward participated included the deluge of death at Gettysburg, where he faced men who in later years became in Minnesota his most ardent supporters in politics and his warmest personal friends.

Mr. Winston went back to the old homestead and engaged in farming until 1872, when he came West. Taking up his residence in Minneapolis, in association with his brothers, Fendall G. and William O. Winston, he organized the contracting firm of Winston Bros.

This firm had as its first large contract the building of one thousand miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and it afterward built many thousands of miles of the same kind of thoroughfares, extending its operations over all parts of the country. Mr. Winston gave every department of the firm's enormous business his personal attention.

From the beginning of his residence in Minneapolis Mr. Winston always took an earnest interest and a helpful part in local public affairs, as he did from his youth in national politics. He never shrank or neglected any duty of citizenship, seeing in the principles and theories of the Democratic party the promise and fulfillment of the highest and most enduring good to the masses of the American people. But he did not enter politics as a candidate for office until 1888, when he was the nominee of his party for mayor of Minneapolis. He was defeated at the ensuing election, but two years later (1890) he was renominated and won the position by more than six thousand majority.

At the close of his term, which was one of unusual advantage to the city because of the intelligence he brought to the administration of the office and the firmness and system with which he conducted it, Mr. Winston declined a second term, although earnestly urged to accept it. He was, however, elected to the state house of representatives, and during the period of his service in that body he took a very active part in its proceedings. Two measures of special importance which he championed and secured the enactment of were a general election law and one providing for free text books for the school children of Minneapolis. When Mr. Winston retired from the legislature he withdrew from active participation in politics as a candidate altogether.

Mr. Winston was married in 1876 to Miss Katharine D. Stevens, a daughter of Colonel John H. Stevens, the first settler in Minneapolis. Two children were born of the union, both of whom are living, as is also their mother. The children are: Philip Bickerton, who married Katharine Stewart, daughter of Dr. Chas. Wheaton of St. Paul, and Nellie Pendleton, who is now the wife of Charles S. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

#### FRANK J. WILLSON.

Mr. Willson was born in the village of Concord, Erie county, New York, on August 20, 1847. He is a son of George W. and Marietta (Yan) Willson, who brought their family to Hennepin county, Minnesota in the spring of 1859, but soon afterward changed their residence to Clearwater, Wright county, where they remained one summer, returning to Minneapolis in the fall. In the spring of 1860 the father rented a farm near Glencoe, in McLeod county, and the family lived on that until the Indian uprising of 1862.

On August 19, that year, while all hands were engaged in stacking grain in the field, they received notice of the approach of the infuriated savages, and leaving seven cattle in the pasture, they all immediately started for Glencoe, which was two miles distant. When they reached Glencoe they learned that nearly all the families living in that place had left and were on their way to Carver, thirty miles further. The Willsons traveled all night and arrived at Carver early in the morning of August 20, the fifteenth anniversary of Frank's birth. The Indians killed all the members of a family seven miles from the Willson farm on that day, and some were seen near Glencoe, but no attack was made on that village.

A little while afterward the father returned to the farm and saved a small part of his crops, but the family came on to Hennepin county and never returned to Glencoe. The father rented land in this county and the sons worked out to aid in supporting themselves and the rest of the household. The father died in Hennepin county in the spring of 1868. The mother is still living and has her home with her son Frank. She was 87 on December 22, 1913.

In 1879 Mr. Willson bought 130 acres of what is now Edna, then Richfield, a part of which is his present farm. He paid \$1,100 for the tract, and its greatly increased value at this time is the result of its advantageous location. When he bought it it was covered with small timber and undergrowth, which he had to grub out before he could farm it.

yet during the first year of his operation he succeeded in getting twenty-five acres under cultivation, although he was living at the time four miles from the farm.

In 1880 he located on his farm and there he has ever since had his home. He has raised large crops of wheat, but during the last twelve years it has been devoted mainly to market gardening. In 1886 he sold ten acres of his purchase at \$200 an acre and ten more at \$120 an acre; and he has since given each of his four children enough to engage in gardening. His brother George, who was with the family until he grew to manhood, followed railroading for a time and engaged in furnishing telegraph and telephone poles, railroad ties, and similar supplies to those who need them under contract.

Mr. Wilson served as a member of the school board until his children left school, and he has also been a member of the village board of Edina and for some years was president of the board. In the fall of 1871 he was married to Miss Ella Atwood, the daughter of Hezekiah and Abbie (Tuttle) Atwood, a pioneer at Minnetonka Mills, coming to Minneapolis in 1850, where he and a Mr. Sears did more business in the middle fifties than was then done in Minneapolis. He died in 1857. She died in 1883 as the wife of John Richardson of Richfield.

Four children were reared in the Willson household, Fred K., Jennie, Ora Gertrude and George. Jennie died when she was sixteen. Fred K. married Miss Mabel Millam. He and his brother George are associated in the management of the farm and gardening operations, and have a stall in the market in Minneapolis. Ora Gertrude is now the wife of Grant Collier and owns a part of the homestead. All the members of the family are industrious, enterprising and prosperous. They are all good citizens, and are highly respected as such wherever they are known.

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#### STEPHEN M. YALE.

Among the number of far-seeing men who journeyed to the Northwest from the older civilization of the Atlantic slope, was Stephen M. Yale of Minneapolis, vice president and general manager of the Curtis-Yale-Howard Company, extensive manufacturers of sash, doors, moldings and kindred commodities. Mr. Yale was born at Guilford, Chenango county, New York, in 1857, and there he grew to manhood and obtained a common school education, at the same time acquiring habits of useful industry on the farm of his father, Uriah Yale, who was also a native of the Empire State. The son had some educational advantages not vouchsafed to all farmers' sons in his native state. He was a student for several terms at Cook College, Havana, New York, and afterward enlarged his knowledge by teaching five winter terms of school in the country.

In 1881 Mr. Yale came west and took up his residence at Clinton, Iowa, where he accepted employment with Curtis Bros. & Company, manufacturers of sash, doors and moldings. He remained at Clinton for about one year, then went to Wausau, Wisconsin, where Curtis Brothers had just completed a new factory. His residence at Wausau and work for the firm there lasted until 1893, when he was sent to Minneapolis to take charge of the large distributing house of the firm in this city.

The Curtis-Yale-Howard plant is located at Eighteenth avenue and Fifth street, southeast. The offices have, since 1906, been in the new Security Bank building. The firm has several large distributing houses located in Chicago, Detroit, Sioux City, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. It carries on an extensive and profitable business, and enjoys a very large trade in the scope of country lying between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. The firm is incorporated, and the officers at this time (1914) are: George M. Curtis, Clinton, Iowa, president; Stephen M. Yale, vice president and general manager; F. G. Howard, secretary, and G. L. Curtis, treasurer.

Mr. Yale is also vice president of the Curtis & Yale Company at Wausau, Wisconsin. He is an active member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club and takes a helpful part in public affairs. Nothing of value to its residents is without interest to or neglected by him, and he is always earnest in his support of worthy undertakings. He has never been an active partisan in political affairs, but has always voted independently and for what he has believed would be best for the whole people in all elections, city, state, and national.

He was married in 1879 to Miss Cora Morgan. They have one child, their son, H. C. Yale, who has charge of the Minneapolis plant of the Curtis-Yale-Howard Company and the management of its operations. The family residence is at 2702 Portland avenue.

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#### HARRY H. WADSWORTH.

Harry H. Wadsworth, lawyer, was born February 12, 1857, in Farmington, Hartford county, Connecticut, on the same old historic homestead that was the birthplace of his brother and law partner, Frank H. Wadsworth, in a sketch of whom some account of the family history is given. He is a son of Winthrop M. and Lucy (Ward) Wadsworth, and completed his academic education in the public schools of Milwaukee, which he attended from 1874 to 1879. His professional training was secured in the law department of Yale University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1881 and received that of Master of Laws in 1882.

In April, 1883, Mr. Wadsworth located in Minneapolis and immediately began the practice of law. His first case involved riparian rights and affected the water rights and power of the city of Farmington, his old home. Such men as Governor Hubbard and Lewis Stanton, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, were of the opposing counsel, but he was prepared to meet any opponent in this field, however able or eminent. His research covered minutely every phase of riparian ownership, and, as, recited in the decision of the case rendered by the Supreme Court, filled thirty-four pages of the report. The case at once became a precedent and gave Mr. Wadsworth immediately a wide reputation for careful investigation and studious inquiry into conditions, laws and fundamental rights. It fully established the water rights of the city of Farmington, embraced in a system that is still in operation under the direction of Mr. Wadsworth's brother, Adrian R. Wadsworth.

In 1886 an important case in law was started in Minneapolis in reference to the title to Government lots 7 and 8, now embraced in Island Park Addition. Mr. Wadsworth was employed to examine the title, and his search for heirs of the



original owner led him over 25,000 miles of travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the Canadian line to the Gulf in this country, and through parts of Ireland and other European countries. Sixteen suits were brought against him, and were tried before Judges Shiras and Nelson in the United States district court, all of them finally being dismissed. His name appears 150 times in the abstract of title.

This property is now worth many millions of dollars. The search for heirs and final straightening out of the title involved great expense and brought Mr. Wadsworth many interesting personal experiences. While in Ireland, during the excitement attendant upon the Phoenix Park murders, he was suspected of being a spy and was closely followed all over the island, his every movement being noted. He secured a one-fifth interest in this property, the greater part of which has since been absorbed in the city park system. The beautiful drive known as Lake of the Isles Boulevard was laid out and constructed largely through his influence and assiduous efforts in behalf of the improvement.

The title to the Elder Stewart property, recently sold, which involved many complications, was also investigated by Mr. Wadsworth as an expert. Here a multiplication of leases overlapping one another made great confusion and intricacy, and demanded the most careful attention. But he straightened the whole matter out to the complete satisfaction of every interest. His skill as an expert title examiner is known and commended far and wide in real estate and legal circles.

Mr. Wadsworth was married in 1908 to Miss Mary L. Wilkinson, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, a daughter of one of the best known families in Chelsea. She was for a number of years an instructor in the Dr. Curry School of Expression, in Boston. They passed the following winter in Italy, visiting the art galleries of Florence, Rome and other cities, which Mrs. Wadsworth had already visited. While teaching she had ministers, tragic and comic actors, and other professionals as students of expression, and they all attest her superior ability as a teacher. She was also connected for a time with Vassar College, installing a school of expression in that institution.

Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth have no children. He is a member of Yale Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity, which now has about 4,000 members in the United States, and served twice as president of its Nu Deteron Chapter. He has also been twice president of the Minnesota Union League, which was the strongest political organization in the state, and embraced in its membership the foremost Minnesota politicians and statesmen. It yielded great influence in respect to public affairs in the Northwest and stood high in public esteem as an enterprising and conservative force for good.

#### CHARLES YOUNG.

Mr. Young was the first carpenter in St. Anthony, and came to this region in 1852, a young man of thirty-three, from St. Martin, near Montreal, Canada, where he was born on November 6, 1819. The remainder of his days were passed in this city, where he died on December 1, 1883. He was of French Huguenot ancestry, and had the usual experiences of boys of his circumstances while growing to manhood and

receiving his common school education. He was married at the age of twenty-seven in Montreal to Miss Margaret Gibean, who accompanied him to Minneapolis, or St. Anthony, as it was when he came thither, and she abode with him to the end of his earthly pilgrimage always doing her full part to aid in advancing his welfare and the success of his undertakings, and survived him seventeen years, passing away at the age of eighty-two on Christmas day, 1909.

For some years after his arrival in this locality Mr. Young worked at his trade as an independent contractor. He built his own house at the corner of First avenue and Fourth street north, the dwelling of Elder Stewart, one block distant, the home of Father Welford on another corner not far away, and others in that neighborhood. He continued contracting and building until his death, but in his later years a great deal of his work was done for other contractors, and J. K. Sidle, whose leading carpenter and main reliance he was for a long time.

In his political relations Mr. Young was always a Democrat, and he supported his party energetically at all times, hearing a heavy hand in some of its most intense battles with its opponents during his life. He and his wife were zealous members of the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, joining it when the congregation was organized and continuing their membership in it as long as they lived. This was the first church on the West Side, and stood at the corner of Third avenue and Third street north.

Mr. and Mrs. Young had two children, their daughters Clara and Amelia. Clara married Charles L. Larpenteur of St. Paul, a relative of the venerable pioneer, A. L. Larpenteur, who is still living in that city at a very advanced age. Mrs. Clara Larpenteur died in 1910, having survived her husband about ten years. They had nine children, one of whom is Rev. Roscoe F. Larpenteur, pastor of Holy Rosary Catholic church. The second daughter, Amelia Young, became the wife of Gustav J. Pauly, late secretary of the Hennepin Savings and Loan Association, one of the best known and most useful citizens Minneapolis has ever had.

#### GUSTAV J. PAULY.

Gustav J. Pauly worked out for himself a career that was singularly exemplary and praiseworthy, and won him strong commendation as boy and man. His parents, John and Anna Pauly, both of whom have been dead for a number of years, were among the first settlers of Minnesota, and on their arrival in the territory located at Shakopee, where Gustav was born on February 15, 1855. The family moved to Minneapolis in 1862, and here for many years the father was engaged in the cooper business in partnership with Andrew Bumb.

