

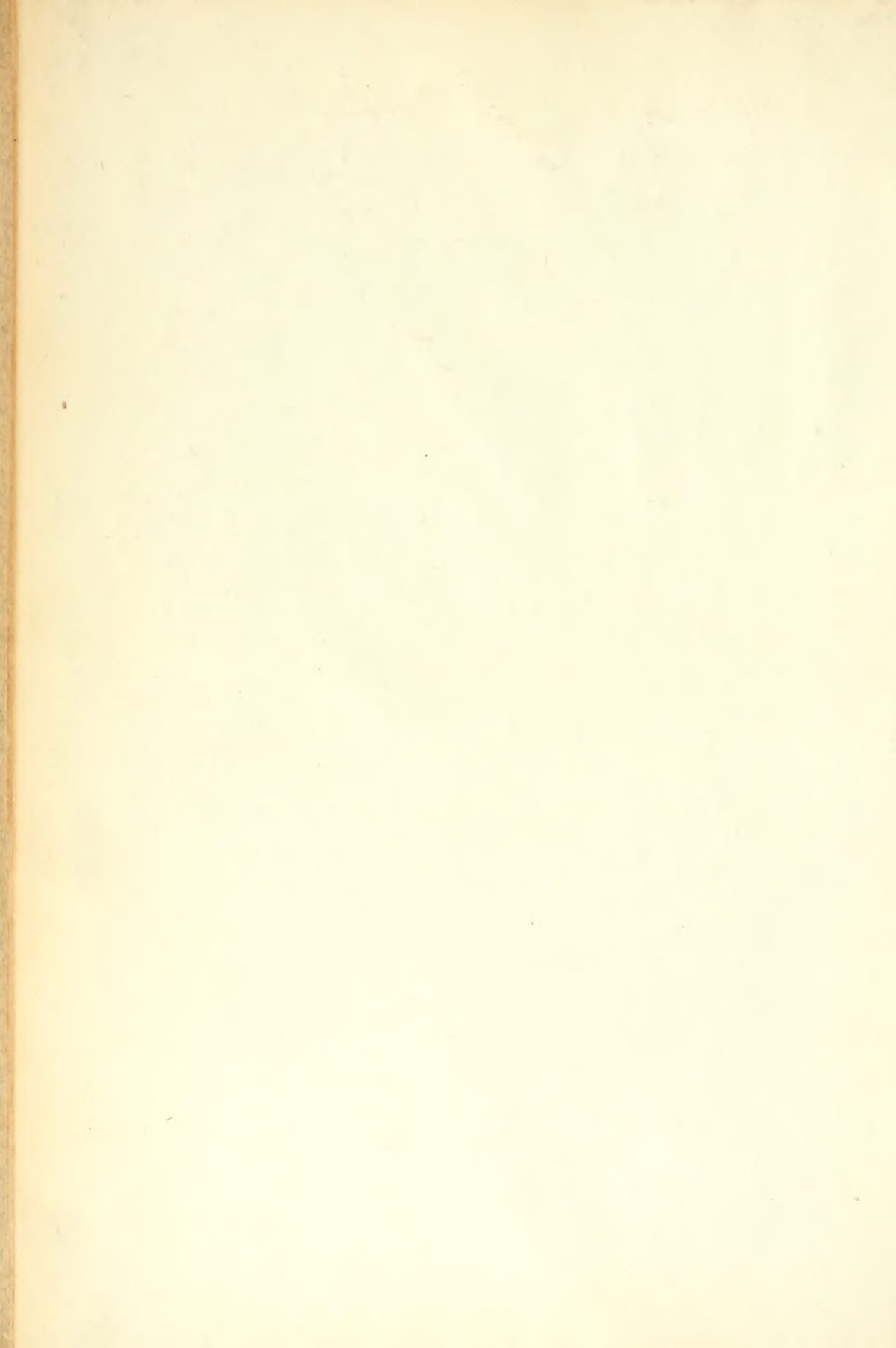


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W. D. Washburn

HISTORY

OF THE CITY OF

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA



Part II.

ISAAC ATWATER,
EDITOR.

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WILLIAM DREW WASHBURN. The feudal institutions of Europe have produced many families whose members have been distinguished in successive generations by qualities which have made them conspicuous and often powerful. In them inherited talents, cherished and developed by training and association, have been favored by exalted birth to produce characters which have impressed their age and wrought themselves into the fabric of history. In America, where from the beginning titles of nobility have been discarded, and aristocracy exists only by personal merit, the number of families obtaining distinction are few, and therefore when they have appeared have attracted the greater notice and honor. Such were the Adams, who, for at least four generations, have held high positions in the state, and maintained exalted characters. Such were the Beechers, where father, sons and daughters held a high intellectual nobility, by talent, character and attainment. Among those families whose sons have attained to the highest civil honors, and who have exerted a most powerful influence by their character, attainments and conspicuous services, is the Washburn.

William D. Washburn was the youngest of a family of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity and married and had children of their own. Among them were Israel Washburn, Jr., Governor of Maine and Member of the National Congress; Elihu B. Washburn, Member of Congress, Secretary of State, and Minister Plenipotentiary to France during the Franco-German war; Cadwalader C. Washburn, Member of Congress, Governor of Wisconsin and a major-general in the war; Charles A. Washburn, United States Minister to Paraguay; and Samuel B. Washburn, an officer in the navy of the United States during the War of the Rebellion. They

were sons of Israel and Martha (Benjamin) Washburn, born and bred to manhood in the town of Livermore, Androscoggin County, Maine, where they shared in the simple social life of the community, drew vigor from the labors of the farm, and inspiration amid the hills and meadows, the lakes and flashing streams of their rural home.

"The ancestors of the Washburn family were of the brave old Pilgrim stock and dwelt in the quiet little English village of Evesham, near the Avon, Shakespeare's river. When the days grew evil in England John Washburn, secretary of the Plymouth colony in England, sailed across the sea to Massachusetts, where he married Patience, the daughter of Francis Cook, one of the passengers in the *Mayflower*. They settled at Duxbury, one of the seashore towns of the Old Colony. In the direct line of his descendants came Israel Washburn, who was born in 1784 in the town of Raynham, near Taunton, in Bristol County, Massachusetts. In June, 1812, he married Martha Benjamin, the daughter of Lieut. Samuel Benjamin, a brave old soldier of the Revolution, who began his campaigning at the battle of Lexington and remained in the service until after Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, at which he was present, not being out of active duty for a single day. After these many years of patriotic devotion the veteran hero returned to his native region and married Tabitha, the daughter of Nathaniel Livermore, of Watertown, Mass. The newly wedded couple settled in the hill town of Livermore, near the Androscoggin river in Maine; and soon afterwards Israel Washburn, after experimenting at teaching and ship building on the Kennebec, came up here and founded a trading post." He subsequently settled upon a farm and there in humble but respectable circumstances

raised his family. From their childhood the sons shared in the labors of the farm and learned and practiced all the drudgeries and economies of rural agricultural life. The father was a sturdy, alert and industrious yeoman. He was an eager reader of current events, actively interested in public affairs and anxious to give his children all the advantages of education which his limited resources and the school opportunities of the region could afford. "The mother was a practical housekeeper, industrious, frugal, sagacious, stimulating to the children's consciences, sincerely religious withal, and hence gave those under her precious charge an unalterable bent toward pure and lofty ends."

William D. was born January 14th, 1831. His early life did not essentially differ from that of sons of intelligent farmers throughout New England, except that the older brothers had already entered upon public and professional life, and offered to the younger brother stimulating examples and encouragement to aspire to like honors. His summers were devoted to labor, while during the winters he was privileged to attend the district school, and later enjoyed some terms at Gorham and Farmington Academies. At the latter institution he completed his preparation for college.

Entering old Bowdoin College in the fall of 1850, he completed the full classical course and received his bachelor's degree in course on graduation in 1854.

After graduation he entered the office of his brother Israel to prepare himself for the law, to which profession his taste and ambition led him. The legal studies were completed in 1857 at Bangor, in the office of Hon. John A. Peters, now chief justice of the state of Maine. Meanwhile he secured a clerkship in the United States House of Representatives, under Gen. Cullom, where he had an opportu-

nity to observe the methods of transacting business in the nation's parliament, as well as to make the acquaintance of the public men of the period, contemporaries of his three brothers, who were members of that Congress, representing the widely separated states of Maine, Illinois and Wisconsin.

At the age of twenty-six, endowed with a vigorous constitution, a liberal education and a legal diploma, he sought a place to settle and enter upon his life work. The examples of brothers who had attained eminence, the one in the state of his birth, and others at the West, were before him and no doubt stimulated him to do his utmost to honor the name already famous throughout the country. He decided in favor of the West and determined to settle at the Falls of St. Anthony. Emigrants from Livermore were already settled there and his brothers had interests in the water power at the falls, as well as in the pine forests of the North, and a large immigration from all parts of the East was flowing towards the favored spot. It required no prophetic gift to foresee that here would grow up a prosperous community, and perchance become the "seat of Empire." Indeed an American poet sailing westward over the placid waters of Lake Superior, with face turned hitherward had already heard

"The first low wash of waves,
Where yet shall roll a human sea."

Accordingly he reached Minneapolis on the first of May, 1857, and soon opened a law office.

The career of Mr. Washburn in the West divides itself into three lines, that of business, the promotion of works of public improvement, and statesmanship, in each of which he has been eminent, and any one of which would engross the labor and satisfy the ambition of almost any man. The first two occupied the



"FAIR OAKS," RESIDENCE OF SENATOR W. D. WASHBURN, STEVENS AVENUE AND TWENTY SECOND STREET BUILT IN 1888

first twenty years of his residence here, while the latter is now in full tide of progress. In this sketch of his life these will naturally be noticed in order.

The practice of law at that period, in this part of the country, was meager. It consisted chiefly of land cases, and its forum was more in the land office than in the courts. It furnished little occupation to satisfy an eager and ambitious temper. The Minneapolis Mill Company had been chartered the year before his arrival. The property of the corporation consisted of the land adjacent to the falls on the west side of the Mississippi river, and was capitalized at one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The means necessary to make improvements were by the plan adopted by the company to be provided by assessments upon the stock. Soon after his arrival here Mr. Washburn accepted the appointment of secretary and agent of the company and entered into its service with all the energy and enthusiasm of his nature. The dam was built and other improvements commenced under his management. Hon. Robert Smith, a member of Congress from the Alton, Ills., district, was the largest stockholder. Others were D. Morrison, the brother of Mr. Washburn, Cadwalader, Leonard Day, Jacob S. Elliott, George E. Huy, M. L. Olds and two or three more non-residents of the state. The financial panic of 1857 was felt with great severity towards the close of the year, and checked most and wrecked some promising enterprises. The Mill Company was able to complete its dam and a small section of its canal, so as to admit the erection of saw mills and some other manufactories, but was left with a load of debt and many assets of unpaid stock assessments. The agent struggled with increasing embarrassments, sometimes unable to pay the taxes upon the property, and adminis-

tered its affairs for four years, during which he secured in addition to saw mills, the erection of the first merchant flour mill—the Cataract—built in Minneapolis, the precursor of a flour milling business which has become famous throughout the world, and has been one of the leading industries of the city. With indefatigable labor he made turns, giving orders on stores, receiving logs and lumber, and trying in every ingenious way to utilize the slender resources at his command. Many stockholders, either unable to pay assessments or discouraged with the prospect of carrying along an enterprise the profits of which were to be gained in the distant future, allowed their stock to be forfeited and sold. He realized the importance of having the water powers put to use, and offered liberal terms to attract buyers, so that most manufacturing enterprises located upon the west side mill property while that of the east side, held at higher prices, though in fact better sites, remained comparatively unimproved. Still the struggle was a hard one. Improvements outran income for many years. Mr. Washburn persevered in his policy, remaining a director of the company to the present time, and has had the satisfaction of seeing the company out of debt and paying liberal dividends. Water powers which originally rented at \$75 per mill power commanding \$1,000, the dam filled with saw mills and the canal lined with flour, paper, woolen and other mills, and the water power made the nucleus and basis of the unexampled prosperity of the city. In 1889 the property of the Mill Company, together with that of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Co. on the East side, and the most prominent of the flouring mills, passed to a new company composed of English and American stockholders, who invested many million dol-

lars in the property, a negotiation originated and conducted by Mr. Washburn, he remaining a director of the new company.

During the years preceding 1861, we find Mr. Washburn's name and active influence connected with whatever was undertaken by the citizens to advance the interests of the community. He was president of the Board of Trade, and corresponding secretary of the Union Commercial Association. Upon the submission of the constitutional amendment proposing a loan of the credit of the state to railroad corporations, commonly called the "Five Million Loan Bill," he took an active part in opposing the measure, but was overborne by the tide of popular enthusiasm raised in favor of that unfortunate measure.

In the spring of 1859 he returned to his native state where, on the 19th of April, he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Muzzy, daughter of Hon. Franklin Muzzy, a prominent manufacturer and politician of Bangor. Returning he built a small house in the lower part of the town, and at once began housekeeping.

In 1861, Mr. Washburn was appointed by President Lincoln Surveyor General of Minnesota. The duties of this office necessitated his removal to St. Paul, where he resided for the next four years, returning to his Minneapolis home at the expiration of his term of office. During this period many of the pine timbered lands of the northern part of the state were surveyed and brought into market. At the sales he purchased considerable tracts of timbered lands, the management and development of which turned his attention to the lumber business. In association with Elias Moses, Granville M. Stickney, and afterwards with Maj. W. D. Hale, as W. D. Washburn & Co., he cut large quantities of pine logs in the

woods, drove them to the boom at Minneapolis, erected a large saw mill at the Falls, opened lumber yards, and engaged largely in the lumber trade. Later, about 1872, the firm built a large and very completely equipped saw mill at Anoka, where, with planing mills, dry houses, and all the equipments necessary, they carried on the lumber business. They handled as high as twenty-five million feet of lumber per year.

Mr. Washburn also engaged largely in the manufacture of flour, associated with Rufus S. Stevens and Leonard Day. He was interested in building and operating the Palisade flouring mill at Minneapolis, built in 1873, and as W. D. Washburn & Co., built a flouring mill at Anoka, in 1880. His business interests were in 1884 incorporated as the Washburn Mill Company. The mills at Minneapolis and Anoka had a daily capacity of twenty-five hundred barrels of flour. These lines of business were carried on until the year 1889, when the lumber business was closed and the flouring business with the mills was transferred to the new company that acquired the mill company under the style of Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company; Mr. Washburn still remains a director of the company, and with Mr. Pillsbury is one of the local managers of that extensive business.

An important enterprise in which Mr. Washburn engaged in 1870 was the building of the first section of the Northern Pacific railway through the State of Minnesota from the St. Louis river to the Red River of the North. The contract was let to a construction company composed largely of Minneapolis men, of whom he was one. The work was energetically pushed, amid unusual difficulties, and satisfactorily completed in 1872.

The history of the undertaking and building of the Minneapolis and Duluth,

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and Minneapolis and St. Louis railways is told in the chapter of this history on railroads. Suffice it to say here that W. D. Washburn, with his brother, Gov. Washburn, were among the original and most zealous advocates of that enterprise. They united with other enterprising citizens in organizing the company, contributed liberally to its funds, and entered spiritedly into the work of construction. W. D. Washburn became its president, and took the burden of its financial management, and held persistently to the project until its completion, and in surrendering it to the control of other parties provided for the protection of Minneapolis and her large commercial and manufacturing interests.

The "Soo," as the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic railway line is popularly denominated, is in conception and realization of the "Washburn family." Twenty-five years ago Gov. Israel Washburn addressed the citizens of Minneapolis, advocating for the facilitating of their trade, the construction of a railway line by way of the Sault Ste. Marie, connecting with the Canadian system, and making the shortest and almost air-line to an Atlantic port, at Portland. The conception remained to fructify and take bodily shape when his brother, W. D. Washburn, took up the idea, organized a company, became its president and financial manager, and pushed it to completion in an incredibly short time. The leading idea was to serve the large milling interests of Minneapolis, and the producers of the Northwest, by opening up a new and competing line to the East, and emancipating them from the monopoly of the old lines around the south shore of Lake Michigan. The line completed, it remained to supplement it by a line which should extend from Minneapolis into Dakota, and bring wheat here. This Mr. Wash-

burn accomplished by organizing the Minneapolis and Pacific railway company, and completing the line into Dakota, and by connecting lines to a junction with the Canadian Pacific railway at Regina, thus making part of a great trans-continental line, bringing Minneapolis two hundred miles nearer the Pacific coast than by any other line.

This gigantic work successfully accomplished, except the completion of the Pacific connection, Mr. Washburn retired from the management to devote himself more exclusively to his public duties.

It is in his political and official relations that Mr. Washburn will be chiefly known away from the city of his home. These have been varied and important, culminating in the highest official position below the presidency, in the nation—that of Senator of the United States.

Like all his distinguished brothers, he had a taste for politics, and like them belonged to the radical wing of the Republican party. Strongly anti-slavery in the ante-bellum days, when that was an engrossing political question, strenuous for the rights of the freedmen, he yet tempered his sympathies by a regard to practical statesmanship. Thus he took ground against the importation of Chinese laborers; and favored at the last session of Congress financial legislation, rather than a fruitless struggle to pass the Force bill. He was a protectionist in theory, and yet recognized the need of practical views in the arrangement of schedules of duties. In short, he subordinated strong sympathetic impulses to practical measures in statesmanship.

As early as 1858 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Minnesota Legislature, but the delegation chosen that year never took their seats, owing to a change of apportionment. In 1870 he was again elected to the same

position, and served through the important session of 1871, giving his influence and vote in favor of subjecting the railroads to public authority. He served upon the school board of Minneapolis for two terms commencing with 1866.

In 1878, Mr. Washburn was elected Representative in Congress, carrying the district by some three thousand majority. He was re-elected in 1880 by twelve thousand majority, and again in 1882, serving six consecutive years. He was an influential and much respected member, devoting especial attention to the needs of his district. Through his influence, the national government erected a fine building for the Federal courts and postoffice, in Minneapolis; and undertook the system of reservoirs at the sources of the Mississippi river. His family accompanied him to Washington, where he took a fine house and entertained Minnesota friends visiting the city, and took a leading part in the social life of the capital.

The crowning honor and most serious responsibility of his life occurred in 1889, when he was chosen to represent the State in the United States Senate, for a term of six years. Having closed the larger part of his business undertakings, he is free to devote his thoughts to public duties. A very important measure has been introduced by him in the Senate at the present session (1892), aiming to suppress the business of dealing in "options" and "futures" in suppositions wheat and other agricultural products. A blow at such a gigantic system of gambling naturally has aroused powerful opposition, but no one who knows the determination of the Senator and appreciates his intuitive perceptions of public duty will doubt the eventual success of the bill. For two summers he has, with his family, made excursions to Europe, visiting especially the northern

countries whence so many citizens of Minneapolis have emigrated.

Senator Washburn has been favored through all his life with good health. He has a strong constitution, great vitality, and an easy and agreeable manner. His unfailing courtesy attracts those of highest social position, while it does not repel the humblest. His disposition is genial, and his temper exuberant. In debate he is not florid, but argumentative and practical, preferring to convince the judgment rather than captivate the fancy. In conversation he is engaging, drawing from a store of varied experience. With all, he is a man of positive opinions, and of sufficient strength of will to hold them, until a good reason is shown for their change.

An interesting family of eight children have come to the household, of whom four sons and two daughters survive. The eldest, W. D. Washburn, Jr., lately graduated from Yale and married, has adopted the profession of journalist. Another son has artistic tastes and faculty. The younger are yet pursuing their studies.

After returning to Minneapolis from his brief residence in St. Paul, Mr. Washburn built a convenient, though not ostentatious dwelling, at the corner of Seventh street and Fifth avenue, where the family lived for many years. A few years ago he erected a mansion upon a high and wooded tract of ten acres, at Third avenue and Twenty-fourth street. "Fair Oaks" is an elegant home, and a lovely spot. It is the pride of citizens and the admiration of visitors. Here is dispensed a refined and elegant hospitality, and the spacious rooms and sumptuous furnishings are freely offered for meetings in promotion of art and charity.

Senator Washburn's public career has auspiciously opened. He has fearlessly asserted his individuality and boldly



Sam. Williams

grappled with a stupendous and wide spread public evil. From his indomitable qualities, his innate sagacity, and his sympathies with the trials and appreciation of the needs of the masses of the people, it is not doubtful that his public labors will bring honor to himself and advantage to the State. Opportunity and endowment are his. Ambition urges him forward, while high purposes and lofty aims direct him in a course of beneficent public service.

W. D. Washburn became prominently identified with the lumber interests of Minneapolis by building the Lincoln mill in 1865; it was located on the Minneapolis Mill Company' dam. He had previously had logs sawed by the thousand at other mills. In 1866 Elias Moses and G. M. Stickney became partners and the firm became W. D. Washburn & Co. Mr. Moses retired in 1868 and Messrs Washburn & Co. continued the business until 1874 when Mr. Stickney died and Wm. D. Hale bought the interest of the estate in the firm, and the business continued under the same firm name. They sold the Lincoln mill and had their logs cut by the thousand in Minneapolis thereafter. In 1875 W. D. Washburn & Co., commenced to operate at Anoka, Minn., and built a large saw mill there. The lumber cut of the firm at Minneapolis and Anoka combined was for many years the largest on the upper Mississippi river. In 1884 Messrs Washburn & Co., incorporated as The Washburn Mill Co. The entire stock of the new corporation being owned by Hon. W. D. Washburn and Maj. W. D. Hale, and their lumber and flour business was conducted thereafter under that head. In 1887 the company's saw mill and lumber yard at Anoka were destroyed by fire and the company decided to close out its lumber business. The stock of lumber at Minneap-

olis was sold, and another of the old lumber concerns retired from the field.

SUMNER WELLINGTON FARNHAM. Ralph Farnham was an emigrant from England, who arrived at Boston in the brig James from South Hampton, April 6th, 1635. He belonged to a family that had been long settled in Surrey, where they were cultivators of the soil, though some of the name had borne a patent of nobility. Two grand-sons of Ralph settled in York, Maine, early in the eighteenth century, from whom all the families of the name in Maine are descended. S. W. Farnham is of the eighth generation from the first American ancestor. His father was Rufus Farnham, who resided at Calais, Maine, where his son Sumner was born, April 2d, 1820. On his mothers side he belonged to the Dyer's, who were also of English origin. Both families were participants in the old French war, as also in the Revolution. Rufus Farnham was a surveyor of logs and lumber on the St. Croix river of his native state, and initiated his son, at an early age, into the mysteries of the lumber business.

Mr. Farnham is not only by early training but also by personal choice a lumberman. At the early age of fourteen years he commenced work about the mills—for four years with his father, and after the age of eighteen on his own account. He went into the pineries of the St. Croix on the boundry line between Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, where he wielded the axe, hauled logs, followed the river drives and performed all the hard work incident to the logging business. At the age of twenty he bought a saw mill at Baring, near Calais, and operated it on his own account for four years. Then for three years he worked in the mill and lumber yard.

Thirteen years of hard work found him no richer than when he commenced with bare hands working in the saw mill. He had indeed done considerable business, and at times counted liberal profits, but at the end of the time there remained only debts, but he had thoroughly learned the business in all its various details, and had a capital of experience, industrious habits and a mental endowment which was destined to lift him above the toil and drudgery of the camp and mill into the management of an extensive and diversified lumber business.

About the year 1847 the lumber trade had become dull and unprofitable in Maine, and its enterprising young men began to look for new fields of operation. Among those who had removed to the west was John McKusick, who had already established himself and built a saw mill at Stillwater, on the St. Croix river of Wisconsin and Minnesota. From him young Farnham learned of the facilities for prosecuting lumbering in the Northwest, and resolved to look the country over and find a new and more inviting location.

He left Calais in September, 1847, alone, and journeyed by the most expeditious methods then available to Detroit, Mich. The disjointed railroad lines terminated at Buffalo, where a vessel was taken which made the voyage to Detroit, consuming about a week in the transit, and furnishing the passengers with passage and board for \$6. He determined to look over the lumbering prospects in eastern Michigan, and went to Fort Gratiot at the outlet of Lake Huron, where he found three small saw mills in operation. He then proceeded through the woods to where the city of Saginaw is now located, and found four muley saws only in operation, with no roads, and little evidences of civilization, but with a frightful record of fever and ague

and malaria. Then crossing the state of Michigan over the newly built central railroad to Kalamazoo, he crossed the lake by boat to St. Joe, and thence made his way to Chicago. Here he found a smart town claiming a population of thirteen thousand, and an annual lumber trade of 12,000,000 feet, manufactured and brought from Michigan. After a week spent in examining the attractions of Chicago he took stage, walking and riding by turns, as the depth of mud allowed, and reached Galena. Here the river began to close, and Mr. Farnham went to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and then to Franklin, among the lead mines where he spent the winter.

In the following April he started to take him to Prairie du Chien, about seventy miles, and there after waiting three days the old steamer Pearl took him on board and pursued her voyage to the North. At Lake Pepin, where the ice had not yet broken up, there was delay, and at Lake City the steamer ran high upon the point, but was pulled off after a delay of three days, and finally, after much tribulation made the port of St. Paul. After a stay of two hours, which, however, was quite sufficient to take in the town, he went on board the Pearl, which dropped down to the mouth of the St. Croix and thence went up to Stillwater. Here he at once entered the employment of Mr. McKusick. Going up to the mouth of Apple river he drove a quantity of logs down to the mill, and then sawed them into lumber. In the last days of June he walked over to Fort Snelling, where he had an interview with Franklin Steele, and staid over night with Philander Prescott, whose farm and dwelling house were just above Minnehaha creek. The next day he came on foot across the prairie, on which there was at that time but a single lone tree, to the Falls of St. Anthony, and crossed

the river above the falls in a canoe. Here he found a dam partly built, and the lower part of the frame of a saw mill up. Returning the next day to Stillwater, he remained there until after the 4th of July, and attended a celebration at which M. S. Wilkinson, afterwards United States senator, was orator of the day. He immediately came back to St. Anthony and entered the employment of Ard Godfrey, working on the mill until it was finished and then running the mill through the remainder of the season until the river froze up in November. The mill had a single old fashioned sash saw, capable of sawing not more than four thousand feet in twelve hours. It was run through the remainder of the season in sawing a few pine logs that had been cut on the banks of the Mississippi in the vicinity of the late built Fort Ripley. This was the summer and autumn of 1848. This was practically the beginning of the settlement at St. Anthony. Previously to this time Pierre Bottineau, with his brothers Severre and Charles, his brother-in-law Louis Desjarlais, Joseph Reach and family, and their employees, all half breeds, were the only occupants of the place. Franklin Steele, Wm. R. and Joseph M. Marshall and R. P. Russell were more or less in the village, but they lived either at the Fort or at St. Paul. Besides Ard Godfrey, who had come from Maine to build the dam and mill, the permanent residents were: William A. Cheever, Calvin A. Tuttle, Luther and Edward Patch, Caleb D. Dorr, Robert W. Cummings, Charles W. Stinson, John McDonald, Samuel Fernold, and Daniel Stanchfield. It was this year that Minnesota Territory was organized. In the fall an election for delegate was held, at which Mr. Farnham with R. W. Cummings and Caleb D. Dorr were judges. A total of twenty-three votes were cast, which were canvassed and re-

turned to Stillwater, the then county seat. In the fall Daniel Stanchfield took a contract from Franklin Steele to cut logs on Rum river for the supply of the mill. Mr. Farnham was employed for the winter, and went with the party, taking charge of one of the two crews of fifteen men that made up the party. They proceeded to a point since known as Stanchfield brook, where they found the old camp, now gone into complete decay, where the logs had been cut by the garrison for the construction of Fort Snelling in 1821. Here they built a camp, and cut and drove in the spring about 2,200,000 feet of logs. This was the first lumbering ever done on the upper Mississippi waters. The logs safely delivered, Mr. Farnham was employed in the mill, having charge of the scaling and delivering of lumber until the month of June. Then Mr. Steele desired him to explore Rum river, and estimate the cost of clearing out jams and fitting it for driving, which he did. Joseph R. Brown and others had already submitted estimates that the cost would be from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Mr. Farnham's estimate was less than half, yet more than Mr. Steele was willing to pay. He asked him to make a proposition to cut and drive a quantity of logs the next winter, that of 1849-50, and clear out the river at his own expense. The price agreed on was \$4 per thousand feet—a small price when the cost of supplies and the scarcity of men and teams are considered, but there was no stumpage to pay, and no tree was cut beyond speaking distance from the brook.

Mr. Farnham built three batteaux, hired a crew of thirty men, got together his supplies and hauled them to the head of the rapids of Rum river, where St. Francis now is, and in two weeks had the jams cut out and the river in fair driving condition, at a cost of about

\$1,200. He then went through the woods and located meadow grounds and camps, and put up hay for the winter. The winter's cut was about 4,000,000 feet, besides about 2,000,000 cut by his brother, and the drive of 6,000,000 feet was safely brought to the Falls. But then no sufficient provision had been made for catching and holding them, and about half the lot went over the falls and were a total loss. Enough were, however, stopped to fill the east channel from the mill to Boom island, and to stock the mill, and even to glut the lumber market.

During the previous summer Mr. Farnham had broke up forty acres near the late Maple Hill cemetery, which he now fenced and put in a crop of oats, corn and potatoes. These grew marvelously and produced the largest crop he had ever seen on an equal area of ground. He made a trip to Illinois to buy cattle and supplies for lumbering, and the next winter went into the woods on his own account, and cut and drove 2,000,000 feet of logs. To dispose of his logs he hired one of the saw mills and sawed out his stock of logs, and opened a lumber yard in St. Paul, the first one established there, which he conducted for two years. An election having been ordered for building superintendent for the territorial buildings, he undertook a journey of seventy miles on foot to the camps on Rum river. The election was held, the votes secured and properly certified, and he returned in the same way on the third day. When the votes were canvassed there was a tie, and the labor was repeated, but on the second trial the candidate whom Mr. Farnham favored was beaten by the votes of a half dozen Indians who had been dressed up in citizens garments and voted at Mendota.

Mr. Farnham continued in the lumbering business, cutting logs in the win-

ter, and sawing and disposing of his lumber in his yard until 1854. Meanwhile, in 1851, he was elected a member of the Third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, which convened on the 7th day of January, 1852. His colleague in the House was Dr. John H. Murphy, and in the Council, W. L. Larned of St. Anthony and Martin McLeod of Oak Grove. He was again elected to the same position in the Seventh Legislature, which met in St. Paul January 2d, 1856.

In 1854 Mr. Farnham having accumulated a considerable fortune in the lumber business, formed a partnership with Samuel Tracy, of Syracuse, New York, and opened a bank in St. Anthony. It was the first one at the place, and continued for two years, when John N. Babcock, also from Syracuse, succeeded to the interest of Mr. Tracy. The business was continued until 1858, when it was closed, the depositors being fully paid, but, in the reverses of the period, with a considerable loss of the capital which had been invested.

Messrs. Rogers and Stimson had built a saw mill at the easterly end of the Falls on Hennepin Island. They owned the water power independently of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company. This was purchased in 1860 by Mr. Farnham, who associated with himself James A. Lovejoy in the business, and formed the lumber firm of Farnham & Lovejoy, which was extensively engaged in the pine land, logging and lumber business for twenty-eight years, and until the death of Mr. Lovejoy. The mill was re-built, a gang being put in, and had a daily capacity of 70,000 feet. The second year of its operation the mill was burned, but was immediately re-built and its capacity doubled. Mr. A. C. Morrill was admitted to the firm, but retired after a few years, after which

Farnham & Lovejoy continued the business until it was closed in 1888, after the death of Mr. Lovejoy. The mill had previously been sold with its important water rights to Mr. James J. Hill, who had also purchased the entire water power of the East Side.

While Mr. Farnham was assiduously engaged in prosecuting the lumber business for more than thirty-five years, he bore his share in the promotion of the interests of the growing community, and shared in its honors. He was intelligent, broad-minded and liberal. As early as 1849 he was one of the incorporators of the Library Association of St. Anthony which maintained for several years courses of lectures for the instruction and entertainment of the citizens. In 1855 he served as assessor of St. Anthony and was afterwards elected city treasurer. In 1859 he was treasurer of the Union Commercial Association, and in 1861 was one of a committee appointed to raise money for the relief of the families of soldiers who had gone into the war. He was appointed one of the board of water commissioners of the present city of Minneapolis about 1884, and served for two years with much intelligent knowledge of the system.

Mr. Farnham was unmarried when he settled in St. Anthony. June, 1, 1851, he found his wife there in the person of Miss Eunice Estes, a daughter of Jonathan Estes, an immigrant from Maine. They have had six children, of whom but two sons, Frank W. and Neal, survive. A daughter married to Theodore S. Sherman died in 1877. Another son died at the age of twenty-four in 1880. The other two children died in infancy or early childhood. A granddaughter, Sarah Farnham Sherman, now aged fifteen, is an inmate of the family home. Mrs. Farnham, like her husband, preserves in advanced life much of the

vigor and spirit of earlier years. Their home has been a center of hospitality and cheerful domestic and social life. They have been connected for many years with the Church of the Redeemer, under the pastoral care of Dr. Tuttle. Their home continued on the East Side until some dozen years since when they removed to the West Side where they are now enjoying the reminiscences of active and useful lives, and the satisfaction of a green old age.

Previous to the building of the Minnesota Central Railroad (now called the Iowa division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul) the lumber manufactured at Minneapolis was rafted and floated down the Mississippi river, and marketed at St. Louis and other points along the river. In order to make up the rafts it was necessary to build sluice-ways about four feet wide and two feet deep, extending from the saw mills to the still water near the present Washington avenue bridge. These sluice-ways were built out of planks and were erected on trestle work, so as to make a gradual slope from the mills down to the place where the lumber floated in still water. A stream of water was turned into the sluiceways sufficient to float the lumber to the raft. When the railroad reached Minneapolis that style of shipment was mostly done away with, but some lumber was rafted as late as 1872. The sluiceways were gradually torn down, but were not entirely obliterated until 1873. The last years they were left standing, they were an object of curiosity to visitors and new comers to Minneapolis, and many inquires were put forth as to their use and the purpose for which they were built.

The surrender of the saw mill leases to the Minneapolis Mill Company left

but four of the six firms occupying the mill company's dam, in the business, to-wit: Eastman, Bovey & Co., Leonard Day & Sons, Ankeny, Robinson & Pettit and Cole & Hammond. Mr. W. W. Eastman retired from the firm of Eastman, Bovey & Co., and H. D. Eastman and H. M. De Laittre became members of the firm, Mr. C. A. Bovey and Mr. John De Laittre remaining. The firm continued under the same name as before, and purchased one of the mills on the east side dam and operated it until it burned in 1887, when Mr. H. D. Eastman retired and the remaining partners incorporated as the Bovey-De Laittre Lumber Co., with John De Laittre, president; H. M. De Laittre, vice-president, and C. A. Bovey, secretary and treasurer. The company purchased a site near the mouth of Shingle creek, and bought the Camp & Walker saw mill which was located on the river bank at the foot of First avenue north, and moved it to the new site, remodeled and enlarged it, and are now operating the mill, doing an extensive business. Leonard Day & Sons also continued with some changes. Mr. Leonard Day died about that time and his sons succeeded to the business under the firm name of J. W. Day & Co. They purchased a site near the west end of the Northern Pacific railroad bridge and erected a large mill, and still continue the manufacture of lumber. Dating from the establishment of the business by Leonard Day in 1855, this firm has had the longest unbroken career in the lumber business of any firm in the city of Minneapolis, with J. B. Bassett & Co. a close second. The present members of firm are John W., Wm. H., Lorenzo D. and Leonard A. Day and David Willard.

The firm of Ankeny, Robinson & Pettit became W. P. Ankeny & Bro., and upon the death of W. P. Ankeny, A. T. Ankeny, his brother, and W. A. Newton,

succeeded to the business but closed it out in 1879.

Cole & Hammond dissolved and Mr. Cole went to the east side of the river for a mill, and leased the Todd, Connor, Gaines & Co. mill on the east side dam, then owned by W. W. Eastman, and associated with him Mr. C. W. Weeks, under the firm name of Cole & Weeks. They continued the business until their mill burned in 1887, when they retired from the field.

Eldred & Spink built a shingle mill near the mouth of Bassett creek in 1867. The site occupied was near that formerly occupied by the saw mill of Pomeroy, Bates & Co. Mr. Spink retired from the firm in a few years and Mr. Wm. H. Eldred succeeded to the business, and continued to operate the mill until it burned down in 1878, when he retired from the business.

In 1870, after the row of saw mills situated on the old Steele dam on the east side burned, the remains of the dam were removed and a new dam commenced 300 feet below the former site which is the present dam across the east channel; and the lumbermen immediately commenced to build another row of mills to take the place of those burned. Four mills were built in all. Levi Butler & Co., composed of Levi Butler, T. B. Walker, O. C. Merriman, J. M. Lane and L. M. Lane, built the first or inside mill. Todd, Connor, Gaines & Co. built the second mill; Todd, Haven, Leavett & Co. the third; Levi Butler the fourth, and James McMullen & Co. built the fifth mill. The first mill of L. Butler & Co. was completed during the winter of 1870 and 1871. Messrs. Butler and Walker retired in 1872 and Merriman & Lane operated the mill until W. M. and F. C. Barrows came into the firm in 1876, and the firm became Merriman, Barrows & Co., and so continued until 1887 when the mill



James H. H. H.

was destroyed by fire with the others on the dam, and the Messrs. Lane retired from the firm and the remaining partners incorporated as the Merriman-Barrows Co., and since that time have had their logs sawed by the thousand. Todd, Connor, Gaines & Co. dissolved partnership in a few years, and Mr. Todd succeeded to the proprietorship of the mill which was sold by him upon retiring from the manufacture of lumber, and it became the property of W. W. Eastman who sold it to the water power company, who owned it when it burned in 1887. Levi Butler operated his mill, the fourth in the row, until his death in 1879, when his business was closed out and the mill sold to Eastman, Bovey & Co., who operated it until it burned in 1887.

The firm of Clough Bros., consisting of Gilbert and David M. Clough, commenced the lumber business in 1871, and in 1880 the firm commenced the manufacture of lumber in Minneapolis. In the fall of 1882, associated with Warren C. Stetson, they built the steam saw mill on Main street northeast, since sold to C. A. Smith & Co., Mr. Stetson being a partner in the saw mill only. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Stetson disposed of his interest in the mill to F. O. Kilgore. Clough Bros. continued to run the mill until July, 1891, when they sold the plant to C. A. Smith & Co. In 1889 Gilbert Clough died, but the interest of his estate has remained in the business, and the firm have their logs sawed by the thousand.

In 1871 Silas Moffitt built a saw mill at the foot of Fifth avenue north on the river bank, changing the building from a sash, door and blind factory. In 1873 he sold it to Bedford, Boyce & Baker, who operated the mill and did a large lumber business. Through disagreements between the partners the firm

made an assignment in 1875 to W. C. Baker, and he operated the mill until 1878, when he bought it of the former partners and leased it to Goodnow & Hawley, who continued to operate the mill until 1883, when Mr. Hawley retired and James Goodnow operated the mill alone until 1886, when the mill burned and was not rebuilt. James Goodnow continued the business alone for one year when he retired also, and John Goodnow and C. D. Lawther succeeded him and conducted the business until 1891, the senior partner, John Goodnow, being a son of James Goodnow. While they were in the lumber business Messrs Goodnow & Lawther had their logs sawed by the thousand by the Hall & Ducey Lumber Company.

JAMES McMULLEN. Captain McMullen, as he was known in his eastern home, was born in the town of Reading, Pennsylvania, on the 21st day of July, 1824. His father was a Scotchman, born at Greenoch. He was a sea-faring man, and early initiated his son as a sailor. From the age of ten years he followed the sea, beginning as a cabin boy on his father's ship. He filled all nautical positions from common sailor to captain. On his first voyage his father was swept from the deck in a gale and perished from his sight. During fifteen years he was a merchant navigator, and visited nearly every country in Europe, doubled Cape Horn, ventured into Behring Sea, and cruised on a whaler among the Pacific islands.

The adventures of these early years, though not uncommon to those who follow the sea, were some of them full of danger and thrilling interest. At one time the ship on which he was a sailor put into the straits of Magellan. With a small party of sailors he went ashore on the south side and wandered

some miles gathering nuts, when they were surprised by a band of Terra del Fuegians with clubs, eager to recruit their larder with a fat white man. Young McMullen, unwilling to lose his bag of nuts, fell into the rear and narrowly escaped capture, the penalty of which would have been to furnish a feast for these cannibals, of nether Patagonia.

When fifteen years old, he shipped on the bark *Caledonia*, for Rio Janeiro, and a market. Having discharged the ship's cargo of flour at Rio, the sailors discovered in the hold guns and arms, as well as a supply of trinkets and gaudy cloths, which made it evident that her ulterior destination was the coast of Africa and a return cargo of slaves. Unwilling to engage in such an inhuman and unlawful enterprise, he with five companions left the ship, but they were pursued and brought back. Again, after the ship had got into the offing, they secured the long boat and succeeding in reaching the open country, when they were pursued by a band of Portugese soldiers and lodged in jail. Here young McMullen succeeded in sending word to Captain Decater, who had arrived in the harbor on the U. S. sloop of war, *Fairfield*. He visited the captives, and having heard their statement, made an examination of the *Caledonia*, and gaining unmistakable evidence of her character as a slaver, ordered the men to be discharged with two months' pay. The men were given their option to stay in Rio or return on the *Fairfield*. McMullen chose the latter and was treated as a passenger until the sloop had left port, when he was given a uniform and put among the sailors. Thoughtlessly spitting on the deck he was rudely arrested by a stripling midshipman, who drew his sword and struck him with its flat side. Indignant and not reflecting upon his position or the conse-

quences, he delivered such a vigorous kick upon the Middy that the latter was sent sprawling on the deck. Of course he was arrested and sentenced to receive twelve lashes on the bare back. Tied up by the thumbs the penalty was vigorously laid on. But he determined to get even, and failing to hit his persecutor with a marline spike, which he dropped from aloft, on arrival at Norfolk he hired a wharf loungeer to soundly whip him for the low price of two dollars and a half. The midshipman is believed to be one Mills, who at the beginning of the Rebellion, betrayed the war ship *Minnesota*, which he then commanded, to the rebels.

When he was seventeen years old, he made a voyage to Cuba for a cargo of sugar. Returning, the ship was driven in a furious gale onto one of the Florida reefs, and went to pieces. McMullen lashed himself to a spar, with a fellow sailor, who, however, was killed before reaching shore, and with extraordinary effort got through the breakers, unlashd himself, and leaving his spar to be swept back by the reflex waters, clung to a coral reef, and making a quick dash reached the land. Of a crew of twenty-seven, officers and men, he was the only survivor. But he found himself on an uninhabited and isolated reef, but fortunately a revenue cutter, sailing among the keys, took him off before he was quite famished.

On another occasion, the vessel on which he had shipped careened on her side, and the crew, except himself and the captain, were thrown through an open hatchway into the vessel's hold. Going overboard to cut away the mast, he lashed himself, and when the vessel righted hauled himself on board by the rope with which he had lashed himself, and a moment afterwards the mast disappeared in the tumbling water drawing the rope with it. A moment later and

he would have disappeared with the wreckage.

On the 11th of April, 1849, at the age of twenty-four, he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte M. McNitte, of Bradley, Maine. Sometimes trivial circumstances determine one's course in life. The influence of a young wife may be of that character. It is at least proof of the strongest attachment that a young man should change the entire habit and plan of his life to conform to the desire of his chosen partner. Such seems to have been the influence which led the young sailor to abandon the sea and locate himself on the remotest frontier, as far as possible from the seductive influence of the blue sea. An older sister of Mrs. McMullen, who had been her foster-mother, was about to take up her abode at St. Anthony, and the young wife wished to live near her. Mr. McMullen thinking one place on the land as good as another, accompanied his brother-in-law, and settled in St. Anthony in the autumn of 1849. It was the same year that Col. Stevens arrived at Fort Snelling, at the very beginning of growth and settlement in the new town. Every thing was new and primitive. The need of the time and place was for workers, to subdue the wildness of nature, and lay the foundations and raise the first superstructure of civilized life. These early pioneers wrought well, and those who survive have the rare satisfaction of having seen a scattered hamlet become a great, rich, and beautiful metropolis, within the short space between early manhood and full maturity; and may and do richly enjoy the magnificent fruit of their early labors.

Before locating in St. Anthony, Capt. McMullen made a stop of a few days at Stillwater, where he was employed to do some jobs in carpentering, to recruit his exhausted finances. He had no lands-

man's trade, but he had worked as ship's carpenter, and had the hang of tools. Accordingly he devoted the first winter to making sleds for the lumbermen, and thus became entitled to the distinction of being the first manufacturer at the Falls. He easily drifted into carpenter and joiner's work, and found abundant employment in the urgent demand for houses to shelter the fast coming new settlers. Fortunately for the growth of the town, a saw mill was in operation at the Falls, and lumber was abundant, and not excessively dear, as it often is in a new country. He soon became a contractor and employed others to execute the jobs which he undertook and superintended. In the beginning of the war, when the government required all the river craft that could be obtained, for transportation on the lower part of the Mississippi river, the owners of the two steamboats "Enterprise" and "St. Cloud," then plying on the river above the Falls, were desirous of transferring them to the lower river, but how to do it was a serious problem. This, Capt. McMullen understood; and the citizens were surprised to see two huge steamboats slowly making their way down Main street. The job was successfully completed, through the ingenuity and perseverance of the contractor, and in due time the boats were returned to their watery element after a short cruise on dry land.

In 1857, Mr. McMullen joined with another pioneer, the late H. G. O. Morrison, in an enterprise to start a town at Pine Bend, on the Mississippi river, above Hastings. A store was built, but the attempt was unsuccessful and was abandoned. Two years later he took a saw mill at Lakeland, on the St. Croix river, which he operated for one season.

The transition from building and con-

tracting to manufacturing lumber was a natural one and Capt. McMullen, in 1872, built a shingle mill with a single circular saw for lumber, at the lower end of Hennepin Island. After running it successfully for about five years, the lumber yard took fire, and burned his entire stock of lumber and shingles, causing a loss of \$20,000 without insurance. Nothing daunted, though his loss was serious, he added a gang of saws to the saw mill—one of the row that was erected on the East Side, at the Falls. The mill had a complete arrangement for the manufacture of shingles, and for sawing lumber as well. After nine years' operation, he was again doomed to suffer loss, the mill being swept away by the great fire which destroyed the row of saw mills on the East Side in 1887.

The mill was rebuilt, and in a more complete and substantial manner than before, and it is the only one which has been rebuilt upon that site up to the present time. It is one of the largest mills in the city, having both gang and circular saws, with all the varied and intricate machinery for trimming and finishing lumber. Its capacity is 175,000 feet in ten hours, and has run with scarcely a stop since its completion in 1888 to the present time, from about the middle of May to the middle of November each year. This fine saw mill was burned to the ground in July, 1892, but will be rebuilt by the enterprising proprietor. His two sons are associated with him in the saw mill.

Captain McMullen has had his busy hand in many of the first things in the city. He worked on the first steamboat ever built here, the Gov. Rainsey, helped build the first church and the first school house, and put up the first brick building in St. Paul.

Like all capable men, Mr. McMullen has been called to bear his share of the

public and official work of building and governing the town. In 1858 he was elected to the City Council, serving in that office for two years, while Alvarin Allen and Orrin Curtis occupied the mayor's chair. He was trustee of the school district in 1851-2-3, and upon the consolidation of the school districts he became a member of the school board of St. Anthony, serving in that capacity for five years. The law under which the public schools of that city were conducted was original and became the model for the organization of the public school system of the various cities of the state. The city was made the location of the State University, and with her fine graded and high schools, academy and University, has become the educational center of the state. Great credit is due to the early members of her School Board, who laid the foundation for these great and priceless possessions.

As early as 1852 Mr. McMullen co-operated with a few others in organizing a Territorial Temperance Society, through whose influence a prohibitory law was enacted by the Legislature, but before it had demonstrated its utility or failure, it was declared unconstitutional by the courts. He has ever been a strong advocate of temperance and for many years was an active member of the order of Sons of Temperance.

He was one of the original band that formed the First Universalist Church of St. Anthony, and was a large contributor to the fine stone edifice that was erected for that church near the present Exposition building. In late years he has been an attendant and supporter of All Souls church on the East Side.

He was an original member of Cataract Engine Company, which in the early days of St. Anthony not only protected property but was a leader in social amusements.

When the news of the Indian massacre of 1862 reached the town, the alarm bell was sounded, and in a few hours a troop of volunteers followed the lead of the dauntless Capt. Anson Northrup to relieve the beleaguered settlers. Among these minute men was Capt. McMullen, who made the campaign until relieved by the regular but more tardy military force. Though never aspiring to leadership in politics, he has been a strong Republican, and often has represented his ward in conventions. He was one who attended and organized the Republican party in Minnesota in 1856, and with cap, cape and torch marched with the Wide Awake club in the Fremont campaign.

He has a large frame, broad in the shoulders, strong of limb, with a firm tread; and has through his long and laborious life enjoyed excellent health. His temperament is genial, though reticent in general conversation. His emotions are stirred by injustice or suffering, and responsive to charitable appeals. He has practiced that noblest benevolence, a personal interest in the welfare of those in his employment.

The family home is a pleasant location at Fourth street and Sixth avenue southeast; while the two sons, Albert Everett and Wilber Howard, both married, have residences in the immediate vicinity.

Captain McMullen has crossed the stormy waters of life's voyage, and dropped anchor in the quiet harbor of competence and content. He may thank his stars that his voyage was directed by the gentle counsel of his young bride, who has been his faithful fellow voyager into so goodly a country as that surrounding St. Anthony's Falls.

In May, 1873, James McMullen, B. F. Dickey and C. W. Weeks, under the firm name of McMullen & Co., commenced

the erection of small shingle mill on the east side dam, between Hennepin Island and the east bank. This was the fifth mill on the dam, referred to elsewhere. The mill was completed and commenced sawing the following August. It had a capacity of 200,000 shingles and 12,000 to 15,000 feet of lumber every ten hours. In March, 1875, Mr. C. W. Weeks retired from the firm, and was succeeded by A. E. McMullen, and in September, 1877, the company met with a large loss, by having their entire stock of shingles and lumber destroyed by fire, with no insurance. After the fire Mr. B. F. Dickey retired from the firm and was succeeded by Mr. W. H. McMullen, Messrs. A. E. and W. H. McMullen being the sons of James McMullen. In the winter of 1878 and 9 the mill was entirely rebuilt and made into one of the most complete and improved saw mills in the city, having a capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber and 100,000 shingles every ten hours. In 1887 the mill was destroyed by fire. This mill was the westernmost of the row of saw mills reaching across the east branch of the Mississippi. Messrs. McMullen immediately bought the adjoining mill site of Eastman, Bovey & Co., and commenced the erection of a new mill greatly enlarged and improved, and had it ready for operation in the following April, and have continued to run the mill since that time, sawing by the thousand for N. P. Clarke & Co. This mill is the only one left on the east side dam, and with one exception, that of J. B. Bassett & Co., on the west side; it is the only saw mill at the Falls of St. Anthony run by water power.

The third mill on the east side dam built by Todd, Haven, Leavitt & Co., was sold to Todd, Martin & Co., and afterward became the property of the John Martin Lumber Co. This company was organized in 1875 and did a large

business in lumber while it operated. Captain John Martin, whose name the company bore, being one of the oldest and best known lumber manufacturers in the city. Its yards were on the east side of the river. Captain Martin owned the mill when it burned in 1887. With the destruction of its saw mill, the John Martin Lumber Co. retired from the manufacture of lumber at Minneapolis.

THOMAS BARLOW WALKER. Mr. Walker has been a resident of Minneapolis since 1862. Since 1868 he has been engaged in the lumber trade, from year to year increasing his operations until he is to-day the largest owner of pine timbered lands in the state, and, with possibly one exception, the largest in the Northwest, and manufactures and handles a larger quantity of logs and lumber than any other one man in the Northwest. His cutting of logs and sale of timber the present year, (1891) reaches the enormous quantity of more than one hundred million feet of logs. His extensive lumber business on the Red river, with mills at Crookston, Minnesota, and Grand Forks, North Dakota, in addition to his heavy logging and timber business on the Mississippi river, forms a mass of business and responsibility that is commonly divided between several lumber firms, and each firm composed of two or more partners.

With the detail of planning and managing the enormous business, he may be supposed to be a very busy man; yet he finds time to preside over the affairs of one of the largest banks of his city; over a unique organization of business men (his own conception) to promote the material interests of the Business Mens Union; over a gigantic Land and Improvement Company in the vicinity; and, to vary the occupation from its too material tendency, he presides as well over

the Managing Board of the City Library and the Society of Fine Arts, and finds still time to devote to the Academy of Natural Science and the spiritual and benevolent work of the Church.

To a rare business capacity which has conceived, and energy which has executed such gigantic enterprises, Mr. Walker has united scholarly attainments of a high order, and such artistic taste as has made him the possessor of some of the finest works of renowned modern painters, among which are Napoleon in his Coronation Robes by David, Jules Breton's "Evening Call," Bouguereau's "Passing Shower," Rosa Bonheur's "Spanish Muleteers Crossing the Pyrenees," Corot's "Nymphs" and "Scenes in Old Rome," Boulanger's "Barber Shop of Licinius," Wilhelm Von Kaulbach's "Dispersion of the Nations," Poole's "Job and his Messengers," Jazet's "Battle of Trafalgar," Vibert's "Morning News," Robert Lafevre's original portraits of Napoleon, Josephine and Marie Louise, Peale's portrait of Gen. Washington, Detaille's "En Tonkin," with fine examples by Knaus, Van Marke, Jacque, Rousseau, Francais, Gabriel Ferrier, Cazin, Schreyer, Inness, Moran, Lerolle, Brown, Herman, Lossow and many other equally well known artists, making in all a collection of about one hundred paintings, which are generally regarded as the most uniformly fine private collection in this country.

It is interesting to trace the influences which have led the studious and ambitious youth from the narrow limitation of his home, step by step, to a newly developing region with wide opportunities and have forced him to the front of the fortunate few who have achieved success.

His parents, Platt Bayless and Anstis Barlow Walker had migrated from New York where they were connected with many respectable and some eminent fam-

ilies tracing their lineage to early New England sources to Ohio, where, at Xenia, on the 1st of February, 1840, Thomas Barlow, their third child and second son was born. The name Barlow was the maternal family name, made honorable by two brothers of Mrs. W. Walker bearing the judicial title, one in New York and one in Ohio.

The father embarked all his means in fitting out a train for the newly discovered El Dorado, and before reaching the plains was smitten with cholera and died. The train proceeded but never yielded a dividend to the forlorn widow, who was left with her four children to breast the storm of life alone and penniless. From the time of this sad bereavement until his sixteenth year Thomas shared the lot of many a fatherless boy in trial, struggle, and longing aspiration. Then the family removed to Berea to enjoy the advantages offered by the Baldwin University for securing to the children an education. The lad of sixteen entered the school and with many interruptions continued his studies in and out of the school for several years. He was able to attend not more than one term in each year, engaging as traveling representative of a prosperous citizen, Hon. Fletcher Hulet, who was a manufacturer of the Berea grindstones. On his travels his books were his companions, and he was enabled by diligent study to keep step with the more fortunate students who remained at the University. He had an aptness for mathematical studies, as well as for the sciences, particularly astronomy and chemistry. In these branches he went far beyond the requirements of the college curriculum, mastering the chief problems of Newton's Principia. The text books of these days of travel and of study, marred by much jolting over rough roads, and defaced by drippings of midnight oil, oc-

cupy a corner in Mr. Walker's fine library.

When nineteen he took a contract to furnish a railroad then under construction with cross ties, at Paris, Ill., and organized a large camp and for eighteen months was engaged in the forest with his choppers and teams. The contract was filled and would have yielded considerable profit, but that the failure of the company deprived him of all but a few hundred dollars. The following winter was occupied in teaching a district school, for which he was well qualified, and which occupation he so valued as to contemplate making it the work of his life. About this time he called on a college acquaintance, who was Professor of Mathematics in the Wisconsin University, and demonstrating to his friend that he could solve the most abstruse problems of the Principia, made application for an assistant professorship of mathematics. While the application was under consideration he proceeded on his business travels, and at McGregor, Iowa, met Mr. J. M. Robinson of Minneapolis, who so enthused him with a description of the attractions and advantages of the embryo city that he decided to visit it. Arriving at St. Paul with a consignment of grindstones he met an energetic, vigorous and unusually intelligent young man who was employed by the transportation company as clerk and workman on the wharf. This young man sorted out and tallied the grindstones, and put in a separate pile all the "nicked and spalted" stones, which the purchaser, Mr. D. C. Jones, of St. Paul, was permitted by his bill of sale of the stones to reject. This young man was James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad Company, and the most conspicuous and wealthiest railroad man in the west.

Within an hour after his arrival at Minneapolis he entered the employment

of George B. Wright, who had a contract to survey government lands, and begun preparations to take the field. He had studied the science but had no technical knowledge of surveying, and engaged as chainman. Mr. Wright himself manipulated the instrument. Not many days had passed in the field before the position changed. The employer carried the chain and the new man run the compass. During the winter he occupied a desk in the law office of L. M. Stewart, Esq., engaged in general study, receiving from "Elder" Stewart the commendation that he had "put in the best winter's work on his books that he had ever seen a young man do." Meanwhile the pending application at Madison had been decided in his favor, and he had been offered a chair in the University as Assistant in Mathematics. But it was too late; a new career had opened, and the young man was to become a leader of enterprise rather than a teacher of boys. The following season was spent in examining lands for the Saint Paul & Pacific Railroad company.

Among his fellow students at Baldwin University was the daughter of his employer, Miss Harriet G. Hulet. An engagement of marriage had been made. Mr. Walker returned to Ohio, and on the 19th of December, 1863, was married to Miss Hulet. They came to Minneapolis and set about the acquisition of a home. The struggle was a long one. Sharing the life of the pioneers of the day with cheerfulness and industry, with helpfulness and courage, their efforts were successful. A humble home was secured; better ones followed. A family of eight children were raised, and to-day the elegant mansion on Hennepin avenue, with its treasure of art, is the happy consummation of labor and hope.

The five years following his marriage Mr. Walker was chiefly engaged upon

government surveys, though for a part of the time he was upon railroad engineering. This employment brought him among the pine forests of the northern part of the State, and the observations then made formed a better wage than the surveyor's pay. His eye ranging from the tall pines acres across the treeless prairies of the West saw visions of vast possibilities of business and fortune in transforming the rugged trees into houses and improvements, into villages and cities, to arise on the broad stretches of prairie. The following years made what was the vision a substantial reality. Mr. Walker became an owner of vast tracts of pine timbered land, a lumberman, a manufacturer and a seller of lumber. His first ventures in the location of pine timbered lands was in 1867. Possessing no capital of his own, he was obliged to share with others who could furnish it, the profits of the business. He became associated with Dr. Levi Butler and Mr. Howard W. Mills, at first in locating timbered lands, and afterwards in logging and manufacturing lumber, as well as in selling pine stumpage. This firm continued for five years, until ill health compelled Mr. Mills to retire from the business. The firm of Butler & Walker was formed and continued the business. This continued some years, until the burning of the lumber mills on the east side of the river, the machinery in two of which belonged to the firm, entailing a serious and embarrassing loss.

This led to the formation of the partnership of L. Butler & Co., consisting of Mr. Walker, Dr. Levi Butler, O. C. Merriman, James W. Lane and Leon Lane. This firm constructed one of the large saw mills, on the east side, at the new dam, and for several years did a large manufacturing business—the largest at that time in the city. In 1871 this firm was succeeded by Butler & Walker, but was



RESIDENCE OF T. H. WALKER, 303 HENNELIN AVENUE

closed up in 1872, as Mr. Walker was unwilling to continue business during the business depression which followed and which entailed heavy losses upon those who continued in business.

The times becoming more prosperous in 1877, the firm of Camp & Walker was formed, the partner being Major George A. Camp, who had for many years been surveyor-general of logs and lumber in the district and was an expert in the handling of logs. The Pacific Mill, long operated by Joseph Dean & Co., was purchased and operated until the fall of 1880, when it was burned. During the succeeding winter and spring the mill was re-built, nearly on the old site, but in so thorough a manner that it was the best mill which had ever been erected in Minneapolis. It was operated until 1887, when the ground which it occupied being required for railroad purposes the mill was torn down. Owing their own pine timber, mills and lumber yards, the firm of Camp & Walker did a very large lumber business.

Mr. Walker had located a large quantity of pine lands about the sources of Red Lake river, the outlet of which is by way of the Red river. To utilize this timber he organized with his eldest son, Gilbert M. Walker, the Red River Lumber company, and built a large saw mill at Crookston and another at Grand Forks, on the Red river. These mills have been in operation each year since their construction, up to the present time, the business being managed mostly by Mr. Gilbert Walker. During these years Mr. Walker was connected with Mr. H. T. Welles, Franklin Steele and others in the purchase of timber lands and in the sale of stumpage and logs.

At the time of the devastation of the crops in the western part of the state by grasshoppers, while Gov. Pillsbury was exploring the suffering districts and or-

ganizing relief, Mr. Walker made a personal visit to the afflicted country, and perceiving that a late crop might be made by sowing turnips and buckwheat, purchased all the seed to be had in Minneapolis and St. Paul and telegraphed to Chicago for all that could be had there, and personally distributed it among the farmers. The crop was a success and greatly relieved the suffering of families and animals.

For some years Mr. Walker served as one of the managers of the State Reform School, giving to the duties much thought and attention, and becoming much endeared to the unfortunate inmates of that institution.

Always interested in public education, valuing books and libraries, Mr. Walker was a stockholder and liberal contributor to the Minneapolis Athenæum. It was in its organization a stock company, and the privileges were confined to its members. Desiring to open its doors to a wider circulation, Mr. Walker gave years of labor, against the opposition of many stockholders, to accomplish the cherished purpose. Buying many shares, he distributed them among deserving young people, and procured the lowering of the price of shares and the admission of the general public to the reading room, and by the payment of a small fee to the books also. Yet these concessions did not meet his views of the needs of the public. Through the agitation caused by these changes, and his persistent adhesion to the idea of a free library, and in pursuance of plans suggested by him, the present free public library was established. The plan was unique and comprehensive.

The books and property of the Athenæum, together with the fund which Dr. Kirby Spencer had bequeathed to it, were transferred to the City Library, a large subscription by Mr. Walker and

other liberal citizens and an appropriation by the city were made for the erection of the building, and a tax on the property of the city of one-half mill upon the dollar of valuation was authorized for its support. Quarters were provided in the building for the Academy of Natural Science, and for the Society of Fine Arts, in both of which Mr. Walker had taken an especial interest. Mr. Walker was made President of the Library Board, and under his wise and liberal counsels the city has become possessed of this beneficial institution. Nor did his interest in the institution stop with the erection of the building. The walls of the Art Gallery are liberally spread with costly and beautiful paintings moved from his own collection, and his friend J. J. Hill was induced to add some costly specimens which he had gathered among the studios of European artists.

The Minneapolis Land & Investment Company, of which Mr. Walker is president and which owes its being to his inspiration, is a gigantic undertaking. Its leading idea was to benefit the city of Minneapolis by furnishing suitable sites for manufactories, although it is quite likely to become a profitable investment as well. Seventeen hundred acres of land were purchased just west of the city limits, and a large amount of money expended in laying out and fitting the tract for its uses. There are fast gathering various industries, and a new city is springing up at St. Louis Park. It was in the same spirit that the Business Men's Union was formed at Mr. Walker's suggestion, and he was made its president. These efforts cost time, labor and money, but neither the one nor the other are spared to build up the substantial interests of the city of his home and of his love. These acts in the public interest are supplemented in the

same spirit by a private benevolence as wide as the needs of the sorrowful and the suffering, of which no record exists except in the hearts of the grateful recipients, unless the Divine Master, whom he acknowledges and serves, has entered them on his book of remembrance.

Mr. Walker's family consists of seven children, the eldest being associated with him in the management of his lumbering business. One son in early manhood was taken from the home. Two daughters and four younger sons are yet in the family home.

In 1876 T. B. Walker, who was the largest owner of pine lands on the upper Mississippi, associated with him Major Geo. A. Camp, under the firm name of Camp & Walker. They bought the steam saw mill of J. Dean & Co., known as the Pacific mill and located on the river bank at the foot of First avenue north. They immediately stocked the mill and became large manufacturers of lumber. In the fall of 1880 the mill burned, but was rebuilt in the winter following nearly on the old site, and at that time it was the most complete saw mill in the Northwest. Messrs. Camp & Walker continued to operate the mill until 1887, when they sold it to the Bovey-DeLaittre Lumber Co., who moved it up river to Shingle creek, just north of the city limits and rebuilt it, and Camp & Walker closed out their lumber manufacturing business.

In 1878 Ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, who had been interested in the manufacture of lumber more or less since 1857, formed a partnership with C. A. Smith, under the firm name of C. A. Smith & Co. Messrs. Smith & Co. had their logs sawed by different mills by the thousand, until 1891, when in July of that year they purchased the saw mill located on Main street near Fourth avenue northeast,





B. Fickelmann

built by Clough Bros. & Kilgore, and have run it to its full capacity during the year 1891, sawing 37,000,000 feet of lumber. At the close of the sawing season, however, they sold the mill to Nelson, Tenney & Co., and will have their own logs sawed by the thousand.

P. G. Lamoreaux also built a saw mill during the year of 1879 on the east side just above Plymouth avenue bridge. After operating the mill for a few years it became the property of Fletcher Bros., and has since been run for different parties sawing by the thousand. E. A. Horr & Co. operated the mill during the season of 1890, and in 1891 they purchased the property and continued to run the mill, having thoroughly refitted it.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NELSON. A generation has passed since the close of the war of the Rebellion. The survivors of its contests in arms, have crossed the meridian of life. Their animosities have softened, their judgments matured, and their love for a common Union, strengthened, or if once alienated, has been restored. Those who once wore the blue fraternize with those who donned the gray, and the acrimonies which were once bitter between them, have melted into a common respect. Minneapolis entered into the struggle with enthusiasm, and sent her choicest citizens to the front. But she has always been kind and tolerant to those who were on the other side. Her cosmopolitan population cherish neither bigotry nor proscription. Thus, she made a celebrated confederate general her city engineer, and elected one who bore arms against her in Virginia to her chief magistracy. With similar courtesy and forbearance she received Mr. Nelson, after the war was over, and has entrusted to him her dearest interests, and placed upon him her chief honors. And no one, born within

her own limits, and following her tattered flags, could more loyally and honorably bear them than he.

Benjamin F. Nelson was born in Lewis County, Kentucky, on the 4th of May, 1843. His parents were natives of Somerset County, Maryland. His father was in infirm health, and the support of the family devolved upon the sons. The necessities of earning a living turned his early efforts into industrial lines, and left but fragmentary times for attendance at school. At seventeen years of age he engaged with a partner in the lumber business, which at first promising success, was after two years broken up by the war. An attempt at farming shared the same fate. It will be remembered that the state of Kentucky was debatable ground in the early part of the war. She was a slave holding state, and most of her citizens sympathized with the confederacy; but the state was held by the strong arm of the federal power from actual secession. Hence such of her people as chose to join the Rebellion, had not the excuse of loyalty to the state. Nevertheless a large part of them chose to join the south in arms. Among such was young Nelson, who at nineteen, with a firm conviction of doing right, and animated with the contagious spirit of his section, enlisted in 1862 in Company C. of the second Kentucky battalion, and went immediately into active service, under the command of General Kirby Smith.

During the next two years his campaigning was active and laborious, extending into Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. He served successively under Humphrey Marshall, Wheeler, Forrest and John Morgan, and participated in the battles of Chicamaugua, McMinnville, Shelbyville, Lookout Mountain, Sterling and Greenville. The marchings were rapid and exhausting, the raids

spirited, and the fighting severe; but he escaped all the perils of the march, the field and the camp. In 1864 he was detached upon recruiting duty in Kentucky, and venturing within the federal lines, as far as the Ohio river, he had secured a few recruits, and returning was captured and sent to Lexington and placed in close confinement. There two of his unfortunate recruits were executed, and it was for a time uncertain but that he might be treated as a spy. He was, however, held as a prisoner of war, and sent to Camp Douglas in Chicago, where he was detained in custody until 1865, when he was sent to Richmond; and at the close of the war, in accordance with the liberal terms accorded by General Grant, upon Lee's surrender, he was paroled.

After the war he returned to Lewis County, Ky., where he remained through the summer working in a saw mill until the latter part of August, when he decided to try his fortune in the far west. The south, with its sleepy manners and customs was too slow for the man of ambition and enterprise that young Benjamin now was, and on the 3d day of September, 1865, he set foot in the then little town of St. Paul, Minn. Only one day did he remain there, but came on to the Falls of St. Anthony to look for work in the mills, if possible. While walking about the village of St. Anthony that day he wandered down near where the university now stands and lay down on the grass. In this position he studied the Falls of St. Anthony, which were before him, and estimated their power, which was then going to waste. He fully made up mind that he was lying on the site of a city that would some day be a great one, because of the power in the falls. He estimated the power at 100,000 horse power, and it has since been proven that the estimate was right.

Fully resolved to make St. Anthony his home, Mr. Nelson went to work rafting lumber, to be sent down the river, as there was then no railroads into the city. When the season was over he took up a claim near Waverly, built a house, and staid a few nights, but again decided that he did not care about farming. That winter he chopped wood at Watertown, Minn., and when the spring opened up he came back to Minneapolis and went to work in the saw mills. The next winter he contracted to haul logs at Lake Winsted. This venture was not a success, and so in the spring he began to work in a shingle mill, where he remained two years. He then took the contract for making the shingles by the 1,000, and continued it for seven years. The mill was owned by Martin & Brown at first and the firm was then changed to Butler & Mills. In this venture Mr. Nelson saved some money, and in 1872 he formed a partnership with Warren C. Stetson.

This firm started a planing mill, and as the business grew, the St. Louis mill was built. The partnership was dissolved a few years later, Mr. Stetson taking the old mill, called the Pacific, and Mr. Nelson retaining the St. Louis mill. Through the planing work he entered the lumber business, taking lumber as pay for planing. The trade increased until the year 1881, when Mr. Nelson took into business with him W. M. Tenney and H. W. McNair, under the firm name of Nelson, Tenney & Co. This firm continued, H. B. Fry entering a few years later, and Mr. McNair retiring. W. F. Brooks afterwards was added to the firm, which in 1882 bought the old Fred Clarke saw mill, and began the manufacturing of lumber on a small scale. Only a few millions of feet were made at first, but the business grew with the city, until last year 50,000,000 feet of lumber were manufactured by the firm. The



RESIDENCE OF E. F. NELSON, CORNER FIFTH STREET AND TWELFTH AVENUE S. E. BUILT IN 1886.

plant contains two large mills and a smaller one, together capable of cutting 100,000,000 feet if necessary. Thus it is seen how a man of ambition and energy, as B. F. Nelson, was able to work upward, starting without a dollar, until now he is at the head of one of the largest lumber manufacturing enterprises in the Northwest.

Mr. Nelson is also interested in the Nelson Paper company, being founder and president, as well as president of the Hennepin Paper company, at Little Falls, Minn.

While giving his attention primarily to his large business affairs, Mr. Nelson has been called to perform important civic duties. In 1879 he was elected alderman of the First Ward of the city of Minneapolis, and served as a member of the City Council until 1885. He was elected a member of the Park Board soon after the organization of that important branch of the municipal government in 1883, and was an active participant in adopting the park system which has added so much to the beauty of the city. He also served as a member of the Board of Education for seven consecutive years, from 1884 to 1891, a service of little eclat before the public, but one of the most useful and responsible in the city government.

Mr. Nelson has been twice married, first in 1869 to Martha Ross who died five years later, leaving two sons, William E. and Guy H. His present wife was Mary Fredingburg, who bore him one daughter, Bessie E.

His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is an active member, administering one of its most important educational trusts, as trustee of Hamline University.

His social and charitable inclinations have found abundant occupation in Ma-

sonic affiliation, in which mystic order he has received the highest degree.

In politics he is a Democrat, not of the demonstrative sort, but quietly and firmly holding the political doctrines of Thomas Jefferson. These led him in youth to take up arms in defence of state rights, and throughout all his years of active life he has steadfastly adhered to the idea of a simple, honest, Democratic government.

Take him all in all, Mr. Nelson is a unique man. His counterpart is rarely found. Accepting the lot of common labor, his integrity, industry and sagacity have raised him to the front rank of business men and made his career a conspicuous success. Coming to an unsympathizing community without prestige or friends, he has been here entrusted with the most responsible public functions. In a city whose dominant majority do not espouse his political views, he occupies a position of influence and dignity. Simple in demeanor, unostentatious in manner of life, quiet, thoughtful, almost sombre in aspect, he has attached friends of whom the most gifted might be proud. He is spare, erect, sedate. Not yet in his climacteric, there are yet unattained success before him.

On November 1st, 1880, the firm of Nelson, Tenney & Co., was formed; the partners being B. F. Nelson, W. M. Tenney and Hugh W. McNair, Mr. Nelson having been engaged in operating planing mills and manufacturing lumber for many years previous to that date. They had their logs sawed the first year by the thousand. In the fall of 1881 they purchased the saw mill at the foot of Fourth avenue northeast on the river bank, known as the Rollins mill. This mill had been built in 1871 by Capt. John Rollins, and after chang-

ing hands several times became the property of F. P. Clark in 1873. He operated it for several years and sold it to T. A. Harrison, who owned it at the time of its purchase by Nelson, Tenney & Co. On January 1, 1883, H. B. Frye became a member of the firm of Nelson, Tenney & Co., and in 1887 Mr. Hugh McNair retired from the firm and W. F. Brooks became a member, the firm name remaining the same. Messrs. Nelson, Tenney & Co. have continued to be extensive manufacturers of lumber until the present time, and still operate their mill, having added considerable to its original dimensions. They also own and operate a large number of retail lumber yards on the line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. During the winter of 1891-2 they purchased the Clough Bros. & Kilgore mill, adjoining, and will operate it in connection with their old mill, which makes their saw mill capacity the largest of any firm in Minneapolis.

In 1880, also, the Northern Mill Co., incorporated, and built a large saw mill on the river bank at Thirty-second avenue north. Since the completion of the mill the company has operated it at full capacity during the sawing season. In 1890 Messrs. Glass and McEwen, who had been large dealers in lumber, having their logs sawed by the thousand, consolidated their business with that of the Northern Mill Co., and the new concern continues to operate the mill. The officers of the company are as follows: W. B. Ransom, president; J. E. Glass, vice-president; Ray W. Jones, secretary and treasurer. They are doing a large and growing business.

During the same year Messrs M. A. Richardson, H. H. Smith, N. G. Leighton and W. S. Benton built a saw mill between Seventeenth and Eighteenth avenues north, and named it the Diamond

mill. Mr. Benton sold out to his partners the following winter, and Mr. Leighton sold out two years later, and the firm became Smith & Richardson, and they have since operated the Diamond mill, sawing logs for other parties by the thousand.

Beede & Bray built a saw mill on the east side just south of Plymouth avenue bridge during the year of 1882. They operated it until 1886 when the mill was closed up by the creditors of the firm and stood idle for a year when it was operated by the thousand for different parties until 1889, and then sold to E. W. Backus & Co., who continue to operate the mill. This firm was formerly Lee & Backus and had its logs sawed by the thousand. Mr. Lee retired in 1888 and the firm name became E. W. Backus & Co., and they are among the large manufacturers of lumber in Minneapolis.

In 1880 Minneapolis had risen to the third place among the lumber producing cities of the United States. The value of her saw mill products in that year was \$2,740,848. Ten years later this value was tripled and Minneapolis was in first place with products exceeding by over \$2,000,000 those of the next city in rank. This remarkable advance is shown in the accompanying table:

LUMBER PRODUCTS OF SIX LEADING CITIES.
1880.

| CITIES. | Rank in value of production. | Value of saw mill products. |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bay City, Mich..... | 1 | \$3,702,298 |
| Muskegon, Mich..... | 2 | 3,199,250 |
| Minneapolis, Minn..... | 3 | 2,740,848 |
| Saginaw, Mich..... | 4 | 2,035,606 |
| Manistec, Mich..... | 5 | 1,867,500 |
| Menominee, Mich..... | 6 | 1,294,834 |
| Total..... | | \$14,840,336 |

1890.

| | | |
|------------------------|---|--------------|
| Minneapolis, Minn..... | 1 | \$6,584,456 |
| Menominee, Mich..... | 2 | 4,208,689 |
| Muskegon, Mich..... | 3 | 4,016,094 |
| Bay City, Mich..... | 4 | 4,006,214 |
| Oshkosh, Wis..... | 5 | 3,819,150 |
| La Crosse, Wis..... | 6 | 3,202,636 |
| Total..... | | \$25,837,239 |

The above figures do not include a large quantity of forest products which should properly be credited to the lumber interests of Minneapolis. In 1890 the value of telegraph poles, fence posts, railway ties, and piling, manufactured by Minneapolis concerns, reached \$630,837. This would swell the total lumber business of the year to the handsome figure of \$7,215,293.

Among the many firms that had been prominent in the manufacture of lumber in Minneapolis previous to 1880, and have before or since that date retired from the lumber business, may be mentioned W. S. Judd & Co., who did a large business from 1865 to 1875; the John Martin Lumber Co., Leavett, Chase & Co., Todd & Haven, D. C. Haven & Co., W. D. Washburn & Co., the Washburn Mill Co., Crooker Bros. & Lamoreaux, D. Morrison, Morrison Bros., Todd, Gorton & Co., Pomeroy, Bates & Co., D. W. Marr, Bedford, Boyce & Baker, W. E. Jones & Co., Fletcher Bros., The C. H. Ruddock Lumber Co., Butler & Walker, Tuttle & Lane, Levi Butler, Cole & Hammond, F. P. Clark, F. G. Mayo, Lovejoy Bros., J. Dean & Co., Camp & Walker, Capt. John Rollins, H. T. Welles, Ankeny, Robinson & Pettit, Pettit, Robinson & Co., Ankeny & Newton, Farnham & Lovejoy, Cole & Weeks, Goodnow & Hawley, James Goodnow and Smith & Wyman. All of whom contributed their part to the growth and extension of the lumber business in Minneapolis.

In the winter of 1880-'81, N. G.

Leighton built the Plymouth Saw Mill at the west end of Plymouth avenue bridge. He operated it for three years when he leased it to F. S. Stevens. In 1887 Merriman, Barrows & Co. bought a half interest in the Mill. On September 1st, 1890, the mill was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt. The mill is still leased and operated by F. S. Stevens, who saws by the thousand for other parties.

The lumber manufacturers of Minneapolis have not been much inclined to an organization of their interests. Desultory meetings have been held from time to time since the beginning of the manufacture of lumber at the Falls of St. Anthony, but in 1882 the lumber manufacturers met and organized the Minneapolis Lumber Exchange. J. B. Bassett was elected president and B. F. Nelson, secretary. These officers seem to have given satisfaction to the lumbermen, as there has been no change since that day. The Lumber Exchange is a very informal organization. It has no special day fixed for its meetings; has no directors and no treasurer, and the secretary keeps no minutes of its proceedings. Undoubtedly, as the lumber business is so rapidly expanding in this city the lumbermen will soon see the need of a more complete organization, and the present Minneapolis Lumber Exchange will serve as a nucleus around which to gather it.

In 1883 Mr. T. B. Walker, desiring to utilize his pine in the northern part of the state and tributary to the Red River of the North, organized the Red River Lumber Co., and took his son, Gilbert M. Walker, into partnership. They built a large mill at Crookston, Minn., on the Red Lake River, and one at Grand Forks, N. D., on the Red River of the North. These mills have been in constant operation during the sawing season and are managed by Gilbert M. Walker, the bus-

iness being conducted, so far as possible, in Minneapolis.

In June, 1886, the Hall & Ducey Lumber Co. was incorporated. The original members of the company being S. C. Hall, P. A. Ducey, Thos. H. Shevlin and H. C. Clark. The first year the company did business, its logs were sawed at the Camp & Walker mill, at the foot of First avenue north, but the following winter it built a first class saw mill on the site of the old Moffit mill at the foot of Fifth avenue north on the river bank. In 1887 Mr. Ducey sold his interest in the company to the other partners at which time G. A. R. Simpson became a stockholder.

On August 3d, 1888, Mr. S. C. Hall died, and his part of the stock went to his heirs. Since his death the business has been conducted by the surviving stockholders, Messrs Shevlin, Clark & Simpson, who have always been the active managers of the corporation.

On February 11th, 1889, the H. C. Akeley Lumber Co. was incorporated and the following board of directors was elected: H. C. Akeley, Ray W. Jones and F. S. Farr, of Minneapolis; C. H. Hackley and Thomas Hume, of Muskegon, Mich. H. C. Akeley was elected president, Thomas Hume, vice-president, and Ray W. Jones, secretary and treasurer. The company operates a large saw mill in North Minneapolis at full capacity, during the sawing season, as can be seen from the seasons cut of 1891. The Akeley mill having the honor of sawing more lumber than any other saw mill in Minneapolis; the cut being 61,620,318 feet of lumber, besides shingles and lath.

Smith & Kurrigan own a shingle mill on the east side near Plymouth avenue bridge, which they operate for other parties, sawing by the thousand; and J. B. Chatterton, who owns a small mill at the east end of Plymouth avenue bridge, operates it in sawing cedar posts. The

mill was built in 1876 by Hobart & Chatterton, but Mr. Hobart retired in a few years and Mr. Chatterton has since operated the mill alone.

Several firms in Minneapolis have been large operators in lumber for many years without owning mills, but instead, have had their logs sawed by the thousand. Perhaps the most prominent of these is N. P. Clarke & Co., who are large manufacturers in this way, their lumber cut being among the largest in the city. The firm began to operate in Minneapolis in 1875, and at that time the firm name was Clarke & McClure, but Mr. McClure died in 1885, and F. H. Clarke succeeded him in the business, and the firm name was changed to N. P. Clarke & Co., with Mr. F. H. Clarke as manager.

Among other operators in lumber, who have their logs sawed by the thousand, are H. F. Brown (who has been a large operator for many years); Jesse G. Jones, W. S. Hill & Co., W. W. Johnson, Carpenter Bros. & Co., and also John Dudley, who has his logs sawed outside of Minneapolis. And in hardwood lumber the following dealers have their stock cut outside of the city: W. C. Bailey, H. A. Bennett and Boyce Bros. & Co. Many other firms are engaged in logging or in jobbing lumber in Minneapolis, but as they do not manufacture lumber they cannot be appropriately mentioned here by name.

JESSE G. JONES. The flow of emigration from New England to Minneapolis of the season of 1856, brought D. Y. Jones with his family. There were three sons, Jesse G., Stephen H. and George E., who with their father became identified with the interests of the growing town. They had removed from Washington County, Maine, where the father had been engaged in agriculture. They traced



Jesse S Jones

their ancestry to the pilgrim stock, being descendents of John Alden.

Jesse G. Jones is the second son. He was born March 14, 1839, and had aided in the labors of the farm and attended the common school of the neighborhood. After reaching Minneapolis, at the age of seventeen, he entered the public school and attended for two years, completing the course of instruction then afforded here.

D. Y. Jones established himself in business, opening a store on the east side of what was then known as Bridge Square, for the sale of clothing, boots and shoes, and some staple articles of merchandise. The City Hall and Center block were not then built, and the whole area between Nicollet and Hennepin avenues from the suspension bridge to the site of the Nicollet house was an open space. The sons assisted their father in the store, and Jesse soon became interested in it, under the style of D. Y. Jones & Co. On the 10th of June, 1860, a conflagration swept away the entire block from First to Second streets, where the store of the Jones' was situated, entailing a serious loss upon the occupants and consuming the chief business establishments of the town. The Jones firm rebuilt their store in a more permanent style, erecting the first stone building in the town. The business was continued for many years and occupied the attention of Jesse until he entered the military service.

During the summer of 1861 public attention in Minneapolis was engrossed, as was the case throughout the country, with military preparations. Regiment after regiment was recruited, drilled and marched to the seat of war. The young men, penetrated with the patriotic spirit, volunteered, and Jesse Jones was among those who freely offered themselves for the country's service. He enlisted and

was mustered into Company A, of the Third Regiment of Minnesota Infantry, on the 27th day of September, 1861. Henry A. Lester, a captain in the celebrated First Regiment, was colonel of the regiment and Wm. W. Webster captain of Company A. Mr. Jones was made corporal and two years later was promoted to be commissary sergeant. The regiment was assigned to duty in Tennessee and Kentucky, and was engaged in guarding the railways, and in conflicts with the guerillas. In July, 1862, the regiment was surrendered to the guerilla chief, Gen. Forrest, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and soon afterward the privates and subalterns were paroled and were returned to Minnesota. Hardly had they reached the state when the Indian outbreak called them into service, as veterans. They bore the brunt of the battle of Wood Lake, on the upper Minnesota, which occurred September 23, 1862, in which the power of the savage foe was broken. In this engagement Mr. Jones was severely wounded, but had sufficiently recovered to accompany the regiment on its return to the South in the following January. From this time until his discharge, Sept. 16, 1865, at the close of the war, he participated in the marches, the struggles, and the victories of his noble regiment, now passed to the command of Col. C. C. Andrews. The nature of these will be recalled at the mention of the names of Fort Henry, Donelson, Vicksburg, Little Rock and Fitzhugh's Woods.

On his return, Mr. Jones found his health seriously impaired, but a year devoted to nursing, with the aid of the invigorating atmosphere of Minnesota, restored him in such a degree that he resumed his place in the store, and took up the business which had been so long interrupted, but which nevertheless had been continued by his father.

The next year, 1867, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Annie M., second daughter of William M. Harrison. He purchased three lots at the corner of Tenth street and First avenue south, then far out of the town, where he erected a residence and has made his home to the present time. The house was burned in 1879, but was immediately rebuilt. It is one of the pleasant and inviting residences of a beautiful street, in a city noted for the beauty and elegance of its homes.

In the fall of this year a ticket was made up for the public offices, irrespective of party, called the Soldiers' ticket, though in fact it was run in opposition to the regularly nominated candidates of the Republican party. Mr. Jones was put upon this ticket as candidate for County Treasurer, and was elected to the office, which had now become one of importance and no small responsibility. He was re-elected two years later, holding the office for four years.

Mr. Jones, always prudent and sagacious in business affairs, invested a portion of his increasing means in real estate, which, through the phenomenal increase in values in a town growing during his active life from a thousand to more than two hundred thousand of population, has brought him large profits. He also obtained from time to time timbered land throughout the region of the upper Mississippi. About 1873 he engaged in the lumber business, which he has since carried on, at times on a large scale. He did not build a saw mill, but cutting or hiring cut the timber from his own lands, he had it sawed at merchant mills, and opened a lumber yard, and engaged in yarding, drying, sorting and selling his own lumber.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones have ever kept a hospitable home. They have shared largely in the social life of the city, and

are foremost in charitable work as well as literary and artistic culture. Mrs. Jones' mother, the late widow of Wm. M. Harrison endowed liberally the Home of the Ladies Christian Association, also Northwestern Hospital, so that they fall naturally into a line of benevolent work. They have two children, a daughter, the wife of Mr. John Nicholson, and William Harrison Jones.

The family are attached to the Westminster Presbyterian church. Mr. Jones is an honorary member of Hennepin Lodge No. 4, A. O. F. M. He is a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association, in whose enterprise of erecting the magnificent building on Tenth street, he took great interest, and toward the cost of which he was a liberal contributor.

It goes without saying that one who carried a musket through the battle fields of the Rebellion, would be active in the work and organization of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Jones also bears a part in other social and benevolent associations.

Without brilliant qualities, which lift some men to notice and favor in professional and official life, Mr. Jones possesses persistent industry, integrity of character, and a courteous and friendly bearing, which have made him an honored citizen, and a sincere and attached friend.

The development of the lumber interests of Minneapolis is nowhere better shown in condensed form than in the following table of the "yearly cut" since the beginning of activity in 1870. It will be observed that the advance has not been regular. After reaching two hundred millions feet in 1876 the production dropped off and did not pass the two hundred point again until 1881. During the following year over three hundred and fourteen millions feet were

cut; but this point was not reached again until 1888. These fluctuations were due to various causes. In some years the supply of logs was small, and in others, late springs and early winters cut short the sawing season. But the steady increase of the average cut is significant:

| Year. | Feet of lumber cut. |
|-------|---------------------|
| 1870 | 118,233,112 |
| 1871 | 117,557,929 |
| 1872 | 167,918,814 |
| 1873 | 189,909,782 |
| 1874 | 191,305,679 |
| 1875 | 156,665,000 |
| 1876 | 200,371,277 |
| 1877 | 129,076,000 |
| 1878 | 130,274,076 |
| 1879 | 149,754,547 |
| 1880 | 195,452,182 |
| 1881 | 234,254,071 |
| 1882 | 314,363,168 |
| 1883 | 272,793,222 |
| 1884 | 300,724,373 |
| 1885 | 313,998,166 |
| 1886 | 262,636,019 |
| 1887 | 220,822,974 |
| 1888 | 337,663,501 |
| 1889 | 275,855,648 |
| 1890 | 344,574,362 |
| 1891 | 447,713,252 |

The growth of the lumber interest in Minneapolis is also well shown by the following comparative statement showing totals of capital invested and value of production for the census years of 1880 and 1890, by the principal white pine lumber producing points in the United States:

Minneapolis has quadrupled her capital in the ten years, advancing from third to first place in this respect as in the total value of products.

In the above table, compiled from the report of the eleventh census, Minneapolis is credited with only 325,629,000 feet as the lumber cut of 1890, while in fact the amount sawed was 344,574,362 feet. During the year 1891 over one hundred million or more feet of lumber were cut, an accomplishment which places the city much further in the advance of all competitors. The great lumber cut of 1891 was distributed among the local mills as follow:

| MILL. | Lumber. | Shingles. | Lath. |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Bovey-DeLaitre Lbr. Co. | 23,500,000 | 13,250,000 | 4,750,000 |
| Northern Mill Co | 42,000,000 | 11,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| H C Akeley Lbr. Co | 61,620,313 | 37,714,500 | 18,626,700 |
| J. W. Day & Co. | 22,707,360 | 4,876,000 | 5,244,000 |
| Diamond Mill Co | 36,219,711 | 7,296,000 | 8,111,000 |
| Plymouth Mill Co. | 35,156,703 | 17,052,500 | 8,040,000 |
| Hall & Ducey Lbr. Co. | 32,000,000 | 11,000,000 | 5,700,000 |
| J. B. Bassett & Co. | 8,750,000 | 4,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Smith & Kurigan | | 32,134,000 | |
| E. A. Horr & Co | 28,233,134 | 7,790,750 | 6,546,000 |
| E. W. Backus & Co. | 35,944,564 | 13,541,000 | 4,933,750 |
| Nelson, Tenney & Co. | 51,038,326 | 27,711,000 | 15,776,900 |
| C. A. Smith & Co. | 34,543,036 | 7,865,250 | 7,960,250 |
| McMullen & Co. | 31,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Total, 1891. | 447,713,252 | 207,321,000 | 97,697,600 |
| Total, 1890. | 344,574,362 | 162,217,500 | 80,275,350 |
| Increase. | 103,138,890 | 45,003,500 | 17,422,250 |

In early days the Minneapolis lumbermen were mostly from Maine. This was true of the rank and file employed in the mills and in the woods, as well as of the manufacturers themselves, and it is said that to have come from Maine was a

| CITIES. | Year. | No. of estab-lishments. | Rank, capital invested | Capital. | Lumber, feet, board measure. | Shingles, number. | Staves, number. | Value of all other mill products. | Value of re-manufacturers-1890. | Total value of mill products and re-manufactures. | Aggregate of forest products, and re-manufactures-1890. |
|--------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Minneapolis. | 1880 | 16 | 3 | \$2,405,000 | 221,981,000 | 59,660,000 | | | | \$2,740,818 | |
| | 1890 | 17 | 1 | 8,382,304 | 325,629,000 | 175,327,000 | 6,300,000 | \$454,919 | \$1,922,600 | 6,584,456 | \$7,215,286 |
| Menominee. | 1880 | 4 | 6 | 1,155,000 | 127,000,000 | | | 450 | | 1,294,834 | |
| | 1890 | 9 | 3 | 6,715,454 | 277,644,000 | 84,239,000 | | 190,418 | 602,900 | 4,208,689 | 4,780,987 |
| Bay City | 1880 | 22 | 2 | 3,042,000 | 283,116,000 | 11,187,000 | 12,416,000 | 14,411 | | 3,702,298 | |
| | 1890 | 22 | 1 | 6,708,293 | 224,747,000 | 33,833,000 | 9,294,000 | 580,905 | 315,800 | 4,006,214 | 4,300,053 |
| Muskegon | 1880 | 27 | 1 | 3,946,790 | 192,507,000 | 26,340,000 | | 5,000 | | 5,651,377 | |
| | 1890 | 19 | 2 | 7,110,565 | 315,252,000 | 208,759,000 | | 331,982 | 7,000 | 4,006,214 | 4,145,000 |
| Oshkosh. | 1880 | 22 | 4 | 1,342,000 | 66,575,000 | 118,164,000 | | 27,019 | | 1,052,914 | |
| | 1890 | 14 | 6 | 3,114,396 | 100,384,000 | 59,620,000 | | 51,825 | 2,051,111 | 3,819,150 | |
| La Crosse | 1880 | 6 | 5 | 1,324,700 | 84,707,000 | 81,767,000 | | | | 880,107 | |
| | 1890 | 12 | 5 | 6,298,339 | 203,986,000 | 111,076,000 | 133,000 | 634,286 | 645,263 | 3,202,636 | 3,522 |

sure passport to a job in the mills or on the drive. Through this peculiar loyalty to state, quite a rivalry grew up among the early settlers, and an occasional fistic encounter among the laborers was by no means uncommon. Maine was sarcastically alluded to as the "State of Bangor," and the sons of Maine were called *Maineites*; but the men from Maine soon learned to know that other states produced good men, and the men from other states soon learned to appreciate and copy the good qualities of the sturdy New Englanders, until all rivalry has died out and the accusation of partiality is no longer made.

The business of logging on the upper Mississippi River and its tributaries, which is necessarily preliminary to the manufacture of lumber at Minneapolis, is conducted not only by the lumber manufacturers but by a large number of pine land owners, and practical loggers as well, located at Minneapolis. The men employed at the saw mills in summer, work for the loggers in winter, and the busy hum of the mill is exchanged for the merry ring of the woodsman's ax, and the pleasures of home life for the weary round of the logging camp, with its accompanying baked beans and salt pork, and an occasional song or story to relieve the tedium of the winter evenings. In the spring the camp is exchanged for the wanagan and the drive comes down with the spring floods, and with the drive, the loggers. The wanagan is banked for the season, and the manufacturer again becomes the center of attraction for the red shirted lumbermen. Many of our most prominent manufacturers made their first money at logging, and although they have now exchanged the flannel shirts and heavy boots of the logging camp and drive, for

the attire more appropriate to their increased wealth, and the amenities of city life, yet they look back with pride and pleasure to the days spent among the fragrant pines of the Minnesota forests.

The methods of sawing and handling lumber have greatly changed within the last twenty-five years. The railroad has done away with the sluice way and the Mississippi river raft. The gang saw drove out the old-fashioned up and down saw. The "nigger" and the live rolls save a large amount of lifting and carrying; even the motive power has changed, and now steam is the rule, and water the exception; the great waste of material has been stopped, and the lumber is sawed thin. Thin saws are used also, the slabs and edgings are sold for fuel, and the sawdust is used to generate steam for power; and yet the enterprising lumberman is not satisfied, but utilizes every new invention to improve his business, and he deserves to succeed.

FLOUR MANUFACTURERS.

The manufacture of flour in Minneapolis, which has grown to such proportions as to far outstrip lumber in the value of the manufactured product, also had its birth on the St. Anthony side of the river.

With the exception of the old government mill, the first mill erected in Minneapolis for grinding grain was built by Richard Rogers, and was completed in May, 1851, and had one run of stone. The site of the mill was on the St. Anthony side of the river, between First and Second avenues southeast. The mill was only a grist mill, but it was the first at the Falls of St. Anthony really worthy of the name. In 1852 Mr. Rogers, with Mr. Franklin Steele as a partner, added another run of stone, which was used exclusively for grinding flour for local consumption. The mill was supplied with water power from Mr. Steele's new

The writer is indebted to the Mississippi Valley Lumberman for the use of its files in the compilation of statistics relating to the manufacture of lumber at Minneapolis.

dam, and was run by the proprietors until it was destroyed by fire in 1857.

In the spring of 1854 Franklin Steele told J. W. Eastman, who had just arrived from New Hampshire, that he would lease him a mill site on Hennepin Island for a nominal sum, providing he would settle the dispute between Dr. Kingsley and himself, as to the ownership of the island, both claiming title by pre-emption. After considerable negotiation Mr. Eastman settled the difficulty, by getting the parties to the dispute to consent to a division of the Island between them. Mr. Steele taking the easterly half and Dr. Kingsley the westerly half. Mr. Eastman associated with him Capt. John Rollins and R. P. Upton, and Mr. Steele leased them a water power, for twenty years, at the nominal rate of \$200 per year, they to have all the water they wanted for a five run mill. They proceeded at once to build a flouring mill on a site located near the lower end of Hennepin Island, and on the east side of the island. The logs not having come down the year before, they had to send up river and have the timber cut, hewed, and floated down to St. Anthony. They sent to Pittsburgh and Buffalo for the machinery. At that time there was not a complete foundry or machine shop in the territory of Minnesota. After the mill was completed, Mr. W. W. Eastman became a partner in the firm, and the firm name became Rollins, Eastman and Upton, and they christened their mill "The Minnesota." They built a sluiceway up to Mr. Steele's dam, to convey the water to their flume. The mill was 40 by 60 feet in size, and three stories high, besides the basement. It had five run of stone. At that time but little wheat was raised in Minnesota, and the proprietors procured their main supply from Iowa and Wisconsin, considerable being hauled over 100 miles by

the farmers in lumber wagons, and the balance was brought up the Mississippi River in boats. The mill was started in October, 1854, and was a paying investment from the beginning; costing \$16,000 when completed, and it cleared \$24,000 the first year.

The first flour ever shipped to the eastern markets was shipped from this mill in 1858, as previous to that date an abundant market was found in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The freight on that shipment of flour amounted to \$2.25 per bbl., which is quite an excess over present rates of freight. In later years the capacity of the mill was increased, and it changed proprietors also, Capt. John Rollins retiring in 1857, and W. W. Eastman retiring in 1858. W. F. Cahill became a partner in 1863, Mr. Upton retiring from the firm. The mill was then rebuilt, and its name changed to the "Island Mill," and under that name its product attained quite a reputation in the eastern markets. Maj. Morrill became part owner of the mill in 1868, and in 1870 the mill was partially destroyed by the washout caused by the Eastman tunnel under Hennepin Island; but it was repaired at once. Immediately after repairing the mill Messrs. Eastman & Morrill sold it to Edward Brown and Harmon Martin, who operated it under the firm name of Brown & Martin until it was destroyed by fire on March 5th, 1872. The building of this mill marked an epoch in the history of Minneapolis, as the history of flour manufacturing commenced at that date, and the energy and enterprise manifested by the builders and projectors under such very discouraging circumstances is worthy of commendation.

What a result has been achieved from this modest beginning. Messrs. Rollins, Eastman & Upton little thought that they were the pioneers in establishing

an industry at the Falls of St. Anthony, which would, in a few years, make the recently named City of Minneapolis famous the world over. As they ground their grist and received the honest miller's toll, they could have seen, with the vision of a seer, the growth and extension of their dusty traffic, until towering mills arose on every side, furnishing employment to thousands of men, with scores of rushing trains bringing the amber grain "to grist" from tributary fields, while other scores of trains sped out to carry the manufactured product to every land and clime, until Minneapolis had become the greatest flour manufacturing city of the world.

In 1856 Prescott & Morrison built a grist mill on Hennepin Island, just above the Minnesota Mill. It was located just at the end of the bridge, crossing from Third avenue southeast to Hennepin Island, and was run until 1872, when it was destroyed by fire on March 5th of that year. This was the second grist mill built on the east side, and was first named the River Mill, but afterward was called the Farmer's Mill.

WILLIAM WALLACE EASTMAN was a New Hampshire boy, born February 6, 1827, at Conway, under the shadow of old Keersarge, and within view of the towering peak of Mount Washington. The town, on the upper waters of the Saco, is famed for beautiful scenery, and is a favorite resort for artists, as well as a popular summer resort. It is one of those rugged nurseries of men of energy and self reliance, who, emigrating to the cities and the broader fields of the West, by enterprise and industry have laid the foundations of states and built up cities. His father was William K. Eastman, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of that place. He was a merchant, a tiller of the soil, a manufacturer of paper,

and for a term was sheriff of the county. William K. Eastman removed to Minneapolis in the later years of his life, and died a few years since at the advanced age of ninety-three years. The sons grew to manhood amid the mountains, nourished to strength and agility by the pure air and wholesome fare, and cultivated into finer manners and more gentle spirit by contact with artists and sojourners who brought the refinement and exhibited the elegancies of cultured communities.

Young Eastman, as he grew up, was employed in his father's paper mill. He varied the monotony of life by driving stage among the mountains, and made a trip to California, but was not sufficiently attracted by life on the coast to settle there.

Mr. Eastman took up his residence in St. Anthony in 1854, where his brother John and a sister, Mrs. D. A. Secombe, had already settled. About the time of his arrival, his brother, with Capt. Rollins and R. P. Upton, had commenced the erection of a large flouring mill on Hennepin Island, William W. Eastman joined the enterprise. Except the old government mill built on the west side in 1821, for the use of the military post, this was the pioneer of the immense milling business which has made Minneapolis famous throughout the world. The mill continued in successful operation until, after passing into other hands, it was destroyed by fire.

As soon as the dam of the Minneapolis Mill Company was completed, and the canal so far excavated as to furnish water for hydraulic power, Mr. Eastman, in connection with Mr. Paris Gibson, with whom he formed a business partnership, erected upon it, on the north side of Cataract street, a fine stone mill, with five run of buhrs, which they christened "Cataract Mills." Here was ground the first flour that found its way to eastern



W. H. Estlin

markets. It was not "patent" flour, but a sound, strong flour, made from the "hard" spring wheat of the region, and though dark in color, was much sought by bakers for its superior strength. The mill still stands, and furnished with machinery for the new process, is turning out its quota of flour, under the management of E. R. Barber.

When the Cataract mill had been put into successful operation, Messrs. Eastman and Gibson built a woolen factory at the Falls. A tunnel led the water from the canal to the mill, the first one constructed here, which was the means of great extension of the water power of the falls. It became famous for the excellence of its blankets, which were exhibited in competition with the best makes, both foreign and domestic, and invariably took first premium. The mill made cloth and flannels as well, all of excellent quality. The North Star Woolen Mills are the successors of this pioneer mill, occupying the same premises built by Mr. Eastman. Mr. Eastman built the first paper mill on the East Side in 1860. It was his old trade. He also built the Anchor mill, the largest then in the city, having twelve runs of 4½ feet stones, now one of the Pillsbury plant.

The pioneers of Minneapolis were largely engaged in lumbering. Men from the Kennebec and the Penobscot were already swamping roads among the tall pines of Rum river and the Mississippi. Spring floods filled the booms, and mills were shrieking as their revolving saws tore through the monster logs. It was impossible for a New England boy to overlook so inviting a field for business and enterprise. So Mr. Eastman followed the Lovejoys and Morrises, the Rollins and Marrs, and was soon engaged in the fascinating business. For many years he has been connected with lumbering enterprises, chiefly as Eastman

Bovey & Co., who have been among the largest owners of pine and manufacturers of lumber.

For many years Nicollet island remained a wooded gem interposed between the rapidly growing east and west divisions of the city. It rose by a gentle ascent to a rounded central summit, and was covered with tall maples. Save the highway, which connected the bridges across the two branches of the river; its native symmetry was untouched. It was esteemed too valuable for cultivation and yet was not demanded for improvement. Mr. Eastman's eye was captivated, whether by its beauty or its adaptation to practical uses, did not then appear, but he negotiated for its purchase, and, aided by two or three friends who took interests with him, they became its owner. The upper and most beautiful part of the island was offered to the city on reasonable terms for a public park, but was declined.

Mr. Eastman had always manifested great faith in water power. He had studied its problems on the banks of the Saco, among the mountain torrents. He appreciated the almost exhaustless power which glided unused over the smooth ledge of the river's bed, and thought out a plan to utilize the new purchase, by creating vast mill sites. The scheme was a promising one. Every known condition favored its success. It was to excavate a tunnel in the soft sand rock from below the falls, underneath the island; then by raceways, leading from the river above, the water could be conducted to water wheels set at the tunnel level, which would serve as a tail race for the spent water. Thus the full head of the height of the falls, some forty feet, more or less, would be made available. The St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company favored the plan and executed a lease of the required

water. The tunnel was commenced and extended from below several hundred feet, when, alas, for the stability of the best human calculations! A subterranean water course in the sand rock was encountered, which, leading from the river above by undiscovered channels, gave way—the tunnel collapsed, and the current of the mighty Mississippi began to enter, and threatened to make the tunnel its channel. Mills in its course were swept away and the greatest consternation spread among the people. To stop the gap was made a common cause, and by the most energetic efforts a temporary barrier was interposed. Of course, the hydraulic scheme collapsed with the tunnel. But in the end the accident was a blessing in disguise. It disclosed the weakness of the barrier to the falls, and led to the construction by the government of a stone dyke underneath the ledge from bank to bank of the river, which has effectually and permanently secured the falls from any like injury. The plan of this work was suggested to the government engineer by Mr. Eastman. In constructing it other hidden water courses were uncovered, which, but for the timely discovery, would have destroyed the falls.

The scheme for immediately utilizing the island had failed, but the ingenuity and enterprise of its principal owner eventually accomplished it. The island was found to be underneath the soil a solid stone quarry. This was opened and soon was constructed a long row of shops upon the lower part of the island, supplied with motive power from the falls, which were leased to various manufacturers. Long lines of tenement blocks were built from the same solid material, and filled with families. Mr. Eastman himself erected sixty houses on

the island from stone quarried from the spot. The upper part of the island was laid out and platted, and Mr. Eastman led off in its improvement by erecting upon the highest knoll a fine dwelling house for the use of his own family. Others followed him, and now the upper part of the island is one of the most desirable and beautiful quarters of the city, while the connecting street is comparatively lined with business houses. Mr. Eastman organized the company which built the Syndicate block, and had charge of its erection. It is the largest building of its kind in the United States. He also built on his own account the Eastman block, on Nicollet avenue.

A taste for catering to tourists and health seekers seems to have survived from Mr. Eastman's boyhood. At the opening of the Nicollet house, in 1858, he officiated as one of the vice-presidents, and graced the occasion with a speech—one of the few attributed to him. In recent years he has erected a magnificent hotel at Hot Springs, Arkansas, supplying a much needed facility to those who for health or pleasure visit that popular resort. The "Eastman" is one of the largest and best equipped in the country, classed with the Coronado at San Diego, and the Ponce de Leon at Jacksonville.

When the Northern Pacific railroad was begun, Mr. Eastman joined with other prominent citizens of Minneapolis in a construction company which built the first section of that road, extending from the St. Louis river through Minnesota to the north.

He has been the projector of many enterprises of a minor character, affecting favorably the growth of the city, and has likewise been connected with others in building up its varied industries. His life has been a busy one. His restless energies have found vent in incessant

work, bringing much profit to himself, but often undertaken as well out of regard to the public welfare.

His physique is spare; his temperament nervous; curt and incisive in speech, he sometimes seems abrupt, but in truth is a pleasant and agreeable companion, a hospitable host, a liberal citizen, and generous friend.

Mr. Eastman married Miss Susan R. Lovejoy, of Conway, in 1855. His family consists of an only son, Frederick W. Eastman, married and established in business in Minneapolis. An only daughter, married to A. C. Loring, died in early motherhood. An infant daughter died in 1874.

In later years he has laid off the burdens of new enterprizes, attending to his large private interests, and passing much time in travel. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman have always borne a conspicuous part in the social life of the city. Their elegant home on Nicollet Island is often opened for social entertainment, and is a center of cordial hospitality. They are prominent members of the Church of the Redeemer, and liberal supporters of its religious and charitable work.

We are again indebted to W. W. Eastman for pioneer work in the line of merchant milling. After leaving the Minnesota Mill, he was not long idle, but in 1859 he associated with him Mr. Paris Gibson, recently of the State of Maine, under the firm name of Eastman & Gibson, and proceeded to build the Cataract Mill, located at the corner of First street and Sixth avenue south, or Cataract street. This was the first flour mill built on the west side of the river, and, as such, its entire history will be interesting. The mill was originally built two stories high, and contained four run of stone. Messrs. Eastman and Gibson started the mill immediately

upon its completion, and continued to run it until 1864, when W. S. Judd, Geo. A. Brackett and John De Laittre were associated with them under the firm name of Erstman, Gibson & Co., and the firm thus composed commenced at once to erect the woolen mills known as the North Star Mill. After completing the woolen mills, the firm was divided, Messrs. Eastman, Gibson & De Laittre taking the woolen mills as their part of the business, and Messrs. Judd & Brackett taking the Cataract Flour Mill.

The Cataract Mill is now considered a small mill, but the newspapers of Minneapolis evidently considered it quite wonderful in that day, by the way the "enormous capacity" and "four enormous stones" are referred to in the following article published in the Minneapolis Chronicle in 1865, under the head of

FLOUR MILLS.

"The celebrated 'Cataract Mill' of Eastman, Gibson & Co. has been in operation all winter and is the mill of the Northwest. Since the close of navigation the four enormous mill stones have been steadily revolving, and a product of 20,000 barrels was the result to May 1st. To enclose this enormous quantity of flour the cooper shops connected with the mill have been steadily at work all winter, turning out 325 barrels a day, and employing nearly forty men. Long lines of wagons and teams stand constantly before the great receiving wheat bin, and as fast as one farmer has discharged his load another is ready to take his turn. The superior quality of wheat raised in the region of Hennepin county has given the 'Cataract' brand of flour a great reputation in the state and abroad."

Judd & Brackett operated the mill until 1867, when Mr. Judd retired from the firm and Geo. A. Brackett run it for one year alone. He then sold the mill to Commodore Davidson, of St. Paul, who leased it W. M. Brackett. Mr. Brackett operated it until the fall of 1869, when the mill was sold by Commodore Davidson to D. R. Barber, of Minneapolis. On May 17, 1871, Mr. Barber leased it to his son-in-law, J. Welles

Gardner, who operated the mill until September 1st, 1873, at which date Mr. Gardner formed a partnership with Mr. Barber, under the firm name of Gardner & Barber. They continued to operate the mill until the death of Mr. Gardner, which occurred in May, 1876. After Mr. Gardner's death Mr. Barber took his son into the firm, and the firm name became D. R. Barber & Son. The capacity of the mill was immediately increased, and two more stories were added. D. R. Barber died in a few years thereafter, and the mill has since been run by Mr. E. R. Barber, but under the same firm name.

DANIEL R. BARBER. This early settler and respected citizen of Minneapolis sprang from the sturdy yeomanry of Vermont. His father was Roswell Barber, a farmer living on the shore of Lake Champlain, who traced his ancestry far back to colonial times. His mother was Aurelia Marion Barber. Daniel R. was born at Benson, Rutland County, Vermont, February 14th, 1817. He was habituated in early years to labor on his father's farm, though given full opportunity to acquire the rudiments taught in the common schools. His studies were completed at the neighboring seminary at Castleton. He aspired to a collegiate education, but was compelled to relinquish it through weakness of the eyes. He then turned his attention to mercantile life, and at the age of twenty-five found himself proprietor of the principal store in his native town. For the ten following years he conducted this business with such success that he was enabled to close it with a considerable accumulated capital.

Meanwhile he was united in marriage in February, 1845, with Miss Ellen L. Bottum, of the neighboring town of Orwell.

In the year, 1855, Mr. Barber made a trip throughout the Northwest, and selected the new settlement at St. Anthony Falls as his future home. Returning he made arrangements to remove, and in the following spring (1856) he brought his family to their future home. Two children had come to the house in Vermont, Julia, afterwards married to Welles S. Gardner, and now wife of — Bigelow, and Edward R., now a leading miller at Minneapolis. Mr. Barber at first associated himself in business with Carlos Wilcox, a young man also from the Green Mountain state. The firm engaged in the real estate business, and Mr. Barber made use of his liberal fortune in loans and real estate investments, most of them probably forced upon him by the collapse of values succeeding the panic of 1857. But he also established a home, building a modest but comfortable dwelling house at the corner of Fourth and Helen streets, where the family lived for many years. It was a home of refinement and quiet domestic happiness. There was offered an unostentatious but cordial hospitality, and an example of the household virtues which impressed itself upon the social life of the community. Mrs. Barber was a lady of unusual sweetness of character, of pleasing manners, and active in all the ways of hospitality and charity.

They attached themselves to the Plymouth Congregational Church, of which Mr. Barber was for many years deacon, and entered into all the unpretentious but fruitful work of building up the religious and social interests of the community.

Mr. Barber made no haste to enter into business after the subsidence of the panic. He was cautious and conservative, though by no means sordid nor illiberal. He had some lands near the



D. R. Barber

growing city, and spent much time in their cultivation and improvement.

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 afterwards resumed mercantile pursuits, first conducting a grocery business, and afterwards a dry goods store. In 1871 he purchased the Cataract flouring mill, the pioneer mill at the falls. After removing the machinery, introducing the newest improvements in the process of manufacturing flour, he operated the mill, with his son-in-law, J. Welles Gardner, who was a young man of much enterprise and spirit. After the death of Mr. Gardner he introduced his son, Edward R. Barber, into the business, which was continued with great energy through his life. The flour made at the Cataract mill took rank among the leading brands made at the "Flour City," and had a wide sale and good reputation. The conduct of the flour manufacturing business is an exacting occupation. The margin of profit is small, and the necessity of continuous operation urgent. It requires the use of large capital, and often calls for a liberal use of credit. The change in Mr. Barber's habits, from the freedom of his semi-rural life, to the confinement of the office, with its anxieties and responsibility, no doubt was unfavorable to his health. He was a robust man, and seemed to possess uncommon physical vigor, but in 1880 he was stricken with partial paralysis, which retired him from active business. The following years were devoted to efforts at restoration, during which all available means were tried in vain. He was not an acute sufferer. He had a pleasant home, was the object of the tenderest care, enjoyed the sympathy of friends, and was able to go about the country, and even to partici-

pate in social relations. But the nervous equilibrium of his system was disturbed, and he gradually weakened, physical and mental vigor slowly decaying, until, on the 17th of April, 1886, he was released from the long suspense, and passed peacefully away, having nearly reached his three score and ten years of life.

Mr. Barber had lived in Minneapolis for thirty years. During this period it had passed from a rural village to a bustling city. To its growth and prosperity he had contributed, according to his opportunity and ability. He had actively engaged in its business and participated in its enterprises. He was not ambitious of fame or fortune. He was neither avaricious nor sordid. He was content to walk the medium path of industry without pride or ostentation. He was firm in his principles, upright in his conduct, irreproachable in his habits, kindly and courteous in his intercourse, and above all kindly and affectionate in his domestic life. While other lives have been more conspicuous in those qualities which attract public admiration, bolder in conception, and brilliant in execution, holding themselves in positions of office and power, before the admiring gaze of the public, none have been more salutary in its record of duty faithfully done, and in its example of an upright, virtuous and beneficent life.

The Cataract Mill attained considerable prestige as being the first merchant mill on the west side of the river. To the few inhabitants then living in Minneapolis it seemed a great undertaking to build such a mill and, though the Cataract mill is now but a small mill beside the mammoth structures that surround it, yet there is no doubt but that taking into consideration the time at which it was built and the means at hand for putting up such a structure, it

required as much enterprise of its projectors to build such a mill as it does now to build one of the more modern pattern and size.

From this beginning on the West Side the flouring mills soon began to multiply. The space permitted in this work is not sufficient to give a detailed history of each mill. A brief outline will be sufficient.

In regular order followed the Union mill which was built in 1863 by Henry Gibson and operated by him alone for several years. Afterward by Gibson & Darrow, George A. Brackett, Hobart & Shuler, Darrow & Dibble, W. I. McAfee and others. It still stands on First street fronting on the canal, and is now owned by the Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Company, but is not in operation as a merchant mill.

For the year of 1865 the shipment of flour from Minneapolis and St. Anthony was as follows:

| | Barrels |
|---|---------|
| Minneapolis, Eastman, Gibson & Co., Cataract Mill..... | 46,000 |
| St. Anthony, Eastman, Cahill & Co., Island Mill..... | 32,830 |
| Total..... | 78,830 |

In 1864 Messrs. Frazee & Murphy built the Minneapolis Flour Mill. The mill was located fronting west on the canal between Sixth and Seventh avenues south. As originally built, the capacity of the mill was 250 barrels per day. In 1870 G. W. Crocker, C. A. Pillsbury & Co. and Welles Gardner bought and operated the mill under the firm name of Gardner, Pillsbury & Crocker. Their management was very successful from the beginning, until the mill burned in October, 1871. It was rebuilt at once and enlarged to 350 barrels per day. Mr. Gardner sold his interest to Woodbury Fisk soon after the mill was rebuilt, and the firm name was changed to Pillsbury, Crocker & Fisk, and so continued for

several years, when C. A. Pillsbury & Co. sold out to Chas. W. Moore, and the firm name was changed to Crocker, Fisk & Co. On December, 4, 1881, a fire, originating in the Pillsbury B mill, next adjoining the Minneapolis mill on the south, communicated with and caused the mill to explode, killing three firemen who were endeavoring to quench the flames. In exploding the mill set fire to the Empire mill adjoining on the north, and as a result they were all destroyed, together with the Excelsior mill. The Minneapolis mill was rebuilt at once and its capacity increased to 600 barrels per day. Various changes and improvements have been made in the mill until its capacity is now rated at 1,500 barrels per day. In 1887 Mr. Chas. W. Moore sold his interest to in the mill to Louis W. Campbell, the firm name remaining unchanged, and Mr. Campbell (who has had a large experience in the flour business) became manager, being assisted by Mr. W. G. Crocker, a son of George W. Crocker, and representing his father's interests. In January, 1889, Mr. Woodbury Fisk died, and his heirs succeeded to his interest in the Minneapolis mill. The firm is still styled Crocker, Fisk & Co. The biography of Geo. W. Crocker would practically be a history of the flour industry of Minneapolis, as he is undoubtedly the oldest practical miller now engaged in the business, having been a miller in the old City mill about the time it was changed from the Government mill, and he has progressed through all the stages of advancement from practical miller to proprietor.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CROCKER. The life of Mr. Crocker in Minneapolis illustrates the growth of the flour milling business from its beginning, in 1856, through all stages of its development to the present time, as he was connected



Geo. W. Crocker

with the first mill built on the West Side of the Falls of St. Anthony, and has continued without interruption in the business. It illustrates as well what habits of economy, industry and undivided attention to one pursuit through a generation will accomplish in gathering a competent fortune and surrounding one's self with the comforts of home and the delights of children bred to sobriety and industry.

George W. Crocker is a native of the town of Hermon, Penobscot county, Maine, where he was born in 1832. His parents were Asa and Matilda Crocker, who led an humble and simple style of life, cultivating a small farm and keeping an inn on the high road to Bangor. His mother being in feeble health, when a child of seven years he was taken into the family of Mr. H. C. Warren, a farmer living in the town of Canaan, Somerset county. His mother dying a year afterwards, he continued with Mr. Warren for ten years, and until he started out for an independent life. These years were spent in labor on the farm, with short sessions at the district school through the winter months.