Gustav attended a public school and learned the cooper trade and business under the instruction of his father. From his boyhood his interest in the uphilt work of the Immaculate Conception Catholic church was very ardent, and he took an active part in it under the first pastor of the parish, Rev. Father McGlock, now Bishop of Duluth. He was the tenor singer of the choir, a zealous member of the Young Crusaders' Total Abstinence Society and cooperator in that Society's famous brass band, continuing his activity in these

lines until 1886, when he was united in marriage with Miss Amelia M. Young, organist in the same choir.

During the next two years Mr. Pauly was a hardware merchant in Bishop Ireland's colony at DeGraff, Minnesota. In 1889 he returned to Minneapolis and entered the real estate, savings and loan business, in which, by industry, square dealing and an agreeable personality he achieved a large measure of success. His most prominent traits were clear-headedness, patience and never failing good humor under the most trying circumstances. His work was constructive and helpful to others, and firmly based on his belief and practice in the theory that the best way to help a man is to show him how to help himself. He gave the best years of his life to building up the Hennepin Savings and Loan Association, of which he was one of the founders and the secretary and a director from its start until his death. He found his greatest pride and satisfaction in telling of the sure and safe growth of this institution in the confidence of the community.

Mr. Pauly's life closed on December 15, 1911, when he was fifty-five years and eight months old. His widow and six children are living. The children are Francis, Eugene, George, Gustav, Florence and Margaret. Francis and Florence have musical talent of a very superior order which they have cultivated by careful training in Europe. They were home and at the bedside of their father when he died. Florence has since returned to Europe and is now pianist in the London Conservatory of Music. She has performed in public in the English metropolis before highly cultivated and critical audiences, and has won the warmest praise from eminent musicians and composers.

Francis Pauly is a member of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra company, in which he is first violinist. He was trained in Berlin under the instruction of Hugo Kaun, the great Berlin composer. Eugene Pauly is connected with the draft department of the Northwestern National Bank. Mrs. Pauly, the mother of these children, is a member of the Minnesota Territorial Society. She was an early arrival in this city and has vivid recollections of the pioneer days. She well remembers the incidents of the Indian uprising in 1862 and the terror of the people in consequence of it. Her father, Charles Young, was a member of Captain Fisk's expedition against the savages at the time.

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#### FRED. D. YOUNG.

"Tis ever wrong to say a good man dies." And yet the bonds of nature are so strong and fond they can never be broken without deep grief and gloom and lasting pain. When Fred. D. Young, one of the leading business men of Minneapolis, departed this life on December 5, 1911, the community in which his activity had been most conspicuously displayed and his high character, fine business capacity and upright, honorable and stimulating citizenship had been most serviceable, felt throughout its extent that a vital force had gone from it which it could never wholly replace. The grief and gloom over the sad event was heightened and intensified by the fact that Mr. Young was but forty-nine years old when his summons came, and the work for which he had special qualifications seemed but half done. The influence of his life, however, is still potential in the city

of his former home, and his memory is cherished there with lasting regard. He rests from his labors, and his works do follow him. And so it can be truthfully said that he has not died.

Fred. D. Young was born in Freeport, Illinois, on October 12, 1862, the son of Lafayette and Martha (Dean) Young, natives and long residents of the state of New York, their home in early life being at Utica in that state. The father was a railroad engineer, and ran the first engine that made the trip from Chicago to Freeport over the Northwestern road. He died when his son Fred was but twelve years old, and the care of the latter and his younger brother Burton was left to the mother. She performed her duty to her sons faithfully, and they showed their appreciation of her fidelity by their unalloyed devotion to her while they all continued to live.

After having completed the course of study prescribed in the Freeport High School, Mr. Young began his business career in the store of Mr. Walton, the oldest merchant in that city, with whom he remained until he was nineteen. Then, in 1881, he came to Minneapolis well trained for business and eager to have an establishment of his own which he could build up and expand according to his ambitious desires. He came to this city to investigate the opportunities available here, and finding them very promising, accepted a position as a salesman in the Siegelbaum store.

He did not retain the position long, however, as he soon found the better opening he was looking for, and at once took advantage of it. He became associated in business with R. S. Goodfellow & Company, and found his situation and surroundings so congenial that he continued his association with that firm for a continuous period of eighteen years. At the end of that period he felt impelled to embark in business wholly on his own account, and started the Fred. D. Young company, locating his business in the Syndicate block and handling ladies' furs, coats and suits. Some time afterward Miss Elizabeth Quinlan became his partner in the enterprise, and the style of the firm was changed to the Young-Quinlan company. About one year before the death of Mr. Young Miss Quinlan purchased the business, and she is still conducting it.

Mr. Young died a bachelor. His brother Burton was associated with him in business until his death, which occurred six years prior to that of Fred., although Burton was seven years younger than his brother. Their mother came to Minneapolis with Burton after Fred. embarked in business, and after the arrival of the latter here he built a handsome home for his mother at 2316 Colfax avenue, and there the three, the mother and her two sons, lived together. The mother died in May, 1903. She was a charter member of the first Christian Scientist church, joining the sect in its infancy, and working to advance its interests ardently and effectively as long as she was able. She was especially energetic in its behalf during her residence in Freeport, and to the end of her life retained her membership, with that of her son Burton, in the mother church of the creed.

Fred. D. Young was a faithful follower of his mother in his interest in the welfare of young men and boys. She long manifested her deep and abiding interest in this class of humanity in practical work for it, and he appeared to have inherited or imbibed the spirit from her. He took a very active part in promoting the Young Men's Christian Association and kindred organizations, and also in the fra-

ternal and social life of the community through his ardent and helpful membership in the Masonic order (thirty-second degree), and in the Order of Elks and the Commercial, Minneapolis, Lafayette and other clubs. His brother Burton was also a thirty-second degree Freemason, and a member of several clubs.

By his enterprise, capacity and excellent judgment Mr. Young built his business up to large proportions, and conducted it with great energy and success until he realized that his health was failing, when he disposed of it. But he did not yield to physical ailments without an arduous struggle to overcome them. He visited Europe twice for the benefit of his health, and while on that continent indulged freely in the baths at Carlsbad and other curative treatment. He also visited the Isthmus of Panama for the same reason. But his efforts were all in vain. His vital forces were on the wane, and he was able to find nothing that would arrest their flight.

At his death the whole city mourned. Funeral services were conducted at his former home, and the beautiful burial ritual of the Masonic fraternity was impressively rendered at the Masonic Temple over his remains. They were taken to Freeport, Illinois, and there becomingly interred amid the scenes of his childhood and youth. Mrs. A. D. Palmer, an aunt of the brothers passed a great deal of her time with them after the death of their mother. As a tribute to the noble womanhood of that mother, and a sign of his devotion to her, Mr. Young endowed a room in the Eitel Hospital. Her friends were his friends, and were remembered by him in his will.

The estate left by Mr. Young at his death exceeded \$100,000 in value. In disposing of it he made a bequest to his mother's old church, remembered each of the employes in his household, and the devoted friends of his mother, his brother and himself. He had hosts of admiring friends but few intimates, but to the few his life was an open book without a blot or stain on any of its pages. He was a true man in every sense of the word, and was esteemed in his life and revered after his death as such. Minneapolis has had no better, brighter or more manly citizen, and none who enjoyed a larger measure of public respect, admiration and regard.

#### ALFRED FISKE PILLSBURY.

Alfred Fiske Pillsbury is a native of Minneapolis, where his life began on October 20, 1869, and where he has passed the whole of it to the present time, closely connected with the business and social life of the community and exemplifying in his daily walk all the best attributes of elevated American citizenship. He is a son of John Sargent and Mahala (Fiske) Pillsbury, and obtained his academic and professional training in the schools of this city and the State University. After passing through the Minneapolis grade and high schools he attended the University, and from the law department of that institution he was graduated in 1894.

Mr. Pillsbury's subsequent life has not been devoted entirely to his profession, however. Industrial and financial interests have laid him under tribute to their needs, and he has responded with ability and energy of a high order. He is secretary and treasurer of the Pillsbury Flour Mills company,

president of the Minneapolis Mill company and of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power company, a director of the First National Bank and the Minneapolis Trust company and a trustee of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank.

Although Mr. Pillsbury's father, the late Governor Pillsbury, was one of the most eminent and useful public men of this state, the son has not taken an active part in public affairs as an official. He is a Republican in politics, but only as a citizen, and not at all as an office seeker. He is a member of the Minneapolis, Minkabla, Lafayette and other clubs, and his religious affiliation is with the Universalists, he being a regular attendant of the Church of the Redeemer of that denomination. He was married in Boston on May 15, 1899, to Miss Eleanor L. Field, of Boston, Massachusetts. They have no children.

#### WILLIS GREENLEAF CALDERWOOD.

Willis Greenleaf Calderwood is a product of obscurity and toil, and has raised himself by his own ability, force of character, persistent industry and superior business capacity to the position of public prominence and personal regard which he now holds in this state. He was born at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, July 25, 1866, the son of Rev. John and Emily B. (Greenleaf) Calderwood. The father was a Wesleyan Methodist clergyman and a Scotchman by birth. The mother was descended from one of the earliest Puritan families of New England.

Mr. Calderwood passed his boyhood in Wisconsin and Iowa. When he was seven years old he earned his first wages herding cows, and at fourteen was able to support himself. At sixteen he entered the Wesleyan Methodist school at Wasioja, Dodge county, Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1886. After teaching school three years in Dakota he came to Minneapolis December 21, 1889, and in 1890 became an instructor in a commercial college in this city. Soon afterward he was appointed assistant secretary of the Northwestern Life Association, now the Northwestern National Life company of Minneapolis, his position carrying with it the responsibility of managing the agency department of the association, and being retained by him until 1898.

Even before he left school Mr. Calderwood became an active worker for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and in 1888 he served as chairman of the Non-partisan Prohibition League in the judicial district in which he lived in North Dakota and he had an active part in the campaign which made that state dry. In 1893 he was made secretary of the Hennepin County Prohibition committee, a position he filled with great acceptability until 1896, when he was elected assistant secretary of the State Prohibition committee. Two years later he was elected executive secretary of this committee and conducted its political campaigns. He continued to serve it as such until 1908, since when he has been its chairman.

In his political activity Mr. Calderwood originated the "legislative plan" of his party, which greatly increased its vote in the state. Its first triumph was the election of three members of the legislature and the sheriff of Kandiyohi county, all of whom were its candidates. He was himself one of its nominees for the legislature in 1904, 1906 and 1908. The votes for prohibition in his district, the Thirty-eighth, num-

bered 108 in 1902. They increased to over 1,100 in 1904 and to 2,500 in 1906, when a change of fifty-four votes in the district would have elected him, while in 1908 he lacked but 130 of election. In 1912 he was the Prohibition candidate for Congressman at large, and received more than 25,000 votes. In 1914 he was nominated as his party's candidate for governor of the state.

Although Mr. Calderwood has not yet been successful at the elections as a candidate for office he has exercised a strong influence on legislation. As chairman of the Prohibition party he had a bill introduced in the legislature in 1907 to provide for non-partisan election for county officials. This became a law in 1913. He also prepared bills which were enacted into law to penalize the white slave traffic. In addition, the bill for the abatement of nuisances, making the owner of the property in which they are conducted responsible for such use of it, was prepared by him and has since been enacted into law.

In 1904 Mr. Calderwood was elected secretary of the Prohibition National committee, and since then he has done a great deal of campaign work for that organization in connection with its chairman, Virgil G. Henshaw, who, for three years was an effective organizer in Minnesota. He is still a member of the Prohibition National Executive Committee, is chairman of the National Congressional committee and has been a delegate to the national conventions of his party regularly for the last twenty years. He is a genial and companionable gentleman of broad intelligence and great public spirit, and is widely popular as a public speaker and writer on proposed reforms at present receiving extensive attention, including prohibition, the public ownership of utilities, the referendum, equal suffrage, and similar living issues. He is a regular attendant of the First Methodist Episcopal church in Minneapolis and is one of its officials. In 1892 he was married to Miss Alice M. Cox, a daughter of Rev. Charles Cox, a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist church. Like her husband, she is deeply interested in all work for the advancement of the people and shares his labor in connection with several phases of this beneficent activity.

#### JOHN CROSBY.

John Crosby, secretary, treasurer and general counsel of the Washburn-Crosby company, the most extensive flour milling institution in the world, has been a resident of Minneapolis for thirty-eight years. He was born in Hampden, Maine, August 23, 1867, and came to Minneapolis with his parents in 1876. He was graduated from a Minneapolis high school in 1884, and the same year entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, where he passed two years. In 1886 he was matriculated in Yale University, and from that institution he was graduated in the class of 1890.

At Yale Mr. Crosby made a highly creditable record. He was always recognized as one of the most evenly balanced minds at the University during his course there, and he secured a number of prizes in warm competition with other students, among them the De Forrest prize. After his graduation from Yale he entered the Harvard Law School, and from that he was graduated in 1893. In the fall of that year he began the practice of his profession in the office of Judge Koon, of Minneapolis, but afterward formed a partnership with Messrs.