At the age of seventeen he left the farm to seek maintenance by his own exertion, and found employment at Providence, R. I., as a nurse in Butler hospital, where he remained for three years. In the summer of 1852, when but twenty years of age, he joined the procession of emigrants which was moving to the Pacific coast in pursuit of a temporary El Dorado. The route taken was the only practicable one at that time, via the Isthmus of Panama, which involved a long and tedious sea voyage. Arrived in California he found his way to Mariposa county, where he first engaged in mining in the rich *placers* of the Merced, then as clerk in a store, and finally in the management of a mercantile establish-

ment. After three years, with a moderate accumulation of earnings, which might serve as a capital in starting in the East, he returned to the states by the same route by which he had gone out, and proceeding from his landing in New York to the Mississippi river at Dubuque, he took stage and came to Minneapolis, where he arrived in July, 1855. He was then a young man of twenty-three, and had already an experience of six years in providing for himself, and had a moderate capital which his own industry had earned. Real estate and loans engaged his attention for the first two years, at the end of which the former had become dull, and the latter, for the most part, uncollectable.

The old government mill at the westerly end of the falls, having first been built by the garrison at Fort Snelling in 1822 and used for sawing lumber, and then for grinding grain, had been disused and had fallen into a forlorn and very dilapidated state. In 1854 Thomas H. Perkins had arrived here from western New York, and soon afterward secured the property and fitted it up for a grist mill, naming it the City Mill. He put in two sets of buhrs—one for flour and one for feed. After putting the little mill in operation, he took Mr. Smith Ferrand as a partner. Soon afterwards Mr. Crocker purchased Mr. Ferrand's interest, and the firm of Perkins & Crocker was formed. The little mill was run on the primitive plan, grinding whatever grain was brought to it for toll, and supplying the little town with a part of its flour.

Mr. Crocker was not a miller, but he had a good share of Yankee ingenuity and industry, and soon learned the routine of the trade. He was no gentleman miller, but put on the dusty garments of the practical miller, and shouldered the sacks of grain and bags of flour. The

trade thus learned in the school of practical experience has been pursued under many connections through all the steps of progressive improvement in the milling business, and in the larger and better equipped mills, to the present time.

About 1865 the City Mill was sold to Berry & Hughes, and Messrs. Rowlandson & Crocker built the Arctic mill. This was a stone mill, upon the canal of the Mill Company, and had a capacity of three hundred barrels per day.

In 1870 Mr. Crocker sold his interest in the Arctic and bought an interest in the Minneapolis mill, which had been erected by Frazee, Murphy & Co. upon the Mill Company's canal. This mill then had the same capacity as the one sold. It has burned twice, once in October, 1871, and again in December, 1881. The mill was immediately rebuilt at both times. Its machinery was renewed upon the introduction of the new process, and it has always kept abreast in all the successive improvements in milling. The capacity of this mill has been increased at various times until at present it turns out 1,500 barrels of flour a day. The flour from this mill has always ranked among the leaders, and has always maintained the highest standard. The leading brand, "Crocker's Best," has been on the market continually for over twenty-two years, and is as well known in New England as any flour made.

Since building the Arctic Mill, Mr. Crocker has been connected with the following milling firms, and has been the practical miller in all of them: Perkins, Crocker & Co.; Perkins, Crocker & Tomlinson; Crocker, Tomlinson & Co.; Gardner, Pillsbury & Crocker; Pillsbury, Crocker & Fisk, and Crocker, Fisk & Co. The latter is the style of the present milling firm, composed of Geo. W. Crocker, the estate of the late Woodbury Fisk and L. W. Campbell.

Thus for thirty-five years Mr. Crocker has been continuously in the milling business at Minneapolis, commencing with the first mill which ever turned a wheel in the state, and managing the first mill of any kind on the west bank of the river. His record as the first practical miller and the longest in the business, is one of which he may justly be proud.

Mr. Crocker was happily married Dec. 25, 1862, to Miss Sarah Perkins Moore.

The children are William G., engaged like his father in milling, and George A., who is in the drug business. William G. married Miss Mary Bull, daughter of the late B. S. Bull, and has for some time taken his father's place in the active management of the milling interests.

For some years past Mr. Crocker has laid off some of the burdens of business activity, as he has, by his close application, somewhat impaired his health, and finds it necessary to lead a quiet and more retired life.

George W. Crocker is in every sense of the word a self-made man—widely respected for his reliability, honesty and uprightness of character, for his ability and energy. He has always been considered a wise counselor and advisor in all business matters, and especially in the manufacture of flour, as he has always been thoroughly acquainted with the many details of that great industry.

In 1864 Stamwitz & Schober utilized the basement of Barnard Bros. & Shuey's furniture factory on the St. Anthony side of the river, in which to build a two-run mill known as the St. Anthony. They run it until 1871 when fire ended its existence.

In 1865 Summit Mill was built below the Island Mill on Hennepin Island. It was built by Kausbe & Co. and was the last mill built on Hennepin Island and went down stream in the Eastman tunnel washout, in the spring of 1869.



John A. Christians

Taylor Bros., of Philadelphia, put up the Alaska Mill in 1866. This was a very fine mill for that date, containing six run of stone, and attaining quite a reputation for its products. It afterward became the property of Gardner & Pillsbury, and in 1874 passed to Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co. and was named the Pillsbury B Mill and is now the property of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co. This mill was destroyed by fire December 4th, 1881, but was rebuilt at once with increased capacity.

The Arctic Mill was also built in 1866 by Geo. W. Crocker and Edwin Rowlandson; the building fronting on the canal next below the Union Mill. In 1869 they sold out to Wm. Tomlinson and W. L. Tiffany. Mr. Tomlinson soon sold his interest to W. H. Dunwoody. In 1874 the mill was sold to N. G. Elliot and P. B. Shuler. Mr. Elliot died soon after, and his interest was sold to J. W. Hobart and the firm became Hobart, Shuler & Elliott, then Hobart & Shuler. In 1879 the mill reverted to the Northwestern National Bank, who sold it to Geo. Hine, W. G. Plank and S. H. Wheeler, who increased its capacity to 325 barrels per day and changed the name of the mill to the St. Anthony. After running it a few years they sold it to Samuel Morse and T. A. Sammis. Messrs. Morse and Sammis increased the mill to 600 barrels capacity, and when the firms of Morse & Sammis and D. Morrison & Co. consolidated September 1st, 1889, under the name of the Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Company, the St. Anthony Mill became part of its property, and so remains.

Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, who owned a very large interest in the Minneapolis Mill Company had been interested in manufactures more or less since 1856. He had been a partner with D. Morrison in logging and lumbering, and concluded

in 1866 to build a flouring mill and utilize some of the mill company's water power. In accordance with that idea he proceeded to build what was afterward known as the Washburn B Mill. The building was erected at the corner of Second street and what is now Seventh avenue south. At the time it was built, it was the largest flouring mill at the Falls of St. Anthony, and the largest west of Buffalo, N. Y. The machinery was shipped from Buffalo. The building was 66 by 100 feet on the ground, and six stories high, and was completed in 1866. The most improved flour mill machinery was put in, and the mill was ready to run in 1867, having eleven run of stone and a capacity of 800 barrels per day; the entire building and machinery complete costing \$100,000. Messrs. Judd & Brackett leased the mill of Gen. Washburn for five years at an annual rental of \$12,000. Mr. Judd retired from the firm in 1867 and Geo. A. Brackett run the mill for one year more alone, and then surrendered his lease to accept a contract in building the Northern Pacific road. At the time Mr. Brackett was flour milling, his firm was the largest milling firm at the Falls of St. Anthony, operating the Cataract mill and the Washburn B, the two mills containing fifteen run of stone. Those who are late comers to Minneapolis do not know that Mr. Brackett occupied that proud position at one time, and none but the old residents know that he was ever engaged in merchant milling.

GEORGE HENRY CHRISTIAN GEORGE H. Christian is a son of John and Susan Weeks Christian. His father was a native of County Wicklow, on the east coast of Ireland, but was reared from infancy in this country. He resided until he reached manhood in Albany, New York, but removed to Wilmington, North

Carolina, where he was engaged in mercantile life. His family of six children were born in central Alabama and North Carolina. George H. was the fourth child and was born at Wetumpka, Coosa County, Ala., in 1839.

Passing the years of infancy he was sent to Wilmington, North Carolina, to attend a private school where he excelled all his fellows in aptness for learning. He was especially proficient in mathematical studies. But his school advantages ceased when he was no more than twelve years old. At the age of eleven he came North and went to Wisconsin and remained with his father on a farm, and at fifteen years engaged in a shoe store in Albany, New York, with his uncle. After a few years in this occupation he went to New York City where he found employment as a clerk in the Continental Insurance Company. Here he remained until the war of the Rebellion disturbed so many relations. A son of the South, but devoted to the Union, he determined to throw himself into the contest, and with rare discrimination as to the critical point in the approaching contest, he sought to raise a regiment for the Union service on the debated soil of Kentucky. Before he had completed the organization of the regiment the quota of Kentucky was filled and his tender was not accepted.

Mr. Christian then came to Chicago and engaged in the flour and grain commission business with Hobbs, Grace & Co., which he continued for about four years, and until he came to Minneapolis in 1865.

Here at first he occupied himself with buying flour on joint account with a Mr. Van Buskirk, of New York. Soon he arranged to take the product of several country flour mills.

Governor Washburn erected the "B" flouring mill, and the parties running it

had failed, and he, in looking around for a man of ability, offered an interest to Mr. Christian. His discerning eye had discovered that he possessed rare qualities of adaptation to the manufacturing business, for which his practical experience in handling flour had fitted him. He did not appreciate the mechanical ingenuity, inventive power and rare persistency of purpose which his young partner possessed. The offer being accepted, a business relation commenced which was destined to work a revolution in the methods of flour manufacture and lead the firm to great mechanical and financial success.

The "B" mill is located upon the southerly side of the mill company's canal, and was projected on a scale of liberal magnitude and most solidly constructed. It was furnished with buhr stones and bolts according to the then established process of milling adapted to grind the spring wheat produced in the surrounding country into the grades of flour, the best of which was in request for baker's use. Its product was of excellent quality and the business was fairly remunerative.

After the mill had been some time in operation, a French journeyman miller by the name of La Croix was employed. He told Mr. Christian of a process for the purification of middlings which he had seen in use in his native country, by which a portion of the best part of the wheat berry, which, by the old process adhered to the hull, was detached and added to the flour. Upon his affirmation that he could construct such a machine, he was furnished with suitable materials and undertook, at Mr. Christian's expense, to put them together. Much time was consumed in experiments and the work was abandoned while yet incomplete, and La Croix went away. After a while he returned and resumed the

work but soon abandoned it. Mr. Christian had meanwhile seized the idea, and, having an inventive turn of mind, took up the work and completed the machine which accomplished the work for which it was designed, but in an imperfect manner. The head miller, Geo. T. Smith, suggested the employment of brushes to remove the fine dust from the screens when it was carried by the upward air blast employed in the process, which on trial proved efficacious, and the middlings purifier was a perfected invention, Mr. Smith availing himself of the labors of LaCroix, and Mr. Christian applied for and obtained a patent of the invention. The Washburn-Christian mill was supplied with the new machines, and the superior quality of its flour and the increased yield from the wheat used soon made it evident that a superior process was employed in that mill, and it was not long before the secret leaked out, notwithstanding the closed doors of the mill where it was employed, and it was speedily introduced into other mills.

When Governor Washburn decided to build the "A" mill of larger capacity, Mr. Christian went to Europe to inform himself as to the best machinery used and the methods employed for producing the fine flours of the continent. By the aid of Minister E. B. Washburn, who then represented our government at the Tuileries, access was gained to the best mills in France. Other milling points were visited at Treiste, Buda Pesth and elsewhere. Finding some technical treatises upon milling in French, Mr. Christian gave himself to a renewed and diligent study of the language until he was able to read for himself all that the literature of France contained on the subject. French buhr mill stones were selected and imported, and on his return his observations were utilized in fitting up the machinery of the new mill. It

was a grand success and the patent flour produced was acknowledged the best in the world. The finest quality was made from that part of the wheat which, before the introduction of the new machines, had gone into offal. The introduction of rolls about the same time, according to a process in use in the mills of Buda Pesth, completed the new process which placed Minneapolis at the head of the milling industry of the world.

About 1875 Mr. Christian sold his interest in the mills to his brothers, J. A. and Llewellyn Christian, who continued the business in connection with Governor Washburn.

A year or two after settling in Minneapolis Mr. Christian married Miss Leonora Hall, daughter of S. P. Hall, Esq., a lawyer of Minneapolis. After disposing of his milling interests he took his family and made a prolonged tour of Europe. The previous visit had been for business reasons, but had kindled a desire to visit at leisure the famous seats of historic and literary renown. He now indulged his taste, lingering among the galleries and libraries of England and the continent. From his youth he had a strong literary bias, but the urgency of material needs had given him little opportunity to indulge his tastes. He now resumed his books, not by desultory reading or in the enchanted realm of romance and fiction, but rather in the cultivation of linguistic and scientific knowledge. His study has been systematic and thorough. To the rudiments of Greek he has added a reading knowledge of Latin, and a tolerable facility in French, German and Italian. In science he has especially become expert in mathematics, grappling with the most abstruse problems of astronomy.

On his return from Europe, Mr. Christian has been engaged in a variety of minor undertakings. The chief and out-

of no small magnitude is the manufacture of barrels and bags. He is chief owner and manager of the Hardwood Manufacturing and Storage Company which has an extensive plant on Third avenue and First street, and employs a large force of mechanics.

The care of his ample fortune, the management of a variety of investments and an active participation in the social and æsthetic culture of the community divides his time with study and leaves little opportunity for the entrance of that ennui which too often assails the man retired from active life.

Mr. Christian is of a short stature and sturdy in build, though by no means corpulent. He is taciturn and not at all fluent in speech until his interest is aroused, when he kindles into vivacity from the abundant stores of knowledge treasured in a retentive memory.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian are communicants of the Episcopal Church, and are active members of the society of Fine Arts. They are much addicted to social relations, and patrons of literary and artistic aims. They have a pleasant residence at Fourth avenue and Eighth street. At the present time, (July, 1892) they are making a tour of Europe. If this sketch omits details of an exemplary life which ought to find place in it, the writer will excuse himself by his inability to gain them by a personal interview.

Christian, Tomlinson & Co. began to operate the Washburn B mill in 1869. In 1870, the firm name was changed to G. H. Christian & Co., the firm being composed of Gen. C. C. Washburn and Geo. H. Christian, who continued to operate the mill until 1876, when Mr. Christian retired from the mill, and Mr. J. H. Hazard became a partner with Gen. Washburn, under the style of Washburn & Hazard.

The firm of Washburn, Crosby & Co.

took possession of the B mill in 1877, the firm consisting of C. C. Washburn, John Crosby and W. D. Washburn. And this firm, with some changes in its personnel, described elsewhere, continues to operate this mill.

In September, 1866, the millers formed an organization to reduce the expense of buying wheat and facilitate its transportation to the mills at the falls. The organization had a president, secretary and treasurer, and a millers' exchange, with rooms and clerks in Minneapolis. Geo. A. Brackett was president, W. F. Cahill, vice-president, and Dwight Putnam, secretary and manager. The line of operation was on the Milwaukee road from Minneapolis to the northern boundary of Iowa, and up the Minnesota Valley road as far as New Ulm. At each station was a buyer, who bought for the association. The firms composing the association were as follows: Judd & Brackett; Frazee, Murphy & Co.; Perkins, Crocker & Tomlinson; Stevens, Morse & Co.; Eastman, Cahill & Co.; Taylor Brothers; Gibson & Darrow; J. C. Berry & Co.; Kassube & Co.

These firms paid into the association according to the capacity of their mills, and received wheat according to that rule. The competition of the association with outside buyers caused the price of wheat to advance considerably beyond Chicago prices, with freight added, and the millers soon became discontented and the association was abandoned to be taken up in later years.

In 1867, the Dakota mill was built at the corner of Sixth avenue south (then called Cataract street) and First street, fronting on the canal, and was called the Russell mill, being named for R. P. Russell. It was put in operation by Russell & Huy, who were succeeded by O. B. King & Co. In 1873, H. F. Brown, W. F. Cahill, F. L. Greenleaf and S. S. Brown



J. S. Pillsbury

bought the mill, refitted and named it the "Dakota." After the death of Mr. Cahill, Mr. H. F. Brown bought out the interest of his estate, and also Mr. S. S. Brown's interest, and now the mill is owned and operated by H. F. Brown & Co., Mr. Greenleaf being the company and owning a one-fourth interest. The "Dakota" enjoys the distinction of being the only frame flour mill located at the falls of St. Anthony.

In 1870, McMullen & McHeron built the North Star mill, fronting on Main street, on the East Side, with a capacity of 250 barrels per day. In 1871 the mill was sold to H. J. G. Croswell, and was run by Croswell & Lougee and others until it burned in 1885, and was not rebuilt.

The Zenith mill was built by Leonard Day and M. B. Rollins in 1871, with a capacity of 500 barrels per day, the size of the mill being 40 x 102 feet, five stories high. L. Christian bought an interest in the mill in 1872, and the firm became Christian, Day & Co. Mr. Christian retired in about two years, and Day, Rollins & Co. succeeded to the ownership. This mill was destroyed by fire during the great mill explosion of 1878, but was immediately rebuilt, and run until 1883, when, upon Mr. Day's death, it was leased to Sidle, Fletcher, Holmes & Co., and has now become the property of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, with its capacity increased to 1,200 barrels per day.

THE PILLSBURY FAMILY. The Pillsburys' of Minneapolis are natives of the State of New Hampshire. George A. and John S. Pillsbury are brothers, while Charles A. and Fred C. are sons of George A. Pillsbury. The former are sons of John Pillsbury and Susan (Wadleigh) Pillsbury, residents of Sutton, Merrimac county, New Hampshire. The

father was a sturdy carpenter, hotel keeper and farmer. Micajah Pillsbury, the grandfather of John Pillsbury, settled in Sutton in 1795. The American ancestor of the family, William Pillsbury, came from England, where he must have been of the rank of gentleman, for he had armorial bearings, the motto of which was "*Labor Omnia Vincit*," and settled in Dorchester, in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, in 1640.

From him descended a numerous family, many of whom have filled positions of honor and trust; and most have been conspicuous for integrity and strength of character. These qualities have marked in a remarkable degree the members of the family who, at different times, have made Minneapolis their home, and who have largely contributed to its growth, character and great prosperity.

JOHN SARGENT PILLSBURY. The first of the Pillsbury family to settle in Minnesota was John S. Pillsbury. After an extended tour in the west in search of a place to locate, he selected St. Anthony, where he made his home early in the year 1855. He was born at Sutton, New Hampshire, July 29, 1828. Growing up with the ordinary advantages of the common school in boyhood, in his early teens he learned a trade, that of painter, but at sixteen he entered his brother George A. Pillsbury's store, as a clerk, continuing in the same capacity, with his brother's successor in business, until his majority. He then went into mercantile business, pursuing it at various places in New Hampshire until his removal to the west. Soon after reaching his majority he formed a partnership with Walter Harriman, which continued for about two years. A peculiar coincidence of this partnership was that in after life Harriman became governor of New Hampshire and Pillsbury governor

of Minnesota. They remained fast friends and Gov. Harriman made his old partner several visits in Minneapolis.

Arriving here he opened a hardware store in St. Anthony. The business was successful, until in 1857, in addition to the financial panic, he suffered a loss by fire, which swept away his accumulated capital. Obtaining a new stock of goods he soon resumed business, and continued it for many years, until adding wholesaling to his previous retail trade, the establishment became the leading hardware house of the Northwest.

When C. A. Pillsbury came to Minneapolis in 1869, his uncle, John S., joined him in the milling business, but continued the hardware trade until 1874. The milling business was continued until 1889, when it was sold with the mills to the English syndicate, which now operates the Pillsbury and Washburn mills, Mr. Pillsbury remaining as one of the three American directors of the gigantic corporation. To his other business engagements he has added extensive ownership in pine timbered lands and interests in the manufacture of lumber. These various business undertakings have brought an ample fortune, and surrounded him with all the comforts of a home, among the most beautiful of the many homes of the East Side of the river at the city of Minneapolis.

The sterling qualities which gave Mr. Pillsbury success in business early led to his introduction into public life, in which his distinguished services and high positions have brought him respect at home and fame abroad. For thirty years he has almost without an interval, been called to discharge some public trust. His first call to serve the public was in 1860, when he was elected an alderman of the Fourth ward of the city of St. Anthony, continuing in the same position through the two following years.

In 1864 he was promoted to the State senate, of which body he continued a member by successive elections, except one term, until 1875, when he was first elected Governor of the State.

Co-temporarily with his election as Senator he was appointed a Regent of the State University, being much of the time President of the Board of Regents, and serving as a Regent almost continuously until the present time. For three successive terms, commencing in 1876, he has been Governor of the State of Minnesota. At the organization of the Board of Park Commissioners for the City of Minneapolis, in 1883, Gov. Pillsbury was one of the commissioners named in the act, and was subsequently elected to the same position.

While discharging these public offices, Gov. Pillsbury has been almost constantly a director or officer of many private trusts, of a quasi public or financial character. Thus he was a director of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic railroads, of the First National and other banks, insurance, land and trust companies.

Various and useful as have been his services in these positions, it is in connection with the promotion of the higher education that he will be longest remembered and most highly appreciated. The property of the State University, consisting of seventy-two sections of public land granted by congress, had been mortgaged in a premature attempt to erect buildings in 1856. The financial panic of 1857 continuing in its depressing influence for several successive years, had rendered the liquidation of the debt impossible, and it seemed to the Regents and to the State authorities inevitable that the endowment of the University must be lost. Among his earliest acts as senator was a bill designed and intro-

duced by himself, authorizing the appointment of a Board of three Regents with power to deal with the University lands, and to compromise and settle its debts. Gov. Ramsey appointed Senator Pillsbury as a member of this board, and he was chosen its president. With indefatigable labor and close personal attention to all the details of the complicated situation, the board was able to pay off the debts by conveyance of a portion of the lands, and this accomplished, there remained thirty thousand acres of the original grant, together with the University site of twenty-five acres, in the midst of the East Division of the City of Minneapolis, with its buildings. These lands were largely located in the pine timbered region of the State, and brought a revenue from stumpage. Senator Pillsbury was ever watchful to serve the interests of the University. Appropriations were made from the State treasury to supplement its revenue. The agricultural land grant was added to its funds, as well as the salt spring lands, in consideration of which the University undertook the charge of education in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the geological survey of the State.

How the University developed after it was freed from its financial embarrassments, increasing its facilities for instruction as the growth of the population demanded, organizing its departments, and finally calling to its presidency an eminent professor from Yale college, until it has become a leading educational institution, with its schools of literature, science, law, medicine, mines, agriculture and practical arts, with nearly fifteen hundred students, is told in an appropriate chapter of this history. While other eminent gentlemen have contributed to bring about this result, the watchful care and assiduous attention of Regent Pillsbury have been the chief

cause of its prosperity. His fortune, as well as his personal service have been at its service, and at a critical time in its history he assumed the construction of one of its buildings, contributing more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for that purpose.

The occasion deserves special mention as it brings out the devotion and self-sacrificing solicitude which he felt for the institution. During the sessions of the Legislature of 1887 and 1889 bills had been introduced and met with much favor to separate the agricultural fund and department from the State University. It was urged by those who advocated the separation that the instruction provided at the University was too scientific for farmers' boys—that it led them away from the farm into professional life. The Regents were persuaded that the best welfare of the agricultural department depended upon its remaining under their charge, but that they were hampered by meagre appropriations from making such improvements as would make the agricultural department satisfactory to the farmers. It was at this juncture that Gov. Pillsbury came forward with his offer to complete the scientific hall at his own expense. The offer was accepted with enthusiasm, the hostile bills were dropped, and a legislative pledge given that the agricultural department should remain as an adjunct of the State University. Out of the agitation has come such changes in the organization and plans of the agricultural school that it has become a practical school of the farm—the first of its kind in the country, and is filled with boys from the farms, who expect to return to them, and the farmers are clamoring to have their daughters admitted to like privileges.

The history of Regent Pillsbury's connection with the experimental farm of the University illustrates the advantages

was the building of a fine brick town hall for his native town of Sutton, as a memorial of his father and mother. The formal presentation of the town hall occurred July 13th of the present year (1892). It was an unique occasion. Revisiting the scenes of his youth after an interval of forty-five years, there were gathered about him a congregation bearing familiar names, but mostly new and youthful faces. The greater part of those whom he had known in boyhood were silent tenants of the cemetery. Gov. Pillsbury made an extended address in which he reviewed the marvelous growth of the country during the period, descanted upon the worth and vigor of the New England ancestry, magnified the worth of the town meeting—a surviving type of pure democracy, and gave salutary counsels to the generation now coming upon the stage of practical life. Coming from one of their fellow townsmen, who had achieved prominence in the State and distinction in business, the gift was heartily appreciated, and received with strongest expressions of gratitude. Of the private charities that flow from his home, the world only knows that the stream corresponds with the amplitude of the fountain.

It is a homely phrase, but characterizes the man, that the yoemen of the State use when they speak of their long time chief magistrate as "Honest John."

MAHALA FISK PILLSBURY. Mrs. Gov. Pillsbury is a native of the town of Warner, Merrimac County, New Hampshire. She is a daughter of Capt. John Fisk and Sarah (Goodhue) Fisk, long residents of that town. Both the Fisks and Goodhues are ancient families, tracing their ancestry to the early settlers of New England, where among the rugged hills, they cultivated farms and reared families, that went out to the cities, and be-

come pioneers in the settlement of the newer portions of the country.

The American ancestor, William Fisk, settled in Wenham, Mass., in 1637. He was descended from an ancient family of that name which for centuries and until a recent period had its seat and manorial lands in Laxfield, in the county of Suffolk, England. Its existence has been traced to a period as early as the reign of Henry VI, when Simon Fisk was lord of a manor there, and entitled to coat armor. Numbers of the family during the protracted struggle of the Reformation, and especially in the days of Queen Mary, endured severe persecution on account of their staunch adherence to evangelical principles.

The young lady had the advantage of an academic education at the Hopkinton Academy and at the Sanbornton Seminary, where she graduated at the age of nineteen. Besides her scholastic studies, she had given especial attention to music, both vocal and instrumental. Before completing her studies she had engaged in teaching in the public schools of the neighborhood, having at the age of sixteen begun to teach. This was continued at Keene and other places at intervals for eight years, and was only relinquished upon her marriage and removal to Minneapolis.

On the third of November, 1856, she was married to John S. Pillsbury, who had established himself as a hardware merchant at the Falls of St. Anthony, and set out with him for their future home.

Her husband, having laid in a stock of goods, was compelled by the lateness of the season to stop at Dubuque to look after his freight, and the bride continued the journey up the river without him, but at Hastings was compelled to leave the steamboat and finish her journey by stage, the river having closed for the sea-



Anna S. [unclear]

son. Mr. Pillsbury followed in a few days on horseback, and soon after joined his wife at the St. Charles Hotel in St. Anthony. In a few days Dr. Murphy's house was rented, ready furnished, and the couple commenced housekeeping. After a few months they moved to a small house of four rooms under the hill near the river, but soon after built a small house of their own on Third street. After the fire which consumed Mr. Pillsbury's store, and swept away nearly all his worldly possessions in 1858, some lots were secured at Fifth street and Tenth avenue, and a very comfortable house was built, which remained the family home until 1878, when it was replaced by the fine mansion on the same spot, which constitutes their present home.

The state of society and the conditions of domestic life in the straggling village at the time of Mrs. Pillsbury's arrival in it are graphically described by one who herself was a sharer in it, in the chapter of this history on early social life. Manners were plain, luxuries were few, and ladies thought it no hardship to attend to their own household work. Indeed domestic employment took the place of other diversions, and was the only relief from monotony and ennui. The First Congregational Church had recently been organized, and under the pastoral care of Rev. Charles Secombe had completed a small house of worship and gathered a little congregation. Mrs. Pillsbury at once identified herself with it and entered into its work. She sang in the choir and often played the organ. She took a class in the Sunday school. She became the leader of the Benevolent Society connected with the church, acting as its secretary for four years, and then being its president for more than twenty years. The devising of social entertainments, the preparation

of receptions, fairs and concerts, the sewing circle and ladies meetings, all tasked her thoughts and occupied her hours. Through many struggles and adversities the church and society grew with the increase of the population, ever ministering to the spiritual and social needs of the people, until it is now established in its fine stone edifice, free from debt, with a large congregation, an able minister and powerful influence in the community. The young men and women trained in the Sunday school under Mrs. Pillsbury's teaching have gone out into the world, many of them beyond the mountains and from widely separated places, "rise up and call her blessed."

Meanwhile she was raising and training a family of her own. Two daughters grew to womanhood, received a liberal education at the University, married, and sad to tell were cut off in their early life. They were Addie A., married to Charles A. Webster, and Susie May, wife of Fred B. Snyder. Another daughter, Sarah Bell, has just (June, 1892) married Mr. Edward C. Gale; and a son, Alfred Fisk, has not yet completed his college course.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion the ladies were called on to assist the patriotic work of their husbands and brothers. Mrs. Pillsbury was actively engaged in organizing a society for the relief of the sick, and the care of the families of the soldiers. Funds were raised by all the means commonly employed for like purpose and freely expended for the relief and comfort of the soldiers and their families. When the Sioux massacre added the horror of barbarous atrocities to the ordinary perils of war Mrs. Pillsbury took lessons in arms, learning the use of the rifle, moved no doubt by the legends of Hannah Dustin, lingering among the traditions of her Merrimac home.

It was during the first official term of

her husband as governor of the state that the grass hopper plague devastated a goodly portion of the state. The governor made a personal tour through the afflicted districts, going from house to house among the settlers, and learning by personal inquiry their sufferings. While he was engaged in official work for their relief, his wife organized a bureau of relief in her own dining room. To appeals for aid so liberal responses came that she was compelled to hire a warehouse and engage assistants to the number of a half score, who, working early and late, through months, selected articles adapted to each peculiar appeal, packed them, and sent them away on their errands of mercy. This sympathetic and voluntary labor did much to soften the severity of the suffering, and enabled many a struggling pioneer to hold on to his possessions until the plague had passed.

The need of systematic provision for neglected and homeless children appealed so strongly to Mrs. Pillsbury's sympathies that in 1881 she joined with other benevolent ladies in the establishment of a Children's Home. At the outset a small house was procured on Second street north, and a commencement made with two or three waifs from the street. No sooner was a home provided than its need was shown by increasing numbers of applicants. A society was organized with Mrs. Pillsbury as its president, managed entirely by ladies with like benevolent devotion. The fine homestead of Judge Atwater, with its spacious grounds, on the river bank in the Sixth ward was purchased with funds solicited by the ladies. When these quarters became too restricted for the growing institution they were sold, and a site purchased at Stevens avenue and Thirty-second street, where a permanent building was erected at a cost of \$40,000, to which

the home was removed. At the same time its scope was enlarged by provision for the care of aged, dependent women, Mrs. Pillsbury remaining president of the institution and its most energetic and devoted promotor. At the present time seventy children and ten old ladies are cared for at the home. This charity has no endowment. Its current needs are supplied by contributions, which are freely made sufficient for its support. These amounted during the last year to nearly \$7,000.

Mrs. Pillsbury has also been interested in the organization of the Northwestern Hospital for women, and in the Woman's Exchange, though less prominently than in the Children's Home, of which she has been so long the head. She is also a trustee of the Washburn Home, named as such by Gov. Washburn in his will.

While engaged in these charitable offices Mrs. Pillsbury has not been unmindful of social duties. As the wife of the governor of the state during three official terms she has directed with becoming dignity and grace the hospitalities of the head of the state. While retaining her home residence in Minneapolis, she gave an annual levee at the capital, besides many less formal receptions. Her elegant home has been opened on many occasions for the entertainment of a numerous circle of attached friends. Especially have the hospitalities of the home been extended to the students and officers of the State University, of which Gov. Pillsbury has been a regent almost since its establishment.

An annual reception has been given to the students of the Senior class. On the occasion of the visit of Dr. Northrup to consider an invitation from the regents to become president of the university, a reception was given at the home of Gov. Pillsbury, which was one of the most





Chas. H. P. H. H. H.



Chas. H. H. H.

unique and enjoyable occasions that has ever occurred in our city. The college men of the city, who were numerous, were invited with their wives to meet Dr. Northrup, and such an impression was made of the intellectual force of the community as to greatly impress him with the importance of the position tendered him.

Such is a quite inadequate sketch of a lady who is loved and esteemed wherever known, for her personal worth no less than for the prominence of her most distinguished husband. The trait which many consider Mrs. Pillsbury's crowning virtue is a liberality which ignores the creed, financial standing and attire of those with whom she comes in contact, accepting all for what they are, rather than what they seem to be. The fact that she lives in a mansion and is the wife of the most popular governor Minnesota ever had is not indicated in her manner toward others. A true honest heart with noble purpose is a sufficient passport to her favor. Mrs. Pillsbury's charity is unostentatious, nevertheless widely dispersed and hundreds in the city and state receive comfort at her hand, who, from a pioneer of the city, through all stages of its development, has been prominent in charitable work and a leader in its social life, and is entitled, no less than her distinguished husband, to a place in the record of its useful citizens.

GEORGE ALFRED PILLSBURY, the elder of the Pillsbury family, became a member of the milling firm of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. in 1872, but he was then a resident of Concord, N. H., and did not remove to Minneapolis until 1878. He was then past the meridian of life, but, as the sequel will show, not at all in the "sere and yellow leaf."

A quite complete sketch of his life before coming here had been published in the town history of Sutton, N. H., from which are condensed the leading facts of that period of his life:

He was born August 29th, 1816, and married Margaret S. Carlton, May 9th, 1841. He received a thorough common school education, and at the age of eighteen obtained employment with a grocer and fruit dealer doing business under the Boylston market in Boston. After a little more than a year he returned to Sutton and engaged in the manufacture of stoves and sheet iron ware with a cousin—John C. Pillsbury. On the 1st of February, 1840, he removed to Warner, becoming a clerk in the store of John W. Pearson, and soon afterwards purchased the business, and continued it for nearly eight years. His partners during that time were Henry Woodman and H. D. Robertson. In the spring of 1848 he went into a wholesale dry goods house in Boston, but returned the following year to Warner, and buying the stock of goods of Ira Harvey continued the mercantile business until the spring of 1851, when he retired altogether from mercantile business. From 1844 to 1849, he held the office of postmaster at Warner. In 1847, he served the town as Selectman and Treasurer, and in 1850 and 1851 he was elected Representative to the General Court. Having been appointed upon a committee to purchase a site and build a new jail at Concord, he was made chairman of the committee, and gave his whole time the following year to the superintendence of the work. It was considered one of the best buildings of the kind in the State, and is still in use. In November, 1851, Mr. Pillsbury received from the Concord Railroad Corporation an appointment as purchasing

agent for the road, and removing to Concord, entered upon his duties in December, and continued in the same position for nearly twenty-four years. During his administration of the office, his purchases amounted to more than three millions of dollars, and he settled more cases of claims against the road for personal injury, than all other officers combined. In all his long term of office his relations with the officers of the road were of the most agreeable character; no fault was ever found or complaint made of his transactions by the management. He was one of a committee appointed by Union School District to build the High School building and several other school buildings. He was interested in the erection of several of the handsomest business blocks upon Main street, and several fine residences were built by him.

In 1864, Mr. Pillsbury, with others, organized and put in operation the First National Bank of Concord. He was a member of the first Board of Directors, and in 1866 became its president, and continued in that office until his departure from the State. He was also instrumental in procuring the charter and putting in operation the National Savings Bank in 1867. He was the first president of that institution, and held the position till 1874, when he resigned. During his connection with the First National Bank, it became, in proportion to its capital, the strongest bank in the State.

While a resident of Concord, Mr. Pillsbury was identified with most of the benevolent and charitable institutions of the city, and was always ready to assist by advice and contributions all organizations for the relief of the unfortunate and suffering. He was a liberal supporter of all moral and religious enterprises. To his generosity the city of

Concord is indebted for the fine bell which hangs in the tower of the Board of Trade building. The large and handsome organ in the First Baptist church is a gift from him and his son, Charles A., both gentlemen being at the time members of that church. He was actively engaged in instituting the Centennial Home for the aged in Concord; made large contributions to aid in putting it in operation, and was a member of its Board of Trustees. He also contributed largely to the Orphan's Home in Franklin, and was one of its trustees.

Mr. Pillsbury was for several years a member of the city council of Concord; was elected Mayor of the city in 1876, and re-elected the following year. During the year 1871-2 he represented Ward Five in the Legislature, and in the latter year was made chairman of the special committee on the apportionment of public taxes. In 1876, the Concord city council appointed him chairman of a committee of three to appraise all of the real estate in the city, for the purpose of taxation, and in the discharge of the duties thus devolving on him he personally visited every residence within the limits of the city. The position was a very delicate one, requiring the exercise of sound judgment and great patience, and the report of the committee gave general satisfaction.

Having determined to leave Concord, in the spring of 1878 complimentary resolutions were unanimously passed by both branches of the city government, and by the First National bank; the latter testifying strongly to his integrity, honesty and superior business qualities. Resolutions passed by the First Baptist church and society were ordered to be entered upon the records of each organization. The Webster Club, composed of fifty prominent business men of Concord, passed a series of resolutions ex-



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE A. PHILLIBRY, 225 SOUTH TENTH STREET. BUILT IN 1879

pressive of regret for his departure from the State. A similar testimonial was presented to him, subscribed by more than three hundred of the business men of the city, among whom were all the ex-mayors then living, all the clergymen, all the members of both branches of the city government, all of the bank presidents and officers, twenty-six lawyers, twenty physicians, and nearly all of the business men of the city. On the eve of their departure, Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury were presented with an elegant bronze statuette of Mozart. Such tributes, spontaneously bestowed, showed the great esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens.

After leaving the East, Mr. Pillsbury did not forget the places of his early residence. The year 1890 was made memorable by three gifts of loving remembrance—to Concord a Free Hospital, at a cost of \$72,000, named in honor of the companion of his life, the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital; to Warner a free Public Library; to Sutton a Soldier's Monument. In erecting the hospital he brought his own architect, selected and purchased the lot, and personally superintended the work. The Sutton biographer says, in reference to Mr. Pillsbury's many charities: "In his many generous gifts he has gone far beyond the limits of ordinary benevolence, and in his furtherance of great schemes for the support of religion and education he has attained to the height of philanthropy. And yet with all his great success, no poor man whom he meets will say that he ever received from Mr. Pillsbury a haughty or cruel word to remind him painfully of the great difference in the bestowment of the gifts of fortune."

Mr. Pillsbury was sixty-two years of age when he settled in Minneapolis. With an ample fortune, a lucrative business, and a record of over forty years of

active business and civic life behind him, he might well have concluded that the time had come when he could enjoy in retirement the fruits of his industrious life. But the event proved that he had only entered a wider field of opportunity, and his indomitable energy declined no call to labor or service. Municipal offices, financial boards, charitable, church and missionary enterprises, directorships and trusts were thrust upon him, while the current of private beneficence flowed in a steady but enlarged stream. The space allotted to this sketch forbids the details of these varied occupations. Only the most prominent can be named.

Soon after his arrival here he was elected upon the schoolboard, and to the city council, of which he was made president. In 1884 he was nominated by the Republican city convention as its candidate for mayor. A popular democrat had long been at the head of the city government, and vehement public sentiment called for a change. It seemed a "forlorn hope," Mr. Pillsbury being pitted against the mayor then in office. The canvas was brief but energetic on both sides, Mr. Pillsbury being elected by some eight thousand majority—a change from the last preceding city election of more than six thousand votes. His administration of the city government was characterised by devotion to detail, economy in expenditure, and rigid control of unruly elements. Not the least pleasant feature of his public duties was the graceful manner with which he received and welcomed the city's guests. His public addresses were as versatile, and only a little less elegant than those which have given President Harrison so much favor. As mayor he was *ex-officio* a member of the Park and Water Works Boards, as well as head of the Police Department. The ancestral motto of the family found in him a truthful expo-

ment. Labor, constant and concentrated conquered all. Among the corporate and quasi public trusts which he has filled are President of the Board of Trade, of the Homœopathic Hospital, of the Free Dispensary, Chamber of Commerce, Pillsbury & Hurlbut Elevator Company, Vice-president of the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, Director and President of the Northwestern National Bank, Director of the Manufacturer's National Bank, of the Minneapolis Elevator Company, and of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company.

He has also served as President of the St. Paul & Minneapolis Baptist Union, of the Minnesota Baptist State Convention, as Trustee of the Chicago University, and in 1888, at the annual meeting of the American Baptist Union, he was elected its president. This organization has its headquarters in Boston, and has charge of all the foreign missionary work of all the Northern and some of the Southern states, distributing annually nearly half a million dollars for mission work in foreign fields by the Baptist church.

In 1885, Mayor Pillsbury was chairman of the committee to build the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, one of the finest buildings of its kind in the Northwest, and in which more actual wheat is bought than in any other place in the world. The following year he was chairman of the building committee of the First Baptist church of Minneapolis, in the erection of the third edifice for that growing church, which, when completed, was the largest and most costly church building of any denomination west of Chicago. At its completion, Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury, with their two sons, placed in the church, at their own expense, the largest and best organ then in the city.

The Minnesota Academy, located at Owatonna, Minn., a school open to all,

but under patronage of the Baptist state convention, has been a beneficiary of Mr. Pillsbury's bounty. In 1886 he built at a cost of \$30,000, a ladies' boarding hall. It is 128 feet long, has three stories above the basement, is heated by steam, and contains parlors, dormitory, boarding department, bath rooms and gymnasium, and furnishes to young ladies the comforts of a well appointed Christian home. In recognition of this magnificent gift the Legislature changed the name of the institution to "Pillsbury Academy." Three years later the Academy was again favored by its generous patron by the erection, at a cost of \$40,000, of a new academic building. It is 122 feet long, three stories high above the basement, with a tower 140 feet high. It contains recitation rooms, library and reading room, chapel and a spacious auditorium. He also contributed \$25,000 towards an endowment fund.

This enumeration of the deeds and labors of a busy life will suggest the qualities of the man from whom they have proceeded. There is at the bottom a robust constitution inherited from a line of temperate, religious and laborious ancestors, developed and strengthened by active life among the rough hills of New Hampshire, under the shadow of old Kearsarge, a mind stored with diversified knowledge and directed by practical common sense, a judgment strong and well balanced, industry indefatigable, all denominated by benevolence springing from a deeply and devoutly religious life.

CHARLES ALFRED PILLSBURY. Fourteen years after his uncle, John S. Pillsbury, settled in St. Anthony, Charles A. Pillsbury followed him and took up his residence in Minneapolis. He was born at Warner, Merrimac county, New



Char A. Silliman

RESIDENCE OF C. A. PHILIPPA, 2200 STEVENS AVENUE, BUILT IN 1897



Hampshire, October 3d, 1842. At twenty-one he graduated from Dartmouth college, having diversified his collegiate studies with teaching as a means of partial self-support. He repaired to Montreal, where for six years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, most of the time as clerk. September 12, 1866, he married Miss Mary A. Stinson, of Goffstown, New Hampshire, who was daughter of Captain Charles Stinson.

Mr. Pillsbury came to Minneapolis in 1869, and soon afterwards bought an interest in a small flour mill at the Falls. At that time there were four or five mills here, but they were of the old fashioned sort, using buhr stones for reducing the grain. He applied himself diligently to learn the details of the business; always alert to adopt new methods, and resolved to make the best product possible. About this time the Middlings Purifier, a Minneapolis invention, was introduced and gradually perfected so as to produce a revolution, in connection with other improvements in the process of milling. The Christians, the Washburns, and the Pillsburys remodeled their mills and put the "New Process" flour on the market, each vieing with the other to produce the best flour. How well Mr. Pillsbury succeeded is attested by the favor with which "Pillsbury's Best" was received in all the markets of the country, being soon recognized as the best brand of flour in the world. Simultaneously with the invention of the Middlings Purifier came the introduction of the Roller Mill. The old buhr stones were discarded, or only used in a part of the process, steel rolls taking their place to disintegrate the grain and reduce it to flour by a series of carefully guaged rollers. For some years the Minneapolis mills enjoyed a monopoly of the New Process, reaping large profits from the economy of the process and the high quality of its pro-

duct. These improvements in turn stimulated the wheat growing industry of Northwest, for it brought hard spring wheat from being an inferior grade in the markets, to the first rank, giving it a preference over the softer but fair winter wheat of lower latitudes. In 1872, Mr. Pillsbury had gained such prestige and success that he associated his father, George A. Pillsbury, (his uncle, John S. Pillsbury, had from the beginning been interested with him) in the business, and greatly enlarged its scope and operations. At a later period, his brother, F. C. Pillsbury, was admitted to the firm, which continued as Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. until the acquisition of the property by the English Syndicate, which now controls it.

To the original mill were added by purchase or lease the Pillsbury "B" mill, the Empire, Excelsior and Anchor mills. These were all rebuilt and fitted with the most improved and modern machinery. To supply them with wheat a Miller's Association was organized whose buyers penetrated all parts of the Northwest, and made selections from the grain fields of the best wheat for the Minneapolis mills. A system of elevators for the storage of the vast supplies of wheat needed to keep the mills in operation was built, distributed along the lines of the railroads penetrating the wheat districts of the Northwestern states and territories.

Not content with these achievements, the milling firm determined to build a new mill. It was located on the water power of the East side of the river. Mr. Pillsbury visited Europe to study the process of milling in vogue there, and went to Buda Pesth, the seat of the celebrated Hungarian mills, which then produced the best flour known to European tastes. Having mastered all the science and practical skill employed in the busi-

ness, he proceeded with the equipment of the Pillsbury "A" mill. When completed it had a capacity of seven thousand barrels of flour per day, and was then, and remains to-day, the largest and best flour mill in the world.

To say that Mr. Pillsbury has organized a milling business producing fifteen thousand barrels of flour per day, year in and year out, with the accompanying methods of securing a constant supply of seventy thousand bushels of wheat per day, and of distributing the product in all the markets of the country and many foreign ones—that the business has prospered through draughts, panics and strikes, and that no combination of carriers or grangers has been able to crush it, is sufficient without words of eulogy to characterize the sagacity, enterprise and breadth of resource of the mind which had planned and the firmness of the hand which has held the helm.

Mr. Pillsbury remained in the conduct of his vast milling business until 1890, when the mills and business were sold to an English syndicate, which acquired besides, the Washburn milling property and the water power of the Falls of St. Anthony. Mr. Pillsbury remains as the manager of the property and one of the three American directors, receiving, it is said, the largest salary paid to any business manager in the whole country.

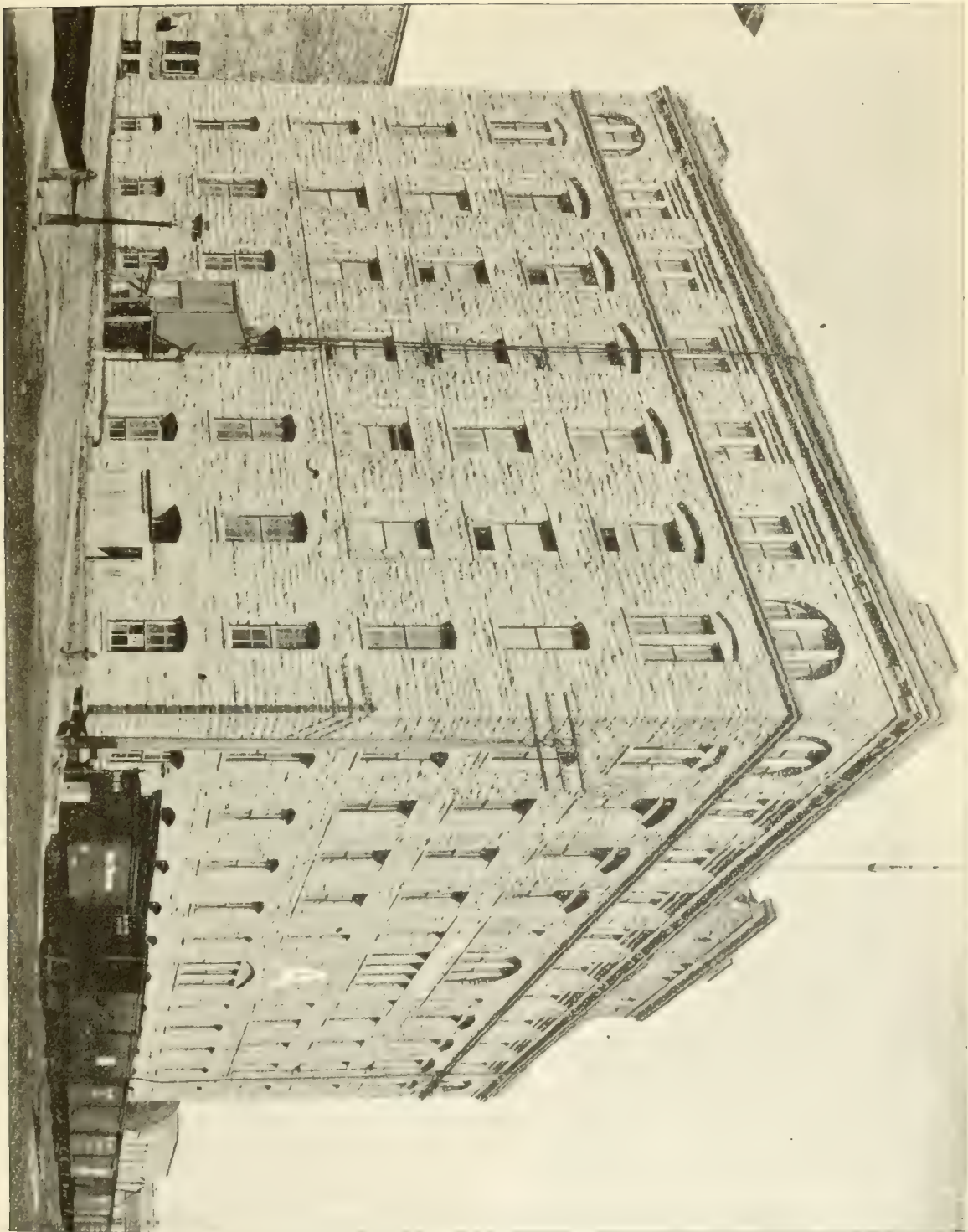
In connection with the milling business Mr. Pillsbury has become widely prominent in benevolent and economic circles by his early introduction of and persistent adherence to a system of profit sharing with his employees: Just what the system is in detail, is not given to the writer to explain. Suffice to say, that the profits of the year, after assigning to capital invested a reasonable interest, are divided between the labor and capital on a fixed and equitable basis. Under this practice as high as \$25,000 per year

have been distributed among the employees of the firm, while at the same time they have received liberal wages and are not made liable for losses in the business. It is understood that Mr. Pillsbury claims no consideration of benevolence in this unique distribution of profits, but places it on the ground of wise business prudence, like insurance, and kindred safeguards. While strikes and lockouts have occasionally disturbed the courses of other lines of business in the vicinity, they have never come to vex the tranquility of Mr. Pillsbury, the whole working force having an interest in the success of the business.

So busy a man has naturally declined office and political honors, though these have been repeatedly tendered him. A unanimous nomination of his party as mayor of the city was declined. The only exception during his residence in Minneapolis was the office of State Senator, which he held for the ten years succeeding January 1st, 1877. The term of service occurring in the winter and occupying but sixty days each year, was not seriously interfering with business engagements. During most of this time he served as chairman of the Finance Committee, and had charge of the bill which his uncle, the Governor, had recommended for the adjusement of the State bonds.

Mr. Pillsbury has robust health and buoyant spirits. He is popular with all classes, easily accessible and democratic in his associations; his large fortune is liberally used in the promotion of public interests, and bounteously distributed in the channels of a wide beneficence. He was long a trustee of Plymouth Congregational church, a constant attendant upon its public worship, and a liberal supporter of its mission enterprises.

Commencing life in Minneapolis he acquired a modest house on Sixth street,



not far from the mills. This was exchanged for a more commodious house on Tenth street, and this in turn for a beautiful stone mansion on Stevens avenue. His immediate family consists of twin sons, yet in their boyhood.

FRED CARLTON PILLSBURY, the junior member of the milling firm of Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co., was born at Concord, New Hampshire, August 27, 1852. He graduated at the high school of his native city in 1870, and came immediately to Minneapolis and engaged as clerk for his uncle, John S. Pillsbury, in the hardware business. October 19, 1876, he married Miss Alice T. Cook, of Minneapolis, and about the same time was admitted a partner in the milling firm. An experience of fourteen years as an active manager of the largest milling business in the world gave him a thorough mastery of the business, so that upon the sale of that great property he joined with other gentlemen of the city in organizing the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, of which he became a director and one of the managing committee. Next to the Pillsbury-Washburn syndicate, this is the largest milling business in the country. It owns and operates the Crown Roller, Pettit, Northwestern, Columbia and Galaxy mills, with a daily capacity of ten thousand and five hundred barrels of flour, and a daily consumption of wheat of over fifty thousand bushels.

Mr. Pillsbury was a director in the First National bank, the oldest and largest bank in the city; also in the Swedish American bank, one of the latest. He was president of the Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka railway, a suburban steam line, until that company was absorbed in the present electric system of rapid transit. He was for two years president of the State Agricultural So-

ciety, and giving to the management personal attention and subjecting it to the strict business methods which he had learned, the society was placed on a firm financial basis, and its annual exhibitions became the best in the country. He has a decided taste for rural life. He delights in a good team; and surrounds himself with cattle, like himself, of ample girth. His home is an elegant brick mansion at Tenth street and Third avenue; but he has a summer home on the shore of Lake Minnetonka, and near by a farm, well stocked with the choicest breeds of cattle, sheep and blooded horses. This is rather a recreation and indulgence of natural taste than a branch of business. He has, too, a fine artistic faculty, and has embellished his home with rare examples of the sculptor's and painter's art.

His social inclinations are a marked trait of his character, and have led him to take an active interest in the Minneapolis Club, of which he has been a manager.

The family consists of a son, Carleton Cook, and three daughters, Hattie Goodwin, Marion and Alice. Two young children have been lost from the fold.

Since the foregoing sketch was prepared its subject has been called to the unseen world. Returning from a business trip in the south, he was attacked with a sickness which developed into malignant diphtheria, which proved quickly fatal. His death occurred May 14th, 1892. From the many tributes to his worth which the sad event called forth, the following from one of the daily papers of the city shows the regard in which he was held among those who knew him best:

The death of F. C. Pillsbury was peculiarly sad. Mr. Pillsbury had much to live for. Life held out unusual attractions to him. Loved by a large circle of friends, respected by the whole community as a man of high character and honorable living, rich in the love of a devoted wife and happy child-

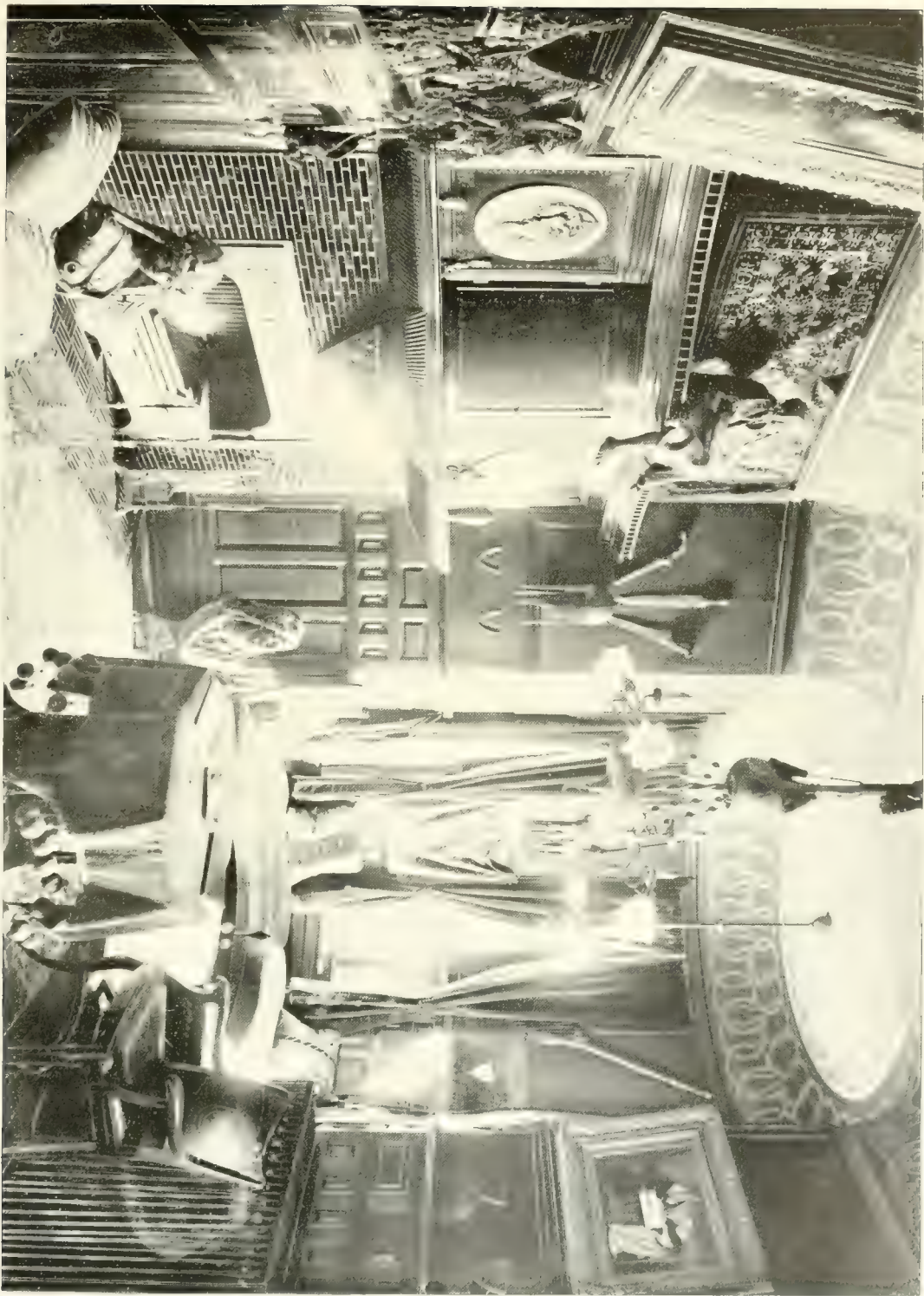


Fred C. Wilbur



RESIDENCE OF MRS. F. C. PILLSBURY, 303 SOUTH TENTH STREET. BUILT IN 1880.

INTERIOR, RESIDENCE OF THE VIZIER AT PHILISTRIA



ren, and prosperous in his business affairs, the ties that bound him to earth were unusually strong.

But death is no respecter of persons or conditions, and has summoned him when apparently in the prime of vigorous manhood and surrounded by everything that makes life worth living.

Fred Pillsbury was in the prime of life and comparatively a young man. He had never sought prominence in business or official life, and yet he was regarded as one of the most capable and serviceable men in the community. He was of a peculiarly frank and genial disposition, a man of kind words and generous deeds, a large hearted, manly man who diffused something of his hopeful and courageous spirit wherever he went and into everything with which he was connected. His services to the community, while rendered in a modest way, were none the less valuable and important.

The memory of Fred Pillsbury will be cherished with only the kindest feelings by all who were so fortunate as to enjoy his acquaintance and experience the pleasure to be derived from his unobtrusive but warm hearted friendship and the never failing gentlemanliness of his bearing toward everyone with whom he came in contact.