Kingman & Wallace, with whom he was associated in practice until 1910.

Mr. Crosby served in the city council for four years, and during that period he was president of the council. He is a director of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank and the Northwestern National Bank. In the will of the late William H. Dunwoody he was selected as one of the executors of that gentleman's estate. But while he was working out his own career in his own way, and making it creditable to himself and the city of his home, Mr. Crosby was destined to be called to duties more directly connected with the interests of others. On the death of C. J. Martin, secretary and treasurer of the Washburn-Crosby company, Mr. Crosby, whose father had been president of the company, was elected secretary, treasurer and general counsel of that great institution, and he has ever since borne that official relation to it.

#### NEWTON HORACE WINCHELL.

Prof. Newton H. Winchell, the celebrated State Geologist of Minnesota and one of the world's great scientists, died after an operation in the Northwestern Hospital, Minneapolis, May 2, 1914. He was in usual good health up to the previous day, but had long been affected with a bladder ailment. Consulting a physician on the day mentioned, he was advised to repair to a hospital and submit to an operation upon the diseased organ. At the same time he was warned that, at his advanced age, the operation would be a serious one. Of remarkable physical and moral courage and great self-poise, he prepared for the ordeal and considered the situation as calmly and deliberately as if he were analyzing a specimen. He knew his deadly danger but faced it with the coolness of a philosopher and the courage of a hero. His loss was deeply and widely mourned, for he had been such a good man, had done so much for civilization and mankind, and yet there was much for him to do, which he would have done had he been spared.

Professor Winchell was born on a farm in the town of North East, Dutchess County, N. Y., December 17, 1839, and therefore at his death was in his 75th year. In young boyhood he attended school at Salisbury, Conn., and, as indicating his talent and aptness, it is to be said that when he was but 16 years of age, he was engaged in school teaching. He was a son of Horace and Caroline (McAllister) Winchell, and his was a family of scholars and educators. In 1858 he entered the University of Michigan, where his brother, the accomplished Professor Alexander Winchell, was Professor of Geology. He did not graduate for eight years, or until in 1866, for he put aside his studies from time to time and engaged in school work; alternately he taught in Ann Arbor, Flint, Kalamazoo, Port Huron, and other Michigan towns, and for two years was superintendent of the St. Clair public schools. After his graduation he was for two years school superintendent of Adrian. While at college he was an inmate of the family of his eminent brother, the Professor of Geology, and their association was of mutual benefit. Both brothers were devoted especially to geological science.

During 1869-70 Prof. N. H. Winchell assisted his brother, Alexander, in a geological survey of Michigan. In 1872 he visited and examined the copper and silver deposits of New Mexico, and in 1871 assisted Prof. J. S. Newberry, State Geol-

ogist of Ohio, in a survey of the northwestern part of that state. There is not space here to enumerate all of the scientific practical works that Newton H. Winchell performed in his lifetime, nor is there room to catalogue the very numerous books and scientific articles he wrote, nor to give a list of the scientific associations and organizations, American and foreign, of which he was a member. All these matters are well enough known. He was of great service to American science and did much valuable work for mankind.

In 1872 Professor Winchell was chosen Minnesota State Geologist and Professor of Geology in the State University, mainly through the influence of the then President W. W. Folwell. In the meanwhile he was engaged, under the direction of the Board of Regents, in a survey of the geology and natural history of Minnesota, performing the double duties of professor and surveyor. The work of survey continued for 28 years or until the year 1900. In the latter years he did not teach, but, aside from occasional lectures, gave his time to the survey and the curatorship of the University Museum.

When, in the spring of 1861, the Civil War broke out, he was attending the Michigan University. Upon the first call for troops he, with other students, promptly volunteered in the First Michigan Volunteers. He was hooked for a lieutenant's commission and served as drillmaster for his company, but before his regiment could be mustered in he was stricken by a severe and almost fatal attack of typhoid fever which prostrated him for some weeks and left him unfit for military service.

Dr. Wm. W. Folwell, so long and so efficiently the President of the Minnesota University, and who has done the state such eminent service in other capacities, was an intimate and appreciative friend of Prof. Winchell. In the University publication called the *Alumni Weekly* of May 11, 1914 (Vol. 13, No. 32), appears an article in appreciation of the dead scientist. From this article have been taken the following extracts:

In 1872 from the candidates for the new Professorship of Geology Professor Newton H. Winchell was easily selected. He had been graduated from the University of Michigan, where his distinguished brother, then one of the leading geologists of the country, was professor. He had been a principal of several schools and had three years' experience as assistant on the geological surveys of Michigan and Ohio. A few years of labor fully justified the recommendations of friends and the judgment of the regents. At the close of that year, 1872, Professor Winchell presented a preliminary report on the rock formations of Minnesota, based on a reconnaissance made in the summer months. It was of immediate value in stopping waste of money in boring down into the subcarboniferous in Minnesota for coal.

Twenty-three annual reports and six or seven bulletins on special problems followed. For seven years Professor Winchell carried all or nearly all the teaching in the department of geology and mineralogy. By that time there was a good deal of clamor for immediate economic results from the survey, in response to which the regents relieved him of all instruction to devote his whole time and strength to the survey. \* \* \* Had he remained an active member of the Faculty, and gone in and out among us, it would not be necessary now to remind the Faculty and the whole University that the man whose body we laid to rest this week has given the University wider repute than all of us put together. His final report on the geology of Minnesota in six noble quartos is on the shelves of all the great libraries of the world. One whose attain-

ments entitle his opinion to credence has said of this work: "No State publication of like nature surpasses in scientific importance this survey of Mr. Winchell, and it could be said none equals it."

The studies and observations made on glacial geology while on the surveys of Michigan and Ohio, seem to have fitted him in an eminent degree for to handle the geology of Minnesota, whose area had been so largely subjected to glacial action. He thus became an acknowledged authority on that branch of the science. \* \* \*

Our Professor Winchell early made out local faults the subject of an interesting and fruitful study. From careful measurements and location of fixed points within historical knowledge he estimated the time required for their recession from the river junction at Fort Snelling, not at fifty or a hundred thousand years, but only eight thousand. This solution fixed the approximate close of the ice-age in Minnesota, and served as a base for extended comparisons.

Of Professor Winchell's work in substantially discovering and making known the vast iron deposits in northeastern Minnesota, Dr. Folwell writes:

The most interesting by far of all the geological problems of Minnesota was that presented by the iron ore deposits in the "Triangle" north of Lake Superior. It used to be said that the survey was tardy in extending its work over that area. Whoever will turn to the Annual Report of the Survey for 1878 will find, on page 22, mention of a belt of iron ore, known as the Mesabi Range, extending for many miles. Chemical analyses of the ore are there given, showing them to be of high metallic content, and excelling in the qualities needed for making steel. This was six years before any ore was shipped out of either range. It was not the business of the survey to locate particular mines for the benefit of great corporations. Nor was that necessary, for they had their own experts on the ground. But the survey had given notice to all and was on record. What wealth might the State have preserved for her schools and university had that notice been heeded! In a later year an exhaustive examination of the iron ranges was made, and the results published in Bulletin No. 6, of 430 pages. \* \* \*

Indicative of his originality and independence was his device of an entire new nomenclature for the rock formations of Minnesota. It may be said that he was known among American geologists for original views, and very vigorous defense of them.

With the publication of the last volume of the Final Report in 1900 Professor Winchell closed his connection with the survey and the University. It is much to be regretted that he could not have been retained in service to prosecute a variety of scientific problems, left to other hands. Since then he has been chiefly occupied in studies in Minnesota archeology. A quarto of 764 pages, entitled "The Aborigines of Minnesota," published by the Minnesota Historical Society, forms a fitting companion to those of the Final Report.

Warren Upham, the well known Secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society, and who has taken very high rank as a geologist and historian, was another intimate and fond friend of Professor Winchell. In a memorial paper read before the Historical Society at its May meeting, 1914 and before the memorial meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Sciences (of which Winchell was one of the founders), held June 2 following, Mr. Upham presented an elaborate sketch, personal

and general, of his former friend and associate. Some of the paragraphs of his article are these:

My association with Professor N. H. Winchell began in June, 1879. Coming from the Geological Survey of New Hampshire, in which I had been for several years an assistant, I was thenceforward one of the assistants of the Minnesota survey six years, until 1885, and again in 1893 and '94. In the meantime and later, while I was an assistant geologist of the surveys of the United States and Canada, on the exploration, mapping, and publication of the glacial Lake Agassiz, which occupied the basin of the Red River and Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, my frequent association with Professor Winchell kept me constantly well acquainted with the progress of his Minnesota work. Since the spring of 1906 he had been in the service of the Minnesota Historical Society, having charge of its Department of Archaeology. During all these thirty-five years I had intimately known him, and had increasingly revered and loved him.

He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was also one of the chief founders of the Geological Society of America, in 1889, and its president in 1902. He was a member of national societies of mineralogy and geology in France and Belgium, and in the International Congress of Geologists he became a member in 1888, and attended its triennial meeting last August in Toronto.

Under appointment by President Cleveland in 1887, Professor Winchell was a member of the United States Assay Commission. His geological reports received a diploma and medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889, and a medal at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893.

He was the chief founder of the American Geologist, a monthly magazine, which was published in Minneapolis, under his editorship, during eighteen years, 1888-1905. This work, in which he was much assisted by Mrs. Winchell, greatly promoted the science of geology.

In one of the bulletins of the Minnesota Geological Survey, entitled "The Iron Ores of Minnesota," Professor Winchell had the aid of his son, Horace Vaughn Winchell; and in a textbook, "Elements of Optical Mineralogy" (502 pages, 1909) he was associated in authorship with his younger son, Professor Alexander Newton Winchell, of the University of Wisconsin. During parts of the later years of the Minnesota survey he was aided by his son-in-law, Dr. Ulysses S. Grant, Professor of Geology in the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

In 1895-96, Professor and Mrs. N. H. Winchell spent about a year in Paris, France, and again he was there during six months in 1898, his attention being given mainly during each of these long visits abroad to special studies and investigations in petrology.

The work on which he was engaged for the Minnesota Historical Society, during his last eight years, based on very extensive collections, by Hon. J. V. Brower, of aboriginal implements from Minnesota and other States west to the Rocky Mountains and south to Kansas, enabled Professor Winchell to take up very fully the questions of man's antiquity and of his relation to the Ice Age. This very interesting line of investigation was the theme of the last paper written by Professor Winchell, entitled "The Antiquity of Man in America Compared with Europe," which he presented as a lecture before the Iowa Academy of Sciences in Cedar Falls, Iowa, on Friday evening, April 24, only a week before he died.

Besides being a skilled geologist, Newton Horace Winchell

was a good citizen, a Christian in faith and practice, beloved by all who knew him.

"Green be the turf above thee,  
Friend of my better days!  
None knew thee but to love thee,  
Nor named thee but to praise."

The Winchell Library of Geology in the University was founded by Professor Winchell donating his valuable collection of more than one thousand volumes, covering the world's best writings on the subject.

He became an enthusiastic advocate of the artesian well source of supply for the city's water, knowing that an abundant supply of the best water could be thus secured at nominal expense, his conviction in this respect being abundantly verified by subsequent efforts of citizens.

#### WILLARD CARLOS PIKE.

The late Willard C. Pike, who was for years one of the most extensive and widely known building contractors in Minneapolis, was born at Pottou, province of Quebec, Canada, February 15, 1844, and died in this city May 10, 1914. He was a son of John Sheppard and Lorinda (Manuel) Pike, the former a native of Northfield, New Hampshire, and the latter of Vermont. Both families were of long standing and frequent prominence in New England history, and Mr. Pike was proud of their record and his connection with them. His father was a justice of the peace in Canada, and died in that country at a good old age.

When he reached the age of twenty-four Willard C. Pike went to Newton, Massachusetts, to learn the carpenter trade. He was then self-supporting and until the end of his life he always relied wholly on himself for advancement and success in his operations. Before going to his trade he taught school for a few terms, and made a good reputation as a teacher. He worked at his trade some eight years at and near Newton, and in June, 1878, came West, locating at St. Paul. He was disappointed, however, in finding wages no higher than in the East, and soon afterward moved to River Falls, Wisconsin, where he was placed in charge of the work of rebuilding, after a destructive fire, and remained three years.

In March, 1881, Mr. Pike came to Minneapolis and at once became a contractor in building houses. His system was to buy lots, build houses on them and then sell the property. In 1883 he formed a partnership with George Cook, who boarded at the same place that he did, the partnership lasting until his death. The firm became one of the best known contracting firms in the city. Its pay roll at times included 400 names, and was never a short one. Mr. Pike had charge of the work, such as St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral, Andrus Building, University Library Building, Central High School, Second Church of Christ, Scientist, and many other public buildings which was mostly local and grew continuously, always increasing the number of employees of the firm. He devoted himself wholly to his business, and put all his energy and intelligence into it, never seeking recognition in public life, although he was a firmly loyal Republican and a valued member of his party. His leisure was employed in reading, but in this he confined himself to the standard authors, Scott being one of

his favorites, and gave a great deal of attention to the better class of magazines.