In 1870, with the purchase of a third interest in the Minneapolis mill, the great milling firm of Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co. commenced business. The firm was originally composed of John S., George A., and Chas. A. Pillsbury, being styled Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co. In 1875 F. C. Pillsbury became a partner also, the same firm name remaining. From the beginning the progress of this firm has been remarkable even in the annals of merchant milling in Minneapolis. It became the largest flour milling firm in the world, and its products attained a world wide reputation. The Messrs Pillsbury were in advance of all competitors in the introduction of new and improved machinery, and they reaped the consequent reward. In 1889 they sold their business to the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co., but they remain the practical managers, as Chas. A. and John S. Pillsbury are both resident directors, and Chas. A. Pillsbury is the managing director of the new company. At the

time of the transfer of the property they were operating the following mills: Pillsbury A, Pillsbury B, Anchor and Empire.

Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury was born to be a manufacturer. He has the manufacturers temperament emphatically, genial and jolly, thoroughly democratic, with a kind word for every one, sympathetic, and generous in his dealings with his employees, broad and liberal in his views, with a wonderful capacity for business, while his success has been phenomenal, it is not surprising to those who know him well, and he has been fortunate in having so good a counselor as his partner and uncle John S. Pillsbury.

The year of 1870 marked a new era in the manufacture of flour in Minneapolis and the entire Northwest. Prior to that time flour made of spring wheat had been in poor demand and favor, selling at about \$1 per barrel cheaper than corresponding qualities of winter wheat flour. The flour business had become depressed in Minneapolis in consequence, and profits were small; but there were no indications of the remarkable change in the business which shortly followed, and revolutionized the worlds idea of spring wheat flour, and brought about that great development of the milling interests of Minneapolis, which has placed this city foremost in the world for its production and quality of flour, and which has contributed not a little to its wonderful growth.

At that time the Washburn B mill was the second largest mill in the United States and was universally known as the big mill. The career of the "big mill" had not been satisfactory and according to popular belief its failure was attributed to its great size. This is in contrast to the present idea, which judges a mill at a disadvantage with a less capacity than 1,000 barrels per day. The revolution in flour manufacture which occurred

in 1870, was in purifying middlings and re-grinding them into what is now known as patent flour. This improvement was first introduced by Geo. H. Christian of the firm of Geo. H. Christian & Co., who were then operating the Washburn B mill; but the first perfected machine was put in and operated by Gardner, Pillsbury & Crocker in the Minneapolis mill. Other millers in Minneapolis and the Northwest speedily adopted the new system, and spring wheat flour suddenly became a favorite, and the best grades advanced to a price amounting to about \$3 per barrel over the favorite brands of winter wheat flour, and the milling interest in Minneapolis and elsewhere entered upon a career of unexampled prosperity, which continued through many years. The rapidity with which the system was adopted throughout the United States, has frequently called forth the admiration of the milling engineers of Europe, where changes are accepted with far more conservatism.

In December, 1872, Wm. F. Cahill, Chas. M. Loring, Loren Fletcher, and Geo. Hineline purchased the stone building on First street near Sixth avenue south, used by the city water works of Minneapolis under the Holly system. The new proprietors fitted the building up, as a flour mill, during the next winter, and called it the Holly mill. They run the mill until June, 1878, when they sold it to W. H. Hinkle & Co. The mill, when built, had a capacity of 75 barrels per day, but has since been enlarged to a capacity of 550 barrels. Several changes in the management took place after Hinkle and Co., bought the mill, A. W. Kreech operating it for a time, but it is now owned and operated by Charles McC. Reeve, under the style of the Holly Mill Company.

In 1872 Leonard Day & Co. built the Palisade mill at a cost of \$100,000, and

with a capacity of 500 barrels per day. In 1884, after Leonard Day's death, this mill passed into the hands of The Washburn Mill Co., and when the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co. was formed this mill became a part of the properties of that company. The capacity of "The Palisade" has been several times increased. The building is 60x80 on the ground and six stories high.

In 1872 a fire broke out in a small planing mill on Hennepin island owned by J. B. Ross, located between the Island mill and the Farmers mill, and all three mills burned, and the manufacture of flour on Hennepin Island ceased from that date; but as Hennepin Island was the birth place of merchant milling at the Falls of St. Anthony it had already won glory enough in that line, and from that day to this it has been given over to the lumbermen.

W. W. Eastman, Paris Gibson and Geo. H. Eastman built the Anchor mill, fronting on Second street between Sixth and Seventh avenues south, in the year of 1873. After operating it for two years they sold it to Ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, he trading his stock of hardware for it. He leased the mill to Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co., of which firm he was a member, and they operated it until 1881 when they purchased it. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1879, but was rebuilt at once with increased capacity. In 1890 it passed to the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co., who have operated it since that time. The present capacity of the mill is 1,600 barrels per day.

In 1874 the Hungarian system of reduction by chilled iron rollers (instead of by mill stones) was introduced in the Washburn A mill by Geo. H. Christian & Co. and in the Pillsbury B mill by Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co.

These two innovations, the purifying of middlings and the use of chilled iron





Alvin Crosby

rollers, laid the complete foundation of what is known as modern milling, so different from the practices prevailing prior to 1870. The two systems have been much developed since their first introduction, the credit of which is largely due to C. A. Pillsbury & Co., and J. A. Christian & Co. The greatly enhanced profits of the flour business gave a tremendous impetus to its development, and the immediate result was the building of a number of flour mills at Minneapolis, among them the Washburn "A" and Pillsbury "A" mills. The grinding of flour by mill stones gradually became a thing of the past, and no first-class merchant mill now has occasion to use them.

The great Washburn "A" mill was completed in January, 1874, being at that time the largest flour mill in the United States. The mill was owned by Gen. C. C. Washburn and was operated by Geo. H. Christian & Co., the firm being composed of C. C. Washburn, Geo. H. Christian, J. A. Christian and L. Christian. In 1875 Mr. Geo. H. Christian retired from the firm and the other partners continued the business, and they were operating the mill when the great explosion (which is described elsewhere) occurred, involving the entire destruction of the property; but the mill was immediately rebuilt larger than before, the size of the new building being 100x240 feet and eight stories high.

JOHN CROSBY was born at Hampden, Penobscot County, Maine, Nov. 1, 1829. His life's record closed at Minneapolis, Dec. 29, 1888, at the age of fifty-nine years, after a residence here of eleven years. His father and grand-father bore the name of John Crosby and were residents of Hampden. The latter removed from the New Hampshire coast, and belonged to a family that had lived in New England from Colonial days, and was of

Scotch origin. John Crosby, the father, was a manufacturer, interested in paper mills. He had a family of ten children, of whom John, of this sketch, was the second born. His son, after obtaining an academic education in his native town, abandoned his plan of college training and entered upon a business life. He was connected with the management of the paper mills, in which his father was interested, and later with an iron foundry and machine shop at Bangor, to which place he removed, making both Hampden and Bangor places of alternate residence. At the latter place he married Miss Olive Muzzy, daughter of Hon. Franklin Muzzy, an extensive manufacturer in that city. Of this union three children were born, John, Caroline M. and Franklin M., all now residents of Minneapolis. Mrs. Crosby died before the removal of the family from Maine.

Mr. Crosby removed to Minneapolis in the year, 1877. He was then in mature age, and had been for almost a generation engaged in manufacturing, bringing with him ripe experience. He at once purchased an interest in the business of the Washburn "B" flouring mill, and assumed its management. Later he became interested in the operation of all the mills built by Gov. Washburn, under the style of Washburn-Crosby & Co., and at the death of the former, the business was incorporated as the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. Mr. Crosby had the principal charge of the business of the firm during the time the chief improvements which have revolutionized the process of flour milling were evolved, and were adopted in the Washburn mills.

Mr. Crosby was an energetic, careful and prudent manager, and the business prospered, becoming the largest manufactory of flour in the city, unless that of the Pillsbury Company exceeded it,

and that is to say the largest in the world.

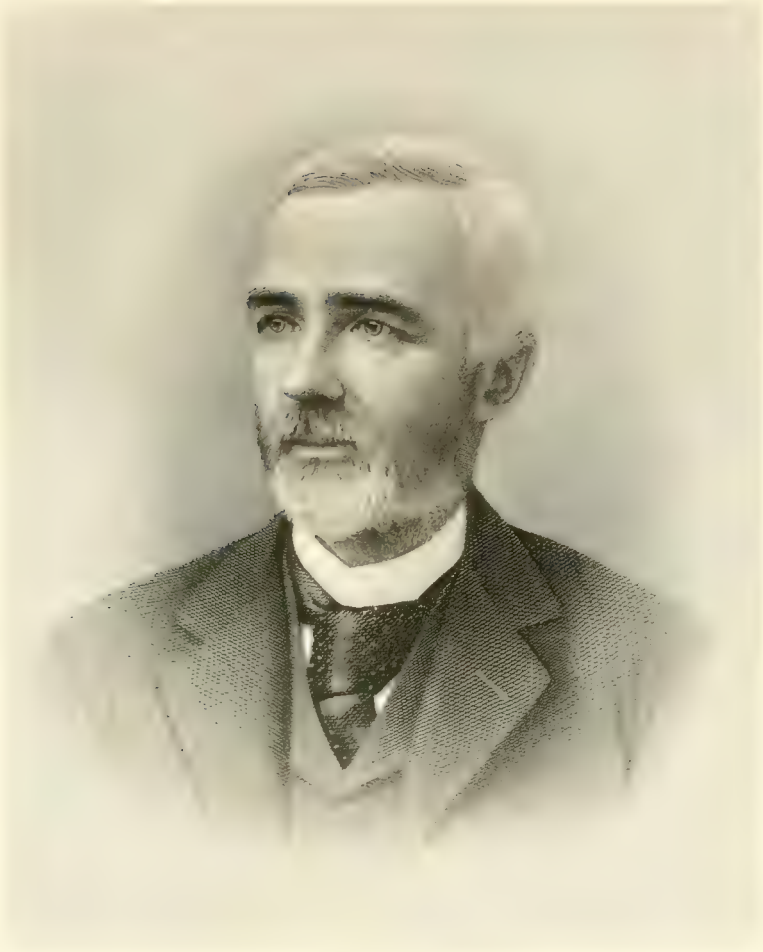
In 1879 Mr. Crosby married Miss Emma Gilson of Minneapolis, daughter of the late F. A. Gilson. He erected a fine brick mansion on Tenth street, which became an attractive and hospitable home. Mr. Crosby, though possessed of sterling qualities which would have given him success in public life, preferred to confine himself to the conduct of his business, and did not seek political preferment. He was intelligent beyond most men in public questions, and positive in his opinions. He was courteous in his intercourse, and kindly and genial in his home.

In 1879, after the Washburn A mill was rebuilt the firm of Washburn, Crosby & Co., then operating mill B, took the mill and operated it together with the Washburn B and C mills, the last named being completed about that time. In the meantime W. H. Dunwoody and C. J. Martin had been added to the firm, and W. D. Washburn had retired; the firm consisting of C. C. Washburn, John Crosby, W. H. Dunwoody and C. J. Martin, who continued to operate the three mills until 1882, when Gen. C. C. Washburn died and the new firm operating under the same name consisted of John Crosby, W. H. Dunwoody, W. D. Washburn and the C. C. Washburn estate, Mr. Martin retiring and W. D. Washburn coming in again. On September 1st, 1887 another change was made in the personnel of the firm operating the mills, the new firm being composed of John Crosby, W. H. Dunwoody, C. J. Martin, John Washburn and A. V. Martin. The death of Mr. John Crosby occurring during this year the firm was again changed September 1st, 1888, still operating under the same firm name, the new firm being composed of J. S. Bell, C.

J. Martin, W. D. Washburn, John Washburn and A. V. Martin. On July 22d, 1887, the firm incorporated under the name of the Washburn, Crosby Co., the incorporators being W. H. Dunwoody, J. S. Bell, C. J. Martin, John Washburn, John Crosby, Jr., and A. V. Martin, and these gentlemen became the first Board of Directors. The following officers were elected and they still retain office: J. S. Bell, president; W. H. Dunwoody, vice-president, C. J. Martin, secretary and treasurer.

WILLIAM H. DUNWOODY. The modest gentleman whose name heads this notice and is known upon the flour exchanges of two continents, has a personality so unassuming that it is recognized by comparatively few of his fellow citizens, among whom he has conducted a large and successful business for more than twenty years. Greatness is often accompanied by striking physical qualities; sometimes, however, its presence is manifested only by results worked out in seclusion, through the dominant power of a thoughtful and active brain.

Mr. Dunwoody is one of those whose thought, elaborated in the quiet seclusion of his office, sets the machinery of business into ceaseless revolution, and achieves results by the unfailing success of his well laid plans. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1841. His father was James Dunwoody, whose father, grand-father and great-grand-father lived in the same vicinity in Chester County, and were all engaged in agricultural pursuits. They were of Scotch ancestry, and of the Calvinistic faith and Presbyterian Church connection. His mother was Hannah Hood, daughter of William Hood, of Delaware County, Pa. He was a descendant of John Hood, who came with the companions of William Penn, from Lei



Am. H. Dimwoody



RESIDENCE OF W. M. H. WOOD, 2201 E. LINCOLN STREET, DENVER, CO.

cestershire, England, in 1684, and settled in Philadelphia. The family belonged to the Society of Friends.

Mr. Dunwoody's early life was passed upon the farm where he was born, after which he was sent to school for a season at Philadelphia. When only eighteen he entered into training for his life work, in the store of an uncle in Philadelphia, in the grain and flour trade. After a few years he embarked in the same business as senior partner of the firm of Dunwoody & Robertson. Ten years in early manhood devoted to the practical details of the grain business in one of the great markets of the country, had given him an excellent preparation for embarking in the manufacture of the staple of the food of mankind, when a happy circumstance led him to Minneapolis, where the opportunity existed to build up a great manufacturing business. It was in 1869 that he took up his residence here. For a year or two his attention was given to the purchase of flour for eastern parties, an employment which brought him into contact with the millers, and gave him familiarity with qualities of grain and flour, as well as terms and methods of transportation.

This was before the introduction of the middlings purifier, or the methods of the new process in milling. The mills of the period were grinding spring wheat on the old fashioned buhr stones and vainly striving to compete with the whiter brands of flour made from fall sown wheat, in the mills of St. Louis and Rochester. It had some superior qualities, especially for bakers use, which gave it access to the eastern markets. The improved methods of milling, which were destined to give to spring wheat flour a precedence over that made from the soft grain, and to produce the patent flour—the finest quality in the world—out of the stuff rejected in the old style of mill-

ing, were yet in embryo. Mr. Dunwoody embarked in milling at this turning point in the business, and was enabled to adopt each improvement as it was introduced, and to keep his product at the highest point of progressive excellence.

In 1871 the firm of Tiffany, Dunwoody & Co. was formed, operating the Arctic mill; and that of H. Darrow & Co. operating the Union mill—both under Mr. Dunwoody's personal management. As the consumption of wheat for milling in Minneapolis increased it became evident that co-operation in buying supplies for the mills would be a great economy. It was the practice for each mill to send its buyers to principal shipping points in the wheat producing district, where they not infrequently bid against each other. At the best the system necessitated the employment of a large number of buyers, and was thus burdensome and expensive. Mr. Dunwoody applied himself to devise a better system, and organized with other co-operating millers the once famous Miller's Association, and became manager and general agent of it. Under it all the private buyers were recalled, and the agents of the association bought all the wheat required for the various mills and distributed it according to the capacity and contributions of the several mills. This system was continued until the establishment of elevators of adequate capacity, and the building up of a wheat market in Minneapolis, rendered it no longer necessary to go into the country for the purchase of wheat, when it was discontinued.

After the new process of milling had been successfully introduced into Minneapolis, but before it had become widely introduced elsewhere, Mr. Dunwoody accomplished a new departure in the exportation of flour, which completely emancipated the mills from the middle men of the Eastern sea ports, and freed

them from many delays incident to the old system. At the earnest solicitation of Gov. Washburn he made a trip to Europe to arrange for a direct export business. On his arrival in England in November, 1877, he met with the most determined opposition from merchants and millers whose commissions and profits would be curtailed by the success of his plan. He did not for a moment lose confidence in ultimate success, and at length secured a foot hold. His open, upright way of dealing, coupled with the excellence of the product offered, in time overcame all prejudice, and the Northwestern Miller was soon enjoying a new and important market abroad. The same system was introduced on the Continent, and before long became a settled and recognized method of distributing the product of the mills. At present the mills of Minneapolis export direct, on through bills of lading, one third of their entire product, and the miller draws his own bills of exchange on his consignee in London, Paris, Hamburg, or wherever he may consign it, and the Minneapolis banks negotiate these bills at first hands.

After the great mill explosion in 1878 Gov. Washburn, whose intuitive judgment of men was almost unerring, induced Mr. Dunwoody to join him in a milling partnership with the late John Crosby and Charles J. Martin, and the firm of Washburn, Crosby & Co. was formed, to run the Washburn mills, commencing business February 1st, 1879. Since that time Mr. Dunwoody has been uninterruptedly identified with the conduct of these famous mills, (with the exception of the year 1888, on account of ill health,) and at present is a large stockholder in the incorporated Washburn, Crosby Milling Company, and is its vice-president.

While he had charge of the operation of the Washburn "B" mill, a hint of the use

of rollers for crushing the wheat in the process of milling, as being employed in the mills at Buda Pesth, reached the enterprising proprietors, who took measures to inform themselves on the subject, with the result that some of the rollers then in use were imported. An experimental mill of one hundred and twenty-five barrels capacity, with grinding wholly done by rolls, was built in the "C" mill. Their operation was so satisfactory that the whole "C" mill was changed, and when the machinery of the "A" mill was put in it was completely supplied with rolls, but much improved in construction. Mr. Dunwoody and his associates in the Washburn mills were the first to introduce and apply the use of corrugated rollers for the reduction of wheat—a new departure—which in addition to the middlings purifier, which had already been perfected here, constitutes what is familiarly termed the "new process" in milling.

The intimate connection of milling with the storage of wheat naturally led Mr. Dunwoody to take interests in the building and management of elevators throughout the country, in which enterprises he has invested largely of his ample fortune. He was one of the organizers of the St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company, the St. Anthony Elevator Company, and the Duluth Elevator Company, three of the heaviest concerns in the country. He is president of the first named, and vice-president of the other two companies.

Besides his large interests in milling and elevators Mr. Dunwoody holds other important financial trusts. He is a director of the Northwestern National Bank, of which another Minneapolis miller, Geo. A. Pillsbury, is president, and also he is a director of the Minneapolis Trust Company, two of the largest financial institutions of the city.

While the relations of labor towards capital are in so many places strained and hostile they have always been of the most pacific character between the millers and their employees in Minneapolis. The relations between Mr. Dunwoody and the employees of the Washburn mills are most cordial and reciprocal.

Mr. Dunwoody married before coming to Minneapolis Kate L. Patten, of Philadelphia, daughter of John W. Patten, a prominent leather merchant, but is without other family. He has a pleasant and rich, but unostentatious house on Tenth street, near the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association and the City Library. He is a communicant at Westminster Church.

From this sketch which deals largely with the business relations of Mr. Dunwoody one would gain a very false impression, who should regard him as one absorbed in material things. He has literary and artistic tastes, and enjoys refined social intercourse. He spends much time in travel, and delights above all things to escape from the cares of business into the open country, where with dog and gun, he follows the trail of game fowls with as great avidity as he experiences in his more frequent contests with the bears and bulls of the exchange.

Take him for all in all Mr. Dunwoody is a model citizen, enterprising, methodical, painstaking in business—he is unassuming, genial, and affable in private life. He has the faculty of accumulation, with no sordid stain of greed. His example is both an inspiration and a model to the youth, who would bring into activity both the practical and the ideal elements of character.

The capacity of the three mills under the control of this corporation being 9,500 barrels per day, thus ranking third in capacity among the milling firms in

Minneapolis, the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co. being first and the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. being second, having a trifle larger capacity than the Washburn-Crosby Co.

In 1874 N. R. Thompson and Chas. Hoyt built the Diamond mill containing five run of stone. After operating it two years Mr. Hoyt sold out to F. B. Mills, and the firm became Mills & Thompson; but they soon sold out to Gorton, Haywood & Co., who were operating the mill when it exploded with the Washburn "A" in 1878.

In 1875 Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co., bought the woolen mill located at the corner of Cataract street and First street, fronting west on the canal and formerly run by Clapp, Watson & Coon. Messrs. Pillsbury & Co. fitted the building up as a nine run flour mill, and named it the "Empire." They operated it until 1881, when on December 4th, of that year, it was entirely destroyed by fire, with the Minneapolis, Pillsbury "B" and Excelsior mills also. Messrs. Pillsbury & Co. rebuilt the Empire as an elevator, and have continued to operate it as such ever since, until it became the property of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co. in 1889.

The Galaxy mill was built in 1875 by W. P. Ankeny and operated by W. P. Ankeny & Bro., and also by Cahill, Ankeny & Co. It was destroyed by fire July 4, 1876, and rebuilt at once, having twelve run of stone; but it was again destroyed in the great mill explosion of 1878, rebuilt in 1879 by Cahill, Fletcher & Co., will 1,000 barrels capacity per day, the size of the building being 65x100 feet and six stories high. In 1885, Messrs. C. M. and A. C. Loring bought out the interest of W. F. Cahill's estate and Loren Fletcher and organized the Galaxy Mill Co. This company owned and operated the mill until 1891, when it was

merged into the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, and the capacity of the mill enlarged to 1,800 barrels per day.

In 1875, Messrs. Stamwitz & Schober built the Phoenix mill, which they have operated ever since. This mill being the only flour mill on the east side of the river besides the Pillsbury "A" mill, its location being at the corner of Main street and Third avenue southeast.

DORILUS MORRISON was born in the town of Livermore, Oxford County, Me., on the 27th of December, 1814. His father, Samuel Morrison, was of Scotch lineage, and among the early settlers of the state. He was the third son of a family of four brothers and two sisters. His first business venture was as a merchant in his native state. The business of supplying lumbermen at Bangor brought him into contact with men in that business, and gave him an insight into the needs and conduct of the business.

Many of the first settlers of St. Anthony were attracted to the country by the opportunities of pursuing lumbering, which they had become accustomed to among the pineries of Maine. It was with the purpose of locating pine lands for himself and others that Mr. Morrison visited Minnesota in 1854. He was so favorably impressed with the country, especially with its advantages for lumbering, that he returned to Maine, and disposing of his business, which had become large, came to St. Anthony, to make a permanent location, in the spring of 1855, and at once engaged in active business, which has been continued with rare persistency and success until the present time.

At that time the saw mills which had been erected by the owners of the water power on the east side of the Mississippi

river had been leased to Messrs. Lovejoy and Brockway. Mr. Morrison took a contract to supply the mills with logs, and in the following winter fitted out and sent into the pineries on Rum river a crew of men to cut the timber, and in the spring brought the winter's cut successfully into the booms. This business was continued for many years. After the completion of the dam of the Minneapolis Mill Company he built a saw mill, and opened a lumber yard, and engaged extensively in the lumber business, conducting all the operations from cutting the logs in the woods to the sale of the manufactured lumber, until accumulating interests induced him to resign the business to his sons, George H. and Clinton, who continued it under the style of Morrison Brothers.

The Minneapolis Mill Company was incorporated by an act of the Territorial Legislature in February, 1856, and upon its organization, Mr. Morrison, who had acquired a large interest in the property, became one of its directors and treasurer. The capital stock was \$160,000, made up of the real estate interests conveyed to the company. Hon. Robert Smith, of Alton, Illinois, was president of the company. The stockholders consented to have the stock assessed to raise money for improvements, and a substantial log dam was constructed at a cost of \$60,000. Subsequently a canal was built from the west end of the dam, along the bank of the river, and mill sites with water power appurtenant were sold and saw mills were built upon and below the dam. For many years the enterprise was unremunerative. To put on improvements and develop the water power sorely taxed the resources of the stockholders, and many of them were forced to relinquish their stock. Mr. Morrison never hesitated to keep his shares good, and from time to time increased his in-



Frederic

VILLA ROSA, RESIDENCE OF HON. FORBES MORRISON, N. W. CORNER TWENTY FIFTH STREET AND THIRD AVE. SO. IN 1858.



terests. His faith in its ultimate success was justified by the result. The water power became the site of varied industries. The dam was lined with saw mills, and the canal with mills and factories, and became, as it was foreseen must be the case, the foundation of the prosperity of a great city. Mr. Morrison remained a director, and often was its president, and always an active administrator until the sale of the property to the English syndicate, which now owns it. The capital stock was increased to \$400,000, and its earnings paid an ample dividend upon that sum.

Upon the organization of a Union Board of Trade in 1856, to stimulate the business interests of St. Anthony and the incipient town of Minneapolis Mr. Morrison was chosen its president, and was a director for several years. In the several trade organizations which have succeeded the pioneer board, to the present time, he has been an active co-operator, not alone lending them the prestige of his name, but giving them personal attention, serving upon committees and attending meetings. Indeed in this respect his example has been a model, for no one has been more constant in attendance upon meetings, nor more active in forwarding the business. A special point has been punctuality. He was rarely tardy in his appearance at the appointed hour.

In 1857 a New England Society was formed, constituted of the immigrants from that part of the East. Annual reunions were held with banquets, speeches and good fellowship, in which appreciation of a good Yankee origin was not lacking. Mr. Morrison was vice-president of the society, and one of its most interested and active promoters. At the opening of the Nicollet House in 1858 a banquet was given at which Mr. Morrison, although personally interested in

that part of the town which clustered about the vicinity of the falls, officiated as vice-president, and was among the speakers who made the occasion memorable. During this year the "Five Million Railroad Loan Bill" was passed and submitted at a special election for approval or rejection by the people. In the canvas which preceded the election Mr. Morrison was among the few who took strong ground against the measure, but their opposition was overborne by an almost unanimous approval of the measure. Subsequent events, which are too well known to require repetition here, proved how wise were the counsels of the small minority. This measure proved abortive. Mr. Morrison is found actively engaged with other citizens organized as Union Commercial Association, in holding public meetings to induce the building of railroads, a purpose which was so tenaciously persisted in that Minneapolis obtained either the terminal or favorable connection with every railroad line entering the State. During the war of the Rebellion he served upon a committee to raise funds for the support of the families of soldiers in the field, and contributed liberally, as was his wont in every public emergency, to the fund.

In 1864 Mr. Morrison was chosen to represent the district of Hennepin West in the State Senate, occupying the position during that and the following year. His colleague from Hennepin East during both sessions was Hon. John S. Pillsbury, and in the House of Representatives during the latter year sat Hon. Cyrus Aldrich and Judge F. R. E. Cornell. Hennepin County, always ably represented in the Legislature, never sent to the body a more brilliant representation.

Upon the incorporation of the City of Minneapolis in 1867 Mr. Morrison was chosen its first mayor. The succeeding year the position was held by H. G. Har-

ri-son, but in 1869 Mr. Morrison was again elected, and gave to the duties of the office that careful attention, and decisive action, which characterize all his public life, and made the city government so successful in its early years.

When the construction of the Northern Pacific railway was undertaken, a construction company was formed, consisting of Mr. Morrison, associated with Messrs Brackett, King, Eastman, Washburn and Shepherd, of Minneapolis; Merriam, of St. Paul; Payson and Canda, of Chicago; Baleh, of New Hampshire; and Ross and Robinson, of Canada; to which was awarded the contract to construct the first section of two hundred and forty miles of the line, from the St. Louis river to the Red river. The work was undertaken and pushed with vigor, and the completed road was turned over to the company in 1872.

The efficiency of Mr. Morrison was so well appreciated by the Northern Pacific company that he was chosen as one of the Board of Directors, which position he held until the general re-organization of the company, after the failure of Jay Cook & Co., its financial agents. Again in 1873 Mr. Morrison was associated with Messrs Brackett, King, Payson and Canda, in a contract to construct the next section of two hundred miles of the road, from the Red river to the Missouri. At its completion the affairs of the company were so low that no money could be obtained to pay for the work. Mr. Morrison assumed the shares of his associates and canceled the indebtedness by receiving in payment a large tract of the company's lands in Northern Minnesota, which were covered with pine timber. Probably Mr. Morrison, from his long connection with the lumber business of the upper Mississippi, appreciated the value of the timber better than the company, for it proved a source of im-

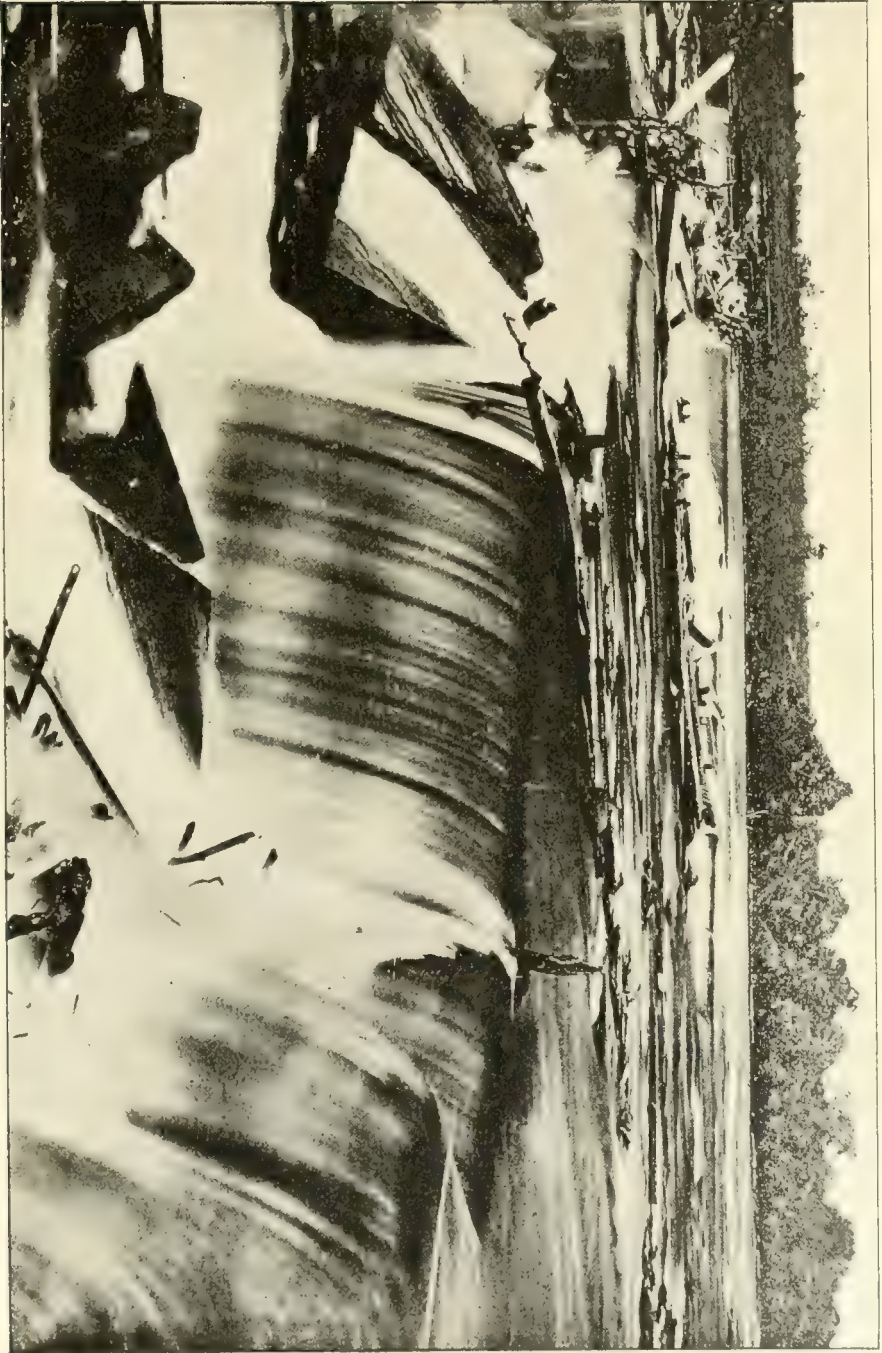
mense profit, and contributed largely in swelling the already ample fortune which his industry and sagacity had accumulated.

Large as were his business engagements at this period, he yet found time, to devote to the unpaid service of the community, for in 1871 he was elected for a term of two years a member of the Board of Education, and later in 1878 he was re-elected for a term of three years and was chosen president of the board.

At the organization of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Minneapolis, Mr. Morrison was appointed a Park Commissioner, and held the office also by election. He gave to the duties of the office, although the services were unpaid, much time and thought. He was always prompt in his attendance at meetings of the Board, and served on important committees, The magnificent park system of the city, which has done so much to make it an attractive and healthful place of residence, owes much to the labor and counsel which Mr. Morrison gave to it.

He was also interested in the Athenaeum, the predecessor and constituent of the present city library. Often upon its board of managers, sometimes its president, and always a contributor, he greatly aided in building up that institution, and in thus fostering a literary taste in the community.

Among the enterprises which Mr. Morrison has been identified with during his long business career in Minneapolis is the Minneapolis Harvester Works. Associated with other gentlemen in its beginning, rather as a matter of public interest than of individual profit, after a period of unsatisfactory business he saw it likely to become a failure, and assuming the stock of his discouraged associates, he applied to it his careful business methods, supplied the needed capital and



WEST SIDE FALLS, 1871.

made it a success. For many years it has been among the largest manufacturers of agricultural machinery in the country. Its mowers and twine binders are found in the meadows and among the wheat fields of the Northwest, and not a few on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Morrison while carefully and industriously applying himself to the details of his large business, has nevertheless preserved his health, and re-invigorated himself by frequent journeys. He has, from time to time, visited nearly every part of the country, and his robust form, dignified bearing and courtly manners are recognized at theseaside resorts and throughout the leading cities of the land. His homestead of ten acres, at Twenty-fourth street, when built about 1858, was far beyond the limits of the town. It is now far inside the center of the city's population. The mansion, though surpassed in architectural style by many modern houses, is kept in fine condition, and with its ample grounds, adorned with well grown trees, and blooming with the most beautiful shrubs and flowers, is one of the most attractive places in the cities. It is the home of refinement, and the center of a generous hospitality.

In politics, Mr. Morrison has been a firm Republican, but not a partisan. In religion, he is attached to the Universalist faith. He has ever been a warm friend and liberal supporter of Dr. Tuttle, the genial pastor for so many years of the Church of the Redeemer, and his seat in that place of worship is seldom vacant.

He has been twice married; first in 1840, in Livermore, to Miss H. K. Whittemore, who accompanied him to Minneapolis, and was the mother of his three children, George H., now dead, Clinton and Grace, wife of Dr. H. H. Kimball. She died in 1881, at Vienna, Austria,

while on a European trip. His present wife was Mrs. A. C. Clagstone, whose liberal culture and artistic taste have made the home a center of refinement and diffused throughout a wide social circle, a charming and inspiring influence.

D. Morrison built the Excelsior mill in 1878, fronting west on the mill company's canal, and leased it to Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co. This mill was totally destroyed by fire December 4th, 1881, and was immediately rebuilt and operated by Mr. Morrison. Mr. Morrison, associated with E. V. White, built the Standard mill, also fronting on Sixth avenue south, between First and Second streets. Mr. White retired from business after a few years and Mr. Morrison operated the Excelsior and Standard mills alone until his firm in 1889 became the Minneapolis Flour Mfg. Co., having consolidated with Morse & Sammis, and operating the Standard, Excelsior and St. Anthony Mills, with a daily capacity of 3,400 barrels, with D. Morrison, president; Samuel Morse, vice-president; D. A. Sammis, secretary, and H. B. Whitmore, treasurer. They also own the Union mill, now used for a grist mill.

The Humboldt mill was built by Bull, Newton & Co. in 1876, destroyed in the great mill explosion of 1878, rebuilt in 1879, refitted and sold to Hinkle, Greenleaf & Co. in 1880, and its capacity increased to 700 barrels per day. It is now owned and managed by W. H. Hinkle, and has a capacity of 1,200 barrels per day, the size of the mill being 65 x 95 feet, and four stories high.

The Pettit mill was built in 1875 by Pettit, Robinson & Co. This mill was destroyed by fire in the great mill explosion of 1878, but rebuilt the summer following by C. H. Pettit, J. M. Robinson and Wm. Pettit. These gentlemen continued to operate the mill until the fall of

1878, when J. A. Christian & Co. succeeded them and operated the mill until 1886. The death of Mr. Christian occurred in that year and the firm was changed to Pettit, Christian & Co., F. R. Pettit entering as a partner and acting as manager of the business. The mill had a capacity of 1,600 barrels per day. This mill became the property of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. on its organization in 1891, and was immediately turned into an elevator, the machinery not being the latest improved milling machinery, and the Pettit mill has become the Pettit elevator with a capacity of 250,000 bushels.

In 1875, the Minneapolis millers finding themselves unnecessarily competing with each other in the same market, and bidding up the price of wheat beyond surrounding and competitive markets, concluded to form some organization to which should be delegated the purchase of wheat for their mills, the corporation to be something on the co-operative plan. When the organization was first formed it was considered to be an experiment only, and the original articles of agreement were only binding for three months. At that time the Minneapolis flour mills contained 169 runs of stone, divided between eighteen mills, and they all joined the new organization. The first officers elected were D. R. Barber, president; Frank D. Mills, secretary, and Wm. H. Dunwoody, agent, and the name of the organization became "The Minneapolis Millers Association, taking the name of the old organization of 1866. The association placed the whole matter of purchasing wheat in the hands of a general agent, he having charge of all the buyers outside of Minneapolis, and upon the arrival of the wheat in Minneapolis it was his duty to attend to its distribution among the members of the association according to the capacity of

their mills, each mill to furnish a pro rata portion of the money as called for by the agent. During the first three months the association purchased 802,000 bushels of wheat, and the working of the organization was so satisfactory that the members concluded to continue until September, 1st, 1876. The following firms became members of the original organization:

| Firms | Mills. | Runs of Stone |
|--|--------|---------------|
| J. A. Christian & Co., Washburn A..... | | 40 |
| C. A. Pillsbury & Co., Anchor, Empire, Pillsbury | | 30 |
| W. P. Ankeny & Bro., Galaxy..... | | 12 |
| Gardner & Barber, Cataract..... | | 8 |
| Washburn & Hazard, Washburn B..... | | 11 |
| W. F. Cahill & Co., Holly..... | | 4 |
| Crocker, Fisk & Co., Minneapolis..... | | 8 |
| Jones, Huy & Co., Russell..... | | 6 |
| Hobart, Schuler & Elliot, Arctic..... | | 5 |
| J. C. Berry & Co., City..... | | 4 |
| Bull, Newton & Co., Humboldt..... | | 6 |
| Day, Rollins & Co., Zenith..... | | 6 |
| Leonard Day & Co., Palisade..... | | 11 |
| Croswell & Lougee, North Star..... | | 5 |
| Darrow & Dibble, Union..... | | 5 |
| Stamwitz & Schober, Phoenix..... | | 3 |
| Thompson & Hoyt, Diamond..... | | 5 |
| Total runs of stone..... | | 169 |

This made the combined capacity of the mills about 6,000 barrels per day.

In September, 1876, the Miller's Association was incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota, with a capital of \$35,000 in shares of \$50. The by-laws required each firm to pay for at least twelve shares of stock on becoming a member of the association, and this stock was not transferable. After incorporation, W. P. Ankeny was elected president of the association; C. S. Hazard, secretary, and C. S. Bunker, general agent.

During the milling year of 1876-7 the combined capacity of the association was increased to 192 runs of stone. The territory in which the association bought was extended. In 1877, E. B. Andrews

became general agent in place of Mr. Bunker, and the capacity of the association was increased to 233 runs of stone. In 1880, 335 runs of stone were represented in the association, but in that year the association commenced to disintegrate; the Union, Model, North Star and Arctic mills withdrawing, as they believed they could buy their wheat cheaper outside of the association. From this time on dissatisfaction increased among the members until the association disbanded September 17th, 1888. The officers in power at the time of disbandment were as follows; J. A. Christian, president; H. W. Holmes, vice-president; Chas. W. Moore, treasurer; F. L. Greenleaf, secretary, and J. H. Hiland, general agent. At that time there were 611 runs of stone represented in the organization.

The association was very sharply criticized by farmers and opposition wheat buyers in the country, as well as by certain politicians in Minneapolis; but without doubt all such criticisms were unjust and without cause, as the association was fair and honorable in its dealings, just to the wheat raisers, and a benefit to the millers who organized it.

In 1877, Russell, Roots & Crosen built the Model mill on a site fronting east on the canal, between Fifth and Sixth avenues south. Mr. R. P. Russell was one of the oldest citizens of Minneapolis, and had for many years occupied the same site with a planing mill, which was torn down to make way for the new flour mill. The mill had five runs of stone and was operated by Russell & Co. until it burned down in 1882, and it was not rebuilt.

This brings us down to the great mill explosion, an appalling catastrophe which occurred on May 2d, 1878. The Washburn "A" mill, at that time the largest flouring mill in the United States,

owned by Gen. C. C. Washburn and operated by J. A. Christian & Co., stood on the site of the present Washburn A mill. Immediately west of it stood the the Diamond mill, owned by Gorton, Haywood & Co., and adjoining the Diamond on the south and west of the Washburn "A" stood the Humboldt mill, on the site now occupied by the present mill, and owned by Bull, Newton & Co. Directly south and adjoining the Humboldt mill, stood the two story stone building occupied by Smith, Parker & Co. as a sash, door and blind factory, and north of the Diamond mill A. R. Gilder's mlddling's purifier shop and H. C. Butler's machine shop were located. The mills were all running full time with full crews. The employees of Smith, Parker & Co. had left the factory at about 6:30 P. M. The day shift in the flouring mills had gone home at about the same hour, and the men of the night shift had just taken their places in the mills, preparatory to their twelve hours of labor, when at ten minutes past seven P. M., without any warning whatever, the Washburn "A" mill exploded, followed almost instantly by the explosion of the Diamond mill, which was followed in another instant by the explosion of the Humboldt mill; there not being more than a second of time elapsing between each explosion. All Minneapolis was aghast with fright. It seemed to many as if the great day had come when the "Heavens were to be rolled together as a scroll and the elements melt in fervent heat."

To those who were less frightened and more close observers it seemed as if all the engines in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. round houses had exploded. There were three distinct shocks felt all over the city. The greater portion of the glass in the store fronts on Washington avenue, from Tenth avenue

south to Nicollet avenue, fell outward on the sidewalk with a crash, in many places the sash going out with the glass. Plate glass on Nicollet avenue and Third street was broken. People passing along the adjacent streets were suddenly prostrated to the ground, from some cause, they knew not what. The great roof of the Washburn "A" mill arose to a height of five hundred feet and poising for an instant in mid-air, fell with a crash into the crater of seething flame where the mill once stood. The air was filled with the debris from the three great flouring mills; timbers, stone, iron and human bodies commingled, and instantaneously the whole mass was lurid with flame, and the ground for a space of several acres around the demolished buildings was covered with the remains of the three great buildings, now blown to atoms by an unseen power, which no man could measure or at that time comprehend.

The Milwaukee roundhouse was wrecked. The sash, door and blind factory of Smith, Parker & Co. was demolished so that there was not a portion of the wall left three feet high. A. R. Gilder's establishment and H. C. Butler's machine shop were obliterated. Of the three great flouring mills only the foundations remained, and of the fourteen men employed in the Washburn "A" mill not one was left to tell the exact cause of the explosion, which to this day remains a mystery.

The explosion broke every window and door in the Zenith, the Galaxy and the Pettit, Robinson & Co. mills immediately across the canal from the Washburn "A" mill, and they took fire and burned up. Every one was astonished and many terror stricken. All sorts of rumors were in the air; men running from place to place, hatless and coatless, scarcely knowing what to do in the face of this unexplainable calamity. Some

said a car a dynamite lying on the track near the Washburn "A" mill had exploded; others that some infernal machine had been placed there to wreck the mills; while those who were better informed as to the possibilities of an explosion from flour dust said that the great explosion had come from the dust house in the Washburn "A" mill, which having exploded, raised the loose dust scattered around which exploded also, causing the great mill to rise in the air like feathers blown in a whirlwind. This explosion causing in turn the explosion of the Diamond and Humboldt mills, the fire of course immediately communicating with the flour dust in each mill. This would account for the three distinct explosions, each immediately following the other. The employees of the Washburn "A" mill killed in the explosion were as follows: E. W. Burbank, Cyrus W. Ewing, E. H. Grundman, Henry Hicks, Charles Henning, Patrick Judd, Charles Kimball, William Leslie, Fred A. Merrill, Edward E. Merrill, Walter E. Savage, Ole Schie, August Smith and Clark Wilbur.

In addition to the fourteen lives lost in the Washburn "A" mill, John Boyer was killed in the Diamond mill, and in the Humboldt, Peter Hogberg, in the Zenith John Rosenius also surrendered up his life, making a total of seventeen men killed in the three mills. Jacob Rhodes, who lived near by the mill at the time of the explosion, was also killed, making a total of eighteen lives lost. Several of the bodies were not recovered, and were undoubtedly blown to atoms in the awful explosion.

For days a large crew of men worked on the debris of the exploded mills, and tenderly gathered all they could find of the remains of the lost men. The fragments of bodies were carried to Lakewood cemetery and buried together, and the Minneapolis head millers raised a

beautiful monument over the grave in memory of the dead men.

But there is something in the Minneapolis atmosphere so stimulating to her citizens that they will not permit ruin to stalk unchecked. Fire cannot burn it or flood drown it; and the proprietors of the destroyed mills immediately proceeded to rebuild. Gen. C. C. Washburn bought the site of the Diamond mill and extended the Washburn "A" over from First street to Second street, doubling its size and making it at that time the largest flouring mill in the world.

The Humboldt mill proprietors also immediately proceeded to rebuild, and put up a more magnificent structure than before. The proprietors of the Diamond mill went out of business.

The Zenith, Galaxy, and Pettit, Robinson & Co. mills were all rebuilt. Smith, Parker & Co. moved their business to the east side of the river, to their present location.

A. R. Guilder built new works on Seventh avenue south. H. C. Butler moved to Sixth avenue south, between Washington avenue and Third street, and the block which had but a few days before been covered by a mass of broken stone and twisted iron beams and demolished machinery, became the busiest place in the city of Minneapolis, being almost covered with men rebuilding the the demolished flour mills; but in rebuilding the proprietors were careful to profit by their former experience.

The subtle flour dust containing so much explosive power was carefully confined to a space particularly prepared for it, so that there is but little danger of a recurrence of a similar disaster to the modern flour mill.

No man will ever know exactly what caused the terrible explosion; but many of those who are expert in the manufacture of flour say that probably one of

the employees went into the dust house of the flouring mill with a lighted lamp, and the air being filled with the fine particles of flour dust took fire and exploded, causing the mill to explode; while others say that the buhrs run dry of grain and the stones striking fire communicated it to the conveyors and they carried it to the dust house, which exploded, thereby causing the mill to explode.

Of course these are only suppositions, but they are reasonable ones.

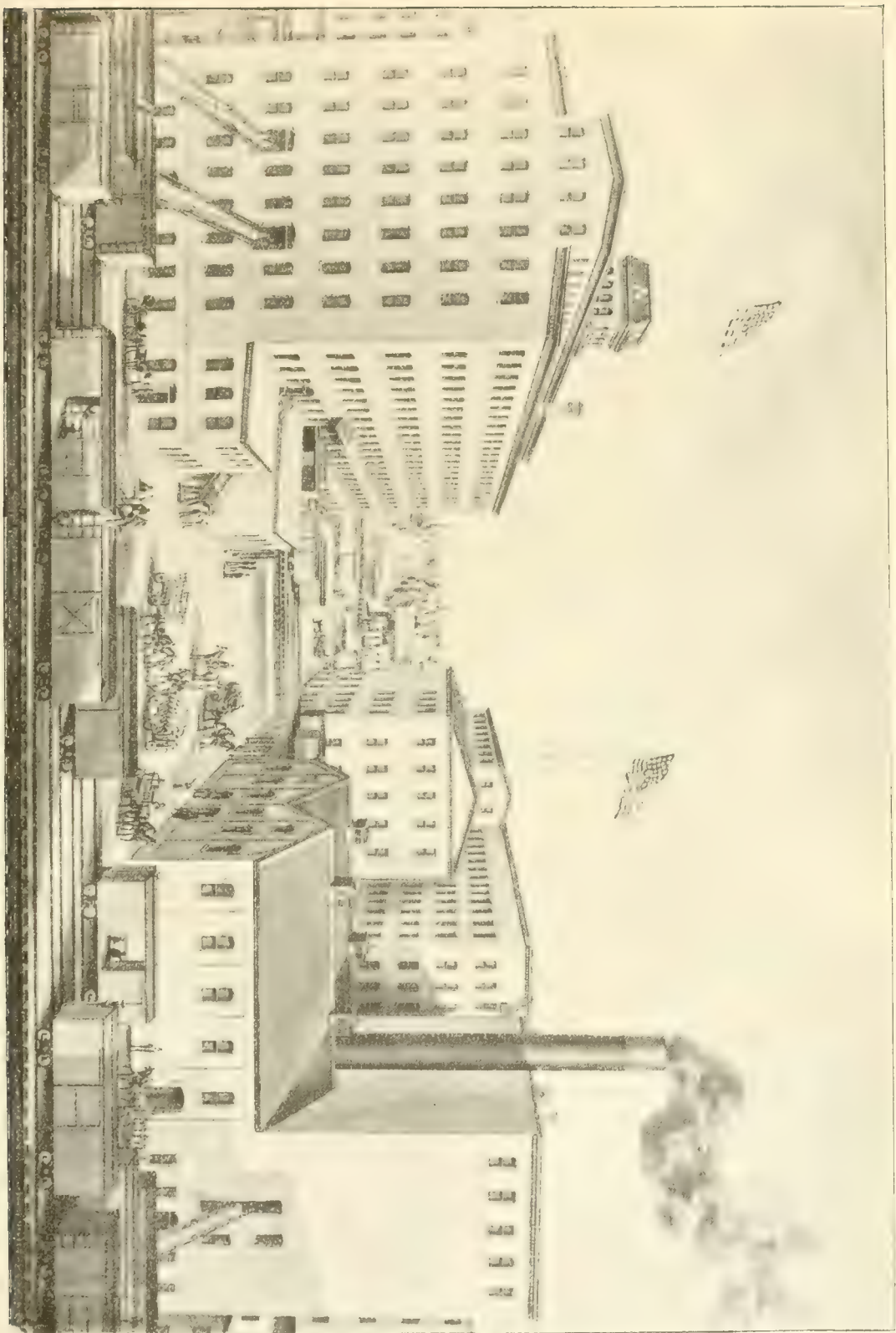
The fire communicated with the Pettit, Robinson & Co. lumber yard just south of the exploded mills and burned it up also. The explosion considerably damaged the Washburn "B" mill, the Excelsior mill just completed by D. Morrison, and the Palisade mill, owned by Leonard Day & Co. The damage to those mills came from the concussion which broke the glass and disarranged the machinery, which was readily repaired.

The mills destroyed contained 88 run of stone, as follows: Washburn A, 41; Humboldt, 8; Galaxy, 12; Diamond, 6; Zenith, 6; Pettit, Robinson & Co., 15.

The mills left upon the Falls contained 150 run of stone, as follows: City, 5; Pillsbury B, 11; Empire, 9; Washburn B, 11; Model, 5; Cataract, 10; Union, 6; Phœnix, 5; Anchor, 12; Minneapolis, 9; Palisade, 11; Excelsior, 14; Dakota, 6; Holly, 5; Arctic, 6; North Star, 5. The Phœnix and North Star being on the east side of the river.

Immediately after the explosion the insurance men came to investigate the calamity as relating to the policies of insurance written upon the property, and the question at once arose as to whether the property was destroyed by fire or explosion. A coroners jury was summoned to pass upon the cause of death to the eighteen men whose lives were lost in the terrible calamity. The

STREET VIEW, NEW BRUNSWICK



jury was composed as follows: J. C. Whitney, foreman; S. C. Gale, O. A. Pray, F. L. Baleh, M. L. Higgins, O. J. Evans, and P. Nelson, coroner.

The jury rendered a verdict that the men came to their death by an explosion in the Washburn A, Diamond and Hennepin mills, caused by fire which communicating with flour dust caused the explosion. This settled the question of liability of the insurance companies, and the losses were eventually paid to the extent of the policies.

By order of Gen. C. C. Washburn a tablet of cut stone was placed in the wall at the northeast corner of the new Washburn A mill, bearing the following inscription:

*This mill
was erected in the year 1879
on the site of Washburn Mill A which was
totally destroyed
on the Second day of May, 1878,
by fire and a terrific
explosion occasioned by the rapid combustion of
flour dust. Not
one stone was left upon another,
and every person
engaged in the mill instantly
lost his life.*

*The following are the names of the faithful
and well tried employees who fell
victims of that awful
calamny, viz:*

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>E. W. BURBANK,</i> | <i>CYRUS W. EWING,</i> |
| <i>E. H. GRUNDMAN,</i> | <i>HENRY HICKS,</i> |
| <i>CHARLES HENNING,</i> | <i>PATRICK JUDD,</i> |
| <i>CHARLES KIMBALL,</i> | <i>WILLIAM LESLIE,</i> |
| <i>FRED A. MERRILL,</i> | <i>EDWARD E. MERRILL,</i> |
| <i>WALTER E. SAVAGE,</i> | <i>OLE SCHIE,</i> |
| <i>AUGUST SMITH,</i> | <i>CLARK WILBUR.</i> |

*"Labor wide as the earth
Has its summit in Heaven."*

In 1878, the Minneapolis millers commenced to export flour to Europe. The exportation for that year being 109,183 barrels, or about one-ninth of the total output. This outlet for flour mill products opened to the Minneapolis millers a constantly increasing trade until in 1891 the exportation of flour aggregated 2,576,545 barrels, or about one-third of the total output for that year. With this ratio of increase in the exportation of flour not many years would elapse until the greater proportion of the flour output of Minneapolis would be sold to foreign countries; but undoubtedly the ratio of exports to output will not increase as rapidly as it has for the past thirteen years for the reason that the greater proportion of flour exported to Europe is of the poorer grades, and of course the mills are limited in the production of the lower grades of flour, and the European market already takes the great bulk of those grades, while the finer grades are nearly all used in the United States, and there is undoubtedly a large waiting market for the increased production of the finer grades of flour, so that it stands to reason that the exportation of flour will increase only in proportion to the increase of the total output.

In 1879, Messrs. Christian Bros. & Co. commenced to build the Crown Roller mill, the firm being composed of J. A. Christian, L. Christian, C. M. Hardenburg and C. E. French. This firm completed and operated the mill until 1886, when J. A. Christian died, and the firm incorporated under the name of the Christian Bros. Mill Co. This corporation owned and operated the mill until 1891, when it became the property of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. The Crown Roller mill is one of the large flouring mills of Minneapolis, being 124 x 145 feet on the ground and seven





H. E. Hitchin

stories high, and standing upon high ground in the milling district it is an imposing structure. The mill has a capacity of 2,500 barrels per day.

The same year Messrs. Sidle, Fletcher Holmes & Co. built the Northwestern mill, on the site of the City mill, also of the old government mill. The firm was soon after incorporated as the Sidle, Fletcher, Holmes Co. The stock of this company changed hands at different times, with the consequent change of management, until the mill was bought by the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. in 1891, and the capacity of the mill increased to 2,500 barrels per day, the size of the mill being 50 x 107 feet, eight stories high.

HENRY E. FLETCHER. Honorable, practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied never fails of success. It bears one onward and upward, develops the individual character and powerfully stimulates the action of others. To healthful minds, with personal application comes enjoyment and a sense of duty done. Then too, progress is impossible without it. It is this unflagging spirit of industry that has laid the foundations and built up the commercial greatness of the Northwest. The rapid growth of Minnesota and adjacent territory, while richly endowed by nature and possessing far reaching possibilities, is largely attributable to the untiring energy of individuals.

Closely connected with the development and prosperity of Minneapolis stands the name of Henry E. Fletcher, a gentleman whose long business experience, intuitive knowledge of men, rare executive ability and pleasant social qualities have won for him the highest respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lyndon, Caledonia County, Vermont,

July 31st, 1843, being a descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families of New England. The genealogy of this family is tracable to the Northern shore of Lake Geneva in that part of Switzerland now known as the Canton de Vaud. From this locality various members of the family journeyed to England, many settling there. The earliest American ancestor, Robert Fletcher, was born in England in 1592, emigrated to America 1630, and died at Concord, Mass., April 3d, 1677.

Capt. Joel Fletcher, a direct descendant of Robert and grandfather of our subject was born in Chesterfield, N. H., Nov. 26th, 1763. In 1793 he removed with his family to Vermont, encountering deprivation, discomfort and varied trials incident to pioneer life. Joel, the youngest of his nine children was born in Lyndon, March 3d, 1818, and was the father of Henry E. Fletcher.

Only the early childhood of Mr. Fletcher was spent in his native town, as when he was but a lad of twelve his father removed to St. Johnsbury, a town only a few miles distant, but one of the most attractive in the state, not only because of Fairbanks scale renown but possessing in an eminent degree rare educational facilities and a high standard of intelligence. After acquiring an academic education supplemented by a preparatory course, at the age of sixteen he entered staunch old Dartmouth, but was constrained to abandon his studies without completing the course by reason of ill health. Upon deciding to lead a business life and finding that of wholesale flour and grain, in which his father had been engaged and had most successfully and ably managed since 1856, most congenial to his tastes, he entered the general office, first as bookkeeper and a little later as manager of a branch house established in Newport upon Lake Memphremagog, one of the most thriving

ing and popular summer resorts in Northern New England. After a most successful business career of a few years Mr. Fletcher removed to Chicago in 1867, engaging in milling under the firm name of Marple & Fletcher, and just when the business outlook was most encouraging and the bow of promise hung high in the cloud of success, in a moment all hopes were blighted. A terrible explosion, a disastrous fire, and his entire investment was gone.

Early in the spring of 1869 Mr. Fletcher was recalled to Vermont by the failing health of his father. He immediately took charge of the business, thereby enabling his father to make a change of climate, when he at once sought the invigorating air of the Northwest. The climatic change proving beneficial, his last years were spent in Minnesota, measurably in banking at Lake City and subsequently, the last eighteen months attending to varied interests in and about Minneapolis. On the 16th of February, 1875, while on a visit to his family in Vermont, without the slightest premonition, he was stricken with apoplexy and peacefully passed away.

During the years Mr. Fletcher remained at St. Johnsbury he not only extensively enlarged the business established by his father but became more and more identified with varied interests in town and state. He was vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of St. Johnsbury from its organization, June, 1875, until he left the state in 1879.

While on frequent trips to Minnesota he became impressed with the wonderful resources of the Northwest and the commercial and manufacturing importance of Minneapolis, and in December, 1879, removed to that city.

Anticipating for Minneapolis its rapid ascendancy to the largest milling point in the world he at once engaged in his

favorite pursuit of the manufacture of flour, and immediately the firm of Sidle, Fletcher, Holmes & Co. was organized, erecting one of the best known mills in the far famed Flour City (the Northwestern), now owned by the Consolidated Milling Co..

In 1882 he retired from the active management of the business, allowing his name and interests to remain until 1886. During these years he was also extensively engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Fletcher Bros.

He was elected president of the Northern Pacific Elevator Co. in 1886, and upon his retirement one year later left the business in a most prosperous condition.

In 1887 one of the largest and most important industries to the business growth of Minneapolis, viz, the Minneapolis Stock Yards & Packing Co., was organized, Mr. Fletcher being one of its projectors and prime movers; was also elected its first president, which position he held until the fall of 1890.

When the Minneapolis, Sault St. Marie and Atlantic railroad was projected in 1883, Mr. Fletcher was one of the incorporators, giving much of his time and attention to its construction. He was also treasurer and a director of the Minneapolis and Pacific railway, incorporated in 1886. These two roads were subsequently consolidated as the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault St. Marie, and in 1889 Mr. Fletcher resigned his directorship, severing his connection therewith.

In 1889 the City Elevator Co. was organized, Mr. Fletcher being its president and principal owner.

He has also been president of the Green Mountain Stock Ranching Company since its organization in 1883. This company has large live stock interests in Montana.

In political sentiment, Mr. Fletcher is a Republican, but he has never aspired to any public office, merely discharging at the polls his duty as a citizen.