Mr. Pike was married in Minneapolis on June 20, 1899, to Miss Elizabeth Roynton Pushor, a native of Plymouth, Maine. They had no children. Both were active in the Park Avenue Congregational church, in which Mr. Pike was one of the leading members of the board of trustees, although not a communicant, and active in the work of the Men's club in that church. He was fond of fishing, baseball and other outdoor sports, and a great lover of music. For ten years he lived in the home in which he died, at the corner of Portland avenue and Twenty-fifth street, which is still occupied by his widow. He was one of the most hospitable of men, having no higher social enjoyment than found in having his house filled with friends. His life was a useful one and a genial one in the community. He contributed extensively to the growth and improvement of Minneapolis and was always, during his residence, one of its best and most esteemed citizens.

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#### EDWARD A. PURDY.

This gentleman, who was widely and favorably known in Minneapolis and elsewhere prior to Tuesday, April 21, 1914, rose to special prominence in the observation of the public then, because on that day President Wilson nominated him to the United States Senate for the office of postmaster of Minneapolis. He was confirmed by the Senate a few days later and immediately took charge of the office, and from the manner in which he has conducted his private affairs and made his way forward in the world by his own unaided efforts, it is confidently predicted that he will give the city the best postal service it has ever known, being impelled to do this not by any personal ambition for himself but by his strong and abiding interest in the welfare of the public.

Mr. Purdy was born in Lansing, Iowa, in 1877, and is the youngest postmaster Minneapolis has ever had. His grandfather emigrated from New York westward some eighty years ago, his probable destination being Minnesota. But in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, somebody whispered to him that Minnesota was a wilderness and Iowa was a desirable locality for residence and business. He was steered to Lansing, in the northeastern part of that state, and there he took up his residence and passed the remainder of his life. During the presidential terms of Pierce and Buchanan he was postmaster at Lansing. His son, Edward Purdy, Sr., the father of Edward A., is now living at Waukon in the same county.

Edward A. Purdy began his education in the public schools of his native place, continued it at Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, and completed it at the University of Minnesota. But he was obliged to work his way through it, and encountered many difficulties in doing so, all of which he met with a resolute and cheerful spirit of determination that foreshadowed success from the start. At Beloit his serious appearance and demeanor led his college associates to bestow on him the nickname of "Deacon," and this has stuck to him ever since, even though he has for years been living far from where he received it. After spending two years at Beloit he found himself unable to go on with his course, and was compelled to stop and earn the necessary money. He came to Minneapolis and soon afterward started a night school at the Y. M. C. A., and that night school, in which he continued to teach after

he entered the University, is now one of the most appreciated features of Y. M. C. A. educational activities. When Mr. Purdy left the University he obtained control of the *Western Architect*, which he has ever since published, and of which he has made a widely circulated and popular periodical.

Mr. Purdy has been a Democrat from his youth, but was never very active in party affairs previous to the last presidential campaign. He entered into that with his whole heart, being an ardent admirer and champion of Woodrow Wilson, aiding in bringing about his nomination and election. He was a vigorous and enthusiastic power in Hennepin county and in the state, and played an important role in the Baltimore convention.

Mr. Purdy has a great deal of personal magnetism and warmth of manner, and his associates are always firmly attached to him. He is always interested in his work, and inspires others with the same spirit.

Mr. Purdy is a representative of the new type in politics and public office, the energetic, hustling young business man who believes in doing things. Like the old line politicians of all parties, he is for the people, but instead of promises gives efficient, economical service, and belongs to that school of statesmanship which teaches business methods to its public servants. He is an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman and a devotee of all proper outdoor sports, and belongs to the Minneapolis, Athletic and University clubs, but never allows sport or club interests to interfere in any degree with his attention to the business in hand, whether it be public or private.

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#### JAMES F. R. FOSS.

James F. R. Foss, president of the late Nicollet National Bank of Minneapolis, and one of the most progressive and successful bankers in the country, was born at Biddeford, Maine, March 17, 1848. One of his maternal ancestors, a Rev. Mr. Jordan, owned a large tract of land in the part of Maine that belonged to the state of Massachusetts until 1820, when Maine was admitted to the Union as a separate state. Mr. Foss, however, was obliged to make his own way in the world without outside assistance, and his highly creditable career was wholly the work of his own abilities and persistent industry.

Mr. Foss' father, James Foss, died when the son was four years old, but the latter attended the public schools until the beginning of the Civil war. He left school, although but fourteen years of age, and enlisted in the United States navy, in which he served on the frigates *Sabine*, *Nagara*, *Hartford* and *Savannah* until 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He was but sixteen at the time, but was offered a commission as a midshipman. He preferred civil life, however, and entered Bucksport Seminary to enlarge his scholastic education. After leaving school he was employed as a bookkeeper in Boston, Providence and New York, and in 1873 was serving the Shoe and Leather National Bank in Boston in that capacity.

Finding his health failing in 1873, Mr. Foss passed the next two years as second mate on a coast-wise schooner, then returned to the banking business, serving for a time as a bookkeeper in the Market Bank at Brighton, Massachusetts, and afterward in the same capacity in the Merchandise National Bank in Boston. At the end of one year he was

elected cashier of the latter institution, and was, at the time, the youngest man who ever held a position of such importance in Boston. He filled the office of cashier of this bank for seven years, then resigned it to come West, locating in Minneapolis.

Very soon after his arrival in this city in 1884 he founded the Nicollet National Bank with a capital stock of \$500,000, \$325,000 of which was taken by Boston men who knew Mr. Foss personally and on that account. He was cashier of the Nicollet until 1888, when he was elected president. When this bank was founded by him the banking business in Minneapolis was carried on in a very peculiar way. At least 75 per cent of the deposits of the banks in the city consisted of money borrowed by them on time certificates of deposit at a high rate of interest. This required them to charge borrowers a high rate on loans with the result that the local banks carried all the paper whose makers' necessities compelled them to pay the high rate, while the best paper was driven to Eastern banks through note brokers.

Mr. Foss was the first Minneapolis banker who announced a different policy, and throughout its existence the Nicollet National Bank issued no interest bearing certificates of deposit, but gave the preference at lower rates, to the better grade of loans, such as were sought by the Eastern banks. As a result of this policy, during the nearly seventeen years of Mr. Foss' management of this bank Eastern capital was brought to this city amounting to about fifty-five million dollars, all on his personal approval solely, and not one dollar of this money was ever lost.

The wisdom of Mr. Foss' course was impressively shown in the panic of 1893, when most of the other banks here failed and all of them lost 25 to 75 per cent of their deposits, while the Nicollet National, still paying no interest, increased its deposits without solicitation nearly 50 per cent. That Mr. Foss was far-seeing and wisely progressive was shown by another result of his banking methods, which took its start at the same time. This was twofold: Up to 1883 the banks in St. Paul had always carried larger country bank deposits than those in Minneapolis. At a joint meeting of the clearing house banks of the two cities in 1893 the St. Paul banks proposed that while the panic lasted no checks on country banks deposited with the banks in the Twin Cities by their city customers be credited to the customers, but that all such checks be received by the city banks only for collection, and not credited until paid. This proposal was accepted by every bank in the two cities except the Nicollet National, but when Mr. Foss presented to the meeting his objections to the plan, the Minneapolis banks withdrew from the agreement. The St. Paul banks adopted it, however, and momentous results to the banking and jobbing interests of Minneapolis followed.

First, the country banks began to increase their deposits in the Minneapolis banks, where more liberality was shown in handling country checks; and, second, the country merchants naturally began to buy more goods in Minneapolis, where they knew their checks to the jobbers would be more freely and liberally handled. This led up to the present state of affairs, in which the fact that the deposits in the Minneapolis banks from the country are so much larger than those of the St. Paul banks, and the relations of the former with the country merchants and bankers are so much wider than those of the latter, as a consequence, commended Minneapolis as the proper place for the location of the new Re-

gional Reserve Bank of the United States. To the attitude of Mr. Foss and the Nicollet National Bank in 1893, more than to any other one cause, this gratifying condition is due.

Mr. Foss was married on February 22, 1877, to Miss Alvena M. Baker, of Auburndale, Massachusetts. They have had three children, Minnie Frances, James Franklin and Florence Ellen, of whom the daughters are still alive.

In 1898, during the Spanish-American war, Mr. Foss was commander-in-chief of the National Association of Naval Veterans of the United States, this organization embracing the Veterans of the navy of the Civil war.

#### JOSEPH SMITH JOHNSON.

The life of this estimable citizen of Minneapolis, who died here in 1891 after residing in the city for a continuous period of over thirty-seven years, touches so closely and is so intimately associated with one of the beauty spots and popular resorts of the community that it contains elements of unusual and enduring interest. He was born at Farmington, Maine, June 15, 1811, the son of Joseph Johnson, a merchant in that town, and obtained his education in the public schools there. For a short period after leaving school he worked in his father's store, but when the California gold fever broke out in 1849, he became its victim and went to the new eldorado to seek a rapid fortune. He lived in California a few years and then returned to his old home at Farmington. But the lure of the West was on him and he could not shake it off or resist its importunities. It led him into a new region where he remained.

Deacon S. A. Jewett, Mr. Johnson's brother-in-law, was then living at St. Anthony and owned a large tract of land on Bassett's creek and what is now Western avenue. Mr. Johnson joined him here in the spring of 1854, and soon afterward took up his residence on a tract selected for him by the deacon, the land lying within the thoroughfares now known as Nicollet and Lyndale avenues and Grant street and Franklin avenue. Mr. Johnson paid the government the pre-emption fees on this land and immediately set about building a residence on it for his wife and daughters, who were still in Maine. The location of the dwelling was about where the shelter house now stands in Loring park, and Mrs. Johnson and her daughters came and the family occupied it in September of the same year. He gave the name "Jewett Lake" to the beautiful sheet of water in the park in honor of his wife whose maiden name was Ann Wilder Jewett. The lake was at that time entirely fed by nearby springs.

This lake and the twenty acres surrounding it Mr. Johnson reserved as a homestead when he later surveyed and platted his land offering parts of it for sale. The first piece of land disposed of by Mr. Johnson was sold to T. K. Gray, a retail druggist, and his family still occupies the old home he built on it on Oak Grove street. The second sale was to A. B. Barton, C. M. Loring's father-in-law.

The rest of the land was retained by Mr. Johnson and cultivated by him for many years. He never engaged in mercantile or other business in this city, preferring, as he himself said, "to live the life of a farmer." He was married in Maine to Miss Ann Wilder Jewett, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Kimball) Jewett, natives of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had three daughters. One is now Mrs. A. K. West;



another is Mrs. E. P. Wells, who resides at 230 Oak Grove street on a part of the old family homestead, and the third is Mrs. Paul A. Pierce.

Mr. Johnson died in 1891 at the age of eighty. His wife lived until 1898. They belonged to the First Baptist church and were among its first members. In politics Mr. Johnson was a member of the Democratic party, but he was never an active partisan, although taking an earnest interest in the growth and development of the city and rejoicing in its progress and improvement. He lived quietly and usefully, and enjoyed the respect of the whole community.

When E. P. Wells, the husband of the second daughter of the Johnson household, came for the second time to live in Minneapolis he bought his present residence at 230 Oak Grove street because it was a part of the old estate. S. W. Wells and Mrs. C. G. Ireys, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Wells and grandchildren of Mr. Johnson, have their homes at Dell Place, also a part of the old homestead, which came to them through their mother. The grandfather planted the family tree in the wilderness. It is now flourishing in the midst of one of the most populous, progressive and beautiful cities in the country.

#### WILLIAM IRVING GRAY.

William Irving Gray, head of the contracting firm of W. I. Gray & Company, which has its headquarters and home office in Minneapolis but carries on extensive operations far beyond the limits of this state, is a native of Minnesota and has passed almost the whole of his life to the present time (1914) in the state. He was born at Lake City, Wabasha county, the son of Alexander and Mary (Dingwall) Gray, who came to this country from Scotland, where their families had been domesticated for many generations. They reached Minnesota and took up their residence on a farm in Wabasha county in 1862.

The son passed his boyhood on his father's farm eight miles from Lake City, where he began his education in the district school. Later he attended and was graduated from the Lake City High School. He then entered the engineering department of the University of Minnesota, and in 1892 was graduated from it with the degree of Electrical Engineer. He at once began the practice of his profession and devoted two years of close and studious attention to it. At the end of that period, in 1894, he started in business as a contracting engineer under the firm name of W. I. Gray & Company.

Mr. Gray has organized and operated a number of electric lighting plants throughout the country among which can be mentioned the Wheaton Electric Light Co. of Wheaton, Minn., which he successfully operated for ten years, also the Kirlin-Gray Electric Co. of Watertown, South Dakota, for eleven years. In 1908 the Belden, Porter and Gray heating and plumbing company was founded, and in 1913 the Schumacher-Gray Company of Winnipeg, Canada, was started.

The firm takes contracts for mechanical plants of all kinds in the domain of heating, electric lighting, ventilating, plumbing and similar lines of construction work. It carries on an extensive local business, and in addition its operations cover three or four adjoining states and large parts of the Dominion reaching into Western Canada. Its business is steadily growing in volume and extending into new territory, which is a

strong proof of the correctness of its business methods and the excellence of its work.

While Mr. Gray takes an active part in the public affairs of his home city, he is independent in political faith and action, but never indifferent to the general welfare of the community or any of the duties of citizenship. Socially he holds membership in the University club, the Minneapolis Athletic club and the Rotary club, and in the line of his profession he has been president of the state board of electricity from 1899 to 1909. His religious affiliation is with the Park Avenue Congregational church, and he is also a member of the Congregational club of Minnesota. In 1899 he was married to Miss Isabelle W. Welles. They have two sons, Alexander Welles and Franklin Dingwall Gray.

#### FRANK E. HAYCOCK.

Mr. Haycock has rendered Hennepin county exceptionally good service in the office of county surveyor during the last eight years. He is a native of Minnesota, having been born in St. Paul, November 15, 1859. He is a son of E. R. Haycock, a steamboat captain on the Mississippi in the early days, when railroads were unknown in this state and the great river was the chief highway between the Territory and the East.

Mr. Haycock attended the public schools in St. Paul and Minneapolis, the family having moved to this city in his boyhood. He grew to manhood amid the surroundings and influences of the frontier.

He decided on a professional career, and succeeded in fitting himself for the profession of civil engineering. He became a civil engineer while he was yet a young man, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Surveying is a part of his business and he is a thorough master of it. But he has gone far beyond this in his operations, studying large engineering problems of practical utility. He spent years in inventing and perfecting a system of disposing of garbage and sewage, and has secured patents on it and put it in service in different places.

In the fall of 1906 Mr. Haycock was elected county surveyor of Hennepin county, and he has been re-elected to this office at the close of each term since. Previous to his first election to the position he was for some time deputy county surveyor and drainage engineer for the county. He is connected with the Republican party in political belief and affiliation and influential in the councils of the party. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and the order of Junior Pioneers, being the president of the Minneapolis branch of the association, which he was largely instrumental in having organized, and to which he has given his time and energy liberally.

On December 31, 1882, Mr. Haycock was united in marriage with Miss Carrie J. Higgins. They have five children—Leon L., Irene J., Elaine L., Vivian G., and Francis S. The members of the family all attend the Presbyterian church.

#### FREDERICK GRANT ATKINSON

Frederick Grant Atkinson, one of the directors of the Washburn-Crosby company, has made his mark in Minneapolis as

one of the business men of the city who do things without making any noise about them, either before they are begun or after they are accomplished. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, a son of Richard F. Atkinson, a New Yorker by nativity, and came to Minneapolis in 1876. During the next four years he attended the old Washington school, at which a large number of the leading citizens of this community obtained part of their education, and then passed one year at the Central High School before beginning his business career.

After leaving the high school he at once entered the employ of the Washburn-Crosby company as an office boy. He has been with the company from that time to the present, and has worked his way on demonstrated merit through all the different grades of employment until he is now one of the company's directors and an influential factor in the management of its affairs. He is also a director of the Imperial Elevator company and connected with other business and industrial institutions of importance. Socially he is a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda and Automobile clubs and takes an active part in the affairs of each of these organizations.

Mr. Atkinson's wife was Miss Dorothy D. Bridgman, a daughter of Rev. George H. Bridgman, for many years president of Hamline University. They have two children, Mary Elliott and Frederick Melville. The parents are members of St. Mark's Episcopal church and take part in its activities, as they do in those of all agencies working for good in the community. The pleasant and hospitable home of the family is located at 308 Ridgewood avenue, and is a center of social culture and refined enjoyment, which makes it a popular resort for the numerous admiring friends of its occupants.

#### MAJOR SALMON A. BUELL.

Salmon A. Buell was born October 1, 1827, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, situated on the Ohio River, two miles below the mouth of the Miami, the western boundary of the State of Ohio. He was the oldest son of George P. Buell, a merchant of that place, at one time a member of the Senate of Indiana, and Ann Lane Buell, a daughter of Hon. Amos Lane, a lawyer and Member of Congress from that District. In Salmon's early boyhood, his father retired from mercantile life and settled upon a large farm about two miles back from the river in the same county, where the boy spent his life until about twelve years of age. His first schooling was by private tutors at home, then in the nearby country schools, during the fall, winter and spring; afterwards in Ashbury College (now Purdue University), one year in the preparatory department of Marietta College, Ohio, and in Bloomington College (now Indiana State University). In the "forties" he entered the United States Navy, as an Acting Midshipman, reporting for duty at the Naval School in Annapolis, Maryland. The rules of the Naval Service then required attendance at that school for the whole or part of the first six years, then service on board ship until the sixth to be spent in study at the school in preparation for graduation and promotion. He was some months there until the close of the school year, and after a "leave" entered on his ship service, making besides duty on receiving ships at Charlestown, Mass., Norfolk, Va., and Brooklyn, N. Y., cruises in sea going ships to Cape Verd Islands, England, northern and western continental Europe, Rio Janeiro in Brazil, thence round Cape Horn to Valparaiso

in Chili, back to Rio Janeiro, and finally to Boston, Mass. While at Rio Janeiro the latter time, the yellow fever was raging there and the ship sailed for Boston with the disease on board, losing on the trip out of forty odd cases, five officers and eleven men; Buell being one of its victims and a very severe case. Soon after getting home and after about three and a half years in the service, he resigned from the Navy on account of ill health. He adopted civil engineering as a calling and rose to be an Assistant Engineer, principally in charge of the leveling party, but his health would not permit him to continue. He then entered upon the study of law, and during the course of such study taught school for about five months at North Bend, Ky. In 1852-3 he was admitted to practice law in the Courts of Indiana and the United States Courts for that District, locating at Indianapolis, Indiana.

On December 20, 1853, he married Miss Elizabeth P. Freeman, of Norfolk, Va., the daughter of Capt. William G. Freeman, who as owner and commander in our merchant marine had taken extensive part in supplying material from the debris of the granite quarries of New England to construct the foundation of the fortification of what is known as the "Rip Raps" part of the defenses at Old Point Comfort, Va., where Miss Freeman was born.

The wedding of Buell and Miss Freeman took place in "Old St. Paul's," filled with the friends of the bride. This church is historic; built in 1739, and in an attack by the British Army during the Revolutionary War, a cannon ball lodged half buried in its wall, and can still be seen, although almost hidden by the ivy that covers nearly the entire church. Buell brought his new wife to Indianapolis, Ind., where they remained until the fall of 1857, when his health again requiring a change, they came to Minnesota, locating at St. Peter, on the Minnesota River, and then near the frontier. Here he became Secretary and Agent of the St. Peter (Townsite) Company, which position he held, except for the period of his Federal Military Service, until 1874, when they moved back to Indianapolis, Ind.

The duties of Buell's position as such Secretary and Agent, occupied his whole time until January 2, 1860, when he was admitted to practice law in Minnesota and formed a partnership for that purpose, in addition to such duties, with Hon. A. G. Chatfield, residing at Belle Plaine, Minn., under the name of Chatfield & Buell, their office being at St. Peter, though Judge Chatfield continued his residence at Belle Plaine. This law partnership continued until Buell entered the Federal military service.

On August 18, 1862, the Sioux Indian outbreak along the whole frontier occurred, during which over 600 whites were massacred. The next morning certain news of this reached St. Peter, and Hon. Charles E. Flandrau, then one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and residing about a mile below St. Peter, raised, in all possible haste, from Nicollet and Le Sueur Counties, a company of about 130 volunteers for aid to the stricken frontiersmen. Buell was a member of this company, and one of eighteen, who, being mounted, were sent in advance by Capt. Flandrau, to New Ulm, thirty miles west across the Minnesota River, and a frontier town, then reported under attack by the Indians, and which Capt. Flandrau had determined to make his first point of destination. This mounted advance reached New Ulm late in the afternoon, and entered it at its south end, while under attack at the north by about 130 Indians.

In his "Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars," Volume

1, Page 732, Judge Flandrau wrote as follows: "Our advance guard (above mentioned) reached New Ulm about four or five o'clock P. M.—just in time to aid the inhabitants in repelling the attack of about 100 Indians upon the town. They succeeded in driving the enemy off, several citizens being killed, and about five or six houses in the upper (northern) part of the town being fired and destroyed."

In his "History of the Sioux War and Massacres of 1862 and 1863," Page 80, I. D. V. Herd, on Gen. H. H. Sibley's staff, wrote, in 1863, of this advance guard: "It is conceded that these men saved the town."

Capt. Flandrau with the main body of his force reached New Ulm about 10 o'clock P. M., and on next morning an organization was effected, giving Capt. Flandrau chief command with the rank of Colonel, and he appointed Buell his Chief of Staff and Provost Marshal, with the rank of Captain. This organization was afterwards recognized by the State authorities, served on the frontier about three months, and was paid accordingly.

The service at and around New Ulm lasted until and including the 25th of August, 1862. On the 23rd and 24th, the Indians, in large numbers, variously estimated from 650 to 800, well armed, attacked the town, defended by about 250 poorly armed white men, both sides resting during the intervening night. At this time, there were in the town also about 1,500 persons, principally women and children with a few aged men, citizens and refugees from the surrounding country.

Before noon on the 24th, the Indians abandoned the attack, and commenced retiring, burning the outside buildings, driving off cattle and taking with them other movable property. On Monday, the 25th of August, by order of Col. Flandrau, New Ulm was vacated and all the occupants proceeded down the west side of the Minnesota River to Mankato.

The loss to the whites, which was wholly from the force placed under Col. Flandrau's command, by the organization of Wednesday, the 20th of August, was ten killed and fifty-one wounded; the Indian loss was not ascertainable, as they carried off their dead and wounded, though two, one a leader, were killed within the lines of defense, and could not be so rescued.

At Mankato, on Tuesday, the 26th, Col. Flandrau's original force was disbanded and its members returned to their homes.

Within a few days, by order of Gov. Alexander Ramsey, Col. Flandrau took command of the Southwestern frontier, and the State troops gathered for its defense, with headquarters at South Bend, Capt. Buell continuing as his chief of staff and serving under him in that capacity; during Col. Flandrau's absence, which became necessarily frequent, he placed Capt. Buell in command. This situation continued for a number of weeks, and until relieved by the arrival of a full regiment of Federal volunteer infantry from Wisconsin, whereupon the services of Col. Flandrau, and of his staff, and of the State volunteers forming his command, ceased, and all returned to their homes, and civic duties.

Upon the organization, later that fall (1862), of the "First Minnesota Mounted Rangers," a regiment of cavalry mustered into the service of the United States, Capt. Buell was appointed and commissioned its Second Major. His commission was dated in November, but he was not mustered in until December. That winter he was stationed at St. Peter, two companies of his regiment being also stationed there, and one at Kasteau, nearby.

At the hanging of the thirty-eight Indians at Mankato,

under command and charge of Gen. Miller, Major Buell was the ranking Cavalry officer, and commanded the cavalry guard there.

The greater portion of this regiment, including Major Buell and most of his battalion, in the following year (1863), formed part of the force under Gen. H. H. Sibley in his campaign against the Indians from Minnesota, through Dakota to the Missouri River. At Camp Atchison, a reserve force was formed in charge of the Expedition's Reserve Supplies under Major Rice, of the Second Minn. Volunteer Infantry, with Maj. Buell in command of the Cavalry part of such reserve force.

When the advance of the Expedition returned to Camp Atchison, Gen. Sibley with his whole command, came back to Minnesota, by way of Fort Abercrombie, and late in that year (1863), the "First Minnesota Mounted Rangers" were mustered out of the Federal Service at Fort Snelling. During such military service, Major Buell was twice a member of and served upon a general court martial and one military commission.

Being mustered out with the regiment, Major Buell returned to the duties of Secretary and Agent of the St. Peter Company and in connection therewith, the practice of the law at St. Peter.

In 1866, Major Buell's health requiring a change from office work, they purchased a farm, of 219 acres in Le Sueur County and about two miles east of St. Peter, and moved on to it, both himself and wife devoting their whole time (save such as he gave to his duties as Secretary and Agent of the St. Peter Company), to the improvement and operation of the farm, for about two years.

His health was so much improved by this experience, that he returned to the practice of law in St. Peter, still however continuing his residence upon and the operation of the farm for about four years more. Then they moved back to the town, disposing of the farm, and he entered again upon the practice of the law, continuing it until August, 1874, when he resigned his position as Secretary and Agent of the St. Peter Company and moved back to Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Buell having preceded him a few months.

Major Buell practiced law there until 1885. In that year he was appointed Clerk of the Yakima Indian Agency in Washington Territory. He served there about one year, and then, his wife's health having failed, he resigned and took her east for treatment. They went to Philadelphia, and remained there two years, during much of which period Major Buell was engaged with established firms in the practice of his profession in that city.

In 1889, he brought his wife west for her health and came to Minneapolis, where Mrs. Buell died in 1893. He has lived in this city ever since with a few slight intermissions. Part of two years he passed at Nashville, Tenn., and has spent one winter and spring in Florida for his health.