On the 18th of December, 1866, at Newport, Vermont, Mr. Fletcher was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca A. Smith. Two children, a son and a daughter were born to them, both dying in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are members of Plymouth Congregational Church. For four years Mr. Fletcher was president of the Young Mens Christian Association and his efforts in behalf of that deserving cause contributed much to its prosperous condition.

The career of Mr. Fletcher can be summed up in very few words; it is characterized by great earnestness and an unwavering determination to succeed, and it affords a happy illustration of the power of perseverance and conscientious effort in elevating individual character, and of those virtues and principles embodied in a consistent and well defined life.

Early in 1881 the great Pillsbury "A" mill was completed, on the east side of the river at the corner of Third avenue southeast and Main street, at a cost of \$500,000. The mill was commenced in 1879, and the size of the building was 115x175 feet on the ground, and seven stories high. This was one of the last flouring mills built at the Falls of St. Anthony. It has a capacity of 7,200 barrels per day. It is a magnificent structure, complete in every part, with the most modern and improved machinery, with acres of floor space, and a capacity for grinding wheat which would astonish a man with an ordinary bank account. The mill was built by Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., and is the largest flour mill in the world. Its fame has gone out over the United

States and European countries. The building of this mill has probably advertised the manufacturing industries of Minneapolis more than any other one enterprise connected with the city.

With the purchase of the Palisade mill in 1884, and the building of the Lincoln mill at Anoka, the Washburn mill Co., composed of Wm. D. Washburn and Wm. D. Hale, commenced the manufacture of flour, Mr. Washburn having previously been a member of the firm of Washburn, Crosby & Co. He had long been prominent in the manufacturing interests of Minneapolis, being a large owner in the Minneapolis Mill Co., and extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He became identified with the growth and prosperity of manufactures at an early day and has been continuously engaged in their upbuilding ever since. He took an active part in the consolidation of the Pillsbury and W. D. Washburn mills and their sale to the syndicate composing the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co., and with that sale Senator Washburn quit active operations in flour manufacture, but remains one of the resident directors of the new company. Mr. Hale retired from business with the sale of the mills.

In 1882, J. B. Bassett, Earnest Zeidler, Fred D. Zimmerman and Horace S. Wade built the Columbia flour mill, with a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day. The company was organized and incorporated under the name of the Columbia Mill Co., with J. B. Bassett president. After running the mill for two years its capacity was increased to 2,000 barrels per day. The same company continued to run the mill until 1891, when it became the property of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company.

In 1889 the largest deal in manufacturing property ever made in the Northwest was consummated in the sale of

the three flour mills of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., the Pillsbury "A," Pillsbury "B" and Anchor, also all their elevators, together with the Palisade mill at Minneapolis and the Lincoln at Anoka, owned by the Washburn Mill Co., and known as the W. D. Washburn mills. Also the entire water power of the Falls of St. Anthony, owned by the Minneapolis Mill Co. and the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Co., the stock of the last named company being owned by J. J. Hill and his associates. This entire property, consisting of water power, elevators and mills was sold to an English syndicate incorporated as the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co. For a time the citizens were fearful lest this sale should be a misfortune to Minneapolis, as the former owners of the property were among our most loyal and enterprising citizens, whose genius had built up an immense business, and their severing their connection with the manufacturing interests of Minneapolis would be little short of a calamity. But after finding that the former proprietors would be active in the ownership and management of the new company, all cause for alarm was dissipated, and the new company has well demonstrated that no cause for alarm should exist. The properties have been put in first class condition and the mills have been operated to their full capacity, and the company contemplates improvements in the water power which will greatly add to its capacity also, and be of immeasurable benefit to Minneapolis; and this alone demonstrated the fact that the consolidation of the two water power companies was a lasting benefit to the city, as it was almost impossible for two companies to work in harmony with their necessarily conflicting interests. Fortunately for the city, Chas. A. Pillsbury, ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury and Senator Wm. D. Washburn remain in the

company as resident directors, with Chas. A. Pillsbury as managing director. The company has the largest flour milling capacity of any in the world (14,500 barrels per day), and enjoys a world wide reputation for its products.

JOHN MARTIN. Captain Martin, as the enterprising lumberman and active business man, whose career is here sketched, has been known in Minneapolis for nearly forty years, earned his title on the inland navigation, as the chief officer of steamboats. Entering active life on his own account at the age of nineteen, he has pursued many lines of business, with uniform success. Whether on the paternal farm in Vermont, on the rivers of New England and the South, amid the golden sands of California rivers, or among the pines of Minnesota, whatever he has undertaken has been pursued with such persistence and good judgment that unaided by fortune or friends the farmer's boy has risen by sheer force of his indomitable character, to the head of one of the great lumber manufactories of the country, and of the second largest milling business in the world.

He was born at Peacham, Caledonia County, Vermont, August 18, 1820. His father, Eliphalet Martin, and his mother, Martha (Hoit) Martin, were settled on a farm in Peacham, having emigrated in early life from Woodbury, Connecticut. John was one of a family of ten children. His early life differed little from that of the sons of New England farmers, who won a scanty living by the cultivation of their rugged and not over productive soil. From infancy he shared such work of the farm as falls to the lot of boys, attending for a few weeks of each winter the district school. But he felt the longing for a wider field and more independent life, and at the age of nineteen bought



John Martin



his time and launched into the world for himself.

The Connecticut river is not far from Peacham, and was at that period the chief avenue of internal commerce in that part of the country. Young Martin took employment as fireman on a steamboat navigating that river, and in course of time became captain of the boat. After five years of steamboating on the Connecticut his boat was sold to go South, Captain Martin was engaged to go with her and for the next five years as captain of the "Wayne" and "Johnson," navigated the waters of the Neuse river, in North Carolina, bringing down the tar and resin and returning with various merchandise. His wages, though not munificent, were saved and carefully invested, mostly in farms among his native hills. After ten years of steamboating he returned to Peacham, where he was married, but alone he joined the procession that was moving to California, after the discovery of gold in the alluvial deposits of the coast. Leaving in December, 1849, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, he reached the golden coast in February, and at once took a placer on the American river. After a laborious year in digging and panning, he sold his placer, and with the dust accumulated (a goodly supply) returned to Vermont. But the rocks and hills had lost the fascination with which the reminiscences of youth had invested them; and the farms lacked the stir and excitement which the deck and the mining camp had made him accustomed; and after two years he determined to explore the West, and visited Illinois and Iowa. At the Mississippi he saw vast rafts of logs floating with the current and determined to go up the river and find where they came from. This led him to St. Anthony, where his practiced eye soon took in the possibili-

ties of the lumber business, and returning to Vermont he sold his farms and movables, and early in the year 1855 removed to St. Anthony. That has been his home from that time to the present. The village has expanded into a metropolitan city. The growth of centuries in the ordinary way, has been condensed into a generation. In the bewildering development which has been going on, Captain Martin has been an important factor. Confining himself to business, his life has been a happy one; and while accumulating wealth, which in his native town would have placed him far in advance of the foremost, he has co-operated in all public enterprises, and continued a life of activity in a simple and unostentatious style of living to a period of life when most men find themselves exhausted of ambition and vital force.

Settling in St. Anthony, he entered heartily into the enthusiasms of the ambitious community. On the 23d of January, 1855, a banquet was served at the St. Charles Hotel to celebrate the completion of the suspension bridge. The procession, which, according to Col. Stevens, was a mile in length, was led by Dr. J. H. Murphy, marshal of the day, and Captain John Martin as standard bearer, and with music and cannon marched through the streets of both towns.

The same year the citizens formed a steamboat company for the navigation of the lower river, and raised a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. From his experience in the business, Captain Martin took great interest in the enterprise, and was one of the stockholders, and subsequently became captain of the "Falls City," making trips to the lower Mississippi river points.

Soon after his arrival he engaged in logging in the pineries, and through all the years has been connected in many

ways with the lumber trade. From time to time he purchased pine timbered lands, the stumpage from which is a source of large revenue. He built and operated saw mills and opened lumber yards, and finally some eight or ten years ago incorporated his lumber business as the "John Martin Lumber Company," with yards at St. Paul and saw mill at Mission creek, on the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad.

But he did not confine his attention exclusively to the lumber business. He early engaged in flour milling and was a proprietor of the Northwestern flour mills at Minneapolis. He is now president of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company at Minneapolis, operating five large mills, with a daily capacity of ten thousand five hundred barrels of flour, being next to the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, the largest manufacturers of flour in the world.

Captain Martin has been a director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis since its organization about 1864. He was a director and vice president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road from its completion until its incorporation into the Rock Island system, and contributed in no small measure, both of his capital and business sagacity, to the success of these vital avenues of the prosperity of his city. He was likewise a director and vice-president of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste Marie & Atlantic railway, and of the Minneapolis & Pacific railway enterprises which opened up a new and shorter route to the Atlantic seaboard, and placed the milling business of Minneapolis independent of hostile railroad combinations.

The details of a business life furnish few conspicuous points which arrest the public attention; but they engross the activities of life, and are the stepping

stones by which the successful man mounts to fortune, and through which he adds his quota to the sum of human achievements. Thus Captain Martin's life, in a private and unostentatious way, has been full of labor, inspired by sagacity, reaching success, and contributing to the common weal.

His marriage in 1849 was to Miss Jane B. Gilfillan, of Peacham. His wife has shared his life and prosperity in Minneapolis, making his home bright and occupying a high and influential social position until March, 1886, when she was called away. A daughter, the only fruit of the marriage, remains to cheer the life of the father.

True to his Pilgrim ancestry, Captain Martin is attached to the First Congregational church, and among the most liberal supporters of the activities of that leading and oldest church of the city. He has been a staunch Republican since the organization of the party, though never seeking its honors. His large influence among the people has been freely used to promote the ambition of friends and secure the adoption of his favorite measures. He enjoys in fullest measure the respect and confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances, and has occupied a large place in the growth of Minneapolis.

In July, 1891, the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company was organized with a capital of \$2,250,000. The company was formed by six of the large flouring mills joining their capital and interests. The names of the mills forming this company are as follows:

The Crown Roller, Columbia, Northwestern, Zenith, Pettit and Galaxy, the "Pettit" intended to be used as an elevator for the other mills. John Martin was elected president; J. B. Bas-

sett, vice-president; C. T. Fox, secretary and treasurer; F. C. Pillsbury, E. Zeidler and A. C. Loring, managers.

The combined capacity of the mills owned by the company (including the Pettit mill, used now as an elevator) is 10,500 barrels per day, giving the company a milling capacity second only to that of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co. The tendency to consolidation of the flour milling interests of Minneapolis is well illustrated by the fact that four firms now operate mills as follows:

| | MILLS. | CAPACITY. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co. | 5 | 11,500 bbls. |
| Northwestern Consol. Milling Co. | 6 | 10,500 bbls. |
| Washburn, Crosby & Co. | 3 | 9,500 bbls. |
| Minneapolis Flour Mfg. Co. | 4 | 3,500 bbls. |

Although the number of flour mills did not increase during the year of 1891, yet the capacity of the mills already built did increase, even after deducting the two mills owned and managed in Minneapolis but located outside, as can be seen from the subjoined table.

List of flour mills and daily capacity.

| | Jan. 1, 1892. | 1891. |
|---|---------------|---------|
| | BARRLS. | BARRLS. |
| Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co. | | |
| Pillsbury "A" | 7,200 | 7,200 |
| Pillsbury "B" | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Anchor | 1,600 | 1,500 |
| Palisade | 2,200 | 2,000 |
| Lancashire Anoka | 1,000 | |
| Washburn, Crosby & Co. | | |
| Washburn "A" | 5,000 | 4,200 |
| Washburn "B" | 1,500 | 1,300 |
| Washburn "C" | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Minneapolis Flour Mfg. Co. | | |
| St. Anthony | 650 | 650 |
| Standard | 1,750 | 1,700 |
| Excelsior | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| The Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. | | |
| Columbia | 2,500 | 2,000 |
| Galaxy | 1,600 | 1,500 |
| Pettit | 1,500 | 1,600 |
| Crown Roder | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Northwestern | 1,200 | 1,600 |
| Zenith | 1,200 | 1,100 |
| W. H. Hinkle. | | |
| Humboldt | 1,200 | 1,150 |
| Crocker, Fisk & Co. | | |
| Minneapolis | 1,500 | 1,200 |
| D. R. Barber & Son. | | |
| Cataract | 800 | 800 |
| H. F. Brown & Co. | | |
| Dakota | 500 | 350 |
| Holly Mill Co. | | |
| Holly | 600 | 500 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Stamwitz & Schober. | | |
| Phoenix | 300 | 325 |
| F. H. Greenleaf. | | |
| Florence (at Stillwater) | 600 | |
| | <u>13,500</u> | <u>39,777</u> |

CORN MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR & RYE.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|--|
| Lovejoy, Himich & Co. | | |
| Nicollet Island Roller | 250 | |
| J. E. Osborne. | | |
| Occidental | 1,000 | |
| W. J. McAfee. | | |
| Union | 475 | |

The subjoined table shows the output of flour for Minneapolis from 1878 to 1891, inclusive; and also the shipments to foreign countries for the same years:

| CROP YEAR. | Output, Bbls. | Exports, Bbls. |
|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1891..... | 7,134,098 | 2,576,545 |
| 1890..... | 6,863,015 | 2,091,215 |
| 1889..... | 5,740,830 | 1,557,575 |
| 1888..... | 7,244,930 | 2,617,795 |
| 1887..... | 6,375,250 | 2,523,030 |
| 1886..... | 5,951,200 | 2,288,500 |
| 1885..... | 5,221,243 | 1,834,544 |
| 1884..... | 5,317,672 | 1,805,876 |
| 1883..... | 4,046,220 | 1,343,105 |
| 1882..... | 3,175,910 | 1,201,631 |
| 1881..... | 3,142,972 | 1,181,322 |
| 1880..... | 2,051,840 | 769,442 |
| 1879..... | 1,551,789 | 112,598 |
| 1878..... | 940,786 | 109,183 |

There is no such profit in the manufacture of flour at the present day as there was during the great growth of the business (following the introduction of the new method of purifying middlings and the use of chilled iron rollers for reduction) from 1870 to 1880. Competition among themselves, and also with outside millers has brought the margin of profit so close to the cost, that the millers must look sharply after their business or they will come out behind at the close of the year. Nearly all the flour mills are now equipped with steam power to supplement the water power, so they can operate during seasons of drought,

For a table showing the North-western, Minneapolis, and other flour mills, see the "Manufactures and Exports" of 1891.

when the water power is insufficient for all the mills, otherwise some would have to lie idle. An immense sum of money is needed to handle the wheat required by the Minneapolis flour mills, and deliver it to the eastern markets in the form of flour, but the cheerful miller goes calmly on, and talks of millions of dollars as the ordinary man does of thousands, and his success seems to warrant and justify his assurance.

The development of the cooperage industry of Minneapolis was co-extensive with that of the flour manufacturing interests. An annual output of flour ranging up, within a decade, from a million to seven millions of barrels calls for the manufacture of an immense number of packages. The demand for barrels has been supplied by about half a dozen shops, most of them conducted on the co-operative plan; in fact, this co-operative feature is one of the most interesting phases of Minneapolis industrial progress.

The tremendous development of the flour milling industry afforded a market for an ever increasing number of barrels, and certain journeymen coopers saw an opportunity for bettering their condition by applying the principles of co-operation. The scheme was entirely successful. As a consequence some eight or ten co-operative shops have since been organized, at least half a dozen being still in existence. The general principle of organization is equal shareholding in the capital stock, and apportionment of profits in proportion to work done. Initial payments on stock and weekly assessments thereafter accumulated the capital. The system has prospered phenomenally. Through periods of business activity, the coopers (having disposed of "bosses" and middlemen) accumulated profits rapidly, and were enabled to secure some real estate and commodious shops fitted

with proper machinery. In hard times they have been able to earn fair wages when the unorganized journeymen were out of work. The co-operative shops have net assets aggregating approximately \$150,000, while many of the members have secured homes of their own. Of late years the cooperage business has declined to some extent on account of large shipments of flour in sacks instead of barrels, but the condition of the "co-operatives" has always been better than that of the journeymen employed in the "boss" shops. As an educational influence the co-operative cooperage industry has been most valuable to wage workers. Probably not less than 2,000 men have been from time to time connected with these organizations and cognizant of their advantages. Numerous co-operative institutions have grown out of the parent movement, some to fail through lack of proper appreciation of the conditions requisite for success, others to go on prosperously.

Previous to 1868 there were no cooper shops of importance in Minneapolis. Half a hundred journeymen were able to produce all the barrels needed in the busiest times. They worked in small shops under bosses and were not certain of regular or continuous employment. In 1868 C. W. Curtiss, a journeyman cooper who had some experience in co-operation, organized a co-operative shop with Wm. H. Reeves, George W. Sargent and Joseph Combs. The experiment was successful and only ended with a time of enforced idleness when the mills were shut down for a protracted period.

The introduction in the early '70s of the new methods in the manufacture of flour wonderfully stimulated its production, and in consequence the cooperage industry revived and great numbers of journeymen flocked to the city, over supplying the market for labor, forcing down

wages and rendering employment uncertain. Mr. Curtiss perceived that the time was ripe for a new co-operative trial, and in November, 1874, he, with F. L. Bachelder, Peter Kenney, J. W. Overacker and H. E. Roberts organized the Co-operative Barrel Manufacturing Company. This was the parent organization. All later co-operative shops have been off-shoots or copies. The new enterprise was fostered by Charles A. Pillsbury, who gave it its first contract and showed his friendliness in many other ways. A capital stock of \$10,000 was contemplated in the organization. Ten years of prosperous business brought the paid in capital up to \$50,000. As a co-operative success the company has been a model to the coopers, as well as all other wage workers the country over.

Other organizations followed closely upon the demonstrated success of the first company. Some were successful; others failed, usually because of lack of adherence to the true principles of co-operation. The North Star Barrel Company was formed in October, 1877, by Peter Kenney, Daniel G. Wentworth, F. L. Bachelder, John O'Donnell, H. W. Burroughs and C. W. Curtiss. Its progress was quite as rapid as that of the first company. In March, 1880, the Hennepin County Barrel Company was incorporated. It was the outgrowth of a strike in the "boss" shops, none of its original members being from the other co-operative shops. In six years it accumulated assets of \$38,000. One year after the "Hennepin" came the Phoenix Barrel Manufacturing Company, a small but successful enterprise.

The Northwestern Barrel Company was organized in December of the same year—again the outcome of a strike in a "boss" shop—and prospered from the start. The Minnesota Barrel Company

followed in 1884, the Acme Barrel Company in 1885, and the Twin City Barrel Company in 1886.

These were the co-operative enterprises which may be classed as most successful. Of those organized from time to time, a number whose names are not now known among the business concerns of the city, were simply absorbed by older institutions for the purpose of economy or convenience.

Of the non-co-operative barrel shops the most important organization was the Hall & Dann Barrell Company, incorporated June 12, 1880. The name was afterward changed to the Harwood Manufacturing Company. This concern began with ample capital, erected large buildings at the corner of Third avenue south and First street, equipped them with the latest machinery and commenced the production of barrels at the rate of 6,000 per day, when running at full capacity. Employment was given to 175 men, the number having since been increased at times.

Among the cooper shops doing an extensive business in past years, but now out of the business, may be mentioned P. Daly, who started a barrel factory in 1872; A. M. Anson, who began to operate in 1873, and A. Bumb & Co. in 1874, and other minor establishments. The manufacture of barrels in Minneapolis is now carried on by the following concerns, all but three being conducted on the co-operative plan:

ACME BARRELL Co.,*†
 C. E. COTTRELL & Co., (one stave)
 CO-OPERATIVE BARRELL Co.,*†
 EAGLE BARREL Co.,*
 HARDWOOD MFG. Co.,†
 HENNEPIN BARREL Co.,*†
 NORTH STAR BARREL Co.,*†
 NORTHWESTERN BARREL Co.,*†
 JAMES KENNEDY.

*Operate on co-operative plan. †Use of machinery.

Early in 1851, Orin Rogers built the first furniture factory located at the Falls of St. Anthony. The factory was built on the east river bank near the foot of Third avenue southeast, at the end of the bridge leading to Hennepin Island. In 1855 Mr. Rogers sold out to L. G. and J. C. Johnson, who operated the factory for a number of years, and then sold it to Thos. Barnard & Bro., who continued the business. Mr. Thos. Barnard and Wm. H. Shuey soon succeeded to the ownership under the name of Barnard & Shuey. The factory burned in 1873. Mr. Shuey retired and Mr. Barnard built a new factory on Fourth street and Second avenue northeast, and took in as a partner, Mr. Cope of Philadelphia, and thereafter the firm was styled Barnard & Cope. Mr. Thos. Barnard has for several years been out of the business, and living on the Pacific slope, but his sons have succeeded to his interest in the concern and are now running it under the same firm name.

THOMAS GRIMBALL BARNARD. The firm of Barnard Brothers and Cope is proprietor of a wholesale furniture manufacturing business, at the corner of Fourth street and Second avenue, N. E. in Minneapolis. Its specialty is chamber suits, and extension and center tables, which they sell in all the territory west of the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast. As many as one hundred and forty workmen are constantly employed. Two million feet of lumber are annually worked up, and the manufactured product turned out reaches a value of \$250,000 per year. The plant is operated by steam with machinery working almost automatically, and its operations are adjusted with wonderful minuteness and precision. Among the appliances is a machine for wood carving, on which

as many as four blocks are simultaneously carved into intricate patterns by the guiding hand of a single expert carver. The furniture when it has received the last touches shines with the lustre of plate glass, and is solid and substantial, and is sold at prices so low, when compared with that produced by old fashioned hand processes, as to seem fabulous—a result only attained by modern methods of division of labor, and perfection of mechanism. The business which has developed to this magnitude was established thirty-five years ago by Mr. T. G. Barnard, father of the three young men who with Mr. Henry Cope constitute the present firm.

Thomas G. Barnard is a native of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, B. N. A. His father, Jabez Barnard was an Englishman who migrated to the colony in the first years of the present century. He was a carpenter and builder, living in Huntingtonshire, before an engagement in the line of his trade brought him to America. The son was the sixth in a family of eleven children, and was born Sept. 28, 1826. He was placed in a private school at an early age, but tiring of the restraint and monotony, at the age of eleven he left school and commenced with his father to pick up the carpenter's trade. At the age of nineteen he pushed out into the world to earn an independent living, going to Boston. There he worked for a year and a half in an organ factory, at wages. Then he went to work in a cabinet shop, where painted and hard wood sets were manufactured on a large scale, and largely by machinery. Remaining here for five and a half years, he had become thoroughly conversant with the furniture manufacturing business as it was then being conducted. In 1849, while living in Boston, Mr. Barnard married Miss Eliza H. Hayes, of Rochester, New Hampshire.



W. C. Burman



From Boston he went to Norway, Oxford County, Maine, where he established himself in the furniture manufacturing business, devoting his attention chiefly to bedsteads and conducted the business for four years.

A married sister, Mrs. A. B. Fall, had settled in St. Anthony, and through her Mr. Barnard learned of the advantages which that new town presented for manufacturing and he resolved to establish here a business for manufacturing furniture by machinery which had been so successful in Boston. Three young men joined him in the enterprise. They purchased machinery, a stock of mahogany and veneers, and embarked with it for St. Anthony where it arrived early in May, 1857. The firm of L. G. & J. S. Johnson had been for some time engaged in the furniture business at St. Anthony. This shop was on Main street just below the bridge leading to Hennepin Island. Fearing the effect of competition, the Johnson's sold their manufacturing business to the young men, who formed the firm of Noyes, Waldron & Co. Mr. Barnard and a Mr. Pingree constituting the Co. They went to work with energy, employing from twelve to fourteen men, and turning out furniture suited to the times. In the fall of that year the financial crash came, affecting seriously their bright prospects. As a consequence the firm sold out to Mr. Pingree, who continued it, Mr. Barnard going to work for him. In the following year Mr. Barnard built a house on Sixth street and made himself a permanent home.

In 1859 he was joined by his brother, John F. Barnard, and the firm of Barnard Bros. was formed. They took a shop on Hennepin Island where they had a water power from the Chutes, and set up the business of scroll sawing and turning. Soon the Johnson's sold them

their original manufacturing plant, and the Chutes, the building which they occupied, and the Barnard Brothers commenced manufacturing various kinds of furniture. They worked themselves and employed one man. As business revived and their orders increased they made a better class of work. For several succeeding years they turned out some of the finest furniture ever made here. They had orders for furnishing some of the better houses that were built at that period both here and in St. Paul. Not infrequently they turned out sets for which they received \$500 and even more. In fact the best furniture to be found in the elegant new residences came from their shop.

In 1865 Mr. William H. Shuey was taken into the business, which became Barnard Bros. & Shuey. The next year John F. Barnard sold out and the business continued as Barnard & Shuey. In 1870 Edward C. Clark joined the firm, which became Barnard, Shuey & Clark. Soon afterwards the factory was burned with a considerable loss, and Mr. Shuey retired.

Mr. Henry Cope, a young man from Philadelphia, son of Mr. Thomas P. Cope, an old quaker family of that city, joined the firm in 1873, and brought to it a considerable accession of capital. The firm became now Barnard, Clark & Cope. The factory was rebuilt in its present location, at the corner of Fourth street and Second avenue, north east, and steam was put in for motive power. Here were excellent facilities for shipping, as the factory was located along side the track of the St. Paul & Pacific railroad.

About 1875 the business was divided. Mr. Clark taking the retail department on the West Side and Messrs. Barnard & Cope retained the manufacturing. The firm of Barnard & Cope continued until

1884, gradually increasing their business and systematizing and perfecting their methods. Mr. T. G. Barnard, during all these changes, had charge of the mechanical work, and superintended the manufacture, with a skill born of a practical knowledge of the trade, and a perseverance that overcame all obstacles which were often serious and almost disheartening.

Mr. Barnard met with a serious accident about the first of February, 1884. He was driving a pair of horses through the streets of Minneapolis when they became startled by the passage of a street car, and threw him out, breaking his thigh. For a time there was fear of a fatal result, but a vigorous constitution and good health, with attentive nursing brought him through. He was however, disabled, and thought it best to retire from active business. His interest in the business was assumed by his three sons, Fred H., Harry A. and Frank S. Barnard and by Mr. Cope, who under the style of Barnard Brothers & Cope have continued it with great success until the present time. Mr. T. G. Barnard after two years spent in attention to building up his shattered health, removed to the Pacific coast. He located at Los Angeles, Cal., where he built a pleasant home, enjoying the milder climate and the fruits and flowers of that prolific region. He makes frequent visits to Minneapolis, and suffers no abatement of his pride in the business which the unwearied labor of his best years had built up. The wife who had accompanied Mr. Barnard to Minneapolis in 1877, died in 1872, leaving the sons above mentioned, and two others, Edward G. and Arthur H., also two daughters, one the wife of H. G. Blake, of St. Paul, and the other married to T. L. Ford, but now deceased.

Mr. Barnard was married again to

Mrs. Noyes of Chelsea, Mass., who survived only eight months.

In 1874 he married Mrs. Elvira E. Young, of Minneapolis, to whom a son, William A., was born November 18, 1875.

In 1868 M. C. Burr started a small furniture factory on Second street between Fifth and Sixth avenues south. The next year he took in Mr. Morris as a partner, and continued under the style of Burr & Morris, until the summer of 1873 when D. M. Gilmore bought into the firm, and the firm name was changed to Burr, Morris & Co. They built a large building on Lake street, near the track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway and occupied it with their machinery. In 1874 Mr. A. S. McCulloch bought out Mr. Morris, and the firm name was changed to Burr, Gilmore & Co. In a few years Mr. Burr sold out to his partners, and the firm name was again changed to Gilmore & McCulloch, who continued the business until 1881 when the entire plant was destroyed by fire, and the firm dissolved. Mr. D. M. Gilmore then bought a sight on Western avenue near the Great Northern tracks and erected a large brick building and proceeded to manufacture furniture on his own account. In 1882 Chas. Evans Holt became a partner in the firm under the style of Gilmore & Holt. In 1883 the company became incorporated as the D. M. Gilmore Furniture Co. Mr. Donald Kennedy and Benj. Beverage, Jr. bought into the company and Mr. Holt retired. Donald Kennedy was elected president; D. M. Gilmore, vice-president and general manager; and A. G. Kennedy, secretary and treasurer. They continued to own and operate the business until January 15th, 1891, when D. M. Gilmore sold his stock to Donald



James G. Smith

Kennedy, and retired from the company, and the Messrs. Kennedy continued the business.

In 1877 Salisbury, Coots, Rolph & Co. commenced to manufacture spring beds, mattresses, etc. In 1887 Mr. Coots died and the firm became Salisbury, Rolph & Co., and has since retained that title. The factory is located on Main street between First and Second avenues southeast, and they are doing a large and constantly increasing business.

In 1882 the Minneapolis Furniture Co. was organized, and James T. Elwell was elected president; Geo. H. Elwell, secretary and Carlos Burcon, treasurer. The company built a factory on Division street southeast, and did a good business from the start; their works have been enlarged several times and the business is growing every year. The present officers are Geo. H. Elwell, president and treasurer; and Chas. M. Way, vice-president and secretary.

The Minneapolis Office and School Furniture Co. was incorporated in 1888 with a capital of \$50,000. The factory operated by the company is located at the corner of Eighth street and Eighth avenue southeast. As indicated by the name, the company manufactures school furniture and does a large and growing business. The present officers in management are E. M. Johnson, president; P. J. Murphy, secretary and A. C. Austin, treasurer.

Mr. Orrin Rogers also had the honor to be the pioneer in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds at the Falls of St. Anthony. In 1854 he operated in a small way in a building on the river bank at the foot of Third avenue southeast, and in 1855, Rogers, Stimpson & Kent, of which firm he was the senior partner, built the first exclusive sash, door and blind factory located at the Falls. The

building was erected in St. Anthony, on the west side of Hennepin island, and was a substantial stone building, and was operated by them for several years as a sash, door and blind factory. It was then sold to Cutter & Secombe, who fitted it up as a paper mill. The main building was 50 x 75 feet, with an ell 40 x 40 feet. In 1880 the building burned, leaving the walls standing, when the building and ground were sold to the city of Minneapolis, and the standing walls remodeled and the building fitted up as the east side station of the city water works, and is now used for that purpose. But few of our citizens know that the old building was once a sash, door and blind factory.

Until 1857 there had been no sash and door factory on the west side of the river, but during that year Mr. Morey built a factory on the south side of the saw mill platform for their manufacture. He operated it until 1862, when he sold it to Joseph Dean, who was at that time a carpenter and builder. Mr. Dean concluding to go into the lumber business, he sold it to J. G. Smith the same year. It was operated by Mr. Smith for two years, when he took in H. F. Lillibridge as partner, and run under the firm name of Smith & Lillibridge. Mr. Lillibridge retired in 1866, and Mr. Smith continued the business alone for two years, when, in 1868, L. D. Parker, who had been previously connected with the firm of Rockey & Parker, became a partner with Mr. Smith, and the firm became Smith & Parker.

JOTHAM GRAVES SMITH was born at Westminster, in the town of Canterbury, Windham county, Connecticut, on the 23rd day of November, 1815. He was the eldest of a family of six children. The father, Asher Smith, was a farmer, of exemplary life and industrious habits.

whose narrow income from a rugged farm, did not permit the expenses of a liberal education for his children, who were obliged to content themselves with such instruction as the country school afforded. The son took the name of his maternal uncle, Jotham Graves, who was a leading man of his time in Holyoke, Mass.

Young Smith picked up the carpenter's trade which he followed for some years. His earnings up to his majority were contributed to the family exchequer. His industry and skill prospered him. Soon after becoming twenty-one he visited Kenosha, Wis., where he worked at his trade for two years and became a contractor and builder. Later he joined his brother-in-law in starting a woolen mill in Stafford, Conn., which he built, and afterwards managed, having an interest in the business.

While living there he met Miss Almira Converse, whose mother, Martha Alden, was of the seventh generation in lineal descent from John Alden, of Plymouth, and the Mayflower. They were married October 20, 1845, and continued to reside at Stafford for the next ten years, where Mr. Smith was industriously conducting the business of the sash and door factory in which he was engaged, living with economy and laying by a small capital for future investment.

In 1855 he came west to look for a location in the newly settled country, and at Minneapolis found prospects which pleased him. He spent a part of the summer in looking over the town and adjacent country, and made some small investments. Among these were a tract of land suitable for two farms west of Lake Calhoun, somewhere near the present St. Louis park, and some lots, a part of a block then being surveyed, but not yet legally platted, on Sixth street and Oregon, now Third

avenue south. Returning to Connecticut, he brought his family, then consisting of Mrs. Smith and two children, H. Alden and Myra, to Minnesota. Falling in with Mr. Z. M. Brown, he was induced to take an interest in the town site of Monticello, Wright county, where he took up his residence. Here he built a house and engaged in the management of a real estate business, chiefly the sale of lots in the new town. He took an active interest in public affairs, was Deputy County Treasurer, and was chosen County Attorney and Judge of Probate of Wright county. When the proposition to loan five million dollars in State bonds was submitted to a vote of the people, he was one of the few who foresaw the evil results of the measure, and made an active opposition to it.

About 1861 the death of one of her brothers called Mrs. Smith to her old home in Connecticut, where they remained for a year or two. Soon after their return in 1863, they took up their residence in Minneapolis. Mr. Smith built a house upon one of the lots which he had bought in 1855, where the family resided until within a few years. The place is now occupied with manufactories and business houses. In 1863 Mr. Smith bought the planing mill and sash and door factory of Joseph Dean, which stood upon the brink of the falls below the platform of the Minneapolis Mill Company. It was a wooden structure, and was operated by water that had passed through the wheels of the saw mills located on the dam above. Here he commenced the manufacture of doors, sash and other house fixtures, and soon enjoyed a good patronage. Not long after he took into partnership Mr. L. D. Parker, who was an excellent carpenter and joiner, and an industrious and most able man. In process of time Mr. Smith's son, Alden, was taken into

the firm, and then J. T. Wyman, who had long been employed in the mill, and the business was conducted under the style of Smith, Parker & Co. It became a large and profitable business, and was conducted until the mill was burned in 1876, when J. G. Smith retired, leaving the business to be prosecuted in new quarters by Alden Smith and J. T. Wyman, who are still conducting it.

Mr. Smith did not re-engage in business, except to improve and manage his property. He still held the lots on Fifth street adjoining his residence, upon which he erected a number of tenement houses. His son Alden had taken the manufacturing business off his hands, and was well started in life.

His daughter Myra, married John B. Clark, a young man who had been brought up in Minneapolis, and had graduated at Amherst College. After further study and residence in Europe, he was appointed to the chair of history and political science in Smith College, Mass., and has recently accepted a call to a like professorship in Amherst College.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith, as well as the children were members of Plymouth Congregational Church, in which they have been active and most devoted workers. While careful in his business affairs, and economical in personal expenses, Mr. Smith has opened his heart and his purse in liberal offerings to charitable appeals. He contributed large amounts to the endowment of Carlton College, and to Chicago Theological Seminary, and to the building of the Bethel Mission of Plymouth Church, and to the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, as well as to the academies at Salt Lake City, Utah and Montevideo, Minn. He is one of those who, nurtured in the evangelical faith of New England, and inheriting the spirit and principles of the Pilgrims, brought

to the west this heritage of faith, and erected again beyond the Mississippi, the institutions of education, and religion which have blessed the land of their birth and made it great.

In 1872, Mr. Smith's son, H. Alden Smith, was taken into the firm, and in 1874 James T. Wyman became a partner also, and the name of the firm was changed to Smith, Parker & Co. Mr. Smith, Sr. retired in 1876, and Mr. Parker in 1881, and the name of the firm became Smith & Wyman, consisting of H. Alden Smith and James T. Wyman, who still conduct the business.

The old mill built in 1857 on the Falls burned up in the spring of 1876, and was never rebuilt. Immediately after the burning of the old mill the firm moved to the two-story stone mill south of and adjoining the Humbolt Flour mill, which they operated until 1878, when the explosion of the three flour mills occurred on May 2nd of that year and the stone mill occupied by Smith, Parker & Co. was blown to the ground, there not being a piece of the wall left three feet high, and fire completed the destruction. The mill at present occupied by the company is located on Eighth street and Second avenue southeast, and was built by Stetson & Nelson, but was purchased and enlarged by Smith & Wyman, and with one exception is the oldest sash, door and blind factory in the city; that exception being the old Jesse Copeland factory on the corner of Third street and Third avenue south.

In 1858 Mr. John McCabe built a small sash, door and blind factory just north of Bridge Square, on the river bank near Suspension bridge. He sold it to L. D. Parker, and in 1860 it burned and was not rebuilt.

In 1863 Roockey & Duncan started a small sash and door factory over R. P.

Russell's planing mill on First street between Fifth and Sixth avenues south. They continued until 1866 when Mr. Duncan sold out to L. D. Parker and the firm became *Rockey & Parker*. Mr. Parker retired from the firm in 1868 to become a partner in the business of J. G. Smith, and Mr. Rockey soon sold out to Mr. R. P. Russell, the owner of the building. Mr. Russell continued the business until he decided to remove the building and build a flour mill on the site which he did in 1877.

In 1863 Geo. Wheaton and C. E. Reynolds started a sash, door and blind factory in the Ames building, located on the east side nearly opposite the Pillsbury "A" Mill. Mr. Wheaton retired in 1864 and Geo. A. Wheaton, his son, and Alfred Francis, came into the firm, and the firm was styled *Wheaton, Reynolds & Francis*. In 1866 Mr. Francis sold out to his partners, who continued the business until 1872, when the building burned and they moved to Sixth street and Second avenue northeast, occupying a building built by *Stetson & Nelson*, and J. F. Wilcox became a partner, the firm being styled *Wheaton, Reynolds & Co.* In May, 1882, the mill burned and the firm bought the site and put up the large brick mill at present occupied by them. Mr. Wilcox retired from the firm in 1884, and started a planing mill in North Minneapolis. Messrs. *Wheaton & Reynolds* continue the business to the present day. Mr. Reynolds has had a longer continuous service in the sash, door and blind business than any other man now engaged in that line of manufacture in Minneapolis.

Ward Brothers and Wentworth ran a small sash and door factory over Morrison's planing mill, from 1866 to 1878, but retired from business at that time.

Jesse Copeland & Co. built a sash, door and blind factory on the corner of

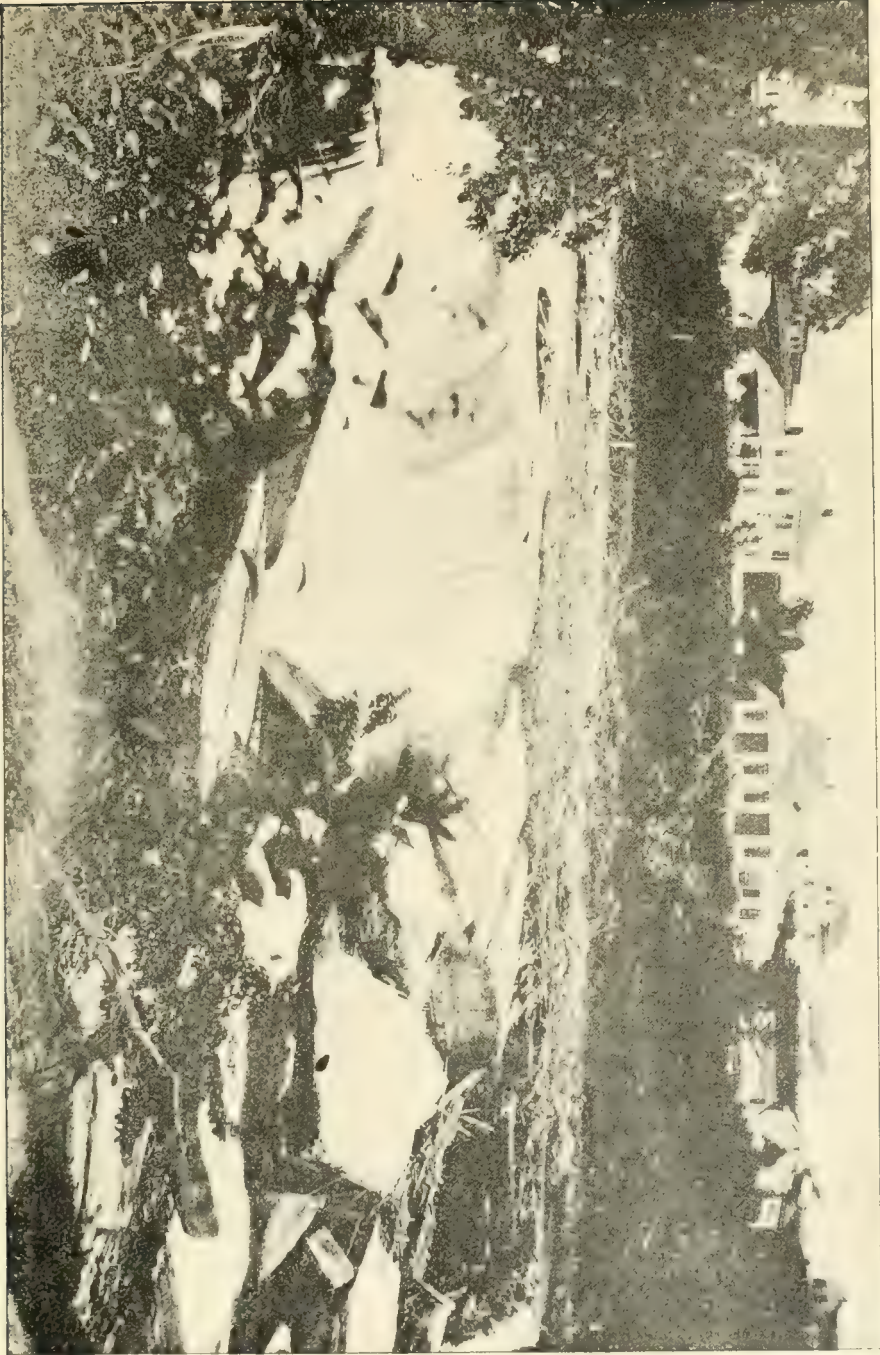
Third street and Third avenue south in the year of 1865, the firm consisting of *Jesse Copeland* and his son, B. F. Copeland; they continued to operate the factory until 1871, when F. L. Johnson became a partner and the firm name became *Copeland & Johnson*. Mr. *Jesse Copeland* retiring from the business. In 1876 B. F. Copeland retired also, and Mr. Johnson became sole proprietor, and operated the factory under the name of the *F. L. Johnson Co.* until 1880, when B. C. Hurd became interested in the business and the name of the firm was changed to *Johnson & Hurd*, and has so remained to the present time. The factory is located in the heart of the city and has become a landmark to the old settlers, being the oldest sash, door and blind factory in Minneapolis. But as the firm has incorporated recently as the *Johnson & Hurd Co.* with the purpose of building a new factory in northeast Minneapolis and moving their business to that location, this old landmark will undoubtedly soon disappear.

J. R. Ross operated a small sash and door factory, for several years, in *Barnard & Shuey's* furniture factory on the east side, he afterward moved to a building on Hennepin Island; but this factory was destroyed by fire in 1871, and he quit the business.

During the year of 1868 *Moffitt & Co.* built a sash, door and blind factory at the foot of Fifth avenue north on the river bank. The company confined itself principally to stock work and did a large business until 1871, when the factory was closed and the building rebuilt as a saw mill.

The year of 1872 brought another sash, door and blind factory into operation, the firm operating it being styled *Witbeck, Potter & Co.* They occupied a stone building at the corner of Second

EAST SIDE FALLS, INDI.



street and Seventh avenue south, afterward occupied by Smith, Parker & Co., and destroyed in the mill explosion of 1878. Messrs. Witbeck, Potter & Co. operated the mill until 1875, when meeting with financial reverses, they closed out the business.

In 1873 L. C. Bisbee and C. S. Bardwell built a sash, door and blind factory on the east side, in the vicinity of where the Pillsbury "A" mill now stands. In 1876 the building burned and they moved to the West side and erected their factory, locating on First street and Twelfth avenue south, and Mr. P. P. Eddy came into the firm, and the firm name became Bisbee, Bardwell & Co. In 1877 Mr. S. C. Robinson bought out Mr. Bisbee, and the firm became Bardwell, Robinson & Co. Mr. Eddy retired in 1879 and Chas. N. Robinson became a partner, the same firm name remaining. In 1885 they built extensive works in North Minneapolis, near the west end of the Northern Pacific railroad bridge, dismantled their old factory and moved to their new location, where they still continue. In 1890 Mr. R. R. Clark became a partner in the concern, the firm still being styled Bardwell, Robinson & Co.

In 1879 Peter Frazer and B. F. Holbrook started a small sash and door factory on the East Side, near First avenue southeast and Main street, under the firm name of Frazer & Holbrook. Their business soon outgrowing their quarters, they purchased a site and built a factory on Fifth street and Fifth avenue north. Mr. Holbrook soon retired from the firm and Nathan Shepherd became a partner, under the style of Frazer & Shepherd. In 1886, their factory was entirely destroyed by fire, but they immediately proceeded to build the brick factory now occupied by them, and have operated it ever since.

Church & Brackett built a small sash

and door factory on Division street southeast in 1882. Mr. Brackett sold out in 1884 to Lorin Graves, and the firm incorporated as the Church & Graves Manufacturing Company. Meeting with financial reverses, the firm went out of the business in 1888, and Mr. C. D. Lougee purchased the factory, which is now rented to the Minneapolis Furniture Company.

In 1884, Carver, Young & Clark built a sash and door factory at the foot of Twentieth avenue north, near the river bank. After operating it until 1889, they sold out to Johannin & Hansen, who have continued to operate the factory since that date.

The years from 1880 to 1885 inclusive, were years of high prices and large profit to the manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds. But few questions were asked as to prices, but such was the rush of trade that the important question was "Can you fill the order?" The large influx of population to the Northwestern States and the Province of Manitoba, and the wonderful growth of Minneapolis, created such a demand for finished material that the manufacturers were scarcely able to supply it. This unusual state of affairs caused a large number of sash, door and blind factories to be started, resulting in a stagnation of trade and an over supply of the market, from which it has taken years to recover. But the country tributary to this market has grown so rapidly during the last five years that the demand now equals the supply, and it looks as if a brighter future awaits the manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds. During the period of prosperity referred to, factories were put in operation by the following firms:

Jenson, Gilbranson & Co., afterwards changed to the Standard Sash & Door Co.; Simonson Bros. Manufacturing Co.,

and the State Sash & Door Co. all located in South Minneapolis. Frazer & Shepherd, Johannin & Hanson, and Carver, Young & Clark located in North Minneapolis. Church & Graves Manufacturing Co., Flour City Sash & Door Co., John F. Wilcox, and Minneapolis Sash & Door Co., located in East Minneapolis. McDonald & Delamater, and R. Alexander, located on Nicollet island.

Besides these, there were several short lived establishments which it is not necessary to enumerate; there being at one time twenty factories, large and small, in operation. In addition to the new factories, the old firms had all increased their capacity, and in most cases doubled their output. As a result, from 1885 to 1890, Minneapolis had more machinery engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds than any other city on the continent. But recently Church & Graves Manufacturing Co., the Flour City Sash & Door Co., and Carver, Young & Clark have gone out of business; the Minneapolis Sash & Door Co. have closed their factory and confine their business strictly to jobbing; Carpenter Bros. & Co. and Fulton, Libbey & Co. also conduct a jobbing business. The twelve firms now engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds in Minneapolis are as follows, their names occurring in the order in which their business was established:

SMITH & WYMAN,
 WHEATON & REYNOLDS,
 JOHNSON & HURD,
 BARDWELL, ROBINSON & Co.,
 FRAZER & SHEPHERD,
 SIMONSON BROS. MANFG. Co.,
 STANDARD SASH & DOOR Co.,
 McDONALD & DELAMATER,
 JOHANNIN & HANSEN,
 JOHN F. WILCOX,
 R. ALEXANDER,
 STATE SASH & DOOR Co.

There are a great many planing mills also, mostly belonging to the lumber manufacturers, that business having almost entirely passed into the hands of the lumbermen, where it naturally belongs, and where it will probably stay hereafter.

The earliest manufacturer at the Falls in the line of iron work and mill machinery was E. Broad, who commenced to make edged tools in St. Anthony in 1855. His business soon increased and he built a stone building on the east side of Hennepin Island, where he continued until 1870, when he abandoned miscellaneous manufacturing and gave his entire attention to producing a patent cant-hook. He pursued this line of manufacture until his death in 1872, when the manufacture of the cant-hooks was taken up by E. K. Smith, and is carried on by him at the present time.

In 1856, Messrs. Scott & Morgan built the first iron foundry and machine shop located at the Falls of St. Anthony. The establishment was located on the east river bank, directly across Main street from the Pillsbury A mill. The building was a substantial wooden structure, four stories in the rear and two stories in front, and for many years was the pride of St. Anthony people, as being a prosperous manufacturing establishment. Messrs. Scott & Morgan continued to operate the foundry until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when the junior partner, Geo. N. Morgan, went into the Union army, the partnership dissolved and the building burned, and none but old residents remember that there was such an establishment.

In 1857, H. C. Butler opened an establishment for the manufacture of mill-picks and other iron work. He first occupied a small shop on Eighth avenue south. His business was developed through a series of disasters, including

the total destruction of his shop at the time of the great flour mill explosion in 1878, when he moved to his present location on Sixth avenue south.

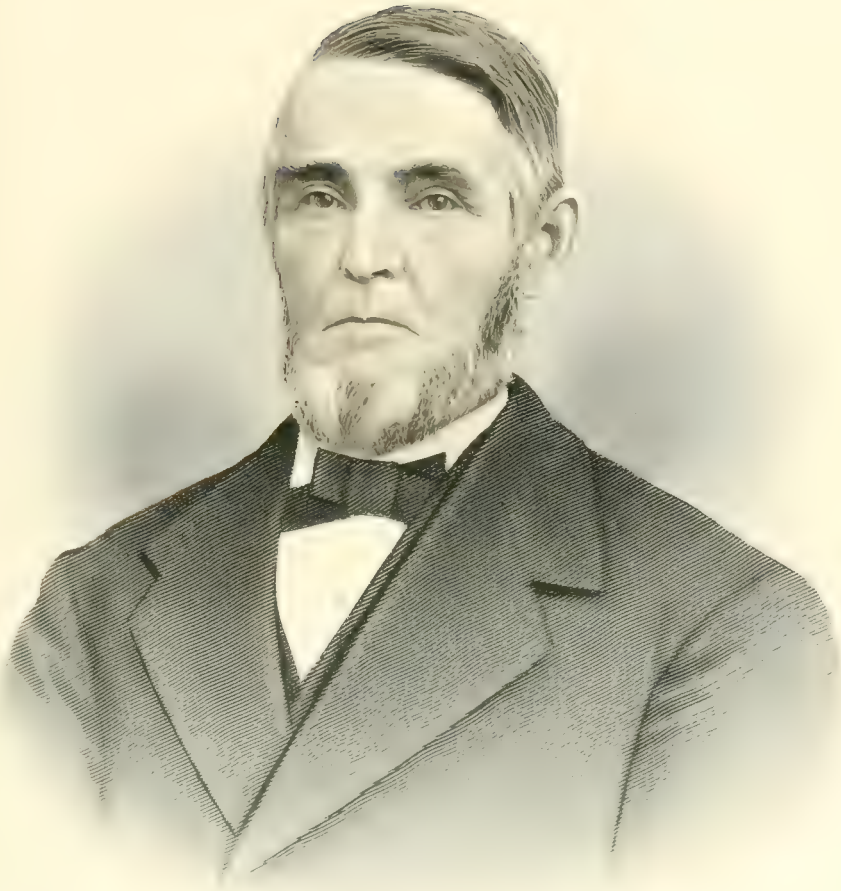
The St. Anthony Iron Works began business in 1865, under the ownership of Snow & Co. They were located on the St. Anthony side immediately upon the river bank between Central avenue and First avenue southeast. The plant occupied extensive wooden buildings. After operating the works for two years, Snow & Co sold out to Bushnell & Co., afterward Bushnell & Hayes. Messrs. Bushnell & Hayes increased the capacity of the works and operated the plant until it was destroyed by fire in 1880.

I. L. Penney started the Minneapolis Drill Manufactory in 1865, and gradually developed the business until the making of tools became a specialty, and he named his establishment the Novelty Iron Works, which is now located on Third avenue south between Third and Fourth street.

The North Star Iron Works were established in the year of 1866 by W. M. Harrison, A. E. McGaughey and R. H. Depew. They were located on the St. Anthony side of the river in a large brick building purchased of D. Edwards. Two years later the works were moved to the west side of the river, the extensive plant occupying a tract of land on the river bank at the foot of Seventh avenue north. Mr. McGaughey and Mr. Depew soon retired from the business, and in 1870, J. W. Johnson, the son-in-law of Mr. Harrison, became a partner, and their business was greatly increased, their product going to all the North-western states. Mr. Harrison dying in 1877, Mr. Johnson became sole proprietor, and successfully run the works until 1880, when his health failing he sold the plant and tools, and all the movable machinery was moved out of the city,

and the business discontinued, greatly to the regret of an extensive patronage.

WILLIAM M. HARRISON was the oldest of the Harrison brothers, who settled in Minneapolis in the year 1860. He was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, January 24, 1809, and was the third of a family of nine children born to his father, Rev. Thomas Harrison, who was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, a pioneer in the settlement of Illinois, and extensively engaged in milling and other business at Belleville, Ills. A brief account of his father, and of his enterprises at Belleville, will be found in the sketch of his sons, Thomas A. and Hugh G. in another chapter of this history, and need not be repeated here. He was twenty-one years old when the family removed to Belleville, having before that time lived upon a farm in the same county. With an older brother, William engaged actively in assisting their father to build his mills, and in their operation when built. The first mill was run by ox power, afterwards steam was introduced. The business was enlarged, and became one of the largest of the merchant mills in the vicinity of St. Louis. These mills were in full operation at the time of the breaking out of the Crimean war in 1853. The blockade of the Black Sea ports by the allied fleets so obstructed the exportation of grain from the south of Russia that prices of grain and flour rapidly increased. The period of the war which was protracted through three years, was a golden opportunity for the millers of America. The Harrisons were in condition to reap great benefit from the unusual condition of affairs. The value of their stock greatly increased on their hands, and they continued to make flour on a constantly rising market. So satisfactory were



William M. Harrison

their profits during this period, that they felt themselves in condition to retire from the business. With a foresight characteristic of the brothers, they sold their milling property, which not long afterwards ceased to be profitable. It was in the fall of 1859, that H. G. Harrison with one of his sisters visited Minneapolis, and upon their return, with a glowing account of the beauty and the advantages of the place, the brothers whose business interests had for a long time been held in common, determined to remove here. In the spring of 1860 the removal was made, each bringing his family and effects. They at once made preparations for permanent homes, the first and most important of which was to build houses, William purchased an entire block lying between Second and Third avenues and Eighth and Ninth streets, upon which he built a homestead which still stands on that part of the block at the corner of Second avenue and Eighth street. It was, for the time, an elegant house. The ample grounds were put into cultivation, trees were planted and the square soon became one of the attractive places in the town. Mr. Harrison had a taste for rural occupations and spent much time in his garden and grounds. He entered into various business engagements with his brothers, whose interests remained for many years as they had before been a joint interest. Thus they took interests in banking institutions, especially in St. Paul, which at that time was the financial center of the State. When the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad was started they became large stockholders in the company.

They joined with Joseph Dean in 1862, in the lumbering firm of J. Dean & Co., which for a period of fifteen years carried on the most extensive lumber business on the upper Mississippi.

It was independently of his brothers, that in 1867 he founded the North Star Iron Works, which became under the wise management of his son-in-law, Mr. J. W. Johnson, the largest establishment of the kind in the State. At first the business was started in St. Anthony, but was afterwards re-opened in Minneapolis. Large stone shops were built on the river bank, just north of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad crossing, which were equipped with the best machinery for general machine work. Here all descriptions of machinery were manufactured, including steam engines, saw mills and flour mills. Though not engaged in the mechanical management, Mr. Harrison contributed the capital, and gave to the business his good judgment and careful methods, with the strict integrity which characterized all his operations.

Mr. Harrison attached himself to the Centenary M. E. church, for the prosperity of which he not only felt a very deep interest, but was abundant in labors to secure it, contributing of his means in a most generous and liberal way. "In his relations with the membership," testifies the pastor, "he was so gentle, unobtrusive, genial and kind, that all were bound to him in very strong ties, and prized his fellowship highly. With the pastors of the church he was always careful to maintain such intimate and tender cordiality as to make him a most highly prized friend; in him they had a counsellor judicious, wise and safe, and for their comfort he was always tenderly and unostentatiously careful. As a Christian and member of the church his life and conduct was always, and under all circumstances such as to be not only an honor to the church, but such as made him to be in a very large measure a light to the world."

In his social relations, outside of his

family and church, Mr. Harrison made warm and lasting attachments. He was agreeable, frank, friendly and unpretentious. There existed about him an air of friendliness and cheer. He loved nature and loved to meet common people and talk about common, but not trivial things.

While yet in the full exercise of his physical and mental powers at the age of sixty-six years, his life was by a sudden attack of sickness, terminated on the second day of May, 1874.

Five children, all of mature age, except one survived their father. They are Mrs. Melinda E., wife of J. W. Johnson; Wm. Henry, of New York; Mrs. Anna M., wife of Jesse G. Jones; Thomas, who died in infancy, and Dr. James McKendree Harrison, of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Mrs. Harrison survived her husband about twelve years. At her decease a liberal portion of her estate bequeathed to her by her husband was devoted to charitable foundations of this city. In its distribution, the Home for Women, established by the Women's Christian Association, the Northwestern Hospital, and the Home for Aged Women and Ministers, received liberal sums. The fortune gathered through years of labor and patient devotion to business, by this man of Christian nurture and personal consecration after provisions for the family, remains a perennial fountain of beneficence through the years to come.

In 1867, John Hinton commenced the manufacture of saws on First avenue south, between First and Second streets. The firm was originally Richardson & Hinton, but Mr. Richardson retired in 1869, and Mr. Hinton soon moved to a location on Second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues south, where he continued business until his death, which occurred a few years later.

Lee & Hardenburg commenced the manufacture of iron work on the east side of the river early in the '60s. In 1865 they decided to build on the west side. The firm was composed of Wm. H. Lee and C. M. Hardenburg. They put up extensive buildings on the site now occupied by the Crown Roller flour mill, and named their establishment the Minnesota Iron Works. The buildings were large and well adapted to their business, considering the time at which they were built, and represented an investment of nearly \$80,000. The establishment was completed and in running order in August, 1865. The firm operated the works until Mr. Lee died in 1870, and C. M. Hardenburg continued to run the works alone until 1879, when the buildings were torn down to make way for the Crown Roller mill.

In 1866, John Webster and Otis A. Pray, under the style of Webster & Pray, formed a partnership and established the Minneapolis Iron Works, for the purpose of manufacturing mill furnishings. Their first shop was a brick building on Washington avenue, between First and Second avenues south. From this time Mr. Pray was prominently identified with the iron working business of the city. After several years the Minneapolis Iron Works were consolidated with the Minnesota Iron Works, owned by Lee & Hardenburg, but Mr. Pray soon withdrew and commenced anew, leaving his old business with Messrs. Lee and Hardenburg. He soon sold out his new business to the North Star Iron Works, who were to manufacture his goods, while he managed their sale. But this arrangement becoming unsatisfactory to both parties, Mr. Pray commenced again on his own account. In 1873 he began to operate on a larger scale, and on June 1st, 1876, the firm of O. A. Pray & Co. was formed, which was soon incorpor-

ated as the Pray Manf'g Co.; the members of the company were O. A. Pray, A. L. Miner and Charles Evans Holt. Large buildings were erected on the corner of First street and Fifth avenue south, and a very extensive business was carried on and continued until 1888, when the firm retired from business, having met with financial reverses.