Major Buell is an ardent political worker; allied with the Democratic party. He joined the Grand Army of the Republic in 1888, in Philadelphia and still keeps up his membership in George G. Meade's Post, in that city. His secret society affiliations have been with the L. O. E. and the Masons. He was reared a Methodist, but upon his marriage joined the Episcopal church to be with his wife. About twelve years after her death, he joined the Catholic Church in Nashville, Tenn., and in Minneapolis is a member of the "Church of the Incarnation," Rev. J. M. Cleary's Parish. For about four years

Major Buell has resided with relatives at 3709 Pillsbury Avenue.

His interests have always been those of a student of political and economical affairs, and he has been for years devoted to the teachings of Henry George, having been Secretary of the local society of advocates of the single tax.

Major Buell has living relatives of his immediate family, the oldest eight years younger than himself, as follows: A brother, Hon. John L. Buell, of Quinnessee, Michigan, a retired lawyer and now extensive farmer, who was an officer of the U. S. regular army, serving under Gen. George B. McClellan in his campaign against Richmond and subsequent battles around Washington, during the Civil War, afterwards resigning from the Army as it became necessary for him to take the administration of his father's estate; a sister, Miss Almy Buell, of Cincinnati, Ohio; another sister, Miss Ann J. Buell, who, as "Sister Ann Cecelia," is a member of the Catholic Order of "Sisters of Providence," having their mother house at St. Mary's, Vigo County, Indiana; a nephew, Don Carlos Buell, residing on a farm near and doing business in Nashville, Tenn., the only child of another brother, Gen. George P. Buell, who died in 1881, an officer of the United States Regular Army; and two nephews, Robert and John Howes, sons of another sister (deceased), and who reside in a western state.

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#### HON. JOHN FRANKLIN CALHOUN.

Is a native of Licking county, Ohio, where he was born April 28, 1854, being taken as a child by his parents, David and Caroline Calhoun, to Mercer county, Illinois, where he obtained his early education in "Doaks" schoolhouse, Keithsburg Township.

At the age of thirteen he was employed as a "printer's devil" for a time, and also partially learned the carpenter trade. However, with a mind set on being a merchant he secured a clerkship in so continuing eight years, where he engaged in merchandising first in the retail and afterward in the wholesale and retail dry goods trade.

In 1881 he came to Minneapolis and engaged in the real estate and loan business, devoting attention largely to property and investments for owners outside of the city, and in which lines he has the management of extensive interests.

In his political faith and allegiance he is a Republican and has ever taken an earnest and serviceable interest in public affairs. In 1902 he was elected to the State Senate from the Fortieth Senatorial district, and in 1906 was re-elected, serving in the sessions of 1903, 1905, 1907 and 1909. He was energetic and active, especially in warding off measures that were against the business interests. He is also given credit for the law of 1909 which prohibits the payment or receiving of rebates in the procuring of insurance contracts.

January 20, 1879, Mr. Calhoun was married at Galesburg, to Clara Zenora Edwards, a daughter of Hon. John Edwards, who was a member of the first legislature of the State of Indiana. Three children have been born to them: John Edwards, associated with his father; Frederick D., an illustrator in New York city, and Beatrice Z. Mr. Calhoun is a member of the Minneapolis and the Commercial clubs and is a thirty-third degree Mason.

#### FRANCIS A. CHAMBERLAIN.

Francis A. Chamberlain, president of the Security National Bank, was born in Bangor, Maine, April 20, 1855, a son of James T. and Caroline (Emery) Chamberlain, the father being a merchant. In 1857 he removed to Red Wing, Minnesota, where Francis A. attended the public schools. He was also a student of Hamline University, and for two years attended the State University.

His first business engagement was as collector for the Merchants National Bank of Minneapolis, the city directory for 1877 naming him as a messenger of the above institution. His aptitude, integrity, fidelity and other business attributes attracted attention, and, soon after the Security National Bank was founded, he was given a position in its employ. The same qualities were ever evident and resulted in promotion, passing from one position to another, until he was chosen the head of this important bank. Wisdom and prudence have marked the management, this institution having become one of the strongest and most popular in the Northwest.

Mr. Chamberlain is also a director of the Hennepin County Savings Bank, a director and ex-president of the Northwestern National Life Insurance company, and a director of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine company. He is also president of the Clearing House Association. In fraternal relations he is a Freemason, and his social affiliations are with the Minneapolis, Athletic and Minikahda clubs. In religious connection he is a Methodist. He was married May 23, 1883, to Miss Frances T. Foss, daughter of Bishop Cyrus D. Foss. They have three children, Cyrus, Ruth and Caro. The father has taken a cordial and practical interest in the growth and improvement of Minneapolis and given cheerful and material aid to the promotion of its welfare. He is esteemed as one of the city's most useful and representative residents.

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#### J. D. EKSTRUM.

John D. Ekstrum, president of the Flour City Fuel and Transfer Company, 40 West Lake street, and manager of the Interstate Fuel and Transfer Company, is a well known business man of Minneapolis. He was born in Sweden in 1873. When but nine years of age he accompanied his mother to America and Minneapolis. They came to join the husband and father, Solomon Ekstrum, who had preceded them a few years before. He was engaged in the business of mason contracting until his retirement in late years from all business activity.

John D. Ekstrum attended the city schools and meanwhile seized every opportunity to make his start in the business world, finding employment much of the time in teaming for his father. A little later he went on the police force and was appointed sergeant of the fifth precinct. In 1889, after three years' service on the force, he established himself in the fuel business, starting with a capital of \$100, which has increased to \$100,000. Shortly after his successful start in business, he took into partnership Mr. N. L. Johnson, and within the next few years was laid the foundation for the rapid development of the firm's interests. At the end of four years John Olson joined the partnership. In 1911 the Company was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, and

additional capital added, with J. D. Ekstrum as president, N. L. Johnson, secretary and treasurer, and John Olson, vice president. In the same year a number of yards were added. They now operate nine branch yards and employ about 90 men.

The company has become engaged in the transfer and storage business since its incorporation and the profits have equalled those of the longer established fuel industry. It also owns a wagon and paint shop where a number of workmen are employed in the building of wagons and vans. Aside from his prominent association with the Flour City Fuel and Transfer Company, Mr. Ekstrum is manager and partner in the Interstate Fuel & Transfer Company, 2407 East Lake street, which has a prosperous trade, operating three yards. Mr. Ekstrum is a director of the Minneapolis State Bank. He is president of the Westside Commercial Club, was one of its organizers in 1908, and since that time has continued to serve on its board of directors. He is also president of the Swedish-American club, which has about 300 members. He is a member of the Odin club and of Zion Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Republican. His marriage to Miss Ida K. Nelson of Minneapolis, occurred in 1901, and there are four children, John D., Jr., Martha, Robert, and Bertill.

#### ROBERT WINTHROP CUMMINGS.

This gentleman, who was a member of the first village council of St. Anthony, was born on June 19, 1825, and was the youngest of the six sons and three daughters of Andrew Cummings of Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and of Scotch ancestry. When he but seven or eight years old his father died, and he was cared for by an older brother. He passed eight years at a private academy in York, Pennsylvania, then taught school one winter. At the age of nineteen he turned his face Westward, and arrived at St. Anthony Falls before the end of the year, 1844, this region being then in its state of primitive nature. It did not meet his desires, and he returned to the St. Croix Valley, and took up a tract of government land at Cottage Grove, in Washington county, but in 1847 returned to St. Anthony. He was a gentleman of good education, courteous manners and attractive personality, and immediately became popular. At the election of 1848, of which S. W. Farnham and Caleb D. Dorr were judges, twenty-three votes were cast in St. Anthony. Stillwater was then the county seat.

Mr. Cummings took an immediate and energetic interest in his new home and within a short time saw wonderful transformations. The region developed steadily and increased in population rapidly. The first city council, of which he was a member, convened April 13, 1858, the other aldermen being Benjamin N. Spencer, John Orth, Daniel Stauchfield, Edward Lippincott and Caleb D. Dorr.

Mr. Cummings took up a claim on rising ground, beyond the flat east of the river, a part of which later became Maple Hill Cemetery, and part Ramsey & Lockwood's Addition to St. Anthony and a part Cummings Second Addition. For some years he clerked, but was always interested in the advancement of the community and the enjoyment of its residents. In 1851 he helped to organize Cataract Lodge of Freemasons, of which he continued to be a member, and he

was also a Knight Templar. He was also a trustee of John Potts Lodge No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the first fire company organized in the city he was first assistant foreman.

He also took an active part in all public affairs. In 1856 he helped to organize the Republican party, and at a special election in 1860, just after the organization of the new county, he was elected one of the county commissioners. He did not, however, seek political honors, accepting them reluctantly. In 1854 he opened a real estate office, and during the remainder of life engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, and through investments in these lines accumulated a fortune of nearly one-half a million. He laid out Cummings' Addition, Cummings' Second Addition and Cummings & Brott's Addition. He was frequently chosen guardian and trustee of estates, and his counsel in business matters was valued. At the time of his death he was president of the East Side Loan Association and vice president of the Minneapolis Savings and Loan Association.

Mr. Cummings was married January 17, 1854, to Miss Martha J. Estes, who was born in Maine and came to St. Anthony with her parents. She was a sister of Mrs. S. W. Farnham and Mrs. Charles W. Stimpson. Some time before his death he removed to 2301 Portland avenue, where his family is still living. He died September 11, 1891, and having been closely connected with so many people and with interests of such extensive diversity the loss of his presence and services was keenly felt.

Mr. Cummings was honest, kindhearted and benevolent. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of all. He was tall, possessed of a fine, frank, open countenance and an engaging smile. No man excelled him in courtliness or in genial and generous deportment. Two daughters were born of his marriage, Mrs. Minnie C. Winthrop and Louise R. Cummings, both of whom are with their mother, and like her, are absorbed in business affairs. The daughters were educated at the University and all belong to the Church of the Redeemer.

There is also a granddaughter in the family, whose maiden name was Louise Cummings-Winthrop. She is now the wife of George Deming Grannis H., who was born in Syracuse, New York, and resides in that city. She is a graduate of Smith College, of the class of 1909. She traveled extensively in Europe before her marriage, and is devoted to music, being a fine organist. Her husband is a graduate of Williams College and a lawyer in active practice.

#### JAMES H. DURYEA.

Having rendered the city and state signal service in an official way, and being now one of the leading real estate men in Minneapolis, with an extensive and profitable business, James H. Duryea has made a record of private enterprise and service that is creditable alike to himself, to the citizenship of Minnesota, and to American manhood in general.

Mr. Duryea is a native of Plainfield, Will county, Illinois, where his life began on November 7, 1853. He is a son of George T. and Eliza Duryea. In 1857, when he was four years old, his parents moved to Marion township, Olmsted county, Minnesota, where the father bought a claim. Within the same year they moved to near Chester, where the father

passed the remainder of his life. He was born in Orange county, reared in Sullivan county, New York, and became a resident of Illinois in the early period of its history. He died on his farm at the age of seventy-two. The mother survived him several years, having her home at Kasson, Dodge county.

When they entered Minnesota there were no railroads or telegraph lines, and they brought to the state the news of the passage by congress of an act enabling the people to adopt a constitution. This was completed and Minnesota admitted to the Union the next year, 1858. James remained in Olmsted county until he was past the age of thirty. He was educated in the public schools and at the Rochester high school. He then taught school eight terms, when he became a traveling salesman for the McCormick Machine company for five or six years. He then worked in the office of the general agency of the company at Red Wing until he was obliged to return to his home to manage the farm and care for his parents, and in the course of a few years became the owner of the old homestead.

In 1887 Mr. Duryea became a resident of Minneapolis as a traveling salesman in the same line that he had formerly followed. Later he became city salesman for the wholesale hardware house of Wyman & Partridge, with which he remained six years. Since 1901 he has been engaged in the real estate business with dealings on the North Side as a specialty. He served one term of four years as alderman from the Tenth ward, being elected as a Democrat. He served on the leading committees and was energetic in his efforts to secure a sewer and bridge on Thirty-second avenue north. He was placed on a committee to act in conjunction with a similar committee from St. Paul as representatives of the Twin Cities at the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase exposition. The two cities united in the erection of a building in which each had a manager.

Mr. Duryea was a pioneer in the good roads movement. He advocated before the Real Estate Board a tax of one mill for good road construction and maintenance, and was a member of a committee to act jointly with a St. Paul committee before the legislature in this behalf. The desired legislation was secured for the two counties involved, this beginning having since resulted in the enactment of the present good roads laws, applying to the whole state. While in the council he also secured the passage of an ordinance to require the grading of streets in new additions to the city before lots in them were sold. This was bitterly contested by real estate men, and after two years' agitation was killed.

Mr. Duryea is a Democrat of the old school, loyal and effective in service to his party. He has frequently been a delegate to its conventions, local, county and state, and while living in Olmsted county was once nominee for the office of register of deeds. He is a member of the North Side Commercial club, and also prominent in the activities of Highland Park Presbyterian church. For a number of years he was one of the trustees of this church, and also taught a class of men in it in Bible study. In 1886 he was married in Sullivan county, New York, to his cousin, Miss Elizabeth M. Duryea. They have no children of their own, but are rearing and educating Marbury Olson from the age of ten.

## EDMUND EICHHORN.

Mr. Eichhorn took an active part in the life of his home community, civil, social, industrial, commercial and fiscal. He was the first president of the German-American Bank, serving that institution three years as its head; and after giving up this office he continued to serve it as a director until he went to California some ten or twelve years before his death, which occurred in Minneapolis on May 14, 1907, while here on a visit. He made an excellent record as president of the bank, and it flourished and grew rapidly under his management. And everything else that he was connected with in a business way did the same. He dealt extensively in real estate, insurance and loans, and served long as a notary public. In 1873 he also founded the firm of E. Eichhorn & Sons, real estate dealers, with offices at the present time in 125 Temple Court, and until he left this state was at the head of it.

The present head of the firm of E. Eichhorn & Sons is Arthur E. Eichhorn, one of the sons of Edmund, and himself one of the leading business men of Minneapolis. He was born in Wisconsin on August 27, 1856, and entered his father's real estate office as a clerk in 1873. His connection with the business has been continuous since that year, and he has studied its requirements and property values in all parts of the city to such good purpose that he has made himself an authority on all subjects connected with real estate of every kind and description here.

Arthur E. Eichhorn possesses fine natural faculties for business and special fitness for the line in which he is engaged. These were carefully trained and developed under the direction of his father, and when the latter was ready to retire from active pursuits, the son was well qualified to fill the place the retirement made vacant. His brother, Alvin A. Eichhorn, and J. William Dregger, a sketch of whom is published elsewhere in this volume, are associated with him in the firm, and its business is very extensive and involves many transactions of considerable magnitude. Arthur was one of the original stockholders in the German-American Bank, and he is now a member of its board of directors, residing at 1119 North Sixth street, in this city.

Alvin Eichhorn, another brother, was also a member of the firm from the beginning of its history until his death at Ocean Park, California, on July 4, 1910. He was born in 1854, and was also a native of the state of Wisconsin. The mark and enduring impress of all the brothers, like their father's, is visible in many parts of the city they have all helped so materially to build in its massive business structures and its attractive residences, and is shown also in its educational, mercantile and financial institutions, to many of which they have been liberal contributors in time, effort, good counsel and more material support, whenever assistance of any kind has been needed.

Arthur E. Eichhorn, the immediate subject of this review, has taken an earnest and helpful interest in the social life of his community, notably as an active member of the Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks and its club, the Inter-lachen club and the Teutonia Kegel Klub, a German tenpin or bowling organization. He has also been active in municipal affairs as an advocate of good government and wise provision for the best interests of the city and its residents, but never

as a political partisan or aspirant to official station of any kind.

Mr. Eichhorn was married in 1886 to Miss Susie Rauon, a native of Minneapolis and the daughter of Peter Rauon, one of the old-time merchants of this city. Two children have been born of the union and both of them are living. They are: Edmund P., a graduate of the North High School and the law department of the University of Minnesota, who is now connected with the real estate firm of E. Eichhorn & Sons; Myrtle, who is still living at home with her parents, and is also a graduate of the North High School and now a student in the University. All the members of the family are widely popular and generally esteemed for their genuine worth, lofty ideals and exemplary citizenship.

#### CARLOS CHURCH.

During the last five years a resident of Minneapolis, at 517 Ninth avenue southeast, but for many years an energetic and productive promoter of the redemption and improvement of the wilderness that has been tributary to the growth and greatness of this city, Carlos Church has honestly earned the high regard and esteem in which he is held by all who have the enjoyment of his acquaintance.

Mr. Church was born at Jericho, Chittenden county, Vermont, April 9, 1845, and was but a schoolboy of eighteen when in 1863 he enlisted in the Ninth Vermont Infantry, then in the field in Virginia. He was soon assigned as a musician, playing the tenor drum, and as such remained in the service to the end of the war.

He then rejoined his parents and the rest of the family in Dodge county, Wisconsin, where they were profitably engaged in farming. He became a farmer too, and was there united in marriage with Miss Amelia D. Maechler, who was born and reared in the county. When the Red River valley country was opened for settlement, he, his brother Azro and their father, Lyman D. Church, each took a homestead in the new region near Breckenridge, Minnesota, and there began the arduous work of converting the wilderness of that region into the garden spot they made of it.

Their land originally was worth at the utmost \$1.25 an acre. When they had it raised to a proper state of improvement and cultivation, it was easily worth \$75 to \$100 an acre. The father remained there the rest of his life, dying at the age of seventy. His sons took his remains back to Dodge county, Wisconsin, for burial, where they were laid in soil he had also hallowed by his labor.

Carlos Church proved himself as valiant in contest with the wilderness as he had been on the field, reducing his wild land to subjection and improved it to high productiveness. He began at once to plant thrifty pine trees around his homestead, which he continued until he had more than two miles of them in good growing condition, and the rows of giants of the forest which now belt his farm of 300 acres with stateliness and beauty are among the boasted attractions of the neighborhood. For some years he devoted his energies to raising wheat and other cereals, but of late years he has given a great deal of attention to raising live stock. Indians and buffalo were plentiful in the region when he invaded it, but they did not deter him from going or hamper him in his enterprise after he went. All his products from

first to last helped to swell the commercial greatness of Minneapolis. It was therefore entirely fit and proper that when he retired from active work he should seek a home in the city.

He and his father and brother were among the first homesteaders in the locality they chose in the Red River valley, and they became important factors in laying the foundations of civil life and government there. They were active in helping to establish township and county organization, build schools and churches, create and direct political activities and perform all the other duties of progressive citizenship. What Wilkin county is they aided vastly in making it, and its progress is a part of their creditable history.

Since he came to Minneapolis Mr. Church has acquired a number of valuable properties. He and his wife were the parents of two sons and one daughter. Eva is the wife of Wilbur Larrabee, a retired grocer in Southeast Minneapolis. For many years he was a popular railroad agent in Minnesota and North Dakota. They have one child, Dorothy. Burton Church also became a railroad agent and was manager of the station at Fairwell, Pope county. He was a young man of great promise and ability and enjoyed wide popularity. But his career was cut short by death in early manhood. Willis chose the same line of work and was fitting himself for advancement in it, when he too was stricken down, passing away while he was yet in his teens. The father has mingled to some extent in fraternal life as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has never been active in political affairs, but he has never neglected any of the duties of good citizenship. They are members of the First Congregational church.

#### FRANKLIN M. CROSBY.

Franklin M. Crosby, who is almost wholly a product of Minneapolis, although born and partly educated in another state than this, is a son of the late John and Olive (Muzzy) Crosby, natives of Maine and founders of the family in this city. The father was president of the Washburn-Crosby company at the time of his death, and during his life was one of the most potential forces in building up that colossal industrial institution, by his connection with which in a leading way he made Minneapolis and himself known throughout the civilized world in industrial and commercial circles.

Franklin M. Crosby was born in Bangor, Maine, in 1876, and came to Minneapolis with his parents when he was four years old. He attended the Minneapolis public schools and prepared for college at the Andover preparatory school in Massachusetts. From that school he went to Yale University and from its academic department he was graduated in 1897. He then returned to Minneapolis, and for about one year he was employed in flour mills.

Mr. Crosby's inclination was, however, to trading. He represented Washburn-Crosby Co. on the trading floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and he has been steadily connected with that organization ever since, rising constantly in its councils until he is now its president. He has been elected to that office in 1913. He is also a director of the Security National Bank, and has taken his father's place to some extent in the management of the Washburn-Crosby Company as one of its directors.

Mr. Crosby is also active in the organized social life of the community as a member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda, Lafayette and several other leading clubs of the city. He was president of the Minneapolis club in 1908. In 1901 he was married in this city to Miss Harriet McKnight, a Minneapolis lady. They have six children, and their family home is at 2120 Park avenue.

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#### AXEL ALBERT EBERHART.

Axel A. Eberhart was born on a farm in Vermland, Sweden, April 28, 1876. His father was Andrew and his mother Louisa Olson and they came to St. Peter, Minnesota, when Axel was about 5 years old. Two years later they went to Nebraska to a farm near Lime Grove, where he reached his majority. His first schooling was about three months of each year in the country schools near Lime Grove and at twenty he began to earn the money for a course in college and attended the University of South Dakota, funds lasting, however, but three months. The next year he remained six months, and by so continuing completed the five-year Advanced Latin course in the Mankato Normal School in 1902. Completing the law course in the University in the spring of 1906, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession, for two years being in partnership with Clinton M. Odell.

He is a Republican in politics. Socially he is a member of the Odin club, the University club and the Civic and Commerce Association.

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#### JOHN N. GREER.

John N. Greer, principal of the Central High School and well known educator, was born at Davenport, Iowa, April 17, 1860, the descendant of Quaker ancestors who came to this country at an early date and played an important part in the colonial history of Pennsylvania, as members of its governing council presided over by William Penn. Mr. Greer was reared on a farm near Davenport, where the death of his father occurred when John was but ten years of age. He attended the public schools of Davenport, and after graduating from the high school in 1878 as valedictorian of his class, spent some time teaching and then entered Grinnell college for further study and training. The education he sought and notably achieved in this institution was a preparation that would result in a worthy and competent success in the world's work and to this end he interested himself in every phase of education, winning honors in both scholarly and athletic pursuits, and finding time to secure further practical experience as a teacher by giving instruction in science. During his attendance at college he formed an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Albert Shaw, now editor of the Review of Reviews, an association which did much to influence and enrich his latter career. He graduated in 1882, receiving the degrees of bachelor of arts and of science and membership to the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa. The master degree was conferred on Mr. Greer by Grinnell in 1885. After leaving college he spent some time in the employ of the Central Union Telephone company and installed the telephone ex-

change at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In 1884 after two years in this business he resumed his activities in the teaching profession, becoming principal of School Number 2 in Davenport, where he remained until 1888, when he came to Minneapolis to accept the position of principal of North High school. He served three years in this school and was then advanced to his present responsible position as principal of the Central High School. The twenty-two years of his association with this school have witnessed remarkable development in educational methods and an increase in attendance of from 500 pupils to 2200 and throughout this period his progressive and capable management and expert knowledge have made his services of inestimable value to the school system of the city. The establishment of the West school made a slight reduction in the attendance at other buildings, but the new Central building which opened in Sept., 1903, has an enrollment of over 2000 students and 70 instructors. This building, recognized as representing the most complete departmental equipments and advanced educational ideas of any similar structure in the country, embodies the plans and theories of Mr. Greer based upon years of study and experience. He has made every department of his vocation the subject of his keenest interest and careful application, striving to master every problem presented to the modern educator and winning much recognition from his fellow laborers through his efforts. Not only the mental training of the pupil has received his attention, but the physical as well. He has become an authority on school architecture and has given his influence to the maintenance of the high athletic standard of the Minneapolis schools. He has given much time and thought to vocational courses and vocational guidance work and is getting some splendid results while others are talking about it. He is a member of various teachers' associations and compiled for Dr. Albert Shaw an educational history of Minnesota. Mr. Greer was married to Miss Elizabeth Russell, daughter of Mr. Edward Russell, editor of the Davenport Gazette. They have three children, Edward Russell, who is chief engineer for the Gas Traction company of Minneapolis; Margaret, a graduate of the state university in 1913 with the honor of Phi Beta Kappa, and Abby, who is a student in the high school. Mr. Greer was a member of the Plymouth Congregational church for a number of years, but of late years has become an active supporter of the Christian Science church.

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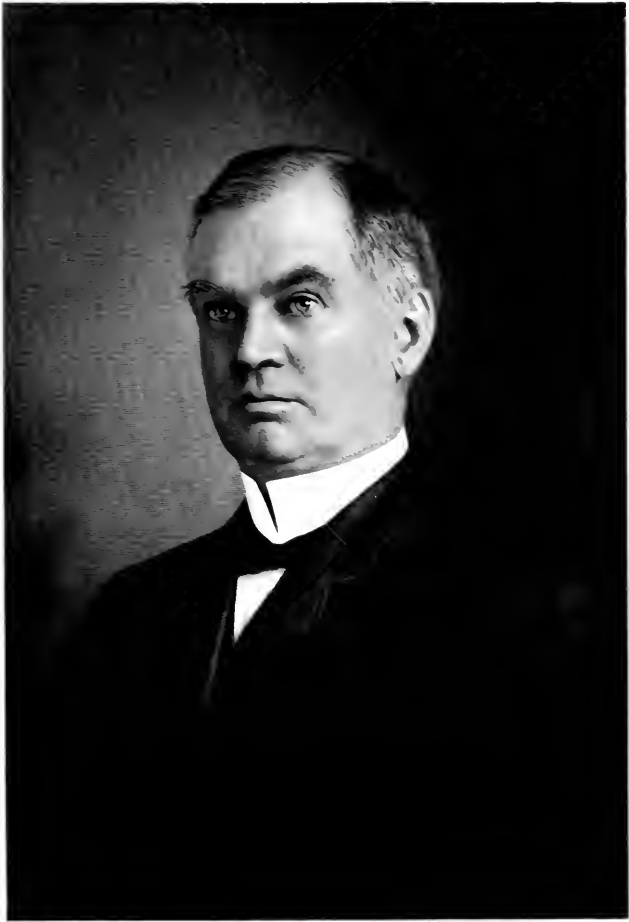
#### LOUIS KOSSUTH HULL.