Soon after the closing out of the Pray Manufacturing Co., Mr. Pray, with his son, A. F. Pray, established the Minneapolis Foundry Co., the plant being located in the northern part of the city, on the line of the "Soo" railroad. Mr. O. A. Pray died March 17th, 1890, and his son succeeded to the business and continues to operate the Minneapolis foundry.

In 1869, Philip Herzog opened a small shop for the purpose of manufacturing iron fences; and a most rapid development of his business followed. In 1876 the building occupied by Mr. Herzog burned and he moved to the East Side, locating on Third avenue southeast and Second street, and added architectural iron and bridge material to his product. In 1882, Mr. Herzog incorporated his business as the Herzog Manufacturing Company, and his son, Philip Herzog, became a stockholder and active partner. In 1886, Mr. L. S. Gillette bought out Mr. Philip Herzog, Sr., and with Mr. Herzog's son continued the business until 1889, when Philip Herzog, Jr., also retired, and Mr. Geo. M. Gillette, Peter Lees and Frank J. Llewellyn became stockholders and partners in the business. In 1890, the old plant becoming too small for the firm, they built extensive works, occupying two blocks of land on Second street and seventh avenue southeast, and the name of the corporation was changed to the Gillette-Herzog Manufacturing Company, with the following officers conducting the

business; L. S. Gillette, president; Geo. M. Gillette, secretary; Peter Lees, superintendent; Frank J. Llewellyn, chief engineer. The Gillette-Herzog Manufacturing Co. is the largest iron working establishment in the city of Minneapolis, and does a business all over the Northwest, reaching as far east as Michigan and west to the Pacific coast.

In 1872, J. E. Lockwood opened a machine shop on the site of the present Humbolt flour mill. Three years later he moved to J. B. Bassett's mill, where he operated for four years. In June, 1879, C. H. Upton and Niles Nyberg became partners with Mr. Lockwood, and the firm name was changed to Lockwood, Upton & Co., and the establishment was moved to the east side of the river, and located at the corner of Second avenue southeast and Main street, and became the Union Iron Works, where they still continue the business on an extensive scale and under the management of Messrs. Lockwood, Upton & Co.

The Minneapolis Boiler Works were established also in 1872, by C. H. Hardenberg, Emmerman & Hardenberg having commenced the manufacture of boilers as early as 1867. In 1878 the works were purchased by M. W. Glenn and operated by him, and also by M. W. Glenn & Co., until 1887, when M. W. Glenn sold out to J. H. Moorhead, John Rowan and J. W. Glenn, who still operate the plant. The location of the works is at the corner of Fifth avenue south and Second street.

G. Menzel & Co. started the Northwestern Foundry, at the corner of Third street and Tenth avenue south, in 1874. The firm was composed of Gregor Menzel, Chas. G. Menzel and D. C. Howard. Mr. Menzel was a machinist of long experience, having for years been superintendent of the North Star Iron Works.

They commenced the manufacture of car wheels, and soon did a large business in supplying the rapidly multiplying north-western railroads, and now rank as one of the leading iron working industries of the city.

GREGOR MENZEL was born in Bielen dorf, in the province of Silesia, Prussia, August 21st, 1826. His father died before Gregor's birth, but his last request was, if his offspring was a boy and lived, he should learn a trade. When five years of age his life came very near being lost in a flood which swept away their little home and nearly all the property his mother possessed. At the age of ten years he crossed the mountains on foot to Friedeburg, Austria, to live with an uncle and fulfill his father's last wish. Here he learned the locksmith trade, which was accomplished July 26th, 1842. He re-crossed the mountains on foot into Prussia, and went to work in Lindheim's machine shop near Glatz to learn the machinist trade. After this he considered it necessary to travel and work in different places in order to perfect his knowledge as a mechanic. He walked to Breslau, Frankfort, Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen, being employed in different shops. While working in Blumenthal, near the latter city, he married Henrietta Dorothea Roesner. They started February 13th, 1847, for this country, stopping for a short time in London, arriving at New York, April 7th, 1847, on the sailing vessel Northumberland, which made the trip in twenty-eight days. He at once commenced work with James Bogardus, the celebrated inventor (see Vol. II, page 780, American Encyclopedia), whom he assisted in constructing his factory of five stories, entirely of cast-iron, it being the first complete cast-iron building in the world, and was the first to be repre-

sented in the *Illustrated London News*. He remained with Mr. Bogardus until August, 1850, when he concluded to go West, choosing Milwaukee as his destination.

He was made foreman in the machinery department of the Menominee Locomotive Manufacturing Co., holding this position until Dec. 1st, 1854, when he went into partnership with L. Keuck, and carried on steam-engine building, under the firm name of Menzel & Keuck. In 1855, M. and M. Stone bought Mr. Keuck's interest and the new firm of Menzel, Stone & Co. were also extensively engaged in manufacturing threshing machines, and in 1855 built the first threshing engine used in the West.

The following year he took an active part in politics, helped organize the Republican party, was president of the Young Men's Fremont Club, and was the presidential elector from the first district of Wisconsin, casting his vote in the electoral college for John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton, Feb. 1st, 1857. The concern was consolidated with the Badger Iron Works, and business carried on under the name of Menzel, Cummings & Goodrich. The same year the first elevator was built in Milwaukee by Angus Smith & Co., for which he manufactured all the machinery and iron works, including the engine and boiler. He also built the first mash machine driven by power in the city, for V. Blatz's brewery. But after years of prosperity came also reverses, and in the financial crisis of 1857, which swept the whole country, the firm went under and he lost all of his hard earnings, including his homestead. He then for a time devoted himself to inventions. On April 5th, 1859, he obtained a patent on a steam boiler (see Patent Office Report of 1859, and for cut see *Scientific American* of Oct. 1st, 1859), also on a fire and burg-



Gregor Menzel

lar proof safe April 24th, 1860 (see Patent Office Report of 1860), one of his large safes being now in possession of Cataract Lodge, No. 2, A. F. and A. M., of Minneapolis. On the 24th of May, 1860, he took an eight stamp steam quartz mill to Colorado for W. S. Candee, of Milwaukee, put it in operation, and returning Feb. 22d, 1861, with the intention of building another quartz mill to work the claims he secured in Colorado, but the Rebellion broke out, and his plans were frustrated.

October 29th, 1861, he took charge of the elevator engines of Angus Smith & Co., remaining with them until June 11th, 1864, when he accepted the position of superintendent of the Bay State Iron Manufacturing Co., at that time the largest concern of the kind in Milwaukee. His first work there was to build a five hundred horse power low pressure beam engine for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway's new Elevator A, it being the first of that kind of engine built in that city. In 1866, the steam engines, boilers, etc., were built under his supervision for J. Dean & Co.'s Pacific mill, and August 14th he came to Minneapolis to superintend putting the machinery in position. His work was completed October 12th, and was so well appreciated that the firm presented him with one hundred dollars. He liked this city so well that he determined to make it his home in time.

July 1st, 1868, he bought an interest in the Cream City Iron Works of Milwaukee, and the business was carried on under the firm name of Menzel, Stowell & Co. until November, 1870, when he withdrew from the firm to accept the position offered him as superintendent of the North Star Iron Works of Minneapolis. While in this position he designed and constructed the engine and machinery for the celebrated W. D. Washburn &

Co. saw mill at Anoka, Isaac Staples' mill at Stillwater, engine and machinery in the City Hall, including passenger and freight elevator, the first in the city. The building was occupied at that time by the Tribune company, and many other important machinery outfits were designed by him and constructed under his direction. April 1st, 1874, he formed a partnership with his son, Charles G. Menzel, and D. C. Howard, and established the Northwestern Foundry, in its present location, corner Third street, Ninth and Tenth avenues south. The first grey iron castings were made July 13th, and the first car wheels, first in the city, were cast October 12th, 1874.

September 1st, 1874, L. V. N. Blake-man bought out the interest of C. G. Menzel and D. C. Howard, and the business was continued under the firm name of G. Menzel & Co. On the first of September, 1882, S. T. Ferguson bought Mr. Blakeman's interest and the business has since been carried on under the name of Menzel & Ferguson. April 9th, 1881, he was appointed by the Hon. Mayor A. C. Rand as water works commissioner for a term of four years, but he found that his ideas about water works were too far in advance to harmonize with the other members of the board, he being decidedly in favor of changing from the direct pressure to the reservoir and stand-pipe system, etc., so he resigned October 11th, 1881.

Owing to impaired health he has of late years been obliged to travel considerable, crossing the ocean several times, which has proven of great benefit to his health. His family circle until their arrival in Minneapolis, November 30th, 1870, was unbroken, and previous to the death of his wife, Henrietta Dorothea, who passed away January 22d, 1891, and Maggie H., their eldest daughter, who passed away January 24th,

1872, and was the first person buried in Lakewood cemetery, consisted of his wife Henrietta D., Maggie H., Carrie M., Charles G., Minnie A. and Emma D.

The Variety Iron Works, now doing an extensive business, grew out of a small machine shop started in a basement on First avenue south, between Washington avenue and Second street, by Hashaw, Maish & Davis, in 1878.

Like many of the prominent manufacturing establishments of Minneapolis, the Diamond Iron Works sprang from small beginnings. In 1885, Messrs. Smith & Richardson established a small repair shop in connection with their saw mill employing at first only ten men. Within a year the capacity of the plant was doubled, and in five years the concern had one of the largest iron working establishments in the Northwest, and was producing all kinds of saw mill, flour mill, elevator and wood working machinery. Their plant now covers several acres in extent, and is a growing establishment.

The first iron cornice works ever established in Minneapolis was started by Frank Grygla in 1878. The works were located in an old wooden building on Third street, between First and Second avenue north. After running the works in a small way for three years Mr. Grygla concluded to take in a partner, and in 1880 H. E. Selden bought a half interest in the concern, and the firm became Grygla & Selden. They soon found their establishment required more room, so they proceeded to build extensive works on Mary Place, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and L. H. Selden became a partner. The firm is still doing an extensive business at that location.

In 1878, Spear & Laird built a large stove foundry at East Twenty-sixth street and Hiawatha avenue. In

1880, Mr. Laird sold out to Mr. J. B. Bushnell, and the firm became Bushnell & Spear. In 1882, the company was incorporated under the name of the Northwestern Stove Company, and the business has been continued under that title since that time. This company was the pioneer in stove manufacture in Minneapolis.

H. M. Crittenden & Son have an extensive plant on Fifth street and Seventh avenue south for the manufacture of iron cornice work, which they have successfully operated for several years. J. B. Starkey is also manufacturing in the same line, his works being located at 1412 South Seventh street.

In 1884 the Crown Iron Works began operation, the organization growing out of the business formerly conducted by Malmsten, Nelson & Co. This company was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. E. K. Smith was elected president and treasurer; August Malmsten, manager, and J. W. Hernlund, secretary. On January 1st, 1886, E. K. Smith retired from the company, and August Malmsten was elected president and manager; A. H. Nelson, vice-president, and J. W. Hernlund, secretary and treasurer. The company operate extensive works on Second avenue southeast and Second street.

SAM T. FERGUSON. To have been a pioneer in the development of the manufacturing interests of this city, to have labored with his hands in raising some of her early tenements, to have brought an important branch of manufacturing industry from the small beginning of hand craft to a great corporation employing manifold machinery and sending its finished product to break the sod, till the soil and sow the seeds on multitudes of farms throughout the Northwest, and finally to maintain a complete iron foundry



S. J. Ferguson

dry, with its varied products of utility and ornament, constitute the patent of nobility with which the truthful historian would ennoble this useful and industrious life.

Tradition assigns to the ancestor of the family a Scotch origin. Authentic records show that Daniel Ferguson died at Kittery, Maine, in 1676, where he had resided more than ten years upon a farm. After him succeeded in regular generations James Ferguson, James Ferguson, Jr., Reuben Ferguson and Ivory Ferguson, who was the father of S. T. Ferguson. His mother was Abigail Goodhue. He was born in the town of Dixmont, Penobscot County, Maine, Dec. 29, 1835, being the seventh born of a family of nine sons and daughters. Until his ninth year he attended the district school of the neighborhood, and from that time until his seventeenth year aided in the farm work through the summers, continuing at school winters. At this age he entered the academy at Hampden with the purpose of preparing to enter Bowdoin college. Winters he engaged in teaching school and working as a joiner in the ship yards at Rockland and Belfast. Having completed his preparatory studies in 1857 he was compelled to relinquish his purpose to enter college by premonitions of pulmonary disease, which forbade a sedentary life. He therefore turned his face westward, following the large tide of emigration which at that time was setting from Northern New England to the Northwest, and made a pre-emption claim near Monticello, Wright County, Minn. The outdoor life through the summer, so recruited his health that he went to Madison, Wis., where a school mate had settled, and after working for a few months as a carpenter he thought his health sufficiently restored to continue his studies.

He entered the State University at Madison in the second term of the Freshman class, but after a term at study the old symptoms returned, compelling him to give up his plans of study. He now returned to Minnesota, and in the spring of 1857 formed a partnership with Daniel Young at St. Anthony, in the business of contracting and building. For two years the firm was constantly employed, putting up several stores and dwellings. In the spring of 1859 he had a severe hemorrhage from the lungs, which so depleted his strength that he was compelled to abandon his prosperous business.

Repairing again to Madison and then to Cincinnati and Chicago, he spent the next two years in attempts to regain health, with intervals of labor at his mechanical trade. At Cincinnati he spent some time with J. A. Fay & Co., manufacturers of wood working machinery.

With strength regained he returned to Minneapolis and formed a partnership with Charles Brown, a practical blacksmith, for the manufacture of plows. In the spring of 1861 he occupied a small shop on Minnetonka street (First avenue south) between First and Second streets, where the infant business was started. They made wrought steel plows, Mr. Ferguson designing and making his own patterns. Soon after commencing the business his partner volunteered in the famous First Minnesota regiment and Mr. Ferguson bought his interest and continued the business. In the fall he took Mr. C. K. Perrine, who was a blacksmith into partnership, and the new firm built a shop at the corner of Utah street (First avenue north) and First street. In 1863 Mr. Ferguson bought out his partner and continued the business until 1865, when his shop was burned. He now removed to the corner of Itasca street (Second avenue north)

and First street, and resumed and continued the business until 1869, when he took as a partner Mr. John B. Clark, now professor of political economy in Amherst College. Afterwards E. H. Holbrook acquired Mr. Clark's interest, and when the late W. B. Jackson entered the firm in 1871, the business was incorporated as the Monitor Plow Works. The popularity of their plows had steadily increased, the business had greatly enlarged, so that with additional capital, and much improved machinery, their products were multiplied. Mr. Ferguson invented and patented improvements in the gang plow, the horse rake, and corn planter, as well as the old walking plow, which were introduced into their implements and sold throughout the Northwest; the Monitor plow and Monitor breaking plow having great popularity. Mr. Ferguson remained as mechanical manager of the works for ten years. When the business was thoroughly established, occupying a large plant which had been built in the westerly part of the city, he withdrew. He now bought the interest of Mr. L. V. N. Blakeman, in the firm of Menzel & Co., and associating with Mr. Gregor Menzel, formed a partnership in the foundry business, under the style of Menzel & Ferguson, which still exists. Their works are situated at the corner of Tenth avenue south and Third street, on the line of the Milwaukee railroad. For a long time they made a specialty of car wheels, but now are largely occupied with architectural iron and general castings. The works are very complete, equipped with all needed machinery, and employ a large capital.

Mr. Ferguson married in 1886 Miss Clara Murch, of Redwood City, California. They have three children. The pleasant residence is at No. 1412 Stevens avenue. They are members of the congregation of Park Avenue Congrega-

tional Church, Mrs. Ferguson being connected with that church.

Mr. Ferguson in his busy life has not been unmindful of social obligations. He is a charter member of the order of Good Templars, and is connected with the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite. Other manufacturing interests than the one with which he is personally connected engage his attention. He is a director of the Minneapolis Plow Works and president of the Coffin Box and Lumber Company.

In person Mr. Ferguson is a quiet, dignified and agreeable gentleman. He thoroughly understands his business, giving to it close attention, while indulging a taste for literature, especially as connected with practical arts.

The first attempt to produce farm machinery in Minneapolis was made in 1860, when S. T. Ferguson established the Monitor Plow Works. The company was incorporated in 1872, and started with a capital of \$30,000, which was increased in 1874 to \$75,000, and sulky rakes were added as a part of their line of manufacture. The shops and grounds becoming too small for the extensive business of the concern, the Monitor Plow works were moved to a tract of land near the St. Louis railroad shops located in the western part of the city on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad. The company did an extensive business until the works were burned in 1888 and for a while the business was discontinued; but the corporation was re-organized in 1891 and have commenced business under the new administration.

In 1866 N. F. Griswold commenced the manufacture of fanning mills, occupying the lower floor of a building owned by D. Morrison on the saw mill platform.

In 1868 John DeLaittre retired from the North Star Woolen mill and became a partner with Mr. Griswold under the style of Griswold & DeLaittre. The firm continued the business for two years when Mr. DeLaittre sold out to his partner, and Mr. Griswold moved the works to a building at the corner of Fourth street and Seventh avenue south, where he continued the business until 1875, when he retired and the business was discontinued.

In 1868 Messrs. O. M. Larraway and C. K. Perrine, opened the Minneapolis Plow Works under the firm name of Larraway & Perrine. Their works were located on First avenue north and High street, sometimes called River street, being one-half block from Bridge Square. In 1870 the firm increased its business and took in another partner, and became Larraway, King & Perrine. In 1877 Mr. Perrine retired from the firm and opened a plow factory on his own account, and Messrs. Larraway & King continued the business until 1882, when the ground occupied by the works was sold to the Great Northern Railroad Co., the road being under the necessity of purchasing the same for track purposes, in connection with building the Union station and making other improvements at the westerly end of the suspension bridge. Messrs. Larraway & King retired from the business upon the sale of their site, and the Minneapolis Plow Works were discontinued.

The Minneapolis Harvester Works were organized as a stock company in 1873 with \$150,000 capital. N. G. Hubbard was superintendent and Nelson Williams, secretary and treasurer. J. L. Spink & Co. operated the works from 1874 to 1876, and in September of that year a new company was organized from the old company with D. Morrison as president, Clinton Morrison, vice-presi-

dent, and R. H. Jones, secretary and treasurer. The works were destroyed by fire soon after but were immediately rebuilt and in 1878 the capacity was doubled. Mr. D. Morrison and his son, Clinton Morrison, having been long and prominently identified with the manufactures of Minneapolis, became owners of the entire stock of the corporation, and conducted an extensive business in the manufacture of harvesting machinery until 1891, when the entire plant was purchased by the Walter A. Woods Mfg. Co., of Hoosic Falls, New York.

In 1887 one of the most important manufacturing concerns of Minneapolis was incorporated and named the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. The plant had formerly been operated in Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, under the ownership of John S. McDonald, a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of harvesting machinery. The Minneapolis Board of Trade secured from Mr. McDonald a liberal proposition to move the plant to this city. The proposition was accepted and a corporation was formed with a capital of \$300,000. The following directors were elected: J. S. McDonald, T. B. Walker, H. C. Akeley, W. A. Barnes, W. S. Nott, C. M. Pond, Levi Longfellow and George H. Rust. J. S. McDonald was elected president, George H. Rust, treasurer. The organization has been somewhat changed since that time. Mr. Rust has retired. Mr. McDonald still continues as president, with Levi Longfellow as treasurer, and J. B. Bushnell, secretary. The company put up extensive buildings immediately after organization, and proceeded to build threshers, and its trade has doubled annually. It now makes traction engines as well as threshing machines, and employs from 300 to 400 men. The establishment is located at West Minneapolis, and its buildings cover several acres of

ground. The sale of its product is only limited by its ability to fill orders.

In 1861, David Lewis came to St. Anthony from Worcester county, Massachusetts. He was a practical weaver and brought a carding machine and a jack spinner with him and set them up in a building just south of the Tremont house immediately on his arrival. These were the first machines for making cloth ever operated at the Falls of St. Anthony. He did custom work for the farmers in the vicinity until February, 1862, when he was burned out, losing everything pertaining to his mill. But he soon commenced operations again over Prescott & Vinal's planing mill, and continued for many years.

An important addition to the manufacturing industries of Minneapolis was made in 1864 by Messrs. Eastman, Gibson & Co., who built the North Star Woolen mill. The firm was composed of W. W. Eastman, Paris Gibson, W. S. Judd, Geo. A. Brackett and John DeLaitre. The building was 50 x 75 feet, four stories high, and cost \$70,000. The firm divided as soon as the mill was completed and Messrs. Eastman, Gibson & DeLaitre took the woolen mill for their part of the firm property. They fitted the mill up with the most improved machinery and made an excellent article of cloth and found ready sale for all their product. After running the mill until 1867, Messrs. Eastman & DeLaitre sold out to Alexander Tyler, and the firm became Gibson & Tyler. They increased the size and capacity of the mill and continued to operate it until 1875, when the mill passed into the hands of the North Star Woolen Mill Co., with the following officers now managing the corporation: Dorilus Morrison, president; Wm. D. Washburn, vice-president; Levi B. Morrison, secretary, and Wm. G.

Northrup, treasurer and general manager.

WILLIAM GULE NORTHUP. Woolen blankets are a product for which Minneapolis has been famed for at least a quarter of a century. From the heavy folds which wrap the woodsman in his sleep among the icy forests of the north, and the gay covering which the Indian maiden draws around her tawny shoulders, to the elegant rug of the railway traveler, and the downy and delicate folds that envelope the cradle of the tender scion of a royal house—blankets in endless variety, and unexcelled in softness and beauty, have formed the product of the North Star Woolen Mill Company, and made its name famous in the competition of textile fairs, and among the safeguards against the winter's cold, throughout the entire country.

To Messrs. Eastman and Gibson belongs the credit of organizing the business, in building and putting into operation the woolen mills as early as 1864. The manufacture was perfected and prosecuted by Mr. Paris Gibson, under the firm of Gibson & Tyler, with more advantage to the city to whose credit it added lustre, than of pecuniary advantage to themselves.

After undergoing vicissitudes to which infant manufacturers are often subjected, intensified by the stagnation of general business, the financial condition of the woolen factory suffered serious depression, while it in no way lowered the quality of its product. After being conducted for a year or two by the old Minneapolis Mill Company, at the beginning of the year 1879, two young men, with but slight acquaintance with the manufacturing processes, Wm. G. Northrup and James C. Tuttle, the former a nephew and the latter a son of Rev. Dr. James H. Tuttle, pastor of the



Amos G. Northrup

Church of the Redeemer, undertook the conduct of the business. Mr. Northup being general manager and Mr. Tuttle secretary and treasurer. With improvement in the woolen business, and cautious and skillful management, they met with such encouraging success, that in 1881 they organized the present North Star Woolen Mill Company, composed of ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, D. Morrison, W. D. Washburn and the young men before named. Five years later Mr. Tuttle died, leaving the main responsibility of the management with Mr. Northup, he being elected treasurer and general manager and L. B. Morison secretary. When they took the control, the mill had eight sets of cards, which have been increased to thirteen sets, with corresponding increase of output. The company owns a fine stone mill on the southerly side of the canal at the Falls, operated by water power, with a sales-warehouse and business office at the corner of Third avenue and Second street. The company has a paid up capital of \$400,000. It employs about two hundred and sixty operatives, and turns out a value of over \$600,000 of annual product. Its blankets are widely sold throughout the country. It is conceded that the blankets manufactured by this mill are the best in the world. William G. Northup, the head of this manufacturing concern, was born at Salisbury Center, Herkimer county, New York, July 21, 1851. He was a son of Daniel A. and Louisa (Guile) Northup. His father was a merchant by occupation and a prominent man in northern New York. His family came from Connecticut, where the several lines having a slightly variant orthography of name, doubtless sprang from a common ancestor. Mr. Northup suffered the irreparable loss of his mother when he was under two years of age. In early years

he divided his time between school and the country store, but at the age of sixteen came to Minneapolis to live with his uncle, Rev. James H. Tuttle, with whom he has been associated in family life to the present time. For the two or three years after coming here, he did nothing worthy of note, except to take a course of instruction at one of the so-called "business colleges." In 1871 he entered the Tribune office. At that time Hugh G. Green was editor of the paper and Jacob Stone business manager, excellent men for a young man to be associated with. When Mr. Green left the Tribune, young Northup went to the hardware store of J. S. Pillsbury & Co. After a few months he accepted an offer to go on the "Times" an evening newspaper, predecessor of the present "Journal." After a few months this position was resigned to return to the Pillsbury store, to learn the business. Remaining here until 1874, he was engaged by Mr. Paris Gibson to take charge of the office of the North Star Woolen Mill. Upon Messrs. Gibson & Tyler's failure two years later, Mr. Northup was placed in charge of the business by R. B. Langdon, the assignee, with a view of running out the stock and closing up the business. The woolen mill and business passed to the control of the Minneapolis Mill Company, which at first placed Mr. Gibson in its management, and operated the business until the close of the year 1878. This was one of the hardest years that the woolen industry has ever experienced. The mill made no money, but on the contrary had incurred a considerable debt.

It was at this period that the business was placed in charge of Messrs. Northup and Tuttle, as stated in the beginning of this sketch, whose management was so conservative and satis-

thereafter. The mill was located at the foot of Seventh avenue south. It changed ownership several times, all the original partners having retired, and finally became the property of the City Bank of Minneapolis; in 1889 it was purchased by B. F. Nelson, T. B. Walker and Gilbert M. Walker, and became the Hennepin Paper Mill; it is now used for the manufacture of printing paper. The company operating it incorporated as The Hennepin Paper Co. They also operate a large mill at Little Falls, Minnesota, and utilize its product to supply their Minneapolis mill.

RANSOM D. WARNER, the founder of the first paper mill in Minneapolis and the Northwest, was born at Fayetteville near Syracuse, New York, on March 3d, 1818. He passed his childhood and youth at home and in the employ of his father, Ebenezer C. Warner, who was engaged in business as a contractor. The varying fortunes of his parents and the removal of the family to Saratoga county and later to Albany, gave to the young man a self-reliant and enterprising character which made it quite natural that he should be intrusted with the command of a Hudson river trading vessel even before he was twenty-one.

Upon reaching his majority he went to New York city, engaging in business for himself for five years. Returning to Albany in 1844 he went into the manufacture of lime, cement and plaster, in connection with his father and brothers, the firm being E. C. Warner & Sons. In this venture Mr. Warner displayed the business qualities which brought him such marked success in later years. The business prospered from the start. After a few years the firm began to branch out and Mr. Warner moved to West Troy to take charge of works established there.

Later the concern had mills and warehouses in New York city, Rondout, and East Troy, and enlarged its scope by manufacturing cement pipe under patents acquired by purchase. Mr. Warner, senior, retired from the firm in 1857, leaving a large part of the management of the business to his son Ransom. As a result of years of untiring work Mr. Warner's health failed, and in the summer of 1866 he disposed of a part of his interest in the company and came west for needed rest and recreation. Arriving in Duluth in July, he made a tour of northern Minnesota, hunting and fishing among the lakes, and reached Minneapolis in the fall completely restored to health. He was pleased with the town and decided to make it his home.

During his active life in the east Mr. Warner had seen something of the paper business and he quickly came to the conclusion that Minneapolis was an excellent point for the manufacture of the commodity. It was no easy task to establish a new industry at the Falls of St. Anthony at that early date, but with characteristic energy Mr. Warner went about the undertaking, erecting a building at the Falls, going east and buying machinery, and actually putting the mill in operation during the following summer. Business was commenced under the firm name of Warner, Brewster & Co. Under Mr. Warner's direction the enterprise became one of the solid manufacturing interests of the city. It gave constant employment to about forty hands, besides the many who found occupation in gathering material for the machines. At the time of starting the paper mill Mr. Warner had the purpose of building a woolen mill and with Mr. Brewster purchased a mill-site and a perpetual water power right with this idea in view. Later he gave up the project, and his health having again become poor, he retired from



R. G. Wornen

business (in 1879), disposing of his interests at the Falls and investing largely in real estate in time to reap the benefits of the rapid increase in values.

Among his ventures in this line was one sufficiently remarkable to be of particular interest. In 1880 he bought a lot at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Eighth street for \$6,400, and in 1892 was offered \$85,000 for the property.

Mr. Warner was married in 1840 in New York city to Miss Martha Snyder. Of their eight children but one is living—Mr. John Henry Warner, whose son, Edwin R. Warner, is a resident of Minneapolis. Mr. Warner's only other grandchild is Mrs. Mattie E. Stewart, wife of James H. Stewart, of California. Mrs. Warner's death occurred before Mr. Warner came west. In 1874 he was married to Miss Martha Hipwood, who died two years later. In 1880, soon after his retirement from business, Mr. Warner married Mrs. Margaret B. Milligan, a lady who had been much esteemed in Minneapolis as the principal of Bennet Seminary. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Warner have resided at Bonita Cottage near Hotel Lafayette, Minnetonka, and have spent the winters in California.

The Nelson Paper Co. operate an extensive plant fronting on Main street at the foot of Fourth avenue Northeast. Mr. B. F. Nelson started the establishment in 1887 having purchased the plant of Channel & Haywood. After operating it for one year, Mr. C. H. Spencer became a partner and the firm incorporated as the Nelson, Spencer Paper Co., but Mr. Spencer retired in 1890 and the name of the corporation was changed to the Nelson Paper Co., with the following officers—B. F. Nelson, president and treasurer; E. R. Hovenden, vice-president, and W. E. Nelson, secretary. The building occupied by the company as a

mill, was one of the old landmarks in St. Anthony, having been occupied by Doran's bank in the 50's. It was changed into a paper mill by Jones & Brown, and after changing ownership several times at last became the property of the Nelson Paper Company. It is located on Main street, at the foot of Fourth avenue northeast, on the river bank.

In 1868 Todd & Squires consisting of S. D. Todd and R. B. Squires; started a wooden eave spout and gutter factory, on Main street between Second and Third avenues southeast. In 1870 Mr. Todd sold out his interest in the business to W. H. Nudd. In 1872 Mr. Squires sold to E. K. Smith, and the firm became W. H. Nudd & Co. In 1877 Mr. J. H. Knight bought out Mr. Smith and the firm name became Nudd & Knight, and they built a frame factory on Main street between First and Second avenues southeast. Mr. Nudd soon purchased Mr. Knight's interest and continued the business alone until 1882, when his factory was destroyed by fire. He immediately purchased a site on Central avenue and Third avenue northeast, put up a new factory and Herbert A. Holmes became his partner, under the firm name of Nudd & Holmes. They still continue the business, having added also, the production of excelsior for mattresses and packing purposes.

In 1869, the Minnesota Linseed Oil Works were put in operation by G. Scheitlin, D. C. Bell, J. K. and H. G. Sidle; but they did not then incorporate. The location of the works was on Tenth avenue south and Washington avenue, reaching over to the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. In 1870 the buildings of the company were destroyed by fire, but were immediately rebuilt and the company incorporated



business (in 1879), disposing of his interests at the Falls and investing largely in real estate in time to reap the benefits of the rapid increase in values.

Among his ventures in this line was one sufficiently remarkable to be of particular interest. In 1880 he bought a lot at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Eighth street for \$6,400, and in 1892 was offered \$85,000 for the property.

Mr. Warner was married in 1840 in New York city to Miss Martha Snyder. Of their eight children but one is living—Mr. John Henry Warner, whose son, Edwin R. Warner, is a resident of Minneapolis. Mr. Warner's only other grandchild is Mrs. Mattie E. Stewart, wife of James H. Stewart, of California. Mrs. Warner's death occurred before Mr. Warner came west. In 1874 he was married to Miss Martha Hipwood, who died two years later. In 1880, soon after his retirement from business, Mr. Warner married Mrs. Margaret B. Milligan, a lady who had been much esteemed in Minneapolis as the principal of Bennet Seminary. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Warner have resided at Bonita Cottage near Hotel Lafayette, Minnetonka, and have spent the winters in California.

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as the Minnesota Linseed Oil Co. In a few years thereafter, Mr. Scheitlin and the Messrs. Sidle retired from the company and Mr. W. A. Ramsey became interested. In 1880 W. S. Benton bought a large block of the stock and took an active part in the management of the business. In 1885 D. C. Bell retired and W. S. Benton was elected president and general superintendent, and W. A. Ramsey, secretary and treasurer, and they continue to manage the business. The company has a large establishment and secures its flax seed from the southern portions of Minnesota and South Dakota.

In 1871 Day & Rollins started the Minneapolis Fence Works, their business being the manufacture of wooden fence. They commenced operations on Second street and Fifth avenue south. Mr. Day died in 1875, and Mr. Rollins continued the business alone until 1878, when he took E. F. Melony as a partner under the firm name of Chas. G. Rollins & Co. Within a few months thereafter Mr. Rollins sold his interest to J. N. Kyle, and the firm name was changed to Melony & Kyle. In the spring of 1880 they moved their works to Third street and Fifth avenue south, where they conducted the business until 1886 when they dissolved and closed out the business.

In 1873 H. F. Lillibridge began the manufacture of crackers on Washington avenue and First avenue south, having purchased the factory of J. C. Gardner, who started it in 1870. Mr. Lillibridge soon found his quarters too small, and in 1875 moved to Third street between Hennepin and Nicollet avenues, and in 1880 he proceeded to erect suitable buildings upon that site, which he had previously purchased. In 1885 S. D. and Geo. S. Works became partners and the firm was changed to H. F. Lillibridge & Co. In 1889 the firm was consoli-

dated with that of D. F. Bremmer & Co., of Chicago, and the joint concern was called The Lillibridge-Bremmer Co. In August, 1890, the company sold out to the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Co., the members of the old company taking stock in the new company and S. D. Works remaining as resident manager.

The North Star Boot & Shoe Co, was organized in 1873 with H. G. Harrison, president; C. B. Heffelfinger, business manager and A. M. Reed, secretary and treasurer. The organization of this company marked the real beginning of the manufacture of boots and shoes in the City of Minneapolis, and it has done a large and constantly increasing business from the commencement. The company began operations in the three-story building located at 228 North Washington avenue. It changed quarters several times, finally occupying the building on Third street between Hennepin and First avenue north, which was built for it by H. G. Harrison. The building was destroyed by fire on the 23rd of November, 1891, and the company moved into commodious quarters at the corner of Third street and Third avenue north, where the business is continued. The present officers are as follows—C. B. Heffelfinger, president; Frank F. Heffelfinger, treasurer, and John Lucy, secretary.

Wyman, Mullen & Co., consisting of O. C. Wyman and Z. T. Mullen began to manufacture clothing as an adjunct to their wholesale dry goods business in 1875. At first they let out piece work in Minneapolis, and as the business increased they let contracts in eastern cities for the manufacture of clothing. In 1880 they put in machines and began to manufacture more extensively. In 1882 Mr. S. D. Coykendall became a partner and the firm continued under



W. P. Northway

the same name with increased capital and facilities, until 1889, when Mr. Z. T. Mullen retired from the firm and Mr. Geo. H. Partridge became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Wyman, Partridge & Co. Their factory is located in the upper story of Commission Row at the corner of Second street and First avenue north. They employ 300 hands in their manufacturing department, and run 300 sewing machines. Their product being distributed all over the northwest.

In 1879, J. L. Willford and W. P. Northway formed a partnership under the firm name of Willford & Northway, for the purpose of building Middling Purifiers, and other machines used in the manufacture of flour under modern methods. Minneapolis being the natural center for modern milling machines of that class. They conducted the business until 1885, when the firm incorporated as the Willford & Northway Manufacturing Company, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. The first officers of the corporation were, J. L. Willford, president; J. S. Leas, vice-president; W. P. Northway, secretary and treasurer. The directors were J. L. Willford, J. S. Leas, W. P. Northway, H. A. Barnard and B. A. O'Neill.

WINSLOW PAIGE NORTHWAY. The development of the new process of milling is one of the most interesting incidents in the history of Minneapolis. The accuracy of construction, the inventive skill, and the nice adjustment of natural forces with mechanical movements combined in the intricate machines that are employed in the process, show what perseverance and intelligence have actuated her artisans in bringing the art to its high state of perfection. In this mechanical evolution many minds have been engaged and many skilled hands

have been employed. Among them, one studying the subject will not fail to find the name of Mr. W. P. Northway.

He is a native of the city of Syracuse, New York, where he was born November 22d, 1839. His parents were Corydon C. and Rhoda Northway, the former a carpenter and joiner by trade. He was a son of Josiah Northway, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, born in Connecticut. His father was Ozias Northway, who emigrated from England some time before the Revolutionary war, and was a soldier in the war for Independence. Winslow P., attended the excellent schools of his native city, and graduated at its high school at the age of eighteen years. He then entered the office of Frazer & Burns, of that city, as a clerk, with a view especially of learning bookkeeping.

In April, 1861, he left home and came to Wisconsin, where he lived with an uncle through the summer, and in the following October pushed on westward until he reached Minneapolis, where his aunt, Mrs. A. K. Hartwell, resided. He found employment here in teaching school in the Pratt district of the township of Richfield, then a farming neighborhood, now becoming the manufacturing suburb of St. Louis Park. The next spring he went to Red Wing, and in the fall rejoined his uncle in Oakland, Wis. There he was appointed Deputy Assessor of Excise, under the revenue system of the general government. In the spring of 1863 he went to Sterling, Ill., where he spent three months, when his father requested him to go to Michigan and investigate the title and situation of some lands which he owned there, but had never seen. At Monroe, in that state, he met some officers of the Fifteenth Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, who were recruiting for their arm of the service. Volunteering to serve in

this regiment, in January, 1864, he was forwarded to Scottsboro, Ala., and then to Chattanooga, Tenn. Thence he was attached to Sherman's army, then about to commence its march to the sea. In one of a series of battles before Atlanta, at Dallas, Georgia, he received two wounds, one being a painful gun shot in the knee, which sent him to a field hospital for four weeks, after which he was granted a furlow of thirty days, which was extended to three months. When sufficiently recovered to rejoin his command, he went to Nashville, and thence was put on board the top of a train of cars, with a large number of troops, to open the road to Chattanooga. Obstructions were met, so that the train was three days and two nights in reaching its destination, during which he was exposed to a continuous rain storm. This brought on a severe attack of neuralgia, which again consigned him to the hospital. When convalescent, the officers in command learning his adeptness as a bookkeeper promoted him to the charge of the office of the hospital, with ten clerks under him. Gen. Sherman having broken up the communications in his rear, he was unable to rejoin his regiment, and was retained in clerical work at the hospital until his discharge in July, 1865, and then was employed by contract to remain in the same situation until the following October. After leaving the South he returned to Syracuse, where he spent the winter, and in the spring of 1866, came west again to Red Wing, and thence in October returned to Minneapolis, where he made his permanent home and has remained here ever since.

His first business engagement was in partnership with A. K. Hartwell, in the grocery and feed business. Their store was in the old Merchant's block, on the south side of Washington avenue, near

Minnetonka street (now First avenue south). In 1870, he sold out his interest to his partner, and engaged for a year and a half in contracting and building for which his early training in his father's shop had fitted him.

In 1872, he formed a partnership with Mr. A. R. Guildler, for the manufacture of middlings purifiers, of which his partner was an inventor and patentee, having been associated in the mills with La-Croix and Smith. He was also the inventor of a sectional air blast for the separation of middlings into different grades. The association continued until 1874.

Mr. Northway then went to work for John Webster, a millwright, who was engaged in fitting the old Washburn A mill, being employed in office work. In 1876, he joined John Baxter in operating a flour mill at Champlin, Minn., continuing in this connection until 1878. He then engaged as bookkeeper for a firm of mill builders in Minneapolis.

In 1879, Mr. Northway formed a partnership with Mr. Joseph L. Willford for mill building and the manufacture of the wood furnishings for flour mills, a relation which still continues, and which has grown from small beginnings to a business of considerable magnitude. Their shop was at Second street and Fifth avenue south. In 1885 the business was incorporated as the Willford & Northway Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$130,000. They manufacture roller mills, reels, centrifugal and round reel flour dressers, middlings purifiers, bran dusters, scalpels and graders, besides shafting, pulleys, gearing and other mill furnishings. All machines manufactured by them were designed by Mr. Willford or himself. The centrifugal reel, the invention of Mr. Northway, is a very successful machine. About one hundred men are employed in the



A. A. Purdy

factory, and from ten to seventy-five on the outside, according to the number of jobs on hand. At the present time they have five mill jobs on hand, scattered from Texas to Wisconsin. The annual output of the business is about \$250,000.

Mr. Northway was married November 10, 1868, to Miss Mary J. Woodworth, daughter of John L. Woodworth, of Schoharie county, New York. They have three sons, Robert S., born Oct. 12, 1871, Leroy W., born May 4, 1876 and Winslow P. born September 5, 1885. Their only daughter, Edith W., died at the age of thirteen. Mr. and Mrs. Northway have a pleasant home at No. 19 West Fifteenth street, facing the beautiful Loring Park.

On January 1st, 1892, they increased their capital to \$130,000, and decided to move their factory to Jordan, Minn., but their general office and repair shops will remain in Minneapolis.

In addition to the manufacture of mill machinery, they contract for the erection of flour mills, furnishing all material and machinery for the same, and make necessary plans and furnish the mill complete, ready for operation. Their trade extends east to the Atlantic states, and west to the Pacific coast.

In 1882 the Island Power Company's building was erected on the south end of Nicollet Island by W. W. Eastman and his associates in the ownership of that part of the island, the design of the builders being to rent room and lease power to small manufacturers. The project has been a success from the start and the building soon became a veritable hive of industry, being filled with sash and door, furniture, box, feed and other manufacturers, which makes that end of the island a busy place and in some measure justifies cutting the timber from

that part of the island to build the old Steele dam across the east channel.

OTIS ARKWRIGHT PRAY. Otis Pray, the father of O. A. Pray, was a millwright and farmer, living in the town of Livermore, Oxford County, Maine, to which place he had removed from Worcester County, Mass. With a seeming prescience of the undeveloped capacities of his son he had given him the name of the inventor of one of the most valuable labor-saving machines of modern times. O. A. Pray was born February 28, 1833. His parents, like most persons in the community of that day, were in moderate circumstances, but they gave their son the best advantages they could afford, which were good for those times. He was early taught the use of his father's tools. At the age of eighteen he began under Daniel Beedy, a course of thorough instruction in the millwright business, at Lewiston, Maine, a lumbering town on the Androsggin river. After a term of three years his employer took him into partnership, and for the next two years he was engaged in various places in Maine in building mills, chiefly for manufacturing flour. In 1857 he came to Minneapolis. His first work in Minnesota was in the completion of a partly built saw mill at Kingston, Meeker county. He was then employed on the improvements at the Falls in which the Minneapolis Mill Company was engaged. During the year 1858, Mr. Pray went back to his native state and married Miss Frances Fenderson.

Returning to Minneapolis he at once engaged in a certain class of work which occupied the greater part of his attention and energies during the remainder of his life, that of building flour mills, especially in fitting up the machinery for their operation. In this line his engagements were numerous, and some-

times of great magnitude. Commencing with the milling machinery then in use, his skill was employed in the development of the mechanical improvements in milling processes, step by step, until the modern roller mill came from his hand, a perfected and almost automatic machine for the manufacture of flour. His first engagement in the line of flour mill construction was in building the Cataract mill, (the first flour mill built in Minneapolis, except the old Government mill,) for Eastman & Gibson in the spring and summer of 1859. It was a stone mill on the canal of the mill company at the corner of Cataract street, and was fitted with four sets of buhrs, and had a capacity of grinding one hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day. The mill has since been enlarged and furnished several times with new machinery to keep pace with the rapid improvements in processes, and is still running with a daily capacity of eight hundred barrels.

About the time of the completion of this work Mr. Pray formed a partnership with the late Leander Gorton, then living at St. Cloud, for the building and operation of a flour mill at that place, to which he removed, and where he continued to reside for the next two years, when he sold out his interest to his partner.

During the progress of the war of the Rebellion enterprise was at a stand, and not many new mills were built.

About the time of its close Mr. Pray returned to Minneapolis and was associated with Mr. John Webster, under the style of Webster & Pray, in the business of mill-furnishing, and soon took numerous contracts to build flour mills. They built the Washburn "B" mill, the pioneer in introducing the various improvements constituting the new process. This was in 1866. The mill had eleven run of stones, and a daily

capacity of about four hundred barrels, but it was constructed upon the old system. Here middling's purifiers were first introduced, as well as rolls, although both were already in use in a crude form in the mills at Buda Pest, and the capacity of the mill was increased to eight hundred barrels. In these improvements the enterprising firm of millwrights kept pace with developments, and adopted them in their work as soon as they had proved effective. The introduction of the new process of milling greatly stimulated the business of mill building throughout the country, and in a short time the firm had about twenty different contracts in progress, employing a force of three hundred millwrights.

In 1876 the firm of O. A. Pray & Co. built an extensive plant of machine works on First street near the Falls, where the now immense business of mill furnishing was carried on, as well as other branches of iron work. The business was afterwards incorporated and operated with success for several years, when it was forced to suspend by the stringency of the times and the decline in activity of this line of business.

Subsequently Mr. Pray, in connection with his son, A. F. Pray, erected the plant of the Minneapolis Foundry Co. at Woodland, a suburb of Minneapolis, on the line of the "Soo" railroad, where the iron business was carried on.

Mr. Pray was one of the most enthusiastic and efficient promoters of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, serving on its Board of Directors, and giving to the planning and erection of its fine building much thought and labor.

From this rapid sketch it will be seen that Mr. Pray was the pioneer mill builder and furnisher at Minneapolis, and that his enterprise has entered largely into the growth of manufactures in the city.

Mr. Pray was for a time vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce. He was a member of the City Council in 1871, 72 and 73. He was an active co-adjutor of Dr. Tuttle in the work of his large and influential church, and for a long time a trustee of the society. He rendered by his constant interest and skillful oversight inestimable aid in the building of the two fine church edifices—the one before and the larger one after the fire on the corner of Eighth street and Second avenue south. The Church of the Redeemer met with an irreparable loss in his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Pray have occupied a leading position in the social life of the city. Their only surviving child is Albert F. Pray, one of the active young business men of the city. Mr. Pray physically, was large and robust. He was kindly in his intercourse, his face lighting up with a most genial smile in conversation. His death occurred on the 18th of March, 1890, he having been for thirty-three years one of the most active and useful of the citizens of Minneapolis.

In 1882 also the Northwestern Casket Co. was organized by Geo. S. Spaulding, M. R. Ellis, Geo. W. Bailey and I. W. Crane. Geo. S. Spaulding was elected president and M. R. Ellis secretary and treasurer. The company began operations in Southeast Minneapolis, but as its business outgrew its quarters, a large brick factory was built in Northeast Minneapolis where the business is continued on an extensive scale. The Board of Directors now holding office is as follows—E. M. Johnson, M. C. Williams, F. J. Litz, Wm. Litz and W. C. Johnson. E. M. Johnson is president; M. C. Williams, vice-president and W. C. Johnson, secretary and treasurer.

The manufacture and application of electricity for purposes of light and

power, date back but a few years. For a man to have made the statement 25 years ago, that electricity was the coming light for the stores, dwellings and streets of our large cities, as well as the best power for small manufacturing plants, would have challenged the faith of the most credulous, but such is the fact nevertheless, and to-day in all the large cities, the greater portion of power used for manufacture in store buildings and small rooms, where less than 25 horse-power are required, the electric motor can be found; quietly, noiselessly, without fuel, fireman or engineer, doing its work in such a thorough and business-like manner, that the most prejudiced observer is won over and becomes its earnest advocate. This is all true of Minneapolis as of other cities. The first company to occupy the electric field in Minneapolis, was the Minnesota Brush Electric Company, which was incorporated January 14th, 1881, with a paid-up capital stock of \$200,000. The first board of directors consisted of the following well known citizens: Geo. A. Pillsbury, Anthony Kelly, Joel B. Bassett, T. S. King and Loren Fletcher. They immediately organized by electing the following officers—Geo. A. Pillsbury, president; Joel B. Bassett, treasurer and T. S. King, secretary. Several changes have since occurred in the board of directors as well as among the officers. A. M. Reed was elected president in 1882, 1883 and 1884. In 1885 Anthony Kelly was elected president, and he served until 1888 when W. A. Barnes was elected president and served until January 1st, 1892. T. S. King served as secretary and business manager until 1888. In that year J. W. Griffin was elected secretary and he served until January 1st, 1892. The directors and officers for 1892 are as follows: Directors A. B. Barton, E. S. Corser, Anthony

Kelley, J. W. Griffin and C. H. Prior. Officers, E. S. Corser, president; C. H. Prior, vice-president; A. M. Robertson, secretary and A. B. Barton, treasurer. On January 1st, 1883, the capital stock was increased to \$500,000 and since that time an increase of \$100,000 has been made, making the present capital stock of the company \$600,000. The plant is located at the foot of Third avenue north on the river bank, and consists of 2,000 horse-power, in boiler capacity, and 2,000 horse-power in Reynolds - Corliss engine capacity. The company uses crude petroleum for fuel. The electrical plant consists of 22 arc light dynamos and 5 incandescent lighting dynamos and two power generators for the operation of stationary motors.

But there was soon to be a competitor in the electric field, and seven years later, or in 1888, the Edison Light & Power Co. was organized with a paid-up capital of \$250,000. The incorporators of the company were as follows: T. B. Walker, S. G. Cook, C. H. Chadbourn, H. C. Akeley, C. H. Maxey, W. W. Huntington, all of Minneapolis and O. K. Boland of New York. These gentlemen were elected the first board of directors of the company and have since retained that office. H. C. Akeley is president of the company; C. H. Chadbourn, vice-president; S. G. Cook, treasurer and C. H. Maxey; secretary. After some delay in obtaining a franchise from the city for laying their underground wires, they at last secured it, and commenced at once the construction of a large central station, situated in the rear of the Lumber Exchange building, at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Fifth street. In the following year the company opened its station for business. The building occupied by the company is of the most substantial character, being 60x100 feet, 12 stories in height and built of

brick. The dynamo floor is laid with corrugated iron arches filled in with pieces of broken stone and Portland cement, and covered with one inch of asphalt. There are ten floors of the building available for renting, aside from the part required for the use of the company. The building is especially adapted to printers and other small manufacturers or users of small power. The station equipment is of the latest patterns and inventions of electrical equipment. The boiler capacity at present is 1,500 horse-power, furnishing steam to six large high speed engines, driving ten of the largest standard Edison dynamos. This company distributes its electricity solely by means of underground wires, using no poles whatever in any part of the city. It has at present about ten miles of underground conductors, furnishing light and power in the business district of Minneapolis.

In 1882, Bishop, Dodson & Fisher commenced the manufacture of saddlery hardware on Hennepin avenue between Third and Fourth streets. Mr. Bishop soon retired from the business, selling out to his partners, and the firm became Dodson & Fisher. In 1885 F. A. Fisher & Co. erected a brick building at Nos. 15, 17 and 19 Third street north, and Dodson & Fisher occupied the upper stories for their saddlery manufacturing business. In 1887, Mr. Wm. H. Brockmann was admitted as junior partner and the firm became Dodson, Fisher & Brockmann. The firm employs about one hundred men in the manufacture of harness, horse collars, etc., and disposes of its product all over the Northwestern States. Messrs. Dodson, Fisher and Brockmann are doing a large and increasing business, having been obliged to enlarge their establishment several times since they moved to their new quarters on Third street.

In 1884, Alfred W. Paris and Stephen J. Murton formed a partnership under the style of Paris & Murton, and commenced to manufacture candy in a small store on Washington avenue between First and Second avenues north. Their business increased to such an extent that they were soon compelled to move to larger quarters. In 1888 they moved their business to the large building now occupied by them, being Nos. 23 to 29, inclusive, north Second street. The firm then incorporated as the Paris-Murton Co. They greatly increased their facilities for the manufacture of candy and also added a department for the manufacture and sale of fire works. The present officers of the company are Alfred W. Paris; president; Joseph H. Paris, vice-president and manager, and Stephen J. Murton, secretary and treasurer.

In 1884, also, Roberts Bros., established the Minneapolis Wire Works Company, located on Nicollet Island, in the building owned by W. W. Eastman and his associates, and rented for manufacturing purposes. The wire works company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. Its specialties are elevator inclosures, bank and office work, in steel, brass or nickel wire, web fencing, ornamental lawn fences, etc. They have a very complete establishment in their line, selling their products in nearly all the states West of the Mississippi river. They have branch offices in Omaha and Kansas City. The officers of the company are H. M. Roberts, president; L. W. Roberts, vice-president; C. H. Roberts, secretary and treasurer and Frederick Shilling, superintendent.

Messrs. Young & Brown commenced the manufacture of leaded stained glass, and beveled plate, in the month of November, 1885. Their location was on

First avenue north near Third street. At the end of six months Mr. Young retired, Mr. Wm. F. Haywood purchasing his interest, the firm name being changed to Brown & Haywood. This was the beginning of the manufacture of leaded stained glass in Minneapolis. Their business soon outgrew their quarters, and they moved to the large brick building now occupied by them, being Nos. 124, 126 and 128 north Third street, and added to their business the manufacture of crystalline glass, the process of manufacturing crystalline glass being new to this country, and but few men having the necessary information to successfully produce it. The motive power used by the company for its manufacturing plant is supplied by a 15 horse-power electric motor, which very successfully operates all the machinery. As the business of the firm constantly increased the members concluded to incorporate. In July, 1891, the company was incorporated under the name of Brown & Haywood, the incorporators being Chas. W. Brown, W. F. Haywood, E. A. Merrill, E. J. Phelps, and H. L. Graves, with the following officers, W. F. Haywood, president; E. A. Merrill, vice-president; Chas. W. Brown, treasurer and general manager, and H. L. Graves, secretary. The company is doing a large manufacturing business in its specialties and is also doing a jobbing business in window glass.

In 1887 the firm of Forman, Ford & Co. also commenced the manufacture of leaded stained glass, beveled plate, etc. This firm was organized in 1883 as a glass jobbing house, the original partners being W. E. Steele, J. W. Birdwell and Theo. Ford. In 1884 F. B. Forman purchased the interest of J. W. Birdwell and the firm name was changed to Steele, Forman & Ford. In 1885 Theo. Ford

died and his brother, F. D. Ford, purchased his interest in the business. In 1886 W. E. Steele sold his interest in the business to F. W. Forman and the firm name was again changed to Forman, Ford & Co., who continued the business until January 1, 1892, when F. D. Ford sold out to his partners, F. W. and F. B. Forman, who continue the business under the old name of Forman, Ford & Co. This firm manufactures mirror plate, in addition to its other specialties, and is doing a large and increasing business, in its line of manufacture, and also does a large jobbing business in window glass.

The Northwestern Knitting Company was established in 1888 and commenced the manufacture of underwear under the Munsing patents. In 1890 the business had developed to such an extent that the capital was increased to \$100,000 and a \$30,000 building was erected. During 1891 the improved and increased facilities were hardly adequate for the business offered. The present directors are as follows; C. A. Pillsbury, Clinton Morrison, Thomas Lowry, C. Wright Davison, A. C. Paul, C. D. Munsing and C. S. Gold, with the following officers: A. C. Paul, president; Geo. C. Munsing, vice-president and general manager; C. S. Gold, treasurer and C. J. Couper, secretary.

In May, 1890, an important addition was made to the manufactures of Minneapolis by the organization of the Century Piano Co., with the following incorporators: Chas. R. Chute, J. S. Pillsbury, C. L. Travis, W. S. King, Thos. Lowry, O. C. Merriman, M. A. Paulson, A. M. Shuey, Chas. A. Stickle and Robt. T. Lang. The company organized with M. A. Paulson, president and general manager; H. P. Mehlin, vice-president; Paul G. Mehlin, general superintendent; A. M. Shuey, secretary,

and C. A. Stickle, treasurer. They built a large five story brick building at the corner of Main and Bank streets, southeast, and proceeded to manufacture the Mehlin Grand Piano. This was the first concern to manufacture pianos in Minneapolis and it has met with well deserved success from the beginning. The company has found ready sale for all it could make, up to the present time, with a constantly increasing trade. It is said that the dry climate of Minnesota is peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of pianos, as the lumber goes into the instrument thoroughly seasoned, and does not absorb moisture as it does in a more humid climate. The company employs about three hundred men when running at full capacity, and has a good future before it.

On July 11th, 1890, the Northern Car Co. was organized under the laws of the state of Iowa. J. M. Moen, C. P. Jones and C. E. Mabie being the incorporators and first board of directors. C. P. Jones was elected president; J. M. Moen, vice-president; and C. E. Mabie, secretary and treasurer. The company after operating one year was re-organized on October 31st, 1891 under the laws of Minnesota, the incorporators being C. P. Jones, D. M. Gilmore, W. E. Steele and S. S. Thorpe, and the stockholders elected the following board of directors: C. P. Jones, D. M. Gilmore, S. S. Thorpe, A. B. Robbins, J. M. Bartlett, N. F. Griswold, F. W. Forman and J. D. Blake. C. P. Jones was elected president; W. E. Steele, vice-president; D. M. Gilmore, treasurer and general manager, and G. P. Stearns, secretary. The company own and operate extensive works north of the city limits on the line of the Great Northern Railroad. As its name indicates, the principle business of the company is building cars, and street cars are its specialty. Although

HENRIEN ISLAND AND THE EAST AND WEST SIDE BRANCHES OF THE RIVER, 1852.



the company has been in operation but a few months, the outlook is promising, the natural location of Minneapolis being favorable to a business of that nature.

On November 1st, 1890, the Frisk-Turner Co. was incorporated by M. Frisk, E. H. Turner, F. E. Tallant, W. S. Nott and William Donaldson, who with C. L. Travis became the first board of directors. M. Frisk was elected president; F. E. Tallant, vice-president and E. H. Turner, secretary and treasurer. The business of the company was to manufacture clothing. A new and commodious building was erected on First avenue north between Third and Fourth streets and the company commenced operations. Messrs. Frisk & Turner had been conducting a similar business in St. Paul, and that formed a nucleus around which to gather a large trade. The company was successful beyond expectations and has enjoyed a constantly increasing business, and already contemplates an enlargement of its establishment. Three hundred hands are employed and prospects indicate a continual growth of the business.

The Cunningham Egg Macaroni Co. was incorporated in 1890 with the following gentlemen composing the directorate. Frank B. Cole, Francis B. Thurber, R. N. Cunningham, John C. Burton and S. Blair McBeath. With a capital of \$100,000 and a complete equipment in the way of buildings and machinery, the company made rapid progress and has already taken a leading position among the manufacturing concerns of the northwest. The following named persons are the officers of the company: F. B. Dole, president; Francis B. Thurber, treasurer; S. Blair McBeath, secretary.

For many years Minnesota farmers have raised flax for the seed. The straw

has generally been burned and was not regarded by the farmers as being of any particular value. Early in 1890, Mr. T. B. Walker authorized the secretary of the Board of Trade to experiment with flax straw raised in Minnesota and if possible find out whether the fibre was of sufficient strength to warrant its manufacture into linen. The secretary thereupon secured fair samples of flax straw and forwarded them to Belfast, Ireland, and in a short time had samples of tow in return. The result of the experiment was all that its most sanguine advocates anticipated, and as a direct result of these tests of Minnesota flax fibre, the Board of Trade and Business Men's Union took up the matter and fully investigated the feasibility of manufacturing the flax straw into linen. As a result, a company was formed in October, 1890, with a capital of \$75,000. The following persons from among the stockholders were elected as directors of the company: C. A. Pillsbury, S. C. Gale, Wm. Donaldson, P. D. McMillan, C. L. Travis, V. W. Bayless, C. R. Chute, Geo. A. Brackett and E. M. Johnson. Officers were elected as follows: C. A. Pillsbury, president; Wm. Donaldson, vice-president; C. R. Chute, secretary; V. W. Bayless, treasurer and general manager. Machinery was ordered from Europe. A large brick building was erected on a site located between Tyler and Polk streets, on Fifteenth avenue northeast, and the company proceeded to manufacture linen. The product of the mill found ready sale from the commencement, and the company has bright prospects ahead. The work of training a crew to the unaccustomed work caused considerable delay, but that has now been overcome, and the mill is paying a profit. During the year of 1890 Minnesota raised more flax than Ireland, although Ireland leads the world

in the manufacture of linen fabrics. The outlook for the manufacture of linen in Minneapolis is very promising and every indication points to the growth of that line of manufacture until it ranks with flour and lumber as one of the great industries of our city.

It has long been the opinion of leading business men of Minneapolis that works for the reduction of gold and silver bearing quartz should be established in this city. Several attempts to organize a company for that purpose have been made in years past, but none were successful until the year of 1891, when the Minneapolis & St. Louis Reduction Works were organized under the laws of the State of Illinois. The company was chartered on the 10th day of November, 1891, and purchased land in West Minneapolis, on the line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. The incorporators of the company were as follows: L. Candee of Minneapolis, and L. H. Rumsey, A. B. Sillman, and Fred Lebens of St. Louis. The capital stock fully paid in amounted to \$150,000. The officers elected to manage the company are as follows: L. H. Rumsey, president; Wm. Lucas, vice-president and treasurer; L. Candee, superintendent, and J. T. Hemphill, secretary. As an evidence that the officers will push the business they are already putting in side tracks and will commence at once to erect suitable buildings, and will put in machinery for the crushing and smelting of ores. The company expect to commence operations by June 1st, 1892. The immense amount of silver and gold bearing quarts, naturally tributary to Minneapolis by rail, should make this corporation one of the most prosperous manufacturing concerns recently located at Minneapolis.

The first beer brewed in Hennepin County was made by John Orth in 1850

in a wooden building on the site of Orth's present brewery, 1215 Marshall street northeast. Glueks brewery was started in 1857 on Marshall street near Twenty-second avenue northeast. The original firm was Rank & Gluek, but Mr. Rank sold out to his partner in 1863, who continued the business until he died, October 16th, 1880, when his sons, Louis and Charles took charge of the business.

Kranzlein & Mueller built the Minneapolis brewery in 1860 on the West side near the Washington avenue bridge. In 1873 the firm was changed to Mueller & Heinrich, and continues operations under the same name at the present time.

The three years following the close of the war of Rebellion, from 1865 to 1868, gave a great impetus to the manufacturers of Minneapolis and St. Anthony. The building of the Minnesota Central and Minnesota Valley railroads opened up a vast territory in which to market the lumber and other products of our mills and factories, and also made Minneapolis the natural market for large quantities of wheat, which had heretofore been shipped to Chicago and Milwaukee. The people at the Falls were proud of their city, and the newspapers vied with each other in publishing good things about the present prosperity, and glowing prospects of the new manufacturing centre.

A few selections mainly from the headlines of the daily paper of that time will show how enthusiastically they spoke of Minneapolis as a manufacturing city.

On October 18th, 1865, the Minneapolis and St. Anthony State Atlas published with editorial comments the following extract from a letter written by Hon. Horace Greeley, while he was visiting Minneapolis, to his paper, the New York Tribune:

"Minneapolis has advantages enough in her enormous yet most facile water power, which may be made to give employment to a population of 100,000 souls. It has no superior but Niagara and surpasses that inasmuch as the pinceries above and the wheat lands all around are calculated to supply it with profitable employment. Nowhere on earth are the beneficent influences of protective tariff destined to be more signally, more promptly realized, than throughout the great west, and this city in consequence ought to quadruple its population within the next ten years."

From St. Paul Pioneer headlines, January 1st, 1866:

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AT THE FALLS

REVIEW OF MANUFACTURERS FOR 1865.

A SPLENDID EXHIBIT FOR MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. ANTHONY.

AN ASTONISHING ARRAY OF FACTS AND FIGURES.

Nearly sixty two million feet of lumber sawed.

Twenty and a half million shingles.

Eleven million nine hundred thousand lath.

A GREAT EXPORTATION OF FLOUR TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

78,880 BARRELS SENT TO THE EAST.

PAPER AND WOOLLEN MILLS IN FULL BEAST.

IRON WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, CAR SHOPS, &c.

"The business season of 1866, of the communities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, is about to open with great earnestness, and with all the elements of wonderful prosperity. An enormous amount of floating capital will find a safe and profitable investment around the Falls of St. Anthony. With this short preface, we proceed to give a few details of the more prominent operations in manufactures and industrial complications, which, in the future, will make the great water power here, and its surrounding communities, the centre of Northwestern enterprise."

From the St. Paul Press, January 26, 1867:

ST. ANTHONY FALLS.

THE GREAT WATER POWER OF THE CONTINENT.

NATURE AND SCIENCE HAND IN HAND.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. ANTHONY.

THE FACTORIES OF THE WEST.

GRAND REVIEW FOR 1866.

INVESTMENTS, \$1,951,000.

MANUFACTURES, \$4,348,150.

77,419,548 FEET OF LUMBER SAWED.

VALUE, \$1,855,000.

172,000 BARRELS OF FLOUR GROUND.

VALUE, \$1,661,500.

166,500 YARDS WOOLEN CLOTH MADE.

DETAILS AS TO MACHINE SHOPS, FOUNDRIES, PLANING MILLS, SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES, COOPER SHOPS, &c., &c.

From Minneapolis Tribune, January 7th, 1868:

MINNEAPOLIS,

THE HEAD OF MISSISSIPPI NAVIGATION AND THE MANUFACTURING AND RAILROAD CENTRE OF THE NORTHWEST.

ST. ANTHONY FALLS.

THE GREAT WATER POWER OF THE WORLD.

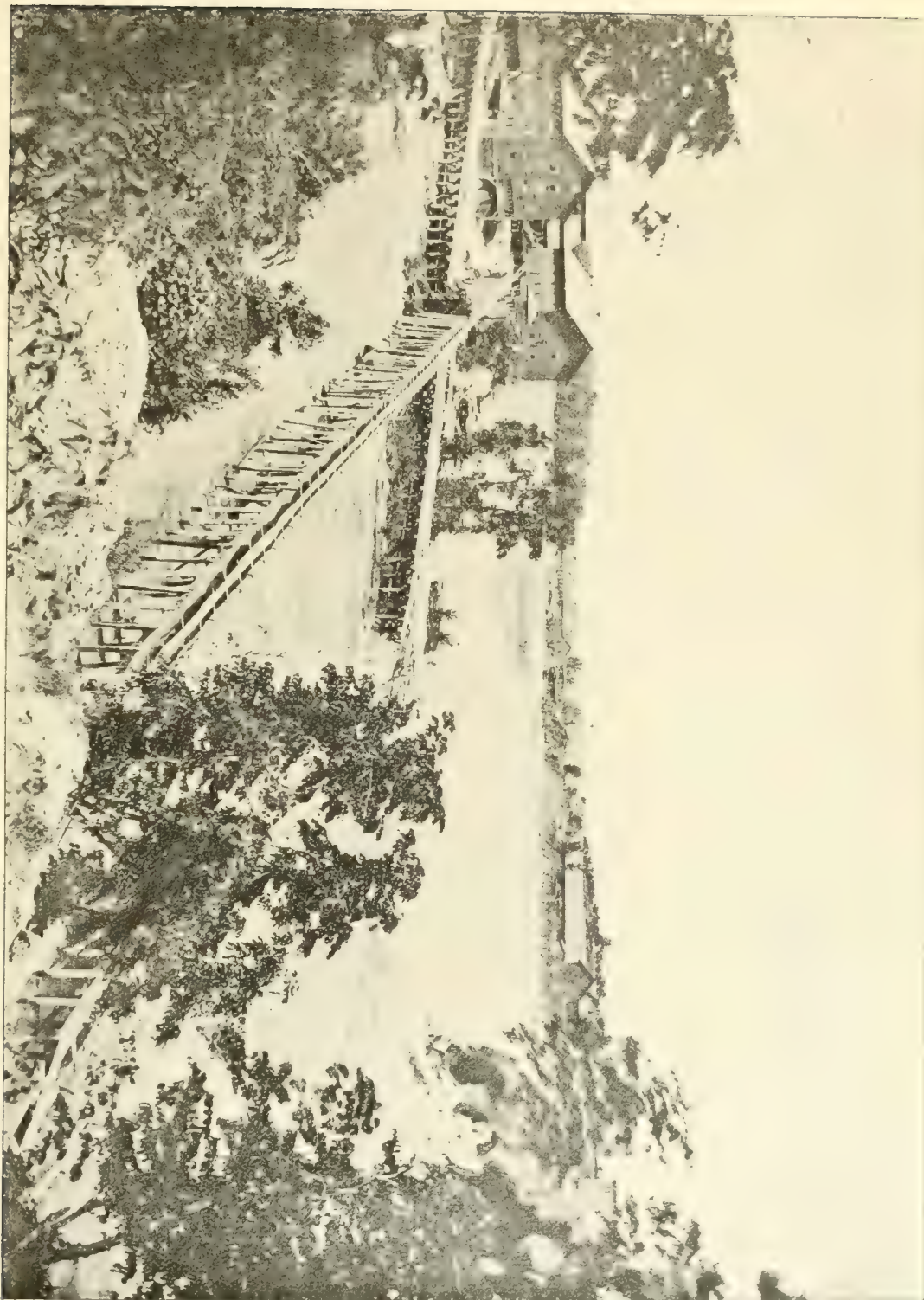
GRAND MANUFACTURING REVIEW FOR 1867.

INVESTMENT IN FACTORIES, \$2,186,430.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, \$4,669,357.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. ANTHONY FACTORIES, DETAILS, &c.

Immediately after its organization in November, 1867, the Union Board of Trade of Minneapolis and St. Anthony formulated a complete and interesting report of the growth of manufactures in the two cities at the Falls for the year of 1866. The following recapitulation of the report will give a good idea of their combined manufactures at that date. This report was written up by Hon. Geo. A. Brackett, at the time, but was never published:



RECAPITULATION, 1886.

| | Capital Invested. | Value of Product | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---|--------------|
| Lumber mills..... | \$481,000.00 | \$1,855,000.00 | Granite and marble works..... | 263,000 |
| Flour mills..... | 409,000.00 | 1,661,500.00 | Hardware, stoves, furnaces, etc..... | 260,000 |
| Woolen & card'g m'ls | 119,500.00 | 174,000.00 | Harness, belting, trunks, etc..... | 326,000 |
| Paul and tubfactory | 40,000.00 | 60,000.00 | Jewelry, plating, etc..... | 80,000 |
| Machine shops &c... | 203,700.00 | 211,450.00 | Locksmithing, gunsmithing, optical goods..... | 50,000 |
| Paper mills..... | 125,000.00 | 100,000.00 | Millinery, hair goods, etc..... | 155,000 |
| Plan'g, S, B & D m'ls | 62,000.00 | 84,200.00 | Meat packing, slaughtering, etc..... | 2,676,000 |
| Cooper shops..... | 20,700.00 | 106,000.00 | Office fixtures, show cases, etc..... | 345,000 |
| Furniture..... | 39,000.00 | 96,000.00 | Paints, oils and varnishes..... | 600,000 |
| Grand total..... | \$1,499,900.00 | \$4,348,150.00 | Patterns, models, brass works..... | 56,000 |
| | | | Printing, bookbinding, lithographing and engraving..... | 1,900,000 |
| | | | Planing mills..... | 3,305,000 |
| | | | Saw mills..... | 6,000,000 |
| | | | Sash, doors and blinds..... | 3,750,000 |
| | | | Soda and mineral waters..... | 85,000 |
| | | | Spices, starch, extracts, etc..... | 266,000 |
| | | | Tinware and stencil stamps..... | 500,000 |
| | | | Underwear, knit goods, etc..... | 1,200,000 |
| | | | Wagons, carriages, sleighs, etc..... | 380,000 |
| | | | Wheelwrighting..... | 83,000 |
| | | | Sundry manufacturing..... | 2,500,000 |
| | | | Total..... | \$99,363,490 |

It can be seen from this report of the Board of Trade that the lumber product of Minneapolis and St. Anthony exceeded the flour product in value by nearly \$200,000, but after that date the flour product increased more rapidly than lumber, until flour took the lead, and has maintained it ever since.

The following table gives an itemized estimate of the value of the manufactures of Minneapolis for the year 1891:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Agricultural implements, mill furnishing, machinery, etc..... | \$2,800,000 |
| Awnings, tents, picture frames, etc.... | 145,000 |
| Barrels..... | 1,600,000 |
| Bags, paper boxes and straw board building paper..... | 412,000 |
| Blacksmith supplies..... | 275,900 |
| Box factories and woodenware..... | 497,000 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 2,500,000 |
| Bottling, brewing and distilling..... | 1,259,000 |
| Brick and artificial stone..... | 1,500,000 |
| Brooms and brushes..... | 60,000 |
| Carpenters', plumbers', and builders' supplies..... | 9,960,000 |
| Car building and repairing..... | 4,500,000 |
| Cigars..... | 630,000 |
| Clothing, tailoring and dressmaking.. | 2,800,000 |
| Creameries..... | 215,000 |
| Confectionery and bakery goods..... | 1,700,000 |
| Electrotyping and printers' supplies... | 45,000 |
| Feed mills..... | 610,000 |
| Flour..... | 37,170,490 |
| Foundries and machine shops, castings, etc..... | 3,315,000 |
| Furniture and household goods..... | 2,300,000 |
| Glass, cut, stained, window, etc..... | 146,000 |
| Gloves, moccasins and furs..... | 144,000 |

The subjoined table shows the estimated value of the manufactured products of Minneapolis from 1878 to 1891, inclusive:

| Year. | Value of Manufactured Products. |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 1878..... | \$10,399,930 |
| 1879..... | 15,913,945 |
| 1880..... | 10,592,200 |
| 1881..... | 30,586,860 |
| 1882..... | 31,606,550 |
| 1883..... | 44,233,100 |
| 1884..... | 52,215,360 |
| 1885..... | 53,433,215 |
| 1886..... | 65,076,000 |
| 1887..... | 71,876,250 |
| 1888..... | 83,020,862 |
| 1889..... | 77,052,709 |
| 1890..... | 90,067,128 |
| 1891..... | 99,363,490 |

It is perhaps proper to give a brief sketch at this point, of those organizations in the City of Minneapolis, having mainly for their object the location of manufactures in this city, and their encouragement and upbuilding after they are located. The oldest and best known organization of this kind, is the Minneapolis Board of Trade; an organiza-

tion which has always been managed by our leading citizens, and which has been prominent in all the plans and operations put forth for the growth of the city. While the Board of Trade has taken part in all matters of importance under discussion by the citizens of Minneapolis, having for their object the welfare of the city, yet it has given its particular attention to manufactures. Much of the wonderful growth of manufactures in Minneapolis is due to the efforts put forth by the Board of Trade; and although other organizations have grown up in later years, and have assumed part of the burden and responsibility formerly devolving upon the Board of Trade, yet that organization is still active and aggressive, and its influence is felt throughout the city. The first Board of Trade of Minneapolis was organized in 1855, and Richard Chute was elected president. In 1856 D. Morrison became president and in 1857 Capt. John C. Reno, each serving for a term of one year. The directors were J. S. Pillsbury, D. Morrison, W. D. Babbitt, Samuel Hidden and Edward Hedderly. The financial crisis developing in 1857 seemed to be a death blow to the Board of Trade, and the organization was allowed to go to pieces, and there was no Board of Trade from that time until 1867, when on October 28th of that year a meeting was called of which D. Morrison was made chairman and James Murison secretary. A committee was appointed consisting of Richard Price, C. M. Loring, Paris Gibson, E. H. Davis and J. H. Thompson, whose duty it was to secure members to form a new Board of Trade. This committee was eminently successful, and on November 14th, 1867, the new Board of Trade was organized by the election of twenty-six directors, who selected from their own members the following officers: C. E. Flandreau,

president; Paris Gibson, first vice-president; S. C. Gale, second vice-president; Thos. Hale Williams, secretary, and J. K. Sidle, treasurer. The Board immediately commenced its good work, and on January 5th, 1868, it was incorporated under the name of The Union Board of Trade of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, and this name was continued until the consolidation of the two cities. Judge C. E. Flandreau was re-elected president in the year of 1869, and again re-elected for the year of 1870. When the great washout under the Falls of St. Anthony occurred, caused by the Eastman tunnel under Hennepin Island, and the citizens of Minneapolis and St. Anthony were greatly depressed and disheartened, the Board of Trade was active and energetic in the use of all means to encourage them, and to induce government aid in the repair of the Falls, as well as to secure subscriptions from our own citizens to that end. The work accomplished by the Board at that period in the history of Minneapolis, has alone justified its existence and all the expense it has been to our citizens. W. D. Washburn was elected president for the years of 1871, 72 and 73. S. C. Gale for 1874 and 75, C. M. Loring for 1876, W. D. Washburn for 1877 and 78, Richard Chute for 1879 and 80, John S. Pillsbury for 1881 and 82, F. W. Brooks for 1883, E. J. Phelps for 1884 and 85, Judge Isaac Atwater for 1886 and 87, James T. Wyman for 1888 and 89, B. F. Nelson for 1890 and 91, and Capt. John C. Reno for 1892. It will be noted that Capt. Reno served as president of the old Board of Trade for the year of 1857; and thirty-five years after, is again elected president of the Board. Such honors are seldom conferred upon a man with a space of thirty-five years between. In the case of Capt. Reno, all who know him will say that they are

well merited. The Board of Directors for 1892 is as follows; Isaac Atwater, A. M. Allen, E. C. Babb, A. B. Barton, V. W. Bayless, J. M. Bartlett, J. B. Bassett, Daniel Bassett, H. T. Bush, C. C. Curtiss, Frank Crowell, S. G. Cook, L. W. Campbell, C. H. Chadbourn, D. M. Clough, W. J. Dean, James T. Elwell, O. J. Evans, Daniel Fish, E. Farnsworth Jr., J. B. Eustis, Wm. D. Hall, S. A. Harris, Anthony Kelly, C. P. Lovell, P. D. McMillan, B. F. Nelson, F. C. Nickels, Jesse E. Northrup, A. G. Parkhurst, John S. Pillsbury, John R. Purchase, E. J. Phelps, M. D. Ridgway, J. C. Reno, Chester Simmons, L. Swift Jr., C. A. Smith, W. E. Steele, J. W. Thomas, H. A. Towne, C. C. Taylor, W. F. Ustick, W. D. Washburn, James T. Wyman, George P. Wilson, T. B. Walker, Nelson Williams and Judson L. Wicks. Many of the large manufacturing establishments of Minneapolis owe it to the Board of Trade that they have an existence and many others owe it to the same organization that they were induced to locate within the confines of so enterprising and progressive a city as Minneapolis. Although the conditions and circumstances under which such an organization can aid the city have materially changed in the last few years, yet there is much to be done and the old residents of Minneapolis, as well as new comers who keep themselves informed of our material growth and progress, will desire that long life and prosperity may be the portion of the Board of Trade, for the great work it has already accomplished in that direction, as well as for the watchful eye it has kept on the municipal affairs. In this latter field it has often aroused the enmity of that class of our citizens known as "practical politicians," but always to the best interests of the city evidently, as the best citizens of all

classes have sustained it in all such instances.

JOHN CHRISTMAS RENO. The Reneau family were among the Huguenots of France, who after the persecution which succeeded the revolution of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, were compelled to emigrate from their native country. They took up their residence in Canterbury, England, whence at the beginning of the eighteenth century they joined a colony migrating to the New World and settled on the James River in Virginia. In America the authography of the name was conformed to its pronunciation and has been spelled Reno.

The Rev. Francis Reno was educated at William and Mary College in Virginia, and was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop White, in Christ Church, Philadelphia; Oct. 26, 1792. He built and ministered in the first Episcopal church that was erected west of the Allegheny Mountains. His son, John Reno, was a merchant and farmer, who settled when a young man at Pittsburg, but removed to Ohio, where, at the village of Loudonville, Richland County, John C. Reno was born Dec. 30, 1822. His mother was Eliza W. Christmas, a sister of Charles W. Christmas, who settled in Minneapolis in 1850, and took up one of the first claims on the west side of the river. Young Reno remained with his father during his boyhood, attending the district school, and assisting in the labor of the farm. At the age of eighteen he entered a store as clerk in Beaver County, Pa., and continued in the same employment for four or five years. He then went on the Ohio River as steamboat clerk, plying between Pittsburg and St. Louis, making occasional trips to other ports, as far as New Orleans. He followed the river for the next eleven



John C. Reno.

years. During this time he commanded several boats, in some of which he was part owner. In 1854 he built and commanded the *Fairy Queen*, one of the elegant boats then plying the Ohio and Mississippi.

Making an advantageous sale of his steamboat he brought the proceeds to Minneapolis, where his uncle Christmas had been settled for about six years, whose letters setting forth the attractions of this new region had induced him to come here. His arrival was May 12, 1856. He soon purchased a one-third interest in the Christmas pre-emption of about one hundred acres, lying along the west bank of the river between Twentieth and Twenty-third avenues north. Isaac I. Lewis owned another third of the tract. A portion of the land was soon platted as North Minneapolis, and sales of lots were made and improvements commenced. Among them was a large saw mill put up by the Walcotts.

Among the enterprising men who settled in Minneapolis about that time was Ivory F. Woodman. He built the three story frame building on the corner of Washington avenue and Helen street, in the upper story of which was Woodman's Hall, as well as the brick block on the opposite corner now known as the St. James Hotel. He entered with enthusiasm into the plans proposed by Capt. Reno to make the Falls of St. Anthony the head of navigation on the Mississippi river.

In February, 1857, Capt. Reno, accompanied by Mr. Woodman visited Pittsburgh and made contracts by which the owners of the four steamboats, Cremona, Harmonia, Orb and Rosalie agreed to make regular trips during the season of navigation from Fulton City to the Falls of St. Anthony. The towns became enthusiastic at the prospect of

securing navigation. Ware houses were built on each side of the river to accommodate the trade. During the season there were fifty-two steamboat arrivals, discharging no less than 10,000 tons of freight. There were a few arrivals in the season of 1858. The experiment then tried proved that there exists no natural impediment to navigation, save some removable boulders. It was at this period that a pencil sketch of the town at the Falls of St. Anthony was made by a local artist, showing a steamboat at the landing on the St. Anthony side, and another with steam up, in full course for her return trip. An engraving of this sketch will be found on page 43 of this history.

In 1857 Capt. Reno became the third president of the Minneapolis Board of Trade* which had been organized two years before, and he was again elected to that office in January, 1892.

The depression which followed the panic of 1857, checked real estate sales, and suspended the river navigation at this point. Capt. Reno now removed to Pittsburgh and engaged again in the river business. The war soon came on and employed a great part of the river craft in the transportation of troops and military supplies. Capt. Reno who now commanded a steamboat, was busy in the government service. In 1863, he took part with his steamboat, the *Lebanon*, in the Yazoo Pass expedition, where in obeying a military order at night, he received an injury which compelled him to leave the service. He then took up his abode in Cincinnati, and engaged in the ship chandlery business, which he prosecuted for the next fourteen years. In 1877 he returned to his old employment on the river, running the *Laura L. Davis* between Cincinnati and Florence and Tuscumbia, in north

Alabama, on the Tennessee river. Finally in 1884 Capt. Reno retired from the steamboat business and returned to Minneapolis, where he has been engaged in improving his property. He has been a zealous and public spirited citizen, spending much time in promoting the business interests of the city. He is still an enthusiastic advocate of the river navigation, holding the idea that Minneapolis is the practical head of navigation on the Mississippi river. Through his efforts, seconded by others whom his zeal has kindled into like faith, an appropriation has been made by Congress for the improvement of the river above St. Paul to the Falls of St. Anthony. Many of the boulders have been removed from the channel during the present season. Capt. Reno induced the owners of the steamer Atlanta to make repeated trips from the landing in Minneapolis to Fort Snelling and St. Paul during several months of the summer of 1892. Not only so, but Congress in the passage of a river improvement bill, at its last session, has designated Minneapolis as the initial point for the improvements provided for.

When the river shall have been improved, with steamboats arriving and departing at regular schedule from the Falls of St. Anthony, the result will be largely due to the persistent efforts, through many years of discouragement of Capt. Reno.

Capt. Reno has always been a zealous and devoted supporter of the Episcopal Church. At the organization of Gethsemane Church in Minneapolis in 1858 Mr. and Mrs. Reno were the 10th and 11th communicants and being among the charter members. He was made a warden, associated with H. T. Welles at Easter, 1858. At present he is connected with St. Mark's Church. He was married in 1852

Dec. 21, to Miss Jane Howard, daughter of William J. Howard of Pittsburgh. Mr. Howard was a merchant and mayor of Pittsburgh at one time.

Mr. Reno's family consists of three sons and one daughter. The sons are William J. and Alexander N. of Minneapolis and Howard Reno of New Mexico. His daughter Virginia H., is unmarried and a member of his family. Capt. Reno resides at No. 1212 Hennepin avenue, in the former homestead of Dea Allen Harmon.

For several years previous to 1890 many of our citizens felt that another organization should be formed to give particular attention to the location of manufactures at Minneapolis, thus supplementing the efforts of the Board of Trade in that direction. Several propositions were presented at meetings of citizens called for that purpose, and during the winter of 1889 and 90 these several propositions crystalized into a proposition to form a Business Men's Union, which was organized March 31st, 1890. The organization was composed of about 300 active business men. At their first meeting they elected a board of fifty directors as follows: T. B. Walker, J. S. Pillsbury, C. G. Goodrich, Samuel Hill, S. C. Gale, E. S. Corser, C. R. Chute, W. S. Nott, J. C. Eliel, B. F. Nelson, W. G. Northrup, Anthony Kelly, James T. Wyman, T. B. Janney, R. B. Langdon, J. M. Bartlett, A. J. Boardman, S. A. Harris, W. A. Barnes, A. L. Crocker, W. E. Steele, P. D. McMillan, E. M. Johnson, I. C. Seeley, G. H. Christian, Clinton Morrison, F. H. Peavey, John A. Schlener, A. C. Loring, S. E. Olson, C. P. Lovell, H. E. Selden, R. C. Haywood, E. J. Phelps, G. L. Baker, F. C. Barrows, H. F. Brown, H. C. Henry, O. C. Wyman, S. B. Loye, A. B. Robins, E. C. Babb, W. J. Dean, R.

D. Russell, Wm. McCrory, D. C. Bell, Ezra Farnsworth, Henry Doerr, C. McC. McReeve and Wm. Regan. The Board of Directors elected the following officers: T. B. Walker, president; J. S. Pillsbury, first vice-president; C. G. Goodrich, second vice-president; B. F. Nelson, treasurer, and A. L. Crocker, secretary. The organization at once became active in the establishment of manufactures and other business institutions in Minneapolis, and many establishments have been located here as the result of its labors. No large fund has been expended to provide a bonus for the location of an establishment, but nearly all the work has been done by committees, in showing the advantages Minneapolis can offer for the location of an industry. The union is still active and successful, and it looks as if its work had but just commenced. The officers elected for 1892 are as follows: Geo. A. Brackett, president; E. J. Phelps, first vice-president; Chas. R. Chute, second vice-president; A. J. Dean, treasurer, and F. H. Forbes, secretary.

In 1890 an important step was taken to locate manufactures in that part of West Minneapolis generally called St. Louis Park. Mr. T. B. Walker, who was at that time president of the Business Men's Union, conceived the plan of operations. He associated with him Messrs. C. G. Goodrich, L. F. Menage, H. F. Brown, Haywood & Boshart, and A. M. Allen of Minneapolis, and M. P. Mason of Carthage, New York, and they immediately proceeded to organize the Minneapolis Land and Investment Co., with an authorized capital of \$1,500,000. The Minneapolis members of the company constituted the first board of directors of which Mr. T. B. Walker was elected president; L. F. Menage, first vice-president; H. F. Brown, second vice-president; C. G. Goodrich, treasurer and A. M. Allen,

secretary. The company immediately purchased 2,000 acres of land in the vicinity of St. Louis Park, a suburb on the western border of Minneapolis. The purpose of organizing the company was to promote the establishment of manufactures at that point, and at the same time increase the value of the land purchased, so as not only to furnish the ground for the location of manufactures gratis to the company locating, but to also bring a profit to the men engaged in the enterprise. There was no claim that the purpose in forming the company was philanthropic, but it was a pure business proposition, which the company thought would redound greatly to the advantage of Minneapolis, as well as to that of its promoters. Although the enterprise is yet in its infancy, it has already been shown that it is all its promoters anticipated it would be. A belt line of railroad was built through that part of the tract of the land set apart as a manufacturing district, connecting the Minneapolis & St. Louis; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; The Great Northern; and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railways with all the factory sites. The following manufacturing concerns have been located on the ground and are now in operation: The Monitor Manf'g. Co.; Thompson Wagon Works; Minneapolis Malleable Iron Works; The Minneapolis Jarless Spring Carriage Co. and the Shaft-Pierce Shoe Co. These companies already employ 500 hands, and that number will be materially increased after the companies get their business well established. The Minneapolis Land & Investment Co., is negotiating with other firms to locate their factories at St. Louis Park, and a contract is already signed for the removal of the Esterly Harvesting Machine Co., of Whitewater,

Wisconsin, and its location at St. Louis Park. After the removal of the company is accomplished, its name will be changed to the Minneapolis Esterly Harvester Co., and every indication points to the growth of a large manufacturing suburb at St. Louis Park.

In writing these pages it has been my purpose to briefly cover every important manufacturing industry, but the magnitude of the subject is such, that the space apportioned is not sufficient to do full justice to all, and many will have to pass unmentioned. But it has seemed best to devote considerable space to those industries which had their birth with that of our city, in consequence of which, they have contributed more to its growth and prosperity than all others combined; but the smaller industries are as essential, in proportion, to the growth of a great city as the larger, and all deserve commendation which all have done so well, then let me in conclusion sum up the achievements of Minneapolis manufacturers and cast a horoscope of the industrial development of our city.

The manufacture of lumber from the small beginning made in 1848 has reached the magnificent total of 447,713,252 feet for the year of 1891. This is the highest point reached in an unchecked flood tide of prosperity, but with the almost limitless forests tributary to Minneapolis by water and rail, the production of lumber will increase for years to come.

In the production of flour Minneapolis manufacturers have already gained world wide notoriety; the product for 1890 amounting to 6,871,985 barrels, an increase of 1,000,000 barrels over 1889, and the steady growth of that industry is assured, while the millers of Minneapolis command the markets of the world, and both prince and peasant acknowledge their supremacy.

The manufacture of flax fibre into the various products for which it is adapted is just beginning, and it presents possibilities beyond computation to the Minneapolis manufacturer, with our tributary fields of flax seeking a market, every indication points to the Falls of St. Anthony as the location where whirring looms and busy hands shall make the fibre into cloth, which marketed by our eager tradesmen shall return a proper wage to honest toil, and fill the coffers of the manufacturer with shining gold. The manufacturers of sash and doors, furniture, and farm machinery, have already wrought beyond their highest anticipations; but as the tributary forests make Minneapolis the natural location for the manufacture of wood products, there is every reason to believe that the ratio of growth for past years in these lines of manufacture will be maintained for years to come. But these are not all. In response to the indomitable energy of our manufacturers, other industries too numerous to mention follow in close column, until there are now over one thousand important manufacturing establishments in Minneapolis; and this splendid result has been accomplished within a few years; but we look forward to more substantial achievements in years to come. The natural accretion of manufactures already established, will alone make a healthy growth, but add to that the many locating here on account of conditions, conducive to the successful conduct of a manufacturing business, and we shall have a growth unprecedented.

Time has worked many changes in Minneapolis since the first saw mill was put in operation on the East side of the river in 1848, and the pioneer manufacturers have also been subject to the inexorable laws governing all mankind. Many of them are living in affluence, sur-



James T. Young

rounded by the material results of their industry, and many are living in poverty but honored and respected by their fellow citizens; while many more have crossed to that silent shore from whence

no voice is heard; but they have left enduring monuments in the towering mills and factories they have reared, which continue to furnish employment to the thousands left behind.



FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY, 1892

JAMES T. WYMAN. The subject of this sketch was born October 15th, 1849, in Millbridge, Washington County, Maine. He was one of a family of twelve children, ten of whom are still living. His parents were John and Clarinda Wyman, descended from old Puritan stock, the family having first settled at Woburn, Mass., in 1640. After the close of the Revolutionary war, his great-grandfather removed to Maine.

Mr. Wyman lived in Millbridge until 1868, and received a good common school education. In the spring of 1868 he came to Minnesota, and located at Northfield, and attended Carleton College for one year. In 1869 he engaged in business in that village with his brother, operating a sash, door and blind factory and saw mill, but was burned out March 12th, 1871—a most serious loss, as they had no insurance. His character for integrity was even then so well established, and his business habits so well formed, that he was able

to borrow money on his own name, and paid off every debt.

In March, 1871, he came to Minneapolis and became superintendent of the sash, door and blind factory operated by Jothan G. Smith and L. D. Parker, then located on the west side saw mill platform. In that capacity he developed such marked business ability that in 1874 he became a partner, under the firm name of Smith, Parker & Co. In this business he has been an active partner ever since, the firm name since 1881 having been Smith & Wyman, his partner being H. Alden Smith.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Wyman has been a manufacturer for upwards of twenty years, and during the most of that time a proprietor in the business. The firm's business has been extensive, for many years having on its pay roll from 200 to 250 men, and on such just and equitable principles has their business been conducted, that rarely, if ever, has a complaint been heard from an employe.

On September 3d, 1873, Mr. Wyman was married to Miss Rosetta Lamber-son, the daughter of a Methodist clergy-
man of Northfield, Minn. Seven children have been born to them of this union, four boys and three girls, as follows: Roy L., Guy A., Grace Alice, James C., Maude Ethelwynne, Earle F. and Ruth Wyman, all of whom are now living.

Mr. Wyman, while a most active and successful business man, has by no means confined his energies to the prosecution of his private business. He has a strong faith in and love for this city of his adoption. Whenever and wherever he has seen opportunity to aid in advancing the general interests of the city, he is always among the foremost to seize it and push it to a successful issue. He early became an active member of the Board of Trade, and did service for several years in that organization as chair-
man of the committee on manufactures. He was vice-president of the board in 1887, and was unanimously elected president in 1888, and also in 1889, and declined another re-election. He was one of the original members of the Business Mens Union, organized in 1889, and also a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Wyman was one of the most prominent in the organization of the Metropolitan Bank of Minneapolis in the spring of 1889, and in a few months after its organization he became its vice-president. At the first annual meeting of the bank he was elected president and has held the office ever since.

Mr. Wyman has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church ever since he came to Minneapolis, and now holds the office of trustee of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church; and also for many years has been a trustee of Hamline University, the most important educational institution of that denomination in Minnesota, and

for the last four years has been vice-president of the board of trustees of the college.

The Associated Charities of Minne-
apolis is doing a most important benev-
olent work for the city, in which Mr. Wyman has always taken a deep inter-
est. He was chosen one of the first di-
rectors of the association, afterwards its president, and still holds the office of vice-president of the board of directors.

With all these multiplied activities, to each of which he devotes its full share of time, it may well be inferred that Mr. Wyman is an unusually busy man. But these by no means comprehend the full measure of his public services. Other public organizations might be mentioned to which he has devoted no small amount of time. Hardly any important public gathering is held, looking towards the advancement of the moral or mater-
ial interests of the city, at which he is not invited to be present and participate. While he makes no pretensions to oratorical display or rhetorical effect, yet he never fails to command and hold the attention of his audience, and is a most convincing speaker on any subject he undertakes to handle. As an after dinner speaker he is especially happy and never fails to "bring down the house," by his humor and wit, whose flavor does not require the adventitious aid of champagne (which he eschews) to make it truly enjoyable and delightful. And that he equally excels as a writer is proved by the able and exhaustive article on the manufactures of Min-
neapolis, which preceeds this biographi-
cal sketch. Few, unless they have undertaken similar work, can estimate truly the vast amount of research and labor required to prepare a compre-
hensive article like that. It is confined to a plain statement of facts without unnecessary verbiage and though it is





S. C. Hall

possible omissions may have occurred, it is safe to say, that no city has had a more complete and satisfactory article written on so important a subject.

Mr. Wyman has in politics always been recognized as a consistent Republican, though he has too much independence of character ever to become a slave to party. He does not favor partizan political action in municipal affairs, but reserves to himself the right of private judgment as to men and measures, most likely to promote the general interests of the city.

Mr. Wyman has never held or sought political office, although urgently solicited by a very large number of citizens to permit the use of his name as a candidate for mayor. Political office has personally no attractions for him, nor could he be induced to accept such a position unless it was morally certain that by such acceptance he could be of more service to the public than as a private citizen.

The character of Mr. Wyman taken as a whole illustrates the best trait of that New England race which has become the founder and builder of cities and states. Intelligence, enterprise, sagacity, public spirit, business integrity and honor, founded on a strong moral fibre, are characteristics of the man, standing out with remarkable prominence. He is yet comparatively a young man, hardly yet having reached the full maturity of his physical and mental powers, and a higher measure of success than he has yet achieved, is morally certain if his life is spared.

Mr. Wyman has a delightful though modest home as a permanent residence, on Fourth street southeast. He has also a very pleasant summer residence at Lake Minnetonka, where his family usually spends the summer season, surrounded with all the enjoyments for

which that romantic lake has become famous.

STEPHEN CROSBY HALL. Mr. Hall was a resident of Minneapolis only four years, but long enough to demonstrate his soundness of judgment, sagacity and enterprise as a business man, to exhibit his amiable and kindly traits as a citizen, and to develop a character deeply and uneffectedly religious. To diligence in business he united fervency in spirit in no small measure. Having established himself in business he brought his family and took up a permanent residence in 1884.

In August, 1888, while attending to some affair at his saw mill on the bank of the river, he made a mis-step, and was precipitated some twenty feet, striking a timber, and was taken up lifeless. The family, consisting of Mrs. Hall, two daughters, Emma and Hattie, and son, Stephen, continue to occupy the home at No. 221 Clifton avenue, while another daughter, married to Mr. T. H. Shelvin, resides in the vicinity.

A year or two before removing here, Mr. Hall had become largely interested in Minnesota timbered lands. On his arrival, with Col. James Goodnow he entered into the North Star Lumber Company, which, however, lasted only through one season's work. In the fall of 1885, Mr. Hall, with his son-in-law, T. H. Shelvin, and some other gentlemen, who had financial interests with him, began buying logs and carrying on a general lumber business, which was incorporated June 8, 1886, as the Hall & Ducey Lumber Company. Mr. Hall was president of the company and its business manager. This company did a heavy business, handling 40,000,000 feet of lumber yearly. Their books show an annual business of \$600,000 to \$700,000.

As a feeder for the Hall & Ducey Company, the Hall & Shevlin Lumber Company was formed in the fall of 1886. This company owned some fine pine lands, but its principal business was in the saw mill line, cutting lumber almost exclusively for the Hall & Ducey Company. Of this company Mr. Hall was president, and Mr. Shevlin was manager. The company erected a new mill, equipped with circular, gang and band saws, having a capacity of 40,000,000 feet. The pay roll of these two companies, of which Mr. Hall was the leading spirit, averaged \$18,000 per month through the season of 1888.

Upon settling here Mr. Hall transferred his church connection from the Congregational church of Muskegon, Mich., to Westminster Presbyterian church of this city. He was devoutly attached to the church, and a constant attendant, not only upon the preaching, but also upon the social and prayer meetings of the church. He was a liberal contributor to the funds of the society, as well as to the various mission enterprises of that large and enterprising church. He was a warm personal friend of Dr. Burrill, the then distinguished pastor of Westminster church. He used his large means freely in benevolent lines, though for the most part his charities were so quietly bestowed as to leave no public record. One, however, came to light through his sudden death. He had undertaken the financial support of a missionary in Japan, but leaving no will, the pledge expired with his life. The Young Men's Christian Association acknowledged him to be a large contributor to its work. Mr. Hall was president of the church society in Muskegon for many years. He was instrumental largely in building the new church.

The Minneapolis Lumber Exchange paid this tribute to his character, in a

formal resolution: "In the death of S. C. Hall, the Lumber Exchange has lost a member whose earnestness and ability made him a leader in its councils, and whose kindness of heart and upright sincerity of character has endeared him to all with whom he came in contact."

Brief as was his residence among us, he had become regarded as an important element in business enterprises, and as a strong support to the moral forces of the community.

Mr. Hall was born at Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, August 16th, 1834. He was fifty-four years old at his death. Of this period, twenty-one years had passed in his native place, twenty-nine at Muskegon and its vicinity, in Michigan, and four years in Minneapolis. His father was Jonathan Hall, a deacon in the Presbyterian church, and a man of high personal character, of prominence in the community, and of considerable wealth. His immediate ancestors were resident at Passaic Valley, New Jersey. The mother of S. C. Hall was Anna Whitaker Hall. A sister was married to Rev. Luther Littell, for many years a prominent pastor of the Presbyterian church in Orange county, New York. Mr. Hall's education was in the schools of his native village, where he graduated with a high standing in mathematics, intending to pursue the avocation of a civil engineer, taking lessons in and practicing the art of surveyor. At the age of nineteen he spent some time as clerking in a store in New York City. On reaching his majority he pushed out into the world, and soon made a location in the wilds of Michigan, among the forests of the Muskegon, at White River, now Whitehall. He was not afraid of honest work, and resolutely encountered the privations and hardships of frontier life. On one occasion he delivered the mail for White-



Wm. Beaman

hall, on foot, carried in a carpet bag, for three weeks, until a regular mail route could be established.

He naturally learned about land and timber, and while carrying the surveyor's compass and chain made selections and commenced dealing in timber lands. At the age of twenty-two he built a saw mill at Whitehall, which was operated a while and then sold. Observing a marsh of several thousand acres which was marked upon the surveyor's plat "impassable marsh," he obtained title to it, and with well directed improvements drained it, and in process of time made it one of the most productive farms of Michigan. He soon acquired large tracts of pine lands, and entered extensively into the logging business. In 1871 he purchased a tract of 15,000 acres around Houghton lake, which he cut and rafted in the lake, employing at one time three hundred men and one hundred horses, and cutting over fifteen million feet of lumber in a single season.

His dealings in logs naturally led him in a few years to the manufacture of lumber, which he began in 1876. He operated mills at Bluffton and at Naulinway, in the Upper Michigan peninsula, the latter as a member of the firm of Thompson, Hall & Co. For the marketing of his lumber he became a member of the lumber firm of Thompson Bros. & Co., of Chicago. In his honor a steamboat engaged in transporting lumber on the lake was named "Stephen A. Hall." Among other enterprises which his active mind conceived and his energetic hand put in operation, was the Bay State Lumber Co., of Menominee, Mich., of which he was president, as also the S. C. Hall Lumber Company, of Michigan, of which he was president, and his son-in-law, Mr. Shevlin, was manager.

In these immense enterprises, he exhibited, says a biographer who knew him

in Michigan, great business energy, thoughtfulness and sagacity. He developed high social qualities, gained wealth and enjoyed a high reputation. His public service was confined to three terms as supervisor and two as county treasurer.

Mr. Hall was married in April, 1862, to Miss Alice A. Clark, of Grand Haven, Mich., who, with the four children above mentioned, survive him. Three children passed away before the father.

WILLIAM MORTON BARROWS. From the pinerias of Maine to the forests of Minnesota was a natural transition for the hardy young woodsman who had been trained in the use of the ax and the handspike in the woods and on the rivers of the "Pine Tree State." The lumbermen who first made their camps along the Rum river, or in the pinerias of the upper Mississippi had learned their trade on the Kenebec and the Penobscot.

The Barrows brothers were among those who sought to renew in Minnesota the occupation which was beginning to wane in their native state.

William M. Barrows the oldest of a family of ten children, was born at Augusta, Maine, September 1st, 1830. His parents, Micah and Judith (Smart) Barrows, both natives of Maine, removed while he was yet a child to Orono. They were in humble circumstances, the father tilling the soil and working in the woods. There and at other towns on the Penobscot William was brought up and enured to the woodman's craft. Here he continued to reside until twenty-six years of age, working in the camps during winters and driving the stream in the spring and summer. In the summer of 1855 he took a wife, who was Nancy Fernold. Having put in a winter's work in the woods and losing the greater part of his wages, in the fall of the following year

he left Old Town, which was then his home, and came to St. Anthony, where his brother, F. C. Barrows, had preceded him. Here he took up the same occupation to which he was trained in his native state, and for seven years worked in the pineries and drove logs on the river. These years were full of hard work, and marked by the usual vicissitudes which attend the life of the woodsman.

Quitting the woods in 1863 he put teams on the road, and engaged in hauling freight between St. Paul and St. Anthony for about two years. The advent of the railroad between these points about that time interfered with the freighting business, and Mr. Barrows returned to lumber. This time he started in the business of manufacturing and yarding. At first the firm was Barrows and Spafford, then he conducted it with Joseph Dean for a year, then in company with Andrew Hall for a year. In the fall of the year 1869 the firm of Barrows Brothers was formed, composed of W. M. and F. C. Barrows. Ten years later O. C. Merriman, J. S. and L. M. Lane were admitted to the firm. Four years since the Barrows brothers and Capt. Merriman incorporated the business under the style of Merriman, Barrows Company. It is one of the leading firms in the trade. They own their own timbered land, cut, bank and drive their logs, saw them at their own mill, and sell the product sorted, dried and planed, if need be, from their own yards. To this is added a box factory, for all kinds of packing boxes, now in large demand.

Mr. Barrows has been active in the political and social life of the city. His residence is in the Second ward of the present city, the heart of old St. Anthony. He has been Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic Fraternity, in which he has taken the highest degrees,

and a liberal supporter of the Methodist Church, to which Mrs. Barrows belongs, and of the Unitarians, which he favors. He was chosen to represent the Second ward in the City Council for two terms, serving as alderman from 1880 to 1885. This was an important period in the development of the city. The late A. C. Rand was mayor. Mr. Barrows was chairman of the standing committee on water works, and a member of several other important committees. He was a diligent, attentive and most useful member, giving much time and thought to the public interests. He was succeeded in the office by his brother, F. C. Barrows, so that for nearly twelve years in the most important period of the city's history the Barrows brothers have had an important share in the legislation of the city.

The family residence has been for more than twenty-three years at the corner of Seventh street and Second avenue southeast. The children surviving are three sons and one daughter, all grown up. Two children died in early life.

DAVID MARSTON CLOUGH. The history of our country, especially in the West, presents numerous examples of self-made men. They are found in the professions, in business, and in official positions. No where has the abundant opportunities offered by a progressive community brought to light more conspicuous examples of young men endowed with vigor, self-respect and ambition, rising from humble positions to wealth and distinction by the powers of integrity of character and industry, than in our own city.

The lumbering industry has been prolific of such examples, and among the active men who have followed the business from the logging camp to the saw mill and the lumber yard, the life of no



years truly
H. W. [unclear]



one has been more remarkable than that of the successful man whose career is under consideration. The circumstances of his early life were in no way inspiring nor stimulating unless the necessity of working his own way afforded such a stimulus. Neither scholastic opportunity nor worldly wealth, nor influential friends offered him any aid. The necessity of self reliance and personal labor was the only resource which was afforded to his youthful mind.

D. M. Clough was the fourth of a family of fourteen sons and daughters born to Elbridge G. and Sarah (Brown) Clough, who had their humble home in the town of Lyme, Grafton County, New Hampshire. Of this family ten grew up and are still living. David M. was born Dec. 27, 1846. When he was nine years old the family removed to Waupacca, Wisconsin and on the 4th of July, 1857, when he was a little more than ten years, again removed to Spencer Brook, Isanti County, Minn., to which place the family and effects were brought by an ox team. This was on the extreme frontier of settlement toward the lumbering region of Rum river, and was a wild and rough region. The father took a claim and with the aid of the boys built a cabin, grubbed out a clearing and opened a farm. What subsistence the land did not yield was earned by labor about the lumbering business. The father took contracts to log, and the boys working on the farm summers, went into the woods and worked for their father winters. There was no school at which they might attend and no time to spare had there been one. Life was a round of hard work. At fifteen Daniel did a man's work. He was stirring before the sun appeared, and when it set he was still busy about his unfinished work. At sixteen he drove a six-ox team in the woods, and at seven-

teen went on the drive and earned a man's wages. He then got work in the saw mills at Minneapolis through the summers, and went to the woods either for his father or for wages for his benefit until he was twenty. At this age it was his father's practice to give the boys their time. He had no other endowment to bestow, and thus a year's time from his minority was the sole patrimony which the young man received. But he had endowments better than wealth, in a vigorous constitution, steady habits, ability and disposition to work, and an ambition to make the best use of his powers. He was engaged to work for H. F. Brown by the month and continued for four years in his employment, working in the woods, hauling logs during the winter, on the drive in the spring and putting up hay and building camps through the summers. Meanwhile he married April 4th, 1867, taking for his wife Miss Addie Baker, an intimate of his boyhood at Spencer Brook. The young couple commenced life together making their home in the little settlement where they had been brought up, with no worldly possessions and dowered only with resolute hands and loving hearts.

When the employment with Mr. Brown terminated, Mr. Clough with his brother Gilbert commenced lumbering for themselves. They lived at Spencer Brook, and took contracts for cutting and hauling logs in the adjacent pineries. This was continued for two years, when in 1862 they removed to this city. Mr. D. M. Clough taking up his residence on the East Side, of which he has ever since been a resident. They still continued the logging for several years, when they commenced manufacturing lumber. They at first hired their logs sawed, opening a lumber yard for the disposition of the lumber. Later they

built a saw mill of their own, on the east river bank, on upper Main street. The Clough Brothers became one of the substantial lumber firms at the falls, owning their own timber, cutting and driving their own logs, and sawing and selling their own lumber. Their annual product has averaged in latter years about 15,000,000 feet. Mr. Gilbert Clough died about three years ago, since which Mr. D. M. Clough has prosecuted the business alone, or with the assistance of younger brothers.

Although his father died many years ago, Mr. Clough has retained the farm on which his boyhood was spent. He has added to it by purchase, so that it now embraces 640 acres of land. The cabin has given place to a convenient farm house, and a fine stock and farm barn has been erected. The land has been cultivated and enriched, so that the Spencer Brook farm is among the best in the State. It is largely devoted to stock, Mr. Clough having a herd of thoroughbred shorthorns as well as Clydesdale horses. Perhaps it was the reputation of this farm, no less than his energetic qualities and popular manners that caused its proprietor to be elected in 1891, president of the State Agricultural Society. For the first time in the history of the society, at the close of his administration, it was out of debt, the increased expenses of its annual fair paid, and a large surplus in the treasury.

The qualities which bring success in the conduct of private business, especially if they show administrative ability, are pretty sure to be recognized by the community in calling them into the public service. Mr. Clough could not escape this call of duty, though his private affairs were sufficient to engage his time and thoughts. In the spring of 1885 he was chosen to represent the ward of his residence—the populous and

wealthy Second ward—in the City Council for a term of three years. During the second year of the term he was chosen president of the Council. At the same time he was elected to represent the district of East Minneapolis, and Isanti and Sherburn counties in the State Senate. This office was held for four years, and only expired in 1890.

In both City Council and State Senate, Mr. Clough held numerous important committee appointments, especially upon the finance committees of both and in the latter on the important railroad committee. His name is connected with one measure of practical beneficence, which entitles his service in both city and state government to be remembered with gratitude. It was the "Patrol Limit System" so called. The credit of organizing the plan is ascribed to Capt. J. N. Cross, at that time City Attorney. Its chief feature is in prescribing a district within the central and business portion of the city, readily and constantly patrolled by the police, within which alone licensed places for the sale of spirits can be located. This leaves the entire residence portion of the city free from saloons—its unpleasant surroundings and demoralizing influence. No sooner was it proposed, than Mr. Clough brought all his influence to bear in the Council for its adoption. Not only so, but when an insidious attempt was made in the Legislature, to take the power of continuing it from the City Council, he was the means of exposing and defeating the attempt. The patrol limit system is deemed by many the wisest measure in aid of practical temperance, in the present state of public sentiment, that has been devised.

For four successive years Mr. Clough was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He is at the present time, (August 1892), the nominee of



Yours very truly
John S. D. [unclear]

the Republican party for Lieutenant Governor of the State.

In more private positions he has held and still holds important trusts, such as the vice presidency of the Bank of Minneapolis, a director in the Commercial Bank, and a member of, and except the first year, the president of the Commission appointed to build the new Court House and City Hall.

The family are attached to the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis, of which society Mr. Clough has for many years been a trustee, as a colleague of Gov. Pillsbury. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken thirty-two degrees. The residence is at the corner of Tenth avenue and Sixth street, southeast Minneapolis—a a home of beauty and comfort in strong contrast with the humble cabin in which his boyhood was passed.

A married daughter; her husband, Mr. Roland H. Hartley, with his wife, constitute his only immediate family.

Mr. Clough, at the age of forty-six, is at the maturity of his powers. Whatever success he has already attained, is due to a vigorous constitution, integrity of character, and patient industry. With cordial and unassuming manners, he attaches friends, and though in the midst of business and political competition, makes no enemies. The same qualities that have raised him from obscurity to eminence in the community and state, may yet carry him to still higher honors.

JOHN S. McDONALD, the president and general manager of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, has been a resident of Minneapolis for only five years but has in that time contributed more to the advancement of the city's manufacturing interests than a less able and energetic man might have done in a

life time. Mr. McDonald was born in Glengarry, Canada, on December 7th, 1831. From his father, Donald McDonald, a Glengarry lumberman, he evidently inherited a love for handling woods, for he has been engaged in manufacturing lumber and its products most of his life.

His schooling was obtained at Glengarry and his first business was as clerk in a country store. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of William Flower, a railroad contractor, but after a few years came west and in 1856 began the business of sawing lumber at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Since that time Mr. McDonald has been identified with all branches of the lumber business as well as with mining and smelting. In the main his enterprises have been successful but none have surpassed in prosperity the business which brought him to Minneapolis. Mr. McDonald in 1877 purchased the Fond du Lac Threshing Machine works. In 1887 the plant was removed to Minneapolis as a result of negotiations which had led to the organization of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company with a capital of \$250,000. A number of prominent Minneapolis capitalists were interested, extensive buildings were erected at the suburb of Hopkins and sixty separators were turned out during the first year. The success was quite phenomenal. In the second year three hundred machines were built and for the season of 1892 nearly six hundred. Three years ago the concern began the manufacture of thresher engines and though three hundred were made for 1892, the demand was such that one hundred were bought from outside manufacturers to fill orders. From the beginning the company has not been able to keep pace with the demand for its product. The capital has been doubled and for 1893 extensions

will be made and the output increased one-third. The signal success of the enterprise has been most gratifying to Mr. McDonald who had devoted his whole energies to the business.

Mr. McDonald was married in 1861 to Miss Jane E. Flower, daughter of his former employer and later business associate. They have had seven children, six of whom are living. In personal appearance Mr. McDonald is spare, tall, slightly gray, but active and vigorous and appearing younger than he is. A thoroughly approachable man, enthusiastic, warm-hearted, sound in principle and in practice, with an abundant supply of restless energy—these are some of the characteristics which have contributed to his success in life.

JAMES S. BELL, the president of the great milling corporation of the Washburn-Crosby Company, is a recent resident of Minneapolis. At the time of the death of the late John Crosby he was a resident of Philadelphia, where as a member of the flour commission house of Samuel Bell & Sons, he was the agent for the sale of the product of the great Washburn mills in Pennsylvania. He was called in 1888 to take the place of Mr. Crosby in the firm, and was a member of the firm of Washburn, Martin & Co., which for a time conducted the business. The present Washburn-Crosby Corporation was organized in September, 1889, and Mr. Bell was chosen its president, and has held the important and responsible position since that time. The Washburn-Crosby Company operates the Washburn A, B and C mills, having a combined capacity of 10,000 barrels of flour per day. Its capital is \$500,000 and its product approaches 3,000,000 barrels of flour per year. It buys and grinds from twelve to fifteen

million bushels of wheat per year. Their brands of flour are not only a favorite in the American market, but are largely exported and used in the British Islands and on the continent.

It is no disparagement to the other milling corporations of Minneapolis—the greatest in the world—to say that none is managed with greater enterprise, skill and intelligence than the Washburn-Crosby Company. In its departments of buying wheat, manufacturing and distribution of flour many persons are employed having especial qualifications and experience; but the general management of the whole complicated business devolves on the president. It requires not only minute knowledge of the influences which affect the trade, the closest attention to all the varying details of manufacture, but also the most accurate comprehension of the elements which affect prices, and boldness and promptness in the investment of large sums of money. In all these respects, and indeed all that concern the executive control, the Washburn-Crosby Company has had a most successful management.

He was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 30th of June, 1847. His father, Samuel Bell, had been a miller at Chestnut Hill in Philadelphia, and established a flour commission business in 1837, which still continues. The family was of Irish origin and Quaker attachment. Mr. J. S. Bell being of the fifth generation from the original American settler of the family.

His education was in the public schools of his native city, terminating with two years in the high school at the age of sixteen years. After leaving school he entered his father's office as office boy, and passed through all grades of employment until he entered the firm as a partner in 1868. For the next



James S. Bell



Crossfield

twenty years he was a member of the firm of Samuel Bell & Sons. They had an extensive business, not only in the domestic sale of flour, but also in the export trade with Europe, South America and the West India Islands.

It was from such a training in the flour trade, with a hereditary bias for milling, that Mr. Bell brought his experience and accumulated capital to Minneapolis and embarked in the conduct of one of the greatest mills in the world.

Mr. Bell married in 1873 Miss Sallie M. Ford, daughter of Mr. Edwin Ford, an extensive manufacturer in Philadelphia. They have one son, James S. Bell, Jr., now aged 13 years. The family residence is a pleasant villa at No. 2215 Park avenue.

Besides his milling business in Minneapolis, Mr. Bell is president of the Royal Milling Company of Great Falls, Montana, a new organization which bids fair to make Great Falls a milling center in the near future. Mr. Bell is also vice-president of the St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company, and a director of the St. Anthony Elevator Company, both intimately connected with the milling business. He is also a director in the National Bank of Commerce. In social relations he is one of the managing board of the Minneapolis Club. The family attend service at the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

The prominence which Mr. Bell has attained in his chosen line of business is due to no external aids, other than a faithful devotion to a life of industry and integrity. He laid its foundation in years of careful and conscientious application to the details of business, and has attained to the highest position through persistent and unwearied industry, fidelity and sound business judgment.

CHARLES JAIUS MARTIN. The grand parents of Charles J. Martin removed from Connecticut to Western New York at the beginning of the present century, taking a farm in Orleans County, where his father, Dan Martin, was born and passed his life.

Charles J. Martin was born in the town of Clarendon, Orleans county, N. Y., April 1, 1842. His youth was spent in rural occupations upon his father's farm, and in a course of common school and academic education, which was completed at the Brockport Collegiate Institute. At the age of twenty-one he came to Wisconsin and was engaged in clerical work in the executive office of the state, under Governor James T. Lewis. In the spring of 1864 he responded to a special call for volunteers by enlisting as a private soldier in the Fortieth Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry. This regiment was assigned to duty at Memphis, Tenn., under the immediate command of Major-General Cadwallader C. Washburn. Though destined to occupy most confidential relations with his commander, it does not appear that he was personally known to him until both returned to civil life.

At the expiration of the term of enlistment Mr. Martin returned to Wisconsin, where he received the appointment of corresponding clerk in the state treasurer's office, under Treasurers Wm. E. Smith and Henry Baetz. Upon his election as governor of Wisconsin in 1872 Gen. Washburn commissioned Mr. Martin secretary and A. D. C. to the governor.

In 1874 he came to Minneapolis at the instance of Gov. Washburn to assist in the conduct of his large business interests here, with which he has since been closely identified, particularly in the management of the flour mills. Upon the organization of the milling firm of Wash-

burn, Crosby & Co. in 1879. Mr. Martin became one of the partners, and upon the incorporation of that business he was made secretary and treasurer of the corporation, which position he still holds.

Mr. Martin was appointed by Gov. Washburn one of the executors of his will, and in addition to the duties of administering the large estate, the executors were directed to carry on the large milling and lumbering business of the testator for five years after his death. He was also appointed under the will a trustee of the Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum, and has ever since served as secretary of that beneficent institution.

In addition to these trusts Mr. Martin is secretary and treasurer of the Royal Milling Co., which carries on a flour milling business at Great Falls, Mont.; of the St. Anthony Elevator Co., and is a director of the National Bank of Commerce. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Business Men's Union.