Louis Kossuth Hull is a lawyer in active practice in Minneapolis, where he has been engaged in professional work since 1887. He came to this city that year well prepared for the line of endeavor he had chosen as his life occupation by careful study in the law department of Yale University and two years' practice in New Haven, Connecticut, and in the Territory of Dakota. He also enjoyed exceptional academic advantages, and by energetic and judicious use of them obtained a first rate general education.

Mr. Hull was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, on November 9, 1861, the son of Commodore Charles and Lucy Lincoln (Perry) Hull. His scholastic training was begun in Hopkins Grammar school in New Haven, and he afterward attended the academic department of Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1883. Taking up the study of law he entered the law







Alfred E. Merrill

department of the same university, and, after completing the course of study in it, received his degree of LL. B. from it in 1885. He at once began practicing in the city in which he had prepared for his profession. Going in the fall of 1885 to the Territory of Dakota he engaged in the law business as a partner of Hon. John E. Carland at present a judge of the United States Circuit Court, remaining there in legal contests until 1887. In 1887 he came to Minnesota to live, and here he has been active in the practice of law ever since. He has attained good standing at the bar, and is highly esteemed as a citizen and business man.

The exacting requirements which the law lays upon a practitioner have not, however, wholly occupied Mr. Hull's attention and energies. He is president of the Southern Minnesota Lumber company and vice president of the Union Lumber company, president of the Diamond Boiler Works and the Minnesota & Southeastern Railroad company. He is also a director of and the general counsel for the Security National Bank of Minneapolis, and connected in a serviceable way with other institutions and activities of value in promoting the progress, development and substantial improvement of the city.

Mr. Hull keeps closely in touch with the advance in his profession as an active and interested member of the American Bar Association. He has also taken an earnest and helpful part in public affairs in both his native and his adopted state. In 1884 he was an alderman in New Haven and Connecticut's member of the National Democratic committee. In 1888 he was a member of the State Democratic committee of Minnesota and in 1892 chairman of the Democratic Central committee of Minneapolis. He is an ardent believer in the principles of his party and always a zealous worker for its success.

In church relations Mr. Hull is an Episcopalian, and his fraternal connection is with the Masonic Order, in which he is a Knight Templar in the York Rite and a Freemason of the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. While at Yale he was captain and for several years coach of the University rowing crew and captain of the football team. He was also a Skull and Bones man, and in the Psi Upsilon fraternity. In Minneapolis he belongs to the Minneapolis, Town and Country, Minikahda, Lafayette, Automobile and Elks clubs. He was married in this city on December 12, 1892, to Miss Agnes Oliphant McNair. He has his office in the Security National Bank and his residence at No. 21 Groveland Terrace.

#### ALFRED ELLSWORTH MERRILL.

Alfred Ellsworth Merrill, lumberman, was born at Maidstone, Essex Co., Vt., May 28, 1845, son of Samuel Day (1810-1891) and Louisa (Heath) Merrill. He was of sterling New England ancestry. His great-grandfather, John Merrill, of English descent, was born at Haverhill, Mass., in 1750, married Sarah Rowell, fought at Bennington, Vt., as a soldier in the revolutionary war, was a first lieutenant stationed at

Plattsburg, N. Y., in the war of 1812, and died at Maidstone, Vt., in 1837. John Merrill's son Joseph, grandfather of Alfred E. Merrill, was born at Lisbon, N. H., in 1774, married Susan Day, was a volunteer in the 11th U. S. Infantry in the war of 1812, was at Plattsburg under Col. Dana, and died at Maidstone, Vt., in 1864.

Alfred E. Merrill received his early education in the district schools of Vermont. In 1855, Samuel Merrill removed with his family to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming near Portage City, and the son later attended Lawrence University at Appleton. At the age of twenty-two he entered the employ of the lumber firm of George B. Burch & Company at Necedah, Wis., his business talent and attention to detail soon gaining for him a partnership in that firm, which owned saw mills and extensive pine tracts on the tributaries of the Wisconsin River. Here, on the frontier, thrown in intimate contact with men of all types and stations, living in the midst of and overcoming the adverse conditions of an undeveloped region and continually subject to the impelling force of an active business, he spent sixteen years. Developed and equipped by this training and experience, in 1884 he removed to Minneapolis, where he engaged in the real estate and loan business. He soon became identified with many of the substantial business enterprises of his adopted city, and also entered keenly into civic, municipal and political affairs. In 1899, he became a member of the City Council as representative of the Fourth Ward, and this position by successive elections he thereafter held, serving uninterruptedly for ten years. During the first six years of this service he was continuously chairman of the committee on Ways and Means and a member of the committees on Water Works and Health and Hospitals. For the following four years he was the president of the City Council. His constant aim in the Council was to serve the people. He took the lead in much progressive legislation; to his initiative was due the appointment of the first pure water commission; he had a large part in securing for Minneapolis a complete and efficient pumping station and distributive mains as part of the water system; an effective garbage crematory plant, and a modern quarantine hospital. He introduced the ordinance establishing a comprehensive system of municipal accounting and to the great profit of the city, he continually applied to the conduct of its finances the same accuracy and care that his business training had led him to give private matters. His comprehension of public questions was clear and keen and his example of fearless, vigorous, unselfish, upright discharge of public duty served as an inspiration to his fellow-citizens. He was a man of balanced temper, genial disposition and quick generosity, he was guided by strong convictions and high ideals and his character and personality made a strong impress on the community.

He was married June 30, 1869, to Jane Summerside, daughter of George and Mary Summerside, of Necedah, Wis. There were three children, Nellie Louise, Roy Willard and Guy Summerside Merrill.

Mr. Merrill died April 10, 1909.



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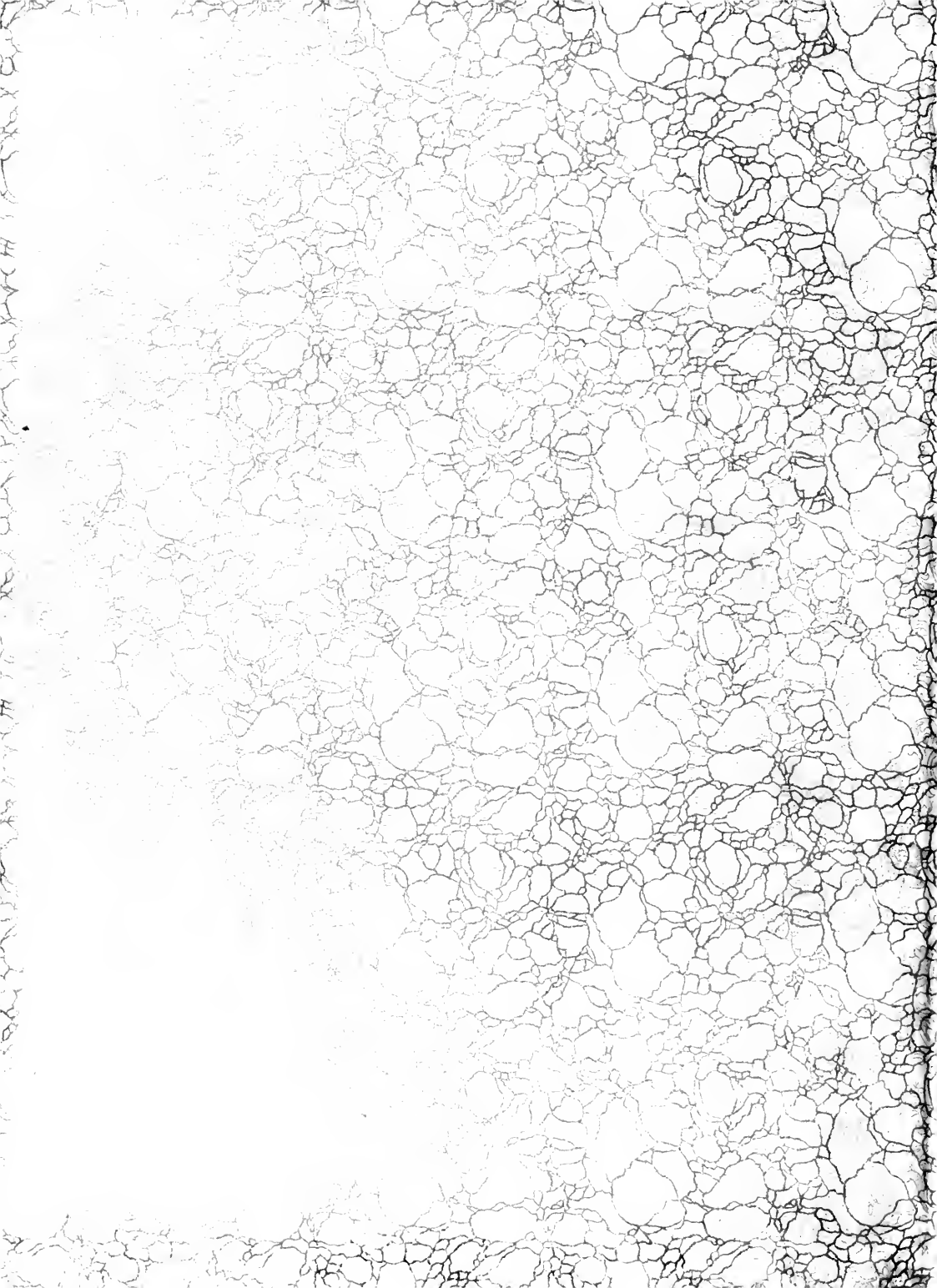
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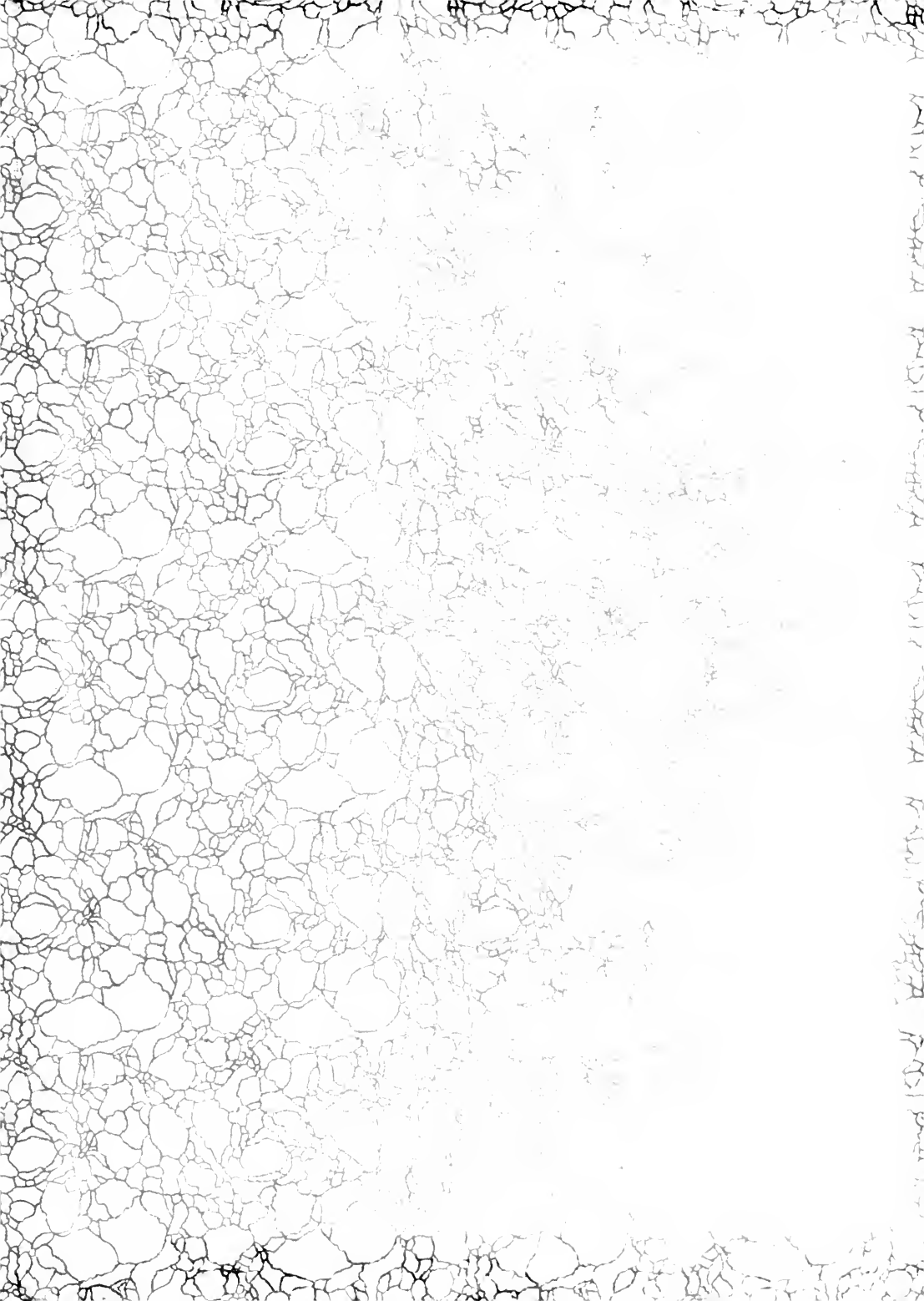
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