While engrossed with business engagements and fiduciary relations, Mr. Martin finds time to indulge his tastes for social amenities, and was a charter member of the Minneapolis Club.

Mr. Martin married in 1876 Miss Ella F. Sage, daughter of Hon. E. C. Sage, of Wisconsin. Their residence is at the corner of Tenth street and Sixth avenue south. Both Mr. and Mrs. Martin are of social tastes, and are identified with much of the artistic and literary life which in quiet organizations and unpretentious circles does so much to refine and elevate the society of the city.

While of a retiring disposition, attending assiduously to his varied and responsible engagements, Mr. Martin has attained and holds a position of confidence and esteem in the community, due to a fidelity which the discerning eye of Gen. Washburn early detected.

JOHN WASHBURN is the eldest surviving son of Algernon S. Washburn, who was one of the distinguished sons of Israel Washburn, and brother of Senator W. D. Washburn. His mother was Anna Moore. He was born at Hallowell, Me., August 1st, 1858. His early education was received at the Westbrook Seminary and the Hallowell Classical Academy, where he prepared for college. Entering Bowdoin College he passed through the studies of the first year, but in his sophomore year they were interrupted by the death of his father.

Coming to Minneapolis in the month of February, 1880, he exchanged scholastic studies for the practical education which could be gained in the flouring mill. He took employment in the Washburn mill, and for a year performed manual work, after which he was promoted to clerical work, and later was entrusted with buying the wheat supplies for the business. To this important department of the milling business he has devoted his attention ever since, familiarizing himself with prices, markets, grades and qualities, and becoming one of the best known, as he is among the most active and alert, of those who are daily found "on change."

In 1887 Mr. Washburn became one of the milling firm of Washburn, Crosby & Co., and continued as a stockholder and director of the corporation of the same name which succeeded to the business of the firm. While a member of the operating firm he is also a director and vice-president of the C. C. Washburn Flouring Mill Co., which controls the mills, water rights, and real estate pertaining to the business.

He is also a director of the St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Co., and is interested in the Royal Milling Co., which carries on the flour manufacturing business at Great Falls, Montana. Another enterprise in which he is interested is the



John Washburn

Choctaw Coal & Railway Co., in the Indian Territory. He is also a director of the Anoka National Bank.

Mr. Washburn married in 1884 Miss Elizabeth P. Harding, daughter of Rev. H. F. Harding of Hallowell, Me. On her mother's side Mrs. Washburn is connected with the O'Brien family, distinguished in the civil and military history of Maine; her great grand-father having commanded a party of volunteers who captured a British war ship, whose commander, soon after the battle of Lexington, had imprudently ordered a liberty pole, erected by the patriotic citizens of Machias, to be taken down.

They have a fine residence at No. 2218 First avenue south. A daughter, Margaret, is the only child.

Mr. Washburn is a member of the

Minneapolis Club, and belongs to the Congregation of the Church of the Redeemer. His business is large and his position responsible, and at the age of thirty-four years he is in the most active period of the life of a business man. Content in his youth to take up business life at the foot of the ladder, he has by industry and persistence developed a capacity for its difficult problems, and has rapidly climbed the steps of a successful career.

Though he is not a politician, he belongs to the Union League, and is not unmindful of political duties. Neither does he follow the traditions of the distinguished family to which he belongs, but in a quiet and unostentatious way shows himself a stalwart Republican.

CHAPTER XXI.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN

The town plat of Minneapolis was surveyed before the lands were entered at the land office, so that upon the issuance of the titles, quarter acre lots were put upon the market. The years of slow growth usually required to impart value in town lots, were passed over at a bound. As Venus is fabled to have sprung into mature life from the foam of the sea, Minneapolis lots sprang freshly platted from the pre-emption entries of the first settlers. The liveliest trading of the years succeeding 1855, took place in the pioneer real estate offices, and through all the subsequent years dealing in real estate has been among the most prominent business pursuits. Of the one hundred and forty million dollars constituting the present assessed valuation of property in the city, one hundred and twenty million consists of real estate. This immense value has come from lands bought in 1855 at one dollar and a quarter per acre. In this appreciation in values during thirty-seven years, many fortunes have been made; and the commissions paid to the real estate dealers amount to a large sum.

Among the pioneer real estate men the names of Snyder & McFarlane, Hancock & Thomas, Bell & Wilson, Beede

& Mendenhall, were most familiar. The first named had a frame one story office at the top of the ascent on the right as one came over the suspension bridge. Its windows and walls were covered with signs calling the attention of the passers to the bargains offered. Successors of this firm have ever since been in the business, as Macfarlane & Burd, Whitney & McFarlane, and S. P. Snyder. Messrs. H. B. Hancock, the late Eugene M. Wilson, and R. J. Mendenhall have continued more or less prominently connected with the business. H. T. Welles commenced dealing in Minneapolis real estate by purchasing an interest in Col. Stevens' pre-emption claim, lying about the Minneapolis terminus of the suspension bridge, and has been among the largest dealers in realty, though mainly on his own account. Delano T. and Melville C. Smith were prominent among the early dealers, but removed after the dullness of the years succeeding the panic of 1857. S. C. and H. A. Gale took up the business about the same time, and have made as many transactions as any other firm. Geo. H. Rust and Frank Gale have been connected with the Gales for many years.

The original pre-emptors, like Col.

Stevens, Dr. Ames, R. P. Russel, Charles Hoag and Allen Harmon, were sellers of their own property. Others, like F. R. E. Cornell, Isaac Atwater, and George A. Brackett, were engaged in professional or business pursuits, making occasional deals in lots; but the firms first named made realty a regular business, acting as agents for others as well as dealing for

the southwest. The following transactions of this period show the range of prices:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Lot 1, block 36, Town of Minneapolis, corner Washington avenue and First street north..... | \$50.00 |
| Lot 5, block 31, corner Washington and Fifth avenue north, and lots 11 and 12, block 24, corner Second avenue north and First street | 300.00 |



FIRST REAL ESTATE OFFICE IN MINNEAPOLIS, OF SAWYER & MCFARLANE.

themselves. From the time the first land entries were made in May, 1855, to the summer of 1857 the real estate business was brisk. Many lots along Nicollet and Hennepin avenues, on First street and Washington avenue and at the corner of Helen street (Second avenue) and Washington were sold, and others at various desirable points back to Seventh street, which bounded the town plat to

| | |
|--|--------|
| Lot 7, block 32, Second street and Fourth avenue north..... | 100.00 |
| Lot 5, block 39, Washington and Second avenues south | 100.00 |
| Lot 12, block 36, Second street above Hennepin avenue..... | 150.00 |
| Lots 1 and 2, block 130, Washington and Thirteenth avenues south | 300.00 |
| Lots 1, 2, 3, 8, 9 and 10, block 111, Washington and Twelfth avenues south..... | 600.00 |
| Lots 1, 2, 8, 9 and 10, block 142, Washington and Fourteenth avenues south | 25.00 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Lots 6, block 69, Third street and Seventh avenue south..... | 125.00 |
| All of block 67, Fourth avenue south, between Third and Fourth street..... | 1,000.00 |
| Lots 1 and 2, block 65, Fourth street and Second avenue south..... | 350.00 |
| Lots 4 and 5, block 78, Third avenue and Fifth street south..... | 51.50 |
| Lots 6, 7 and 8, block 74, Fourth street and Seventh avenue south..... | 200.00 |
| Lots 6 and 7, block 80, Fourth street between Nicollet and First avenue south.... | 200.00 |
| Lots 1 and 2, block 69, Tenth street and Sixth avenue south..... | 150.00 |

These lots are all sixty-six feet front by one hundred and sixty-five feet deep. Thirty-five years have passed, and any of them would sell for five hundred dollars per front foot, and some of them for two thousand dollars per front foot.

In June, 1856, Mr. Luther H. Bailey, of Antwerp, N. Y., bought lot 6, block 51, Town of Minneapolis, for \$1,100. This was during the first period of advancing values, which was from 1855 to 1857, followed by a depression in real estate, so that in 1859 it is quite probable Mr. Bailey was not at all sanguine as to the result of this purchase. Equally valuable lots were sold in 1859 for two or three hundred dollars. Happily Mr. Bailey was a man of deliberate judgment, and he continued to hold this lot, refusing constantly advancing offers, until in 1887 he sold it to Mr. Judson C. Higgins for \$99,000. In the general growth of the city this lot became of some rental value for business purposes, until in 1870 Mr. Bailey received for ground rent \$540 per annum, all the taxes on the lot being also paid by the tenants. In 1887 the ground rent had swelled to \$3,000 per annum, taxes also paid by tenants. From 1870 to 1887, Mr. Judson C. Higgins, the final purchaser, was one of the tenants of this property, and it is believed that at present he has a total income from the property of \$10,000 per annum and taxes.

The panic of 1857 was not immediately felt, but its effects began to appear during the summer, and, checking emigration, and arresting the flow of Eastern capital for investments, either in loans or lands, soon produced a complete paralysis in real estate operations. Only such lots as were needed for actual improvements had any buyers. Values consequently declined, and during the two or three succeeding years a general liquidation took place. Mortgages were foreclosed, and many who had placed money on loan, at the enormous current rates of interest, found themselves owners of the mortgaged lots and lands.

During the continuance of the war this state of things continued with only partial alleviation. Many of the active residents entered the army. The Indian war succeeded, and again put a stop to emigration into the country. The public attention was absorbed by the events of the war, and its labors were directed to supplying the military needs of the country. From the close of the war there began a gradual revival of business. There was no activity, but the population was increasing, and the town began to extend. Up to about 1878 this state of things continued, with a healthy growth and a steadiness of values. The assessed valuation of realty of that year was about \$16,000,000. From that time a rapid increase set in which has continued pretty steadily to the present time. The assessed valuation of city realty has increased during the period one hundred and five millions of dollars, and the population has increased quite one hundred and fifty thousand. During the first five years of this period a real estate boom was on. Lots were eagerly bought on speculation, and anything went. The platted area of the city was rapidly enlarged. Suburban farms were abandoned and turned into city plats, and additions

extended from Shingle Creek to Minnehaha and from the Ramsey County line to Minnetonka. Real estate offices multiplied, agents swarmed everywhere, and the fever pervaded the whole population.

For the last five years the activity has subsided, and again liquidation has been in progress. Values have not greatly declined, especially of what is regarded as inside property, for holders of such property have faith in its value, and if able to carry it will not sacrifice it. But sales occur only as property is required for occupation, or improvement, and when so required fair prices are paid for it.

At the present time (spring of 1892), indications point to a renewed activity in city realty. Population is increasing, manufactures are multiplied, costly improvements are in progress, rapid transit brings the suburbs into quick and easy communication with the center, money for investment is accumulating and confidence in the future is restored, the farmers are prosperous, and long lines of railroads radiate from this center to the remotest part of the Northwest. This state of things must accelerate the city's growth and fill up its vacant spaces.

It would be impossible to enumerate the multitude of real estate dealers who have participated in the real estate business since the revival of 1868. Many have gone out of business and many still remain to share in the new revival. Among the men whose names were familiar at the beginning, Gale & Co., Capt. Whitney, John G. McFarlane, H. B. Hancock, and perhaps some others are still in the business. Of those established later, and still prominent, are Corser & Co., W. A. Barnes & Co., W. H. Lauderdale, Anderson & Douglas, L. F. Menage, J. B. Crooker, Marsh & Bartlett, Chute Bros., Ezra Farnsworth, Jr., W. S. King, H. E. Ladd, P. D. McMillan,

J. C. Reno, Geo. H. Rust, N. R. Thompson, H. Van Nest, J. A. Wolverton, Nelson Williams, E. B. Ames, David C. Bell, Edward F. L. Blecken, C. A. Bartlett, Willis Baker, Robert Blaisdell, J. L. Beach, F. E. Brewster, Wm. Blakeman, Elviran A. Conrad, E. P. Crooker, Frank Crowell, A. J. Condit, Irving A. Duns-moor, C. C. Dunn, A. Y. Davidson, C. F. Douglas, E. W. Dana, James T. Elwell, Daniel Elliott, Charles A. Eaton, Tall-madge Elwell, O. K. Earle, J. P. Fitzgerald, George L. Hilt, Daniel W. Jones, Charles C. Jones, David P. Jones, Frederick G. James, S. B. Karker, Eugene A. Lilly, Frank E. Little, C. P. Lovell, P. D. McMillan, Henry C. Morse, James Mc-Millan, James E. Merritt, I. A. Newell, M. W. Nash, R. L. Pratt, Potter & Thompson, B. L. Perry, E. M. Rumyan, Charles Ress, Arthur J. Ridgway, S. P. Snyder, Chas. P. Silloway, I. C. Seeley, J. B. Tabour, J. Clark Taylor, W. B. Tuttle, Nathaniel R. Thompson, Thos. G. Sailsbury, Joseph C. Whitney, Chas. W. Weeks. This list is by no means ex-haustive, for a multitude of others are more or less engaged in the business.

The firm of Corser & Company, real estate, loan and insurance agents, was established in 1871. The partners were, from 1872 to 1884, Elwood S. Corser and William A. Barnes, and the office of the firm was on Washington Avenue opposite the Nicollet House. In 1884 the firm was reorganized, with Elwood S. Corser, Lester E. Elwood and Clarkson Lindley as general partners. Mr. Lindley withdrew in 1887, and the general partners are now Elwood S. Corser and Lester B. Elwood. Austin L. Belknap, a special partner, is in charge of the insurance department, and W. L. Badger, a special partner, in charge of the real estate department. The firm occupied offices in Temple Court, corner of Washington and Hennepin avenues, from 1887

to 1890, and since May, 1890, the offices of the firm have been in the New York Life Building, corner of Second Avenue South and Fifth Street. During two or more years, from 1884 to 1886, Mr. Jacob Stone was a special partner in charge of the insurance department. Mr. William B. Tuttle has been with the firm since 1881, as confidential manager, and Mr. Tuttle, as well as Mr. Edward B. Nichols, who has been with the firm since 1886 as head book-keeper, have an interest in the profits of the business in addition to salaries paid them.

Mr. Corser came to Minneapolis from Buffalo, N. Y., in 1871, and was born in 1835, near Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Elwood came to Minneapolis in 1875, from Oneida, N. Y., which was his birth place. Mr. Belknap is a native of Northfield, Vt.; Mr. Badger, of Wisconsin; Mr. Tuttle, of Elmira, N. Y., and Mr. Nichols, of Connecticut.

During the season of 1892 a real estate exchange has been established, of which the principal dealers are members, which is expected to greatly systematize and facilitate the business. Latterly (season of 1892) several large transactions have taken place, showing that Minneapolis real estate has a staple value. Among others, a sale at Nicollet and Sixth street brought twenty-two hundred fifty dollars per foot; the Tribune lot, Fourth street and First avenue south \$100,000; a lot at Fourth street and Fourth avenue south one thousand dollars per front foot; and still another at Seventh street and First avenue south, seven hundred dollars per foot.

INSURANCE.

Minneapolis has never been conspicuous in the organization of insurance companies. The agency business has of course been conducted from the beginning of improvements, and the principal do-

mestic and foreign insurance companies have been represented by agents, some of whom have given exclusive attention to the business. In most cases fire insurance has been connected with real estate or brokerage.

One of the earliest established fire insurance agencies was that of Judge E. B. Ames, which beginning in 1857 still continues under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Gale & Co., Snyder & McFarlane, and Captain J. C. Whitney were in the business before the war.

The Minnesota Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association was organized in Minneapolis in 1865. Its secretary and chief manager was W. A. Nimocks, whose perseverance and unwearied industry overcame many adverse influences and made the company successful. It transacted an exclusive farm business, and took risks throughout the state and to some extent in adjoining states. After Mr. Nimocks' retirement, the management fell into less skillful hands and its prosperity declined, though always solvent. Its charter has recently been made the basis of organization of the Millers' & Manufacturers' Insurance Company, which under the management of Mr. C. B. Shove as secretary has attained most satisfactory success.

The Syndicate Insurance Company is another Minneapolis company which has gained considerable success in the fire business. Its capital is \$200,000, with an aggregate of assets of \$398,554. John DeLaittre is president and treasurer, and Jacob Stone, secretary and general manager.

There are two life insurance companies in Minneapolis: The Minneapolis Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which J. H. Queal is president and A. A. Cowles is secretary, has a capital of \$125,000 and a guarantee fund of \$100,000.

The Minneapolis National Life Insurance Company has been recently organized. Its capital stock is \$125,000, and its officers, Everett M. Mabie, president, and W. M. Fenney, secretary.

The New York Life Insurance Company has made Minneapolis one of its

organizations, or with trades and professions.

Statistics show that during the year 1891 there were paid in Minneapolis \$1,159,936.14 in fire insurance premiums. The fire losses during the same period are estimated by the chief of the fire department as \$1,156,069.



BUILDING OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

principal western agencies, and has erected here a costly and magnificent office building at the corner of Second avenue south and Fifth street.

There are many assessment and benefit companies, most of them connected with the several secret and social organ-

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BARNES. For a period of a little over twenty years, Mr. W. A. Barnes has been a citizen of Minneapolis, engaged in real estate, loans and insurance, and has been not only active and successful in business, but has been one of the



H. C. Barnes

most efficient of her many public spirited citizens in promoting the material prosperity of the city, as well as in establishing institutions of learning, religion and charity. The beginnings of his life were, in humble circumstances, and he grew to manhood through years of severe toil at a mechanical trade, with few opportunities for intellectual improvement. Few men have struggled with sterner resolution, against adverse circumstances, or practiced self-denial with more firm and steady purpose to overcome them, or achieved a higher satisfaction in rising by laborious steps to a position of competency, influence and respect.

The grandfather of Mr. Barnes was a well-to-do farmer, living in Glenham, Dutchess County, New York, and his grandmother belonged to a family of Green's, who were from New England. His father, William Barnes, and his mother, a Lee, removed from Dutchess County, N. Y., where they were brought up to western New York in 1830. They were members of the Baptist church, intelligent and respected in the community, but poor in this world's goods—the father following the occupation of operative in woolen mills.

W. A. Barnes was born March 28, 1840, in the town of Manchester, Ontario County, New York. He was the youngest of a family of five children. His earliest recollections were of a humble rented home at Factory Hollow, a little hamlet where was situated a woolen factory in which his father was employed. The family removed to Honeyoe Falls, Monroe County, where at the age of eleven the lad was put to work at manual labor in the woolen mills, which he followed without intermission until he reached his majority. A single term at the common school comprised the entire scholastic advant-

age of his life. The rudiments of learning obtained in infancy at his mother's knee, with hours snatched from the busy labor of his apprenticeship devoted to reading such books as fell in his way gave him the learning, which, improved by a diligent reading of the best books in later life have given, if not a methodical, at least a comprehensive education.

At the age of eighteen, dissatisfied with the portion of his earnings which were appropriated to his apparel, he made an agreement with his father by which he should receive his own wages, paying a stipulated sum for his time. The result was a surplus of three dollars at the end of the year, which was loaned upon a promissory note at seven per cent. interest. This beginning of accumulation was followed through the remaining years of a busy life, during which expenditures have been kept within income, and a surplus left over for investment. About this time he was thrown out of work by the burning of the woolen mill losing a part of his wardrobe. He submitted himself to examination and was granted a certificate to teach school. Obtaining a school in a district adjoining that of his home at thirteen dollars a month, boarding round. There were six weeks before time to open the school term. He hired out to a neighbor for four weeks husking corn, digging potatoes and getting in buckwheat, the wages for which, paid in produce, furnished a load of potatoes, apples and buckwheat, which he sent to his parents for their winter's supply. The remaining two weeks were put in in wheeling dirt to a dam, twelve hours of work for a day's labor, for which he received six dollars and board, a sum which sufficed to replenish his apparel sufficiently to make him presentable to his school patrons. He taught three months, earning thirty-nine dollars. At

the close of the term the school treasury was empty and he was obliged to return home without his pay. When he learned that the treasury was in funds he walked thirty miles to the treasurer, received his money at 9 p. m. and started home. When ten miles on the road he was so exhausted that he was compelled to ask lodging of his old employer, and the next day reached home with his thirty-nine dollars, the fruit of three months labor and a walk of sixty miles to collect it. In reviewing this year of his life, Mr. Barnes says, "I think I struggled harder that year and the next with hard work, hardship and poverty than I ever have since."

It was at the age of nineteen that Mr. Barnes made his first real estate venture. It was the purchase of a one and a fourth acre lot in the village of Honeyoe Falls for \$225, payable in four annual installments. Upon this lot he put up a small house, buying the lumber and obtaining the carpenters on credit; when finished his parents were installed in the house, the first roof of their own that had ever been over their heads, and they continued to occupy it as long as they were able to live alone.

The bills were paid and the lot contract canceled out of his earnings, some of which were obtained by working extra time, after the twelve hours that constituted a day's labor.

In the spring of 1862 he commenced working on a farm. He was then in his twenty-second year. The war had been in progress nearly a year, and he found himself unable to resist the patriotic ardor which impelled the youth of the country to arms. Yielding to the appeals of the government, he volunteered and was mustered into the service at Rochester, N. Y. in July, 1862, and was assigned to Co. D, of the 108th Regiment of New York Infantry. The regiment

joined the army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan, and partook in its entrenchings, marchings and battles, which the history of the war times exhibits in detail. He was in the decisive battle of Antietam; and at the battle of Fredericksburgh, he was so seriously wounded that he was sent to the hospital at Point Lookout. As he convalesced he was appointed ward-master of one of the wards in the hospital. Gen. Butler granted him a furlough to attend the military school which had been established at Philadelphia, after which he was ordered to Washington for examination and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and sent to Point Lookout. A commission was made out and forwarded to his regiment, assigning him to duty in a regiment of U. S. Colored Troops, then garrisoning Fort Pillow. The commission was suppressed by the officers of his former regiment, the 108th New York, and never reached him. The unworthy act of his comrades saved his life, as the colored regiment to which he had been assigned was, upon the capture of Fort Pillow by General Forest, murdered almost to the last man. A new commission was in due time made out, assigning him to Company D, 24th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops. Before this regiment had been fully organized, and made ready for service, Richmond had been evacuated, Lee had surrendered, and the war was over. His regiment was selected to serve as Guard of Honor for the body of President Lincoln on its passage through Philadelphia, after which its officers were detailed for service in the Freedman's Bureau. Lieut. Barnes was stationed at Clarksville, Va., as assistant superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau. When superseded by civil officers he was ordered to Richmond and discharged. On his return he tarried at Washington and witnessed the Grand

National Review of the Union armies, a sight never to be forgotten, and to be seen only once. At the termination of the war he returned home and engaged in business with his older brother, Alexander, at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained two years and then sold his interest in the business to his brother.

While living at Rochester he met Miss Catherine J. Roycraft, who was a daughter of Joseph Roycraft, a farmer living at Ogden, Monroe county, N. Y., and a sister of the wife of E. S. Corser, now of Minneapolis. Yielding to a mutual attraction, they were married October 3, 1867, at the residence of Mr. Corser in Buffalo, N. Y. The newly married pair proceeded to their new home where he entered again the employment of the proprietors of the woolen mill which had been rebuilt. He worked in the mill eight months of each year and taught school four months. No time was suffered to be idle. The day after work in the mill ceased, school was begun. No holidays were allowed. Even on Saturdays of the school session he chopped cordwood for the neighbors and thus preserved unbroken his rule to make income exceed expenditures. This employment was continued until he decided to accept an offer from Mr. E. S. Corser to join him in business in Minneapolis.

Mr. Barnes arrived in Minneapolis April 11, 1872, and formed a partnership with Mr. Corser on the first day of the following May in the real estate business, to which was added loans and insurance. An office was opened in the First National Bank building opposite the Nicollet House, where the partnership business was carried on for twelve years, and until it was dissolved by limitation.

A partnership was then formed consisting of W. A. Barnes, Alexander

Barnes, C. W. Sexton, Frank W. Barnes and Henry F. Wyman, in the same business, and occupying the same office that had so long been the head-quarters of Corser & Co. Having some years before purchased the Barton block on upper Washington avenue, the firm of W. A. Barnes & Co. occupied one of its lower rooms in 1889, where their office has remained to the present time. Thus the business has been carried on for more than twenty years, with but one change of location.

At the outset Messrs. Corser and Barnes, believing that in helping to build up the enterprises, especially those of a manufacturing character, of Minneapolis they would effectually forward their own interests, determined upon a liberal and enterprising policy. They have been most efficient in attracting such establishments and in contributing and assisting to raise such financial assistance as was needful to secure them. The method adopted was usually to furnish a site, or secure subscriptions of stock in the proposed undertaking. Thus by the union of mechanical skill and experience, with the capital requisite to carry on the business, many important manufacturing plants were secured to the city, adding to the volume of its business and diversifying its products and augmenting its population by the large number of operatives with their families necessary to operate them. This in turn furnished new tenants for houses and customers for lots, as well as contributing to the general augmentation of values, and thus building up the city.

Among the important establishments which were brought here through the personal endeavor of Mr. Barnes, and in almost every instance by a liberal subscription by his firm, are the Northwestern Stove Works, the Brush Electric Light Company, the Minneapolis Threshing

Machine Company, the Swinburn Printing Company, the Minneapolis Knitting Company, the Minneapolis Plow Works, the Tilden Heater and Closet Company, the Northern Car Company, the Gold and Silver Reduction Works, the Esterly Harvester Company, the T. J. Preese Mercantile Company, and the Minneapolis Glass Company. Of most of these corporations Mr. Barnes is a director, of many of them he is president and of some he is secretary and treasurer. To them all he has contributed not only capital, but much labor and careful oversight.

Besides these business connections he is a director of the Flour City National Bank, with its capital of \$1,000,000, and also of the Citizens Bank. He is president of the Realty Company, capital \$150,000, and of the Real Estate Corporation with the same amount of capital. He was one of the original members of the Business Men's Union, and chairman of its miscellaneous committee.

In connection with Messrs. E. S. Corser and C. P. Lovell, he is a proprietor of the beautiful Oak Park addition, bounded by Sixth and Plymouth avenues and Fourteenth and Twenty-second streets north. During the depression of 1878-9, Messrs. Corser and Barnes built about fifty houses and four stores, giving employment to many mechanics and laborers.

These enterprises have not been ephemeral, but having been established with good judgment and backed by sufficient capital, have most of them become substantial and permanent institutions. They have added thousands to the population of the city and swelled its property valuation by millions.

In politics Mr. Barnes has been a Republican, though he has declined all political positions, believing that official

life is in no sense compatible with business success.

His religious connections is with the Baptist church, in which he was nurtured. He believes that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and the Savior of the world. The Society of Christian Endeavor and Young Men's Christian Association have his warm sympathy. He believes in common schools, in Sunday-schools, in public libraries, in university extension lectures, and in all measures calculated to enlighten and educate the masses.

In furtherance of his charitable inclinations he was active in soliciting funds and co-operating in the establishment of the Minneapolis Hospital College, of which he was a director and treasurer, an institution since incorporated into the State University and made the instrument of its medical instruction.

The establishment of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition was one of those enterprises which illustrates the unselfish and devoted spirit of her citizens. Though in form a stock company, the chief purpose of its establishment was rather patriotic than mercenary. Among those who devoted time, thought and capital to its promotion none were more conspicuous than Mr. Barnes.

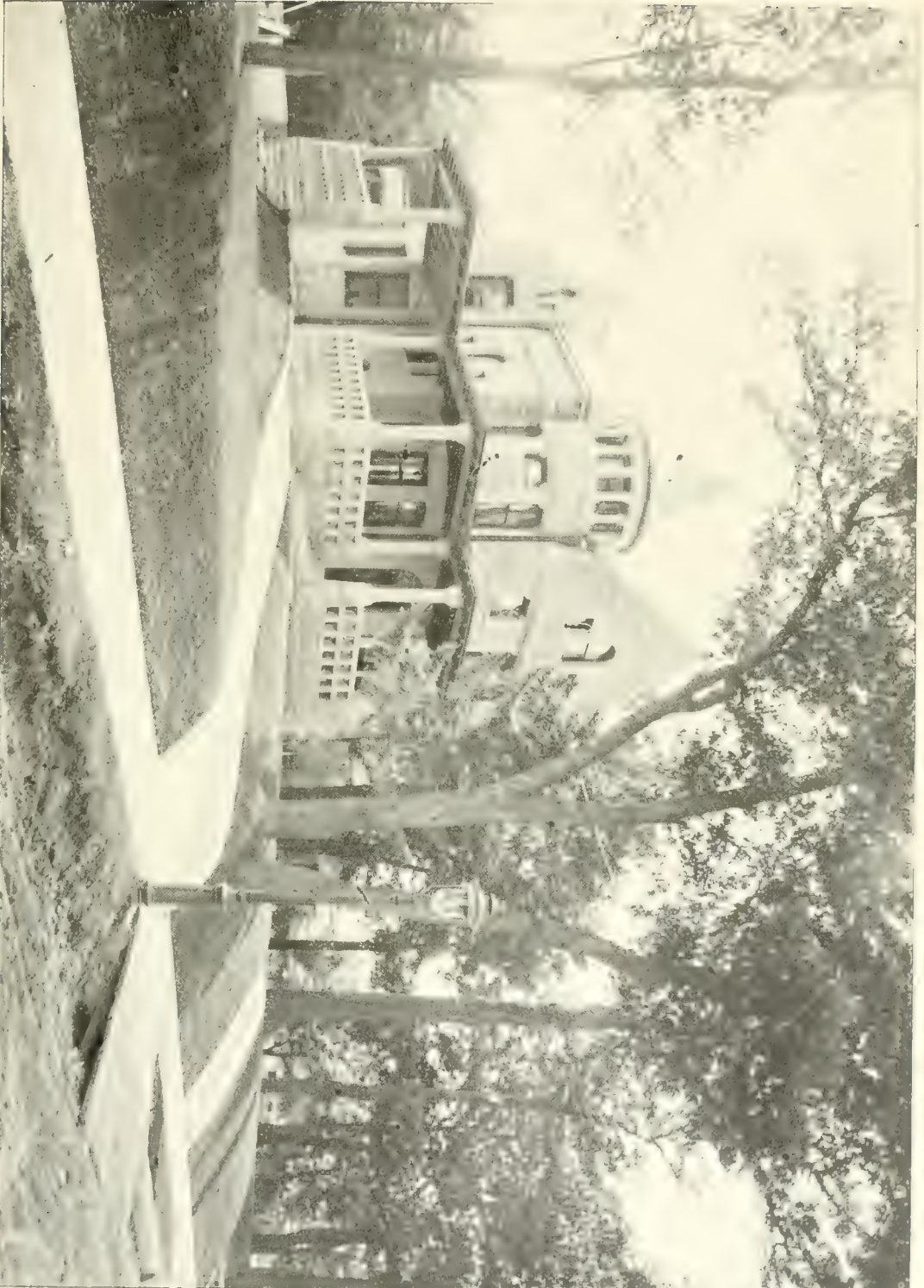
This enumeration, somewhat tiresome in detail, shows as no descriptive language could express, the scope of the responsibilities which this tireless brain has carried on, the versatility of its operations and the beneficent ambition which has promoted them.

Yet not content with crowding the business hours of the day with labor; as in youth when pressed by the need of subsistence, he devoted the time usually given to recreation to additional toil; so in mature life when the necessity of accumulation no longer pressed upon him, he has devoted an average of four hours per day, outside of business time,



H. E. Ludd.

RESIDENCE OF H. E. LADD, 121 OAK GROVE STREET



to intellectual improvement. His reading has been extensive and thorough. Among the subjects and authors that have engaged his attention, have been first the Holy Scriptures which he has read and re-read from year to year, dwelling with frequent repetition upon the Psalms. Then commentaries upon the weekly Sunday school lesson, as prescribed by the committee for international study. Hume, Guizot, Green and Fisk in history. The Belles Letters of Irving, Longfellow, and Whittier, Metaphysics by Bacon and Drummond with biographies, poems, books of travel and explorations, and a judicious selection of light literature by Scott, Hawthorne, Bulwer, and Lew Wallace. Even the ponderous annals of Josephus have received his patient attention. War histories and biographies have been a favorite subject of reading. Thus no less than one hundred and forty books have been gone through within the last six years. Through much travel throughout the country he has added the fruits of observation to the study of books.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have three children, Kate Augusta, born May 15, 1869; William Elwood, born March 20, 1871, and Alexander J. born April 5, 1882. Their home in Oak Park is spacious and elegant.

Of medium height Mr. Barnes is portly, with an open, pleasant countenance. His conversation is fluent, and his movements active.

Enterprise, unwearied, industry, integrity, and unbounded faith are his characteristics.

HENRY ELMER LADD. The Ladd family is one of the few but increasing number that values authentic history sufficiently to preserve a genealogical record of its numerous members. In this

instance the striking fact revealed, is the persistency with which the family for six generations has clung to the rocky soil of the town in which its first American ancestor made his permanent home.

Daniel Ladd, as the record runs, took the oath of supremacy and allegiance to pass to New England in the Mary and John of London, Robert Sayres, master, 24th of March, 1623-4. He first settled at Ipswich, then removed to Salisbury, and accompanied the first company of settlers to the wild woods of Pautucket, (Haverhill), where he was allotted lands in 1649. For six generations his descendants remained near the spot of this ancestral settlement. The line of descent from the first Daniel was 2nd, Daniel 3d, Daniel 4th, Daniel 5th, Daniel 6th, Joshua 7th, Perley M. The latter married Hannah R. Reidhead, who was descended from an ancestor, who, when a boy together with a brother at college at Cambridge, England, were decoyed on board a man of war, and brought involuntarily to America. Another ancestor was Hannah Dustin, of Haverhill, whose heroic escape from captivity with the Indians in 1697, has preserved her memory among the heroines of early American history.

H. E. Ladd, only son of Perley M. Ladd, was born at Salem, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, December 17, 1847. His father who followed the humble trade of a carpenter, removed to Haverhill, Mass. when the son was five years old, where his youth was passed until his nineteenth year; when the family, of which young Henry was the only surviving child, removed to Minneapolis. It was in the hope of improving his health, which with no particular disease was not at all robust, that the family sought a home so far from the Merrimack Hills.

In 1866, a visit was made to the west and Minneapolis offered so many attractions, that the family possessions were sold out, and in the spring of 1867, a permanent residence was taken here. Although the father with the aid of his son had conducted for some years a small grocery business in Haverhill, they did not immediately embark in the mercantile business here. Young Ladd was willing to accept any honest occupation which offered, and for a few months after his arrival assisted Albert Lawrence in gathering tolls at the Suspension Bridge, afterwards he worked for more than half a year in the photograph gallery of W. H. Jacoby, on Nicollet and Second street.

Having thus gained a foot hold in his new home, he opened a fruit and confectionery store at No. 216 Hennepin avenue, afterwards moving to Washington avenue where the business was continued until 1874. Then selling his business he returned east and married Miss Anna M. Hagar, in Lawrence, Mass., daughter of Ruben and Nancie Hagar, of Union, Maine. He spent nearly a year in the east and again visited that part of the country the following year, and attended the Centennial at Philadelphia. In 1877 he again embarked in the confectionery business, and continued it with fair success. He then sold his business and visited California, passing a winter on the Pacific Coast. Returning to Minneapolis he engaged in the real estate business in 1880. Five years later he took his present partner and continued the business under the name of Ladd & Nickels. The firm occupies fine rooms on the second floor of the Loan and Trust Company's building. To the real estate commission business they have added loaning money for eastern investors. The business has become a

very large one under prudent management. They have gained not only experience, but the confidence of the public. They have confined themselves to a legitimate commission business, never indulging in speculation, however tempting the prospect of profit.

In loaning money they have never guaranteed their loans, pledging only the exercise of their best judgment. Through the vicissitudes of twelve years not a dollar loaned by them has been lost. Prudent, cautious, conservative without ostentation, with remarkable financial sagacity, Mr. Ladd has pursued the even tenor of his way, attending strictly and industriously to his own affairs, and has built up a business reputation among the best in his line of pursuit, and has achieved gratifying success. He has within the last two years erected an elegant residence of cream Kasota stone at No. 131 Oak Grove street, where he now resides, his wife and himself constituting the family, as they have no children. Though not large the house is very symmetrical, and attracts the attention of the passer as one of the most beautiful upon this very handsome residence street.

Mr. Ladd came to Minneapolis while yet in his minority, and has literally "grown up with the country." His career apparently shaped by circumstances, and falling in with the needs of the country, with no shining qualities or laborious preparation, illustrates the sure success which attends industry, integrity and fidelity.

WILLIAM HENRY LAUDERDALE. This successful business man and worthy citizen ranks as a pioneer of Minneapolis, having first made it his home in the early autumn of 1854. It has grown up under his eye, and he has shared in

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Successful Business Corporation. The successful business man and worthy citizen ranks as a pioneer of Minneapolis, having first made it his home in the early autumn of 1854. It has grown



W¹ H Landerdale

the prosperity to which he has in no small measure contributed.

Mr. Lauderdale is the son of a Scotch emigrant who settled in this country about the beginning of this century. He was born at York, Livingston County, New York, August 15, 1830; and after the years of childhood, took his father's trade—that of a tailor, and worked at it from his nineteenth to his twenty-first year at Sandusky City and Wooster, Ohio. At the latter place he was married March 20, 1852. His wife was Mary Elizabeth Sloane; and bringing his household effects the best part of the journey to Galena, beyond the railroad, was made in a wagon, whence the party came up the river in the Steamboat Nominee, until she sunk somewhere below St. Paul. After passing two dreary nights and a day on the shore, they were brought to St. Paul by a succeeding boat—the War Eagle.

The family found their first entertainment with Isaac I. Lewis, who occupied for a dwelling the upper part of the store occupying the site of the late city market, at the corner of First street and Bridge Square. The winter was passed in the house of John Bohannon, at Shingle Creek, the owner being in the woods. Having made a claim of one hundred fifty-two acres near Lake Calhoun, the family removed to it in March 1855, a claim house was built, a well dug, and a portion of the claim tilled. To pay for the land when it was brought into market, Mr. Lauderdale was obliged to borrow some money, for which he paid the current rate of interest of five per cent. per month. The note was paid off through work at his trade, which he did for Joseph H. Thompson, who then as now, carried on a merchant tailor's business in Minneapolis.

Afterward in 1868, he moved into the town and carried on the business of veterinary surgery at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Twelfth street, in an establishment owned by himself. Having a fondness for animals, and closely observing their habits, he was quite successful in their treatment. Mr. Lauderdale was among the first to establish a dairy which quite supplied the demand, where almost every family kept a cow, and the herds pastured where now are city streets and solid blocks. Mr. Lauderdale was among the first to establish a regular real estate business in the city. In 1879 he associated himself with Miner Ball, and opened an office for the sale of real estate. Afterwards he conducted the business alone, until the present firm of Lauderdale & Co. was formed, which consists of W. H.; J. W. (a nephew), and a son W. F., having its offices in Temple Court. Their dealings have been extensive, honorable and profitable, both to themselves and their customers.

Mr. Lauderdale with his wife united with Plymouth Congregational Church, May the 7th, 1865. Upon the planting of the Plymouth branch in North Minneapolis, eight years later, which afterwards was organized as Pilgrim Church, Mr. Lauderdale joined the colony and was made deacon of the church. He has ever since held the position and has been an active worker in the church and in the Sunday school, having held almost every office at one time and another in church and society. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in Ohio in 1852, and has been a leading member of Lodge, commandery and consistory in Minneapolis during the greater part of his residence here.

Mr. Lauderdale is of medium stature, of a muscular frame, inclining to portliness.

His bearing is dignified and his intercourse cordial and frank. He has risen by force of integrity of character and industry, from the rank of toiler at a mechanical trade, to competency of fortune and an influential position in the community. Dignified, without arrogance, cheerful and kindly, he enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him. The wife of his youth, who shared the toils and privations of his early residence here, a gifted and estimable lady, died on the 8th of August, 1872. The two children who accompanied the family at their settlement in Minneapolis are Margaret J., wife of Frank W. Murch, and Mary Ruth, wife of Freeman P. Lane. A son, William Francis Lauderdale was born here July 5th, 1861, and is now a member of the real estate firm of Lauderdale & Co. In June 1875, Mr. Lauderdale married Mrs. Susan A. Robertson, whose maiden name was Taylor. She was brought up in the Province of Nova Scotia. Of this marriage the children are George H., born July 2nd, 1876; Harry T., born March 29th, 1881, and Mildred, born August 6th, 1882.

CORNELIUS B. SHOVE. The family bearing the somewhat unusual name is an ancient one in America, having been among the early colonists of New England, tracing its lineage for two hundred and fifty years. Alonzo Shove, residing at Syracuse, New York, was the father of C. B. Shove. He was a manufacturer of boots and shoes. The son was born Nov. 8, 1844. The family removed to Manitowoc, Wis., when the son was six years old, where he passed his boyhood, and received the school training which the common school of a rural village furnished.

When thirteen years old he entered the banking house of T. C. Shove at

Manitowoc, where he remained for 11 years, acquiring the practical training in finance, which fitted him for the peculiar position which he was afterwards to fill with so much ability, as the manager of a large and successful insurance business.

In 1878 he entered the employment of the late J. B. Bennett, of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the oldest and most successful insurance managers that the country has produced. At first he was sent to Macon, Missouri, to manage a local agency of the *Ætna Insurance Co.*, of Hartford, Conn., the western agent of which Mr. Bennett was. When the Andes Insurance Company was organized at Cincinnati, Mr. Shove removed to that city, and was appointed special agent of the company, the duties of which led him to travel widely over the country, establishing and supervising agencies, and attending to the interests of the company; afterwards he was appointed agent of the company for the state of Iowa. After the great Boston fire, which ruined so many insurance companies, among them the Andes, he engaged in the service of several insurance companies, as special agent and adjuster, until the year 1878 when he came to Minneapolis.

A year or two after coming here, he organized the Millers and Manufacturers Insurance Company, under a general law which was enacted at the session of 1880-1, authorizing the formation of companies to transact insurance business, upon a combination of stock and mutual plans. This law, which was an innovation upon established insurance theories, was favored by Hon. C. A. Pillsbury in the senate and Hon. H. G. Hicks in the house, and was approved by Hon. John S. Pillsbury, then governor of the state and by Hon. A. R. McGill, then the state insurance commissioner.



C. F. Brown



Very truly
Edwin C. Munnick

The Millers' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company commenced business May 1st, 1881, and has met with uniform success. It is essentially a mutual company, distributing to such of its policy holders as come under the mutual agreement, the surplus of premiums paid by them, over the actual cost of the insurance.

Mr. Shove has been secretary and general Manager of the company since its organization in 1881. He has introduced into its operation some features which are as novel as they have proved beneficial. The company employs no agents, and pays out no commissions. It sends out its own salaried inspectors, who alone represent it throughout the country.

The plan has worked successfully, due in great part to the careful selection of members, and scrutiny of risks by competent and disinterested officers of the company. At the time of making its last statement August, 1892, the company had assets amounting to \$526,710.65, of which \$347,340.27 was surplus above all liabilities, including its deposited surplus of \$100,000. It had disbursed in dividends since its organization \$80,264.22, and paid losses amounting to \$608,151.94.

Mr. Shove like other successful exponents of new ideas, is enthusiastic in the advocacy of his scheme, and indefatigable in working for its success. He is at the same time careful and conservative in his views and management. His home is at No. 1002 Hawthorn avenue, where he lives with his wife whom he married in 1883. She was Mrs. Carrie A. Norton, of Chicago, Ill.

EDWIN WINSLOW HERRICK. Any biographical history of the Northwest would be imperfect which omitted reference to those citizens of Minneapolis

who have been prominently engaged in the various departments of commerce and finance, and whose labors and ability, enterprise and capital, have so largely contributed to her wonderful development, and who have been so closely identified with the various movements and agencies which have placed her among the prosperous commercial centers of our land.

Closely connected with the development of Minneapolis is the name of Edwin W. Herrick, a man whose long experience in business affairs, whose knowledge of men, rare executive abilities and pleasant social qualities have won for him the highest respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. The Herrick family are descended from Eric the Forester, and the lineage is plainly traced from the time of William the Conqueror in the eleventh century. The most ancient ancestor of record, bearing the family name, was Sir William Herrick, of Leicester, London and Beau Manor Park, in England. He was a member of Parliament from 1601 to 1630, and was knighted by King James I, in 1605. He was an *attache* of the court of Queen Elizabeth, and by her was commissioned ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. He was subsequently appointed to a lucrative position in the exchequer, which he held through the remainder of the reign of Elizabeth and that of James I. In 1595 Sir William purchased from the Earl of Essex the magnificent estate in the county of Leicester, known as Beau Manor Park, which is still in the possession of his descendants in direct line, and for nearly three hundred years has been the home of the English branch of the family and the headquarters of the race. Henry Herrick, fifth son of Sir William, born in 1604, at Beau Manor, immigrated to America in 1653, settling first in Virgin-

ia, and later, at Salem, Massachusetts. He was the progenitor of the family in America. Ephraim Herrick, a direct descendant of Henry Herrick, and grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and removed from Massachusetts (about 1620) to that part of western New York then known as the "Holland Purchase."

Edwin W. Herrick was born in Sheridan, Chautauqua county, New York, on the 13th of June, 1837, the son of Alfred N. and Caroline (Ambler) Herrick. His father owned a farm lying near the bleak shore of Lake Erie, and it was here that Edwin, his brother and two sisters spent their early years. His father was a man of great strength of character, a willing worker in every good cause, prominent in educational affairs and a leader in all humanitarian movements. He was for many years an honored deacon in the Congregational church, giving freely of his time and means to advance the interests of that faith. He was a man of the strictest integrity, kind and just in all his dealings, and was universally respected. His death occurred in 1846. After his father's death, and from the age of nine to seventeen years, young Herrick lived with his grandfather, Hon. David Ambler, in Oneida county, New York, and with his uncle, Haven Brigham, who was his guardian, in his native town. During the winter months he attended the common schools, which with the addition of two terms at the old academy at Fredonia, comprised all of his school education. Fully realizing that his success in life must depend solely upon his own efforts, he, at the age of seventeen, accepted a position in the store of his brother-in-law, at Richmond, Ohio. He was expected to sweep, put up and remove the blinds and saw wood, receiving his board as compensa-

tion. He had been taught that whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well, and his perseverance and industry exhibited in the performance of his first duties soon earned for him a promotion and a year's engagement in the same store at a salary of nine dollars per month. His ability and shrewdness as a salesman and buyer of country produce increased with experience, and his work gave such satisfaction that he was engaged for a second year at a salary of one hundred and thirty-five dollars. Before the close of this year his employer died, and he was selected by the administrators to close up the business of the estate at a large increase in salary. Mr. Herrick's thorough knowledge of the business made his services now almost indispensable, and the successor to the business retained him more than three years at the highest salary then being paid to any country clerk.

Mr. Herrick next entered the largest wholesale and retail dry goods house in Cleveland, Ohio, as a salesman, where he pursued his chosen avocation with a vigorous determination to become master of it. In 1860 he made his first business venture, opening a dry goods store in Ashtabula, Ohio, with his eldest brother, William W., under the firm name of Herrick Brothers. His guardian had turned over to him a few hundred dollars, the remainder of his share of his father's estate, which, with his yearly savings, and a superabundance of energy and determination, comprised his capital. His sound, practical judgment and fair dealing during his business experience of eight years in this place brought him a fair degree of financial success. During these years the civil war began and ended. His heart was always in sympathy with the Union and the cause of humanity, and his means ever ready to aid in sending needed men

to the front and to relieve the soldier's widow or orphan.

After the close of the war Mr. Herrick realized that his thorough knowledge of the business, his indomitable energy and increased capital demanded a broader field for operation. This thought, seconded by a hope that a change of climate might benefit the health of his wife, whose tendency to pulmonary disease was becoming more pronounced, induced him to spend the summer of 1867 in prospecting throughout the west. He visited many cities before reaching Minneapolis, which then laid claim to a population of ten thousand. Being favorably impressed he spent some time investigating the prospects and resources of the young city, and returned to Ohio fully convinced that this, of all the cities he had seen, was the place to "drive his stake." The business at Ashtabula was speedily disposed of, and on the first day of June, 1868, the two brothers arrived in Minneapolis. It was not for want of a good opening that the former line of business was not again entered, but Mr. Herrick's firm belief in the rapid growth of the city induced him to make his first investment in real estate, and he has continued in that business ever since.

He was for a time a member of the lumber firm of Jones, Herrick & Co., and successfully managed its finances. The real estate firm of Herrick Brothers began business in 1868 and early in the 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 heart of the residence portion of the city. His firm also secured large tracts of timber lands, the sale of which, fifteen years later, yielded magnificent returns. Another important purchase was the

real estate and building known as the "Academy of Music," then the most important block in the city, situated on the site now occupied by Temple Court. The elegant building was thought to be far in advance of the city's needs, and contained a spacious auditorium above the second floor, which was devoted to music and the drama. For ten years Mr. Herrick was the manager of public amusements in the Academy, at that time the finest theatre in the Northwest. His constant aim was to cultivate the public taste for music and to elevate the moral standard of the drama by presenting the best talent to be had in the West, though often done under most discouraging circumstances and at personal pecuniary loss. The enterprise and untiring efforts of Mr. Herrick in this direction brought to Minneapolis 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 men were forced into bankruptcy, Mr. Herrick never, for once, lost faith in the city of his adoption, and in those 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 and under Mr. Herrick's personal supervision, the costly and beautiful fire-proof office building known as Temple Court. Mr. Herrick was one of the first subscribers to the stock of the "Soo Railway," recognizing the great benefit its completion would bring to the city of Minneapolis. During the period of its construction he was a director in the "Soo" management, and was also for a time, president of an auxiliary railway of that system.

His love for scenery and art made him an extensive traveler. His travels have extended in every state and territory of the Union, as well as through the British possessions and Mexico. He has crossed the Atlantic four times, and visited nearly every country in central and northern Europe, including Norway, Sweden and Russia. On his European tours in 1886 and 1891, he was accompanied by his only son, Roy Durand Herrick.

In politics Mr. Herrick is and always has been a Republican, though not a partisan, always desiring to see the best men in office. He has never aspired to official position, and his aversion to publicity or notoriety of any sort is very strong.

Although he was raised in the Puritan faith of his parents and immediate ancestors, yet in his manhood his freer thought and naturally liberal mind 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 this beautiful church edifice Mr. Herrick erected, in 1890, an artistic and costly memorial window of rare beauty in loving memory of the departed members of his family.

On July 29, 1861, Mr. Herrick married Miss Juliet C. Durand, at Westfield, New York, and their early married life was spent at Ashtabula, Ohio. Three children were born to them: Dora G., in 1862, a lovely girl, who died at the age of nineteen years; Roy Durand, in 1869, at present a senior in Harvard University, and Edwin L., in 1875, who died suddenly in his seventh year. Mrs. Herrick was graduated at Wadawanuc Institute, Stonington, Connecticut, in 1860. She possessed a clear and brilliant literary mind and a keen per-

ception, she was practical in thought and deed, and was a kind and loving companion and mother. Her mental strength was too great for her frail physique, and while at Jacksonville, Florida, in search of health, in February 1880, her pure spirit returned to Him who gave it.

In studying the character and career of Edwin W. Herrick, we note his active and comprehensive mind. His record is a remarkable one for its simplicity, its usefulness, its success. By his strict integrity, unwavering determination and persevering industry, he has carved out of his surroundings a success that is purely his own.

BENJAMIN SETH BULL. Among the residents of Minneapolis whose life work has closed within the last few years, beloved by his intimates, respected in the community, enterprising in business, of unsullied character, with the crowning merit of a devoted and consistent christian life is Benjamin S. Bull.

He was a native of the town of Jay, Essex county, N. Y., born Oct. 19, 1832. His ancestors were descendants of three English brothers who came to this country some four or five generations ago. They were of the Quaker persuasion, and settled respectively in Pennsylvania, New York and Vermont. Mr. Bull's immediate ancestors going to Vermont and later to northern New York. His father, Harry Bull, was a farmer of small means, and able to give his son only the most ordinary advantages. From his twelfth year, the boy supported himself, and as he grew toward manhood, developed such energy and capacity, that he took contracts in various enterprises, which required integrity, tact and a thorough business character.

At the age of twenty-one he married Miss Mary Stickney of his native town,



B. S. Bull

and following some acquaintances who had found homes in the West, came to Illinois. Here he rented a farm and gathered two crops, when, hearing glowing accounts of Minnesota, then attracting considerable attention, he loaded a prairie schooner with his small stock of household effects, and with his wife and infant daughter, now Mrs. Louis F. Menage, started for the land of promise. The journey was taken in the autumn of 1855. Nature was most bountiful in dispensing sunshine, abundance and beauty all that long drive of three or four hundred miles, and the travelers reached Minneapolis in health and happiness. Mr. Bull soon identified himself with the active life of the ambitious young town. The team of horses which had brought him here served as his introduction into business, for he at once engaged in transferring merchandise from the river landing. Other teams were procured and he soon had established quite a transportation business. Mrs. Bull did not long survive her settlement here, as she died in 1858. Two years after, Mr. Bull married Miss Beulah Blish Newell, who was also a native of Jay, Essex county, N. Y. and whose ancestors were among the earliest New England colonists.

He now took up mercantile life and with Mr. H. Ruffcorn as a partner, opened a retail grocery store on First street, near Bridge Square. Before long the partner retired and Mr. Bull continued the business alone. His trade increased rapidly and was conducted with such ability that it attracted the attention of Mr. Hugh G. Harrison, a capitalist who had recently settled in Minneapolis. Mr. Harrison made an unsolicited offer of a partnership and enlargement of business into a wholesale house. This resulted in the erection of the Harrison block, corner of Wash-

ington and Nicollet avenues, to accommodate the enterprise, and there the new firm began business. Mr. Bull was manager and built up in the several years that the company continued, a large and prosperous trade. After years of success, the company sold to Messrs. Stevens and Morse. Mr. Bull and Mr. Harrison continued their partnership engaging in the lumber trade, operating one of the saw mills at the Falls, opening a lumber yard and carrying on an active business. After some time, being unable to renew a lease, held by other parties, on satisfactory terms, they decided to close up their lumber business and the partnership was dissolved.

All the years of Mr. Bull's manhood, up to this time, had been filled with increasing business activity, and to be out of business was an unhappiness. Very soon, however, a journey of mingled investigation and pleasure was planned by several leading citizens of Minneapolis, Mr. Bull being one of the number. They were to go by Union Pacific and long stage route to the mining districts of Montana, where certain old Minneapolitans were located. The journey was taken, and resulted, as far as Mr. Bull was concerned, in a partnership being formed for mining purposes between himself and Mr. Isaac I. Lewis. Their great hope of success was centered upon a mine called the "Legal Tender," in the "Silver Bow" district. For four years Mr. Bull gave the enterprise his personal attention. This mine carried remarkably rich ore, but was capricious then as now, at times being a veritable Aladdin chamber and then disappointing the hopes of even the most sanguine. The isolated location, long and expensive transportation, high prices of labor and supplies, all tended to make the enterprise less profitable than its early promise, and he returned to Minneapolis,

where his family had continued to reside.

He now became engaged in the manufacture of flour, and under the firm name of Bull, Newton & Co., erected and operated the "Humboldt" mill, the patent flour from which received first prize at the World's Paris Exposition in 1878. The assured success of this enterprise was terminated by the great mill explosion, in which many others beside the "Humboldt" went down in utter ruin. Another and larger mill was built and run by the firm, but failed of the success its predecessor had gained.

In 1882, Mr. Bull and his son-in-law, Mr. L. F. Menage, formed a partnership for the purpose of operating in real estate. Among other enterprises was the purchase of a large part of the old "Lyndale" farm, lying upon lakes Calhoun and Harriet, and platting it as Calhoun Park and the several Remington additions. The litigation which was carried on by Col. King, the former owner of the land, resulted in his recovery of the property through a latent defect in the title, and thus deprived Messrs. Bull & Menage of much of the profits which their energy and sagacity had well deserved. Their business, however, was highly successful and earned for both parties fortunes of no inconsiderable magnitude.

One source from which Mr. Bull derived much pleasure, during the later years of his life, was the oversight of his extensive farms, the largest of which was the "Hancock" farm, containing some fourteen thousand acres, and situated near Hancock, Minn. Here he had large grain and live stock interests.

About the year 1869, Mr. Bull, Mr. Gilson and others introduced the first street railway into Minneapolis. A franchise having been procured, and the Minneapolis Horse Railway Co. duly incorporated, a track was laid along Second

street, connecting the Milwaukee and Manitoba depots, and on it cars were run. The chief use, however, was a transfer of cars between the two systems of roads. These gentlemen realized from the first that as a street railway it was premature, but intended to so operate as to retain the franchise, well foreseeing the magnitude which the project would assume in time. All seemed prospering until Mr. Gilson, one of the active partners, died. This left the load too heavy for the other interested parties to carry, and it therefore was abandoned.

Mr. Bull was connected with the First Baptist church, having been baptised during the early pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Manton, when the church occupied the site on Nicollet avenue where the Bank of Minneapolis now stands. He was a wise and prudent counselor of the society in the sale of its Nicollet avenue lot and purchase of another on Hennepin avenue, where the Lumber Exchange now stands. He was also devotedly attached to the spiritual welfare of the church and rendered liberal assistance to its maintainance.

By his second marriage, Mr. Bull had four children, two of whom survive, his son, Benjamin S. Bull, and a daughter, now Mrs. Wm. G. Crocker. The death from consumption of an adult son, Irving J. Bull, who was a young man of much promise, was a sore affliction to his parents.

Mr. Bull was naturally of a robust constitution and fine physical presence, large in frame and sturdy in action, During the last years his vitality seemed to be giving away. He spent several winters in the South and California, later visiting the Hot Springs of Arkansas with apparent benefit. He was enabled in great measure to continue his active life until two weeks before his death, when he was prostrated by apo-



End Amstrong Jr.

plexity, and on the 21st of November, 1889, he passed away.

This sketch gives but an imperfect idea of his character. He had no desire to become conspicuous. He was ambitious to succeed in his undertakings and gave to his business his best thought and most persistent labor. But he sought success only by straight forward and thoroughly honest means. He was an indulgent and loving husband and father, an honest man and useful citizen.

The rapid growth of the city, bringing so many new people, has in later years obscured, in a measure, the early pioneers. During the first twenty years of his residence in Minneapolis, few were better known and none more respected than Benjamin S. Bull.

EZRA FARNSWORTH, JR. Most persons who have been acquainted with the prominent people of Boston, Mass., during the last generation can not fail to recall the name of Ezra Farnsworth. He was a merchant, a deacon in Park street Congregational Church, and for many years known in the religious world as a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board, the great mission agency of the Congregational Churches. His ancestor settled at Groton, Mass., in 1635, where a homestead has been occupied in the successive generations by one bearing the name of Ezra Farnsworth from that time to the present. He married Sarah Melville Parker, a daughter of Isaac Parker, of Keene, N. H., but who passed his business life in Boston, where he was the senior member of the dry goods commission house of Parker, Wilder & Co., the first to establish the dry goods commission business in America.

A son of this union was Ezra Farnsworth, Jr., who was born in Boston January 3d, 1843. He attended the Boston

public schools and graduated at the English High school at the age of sixteen. He then obtained a situation in the dry goods jobbing house of Jewett, Tibbetts & Co. as clerk, designing to gain a practical knowledge of the business in all its branches. Here he remained for the next two years, and probably would have continued until he should enter the ranks of merchants, had not the stirring events which attended the breaking out of the Rebellion directed his ambition into other channels, and opened to him a career not contemplated in his plan of life. He was now nineteen years old, city bred, with no experience in life except that gained in the school room and counting house. The patriotic ardor of the period seized him; he eagerly sought the latest war bulletins, and gave himself to military studies. The "6th Massachusetts Militia" regiment enlisted for three months had gained fame by its passage through Baltimore, where it encountered the first forcible resistance of the war, and had shed the first blood in defence of the Union, and having returned had opened a list for recruits for a three year's service. Young Farnsworth felt it his duty to enlist in this regiment, but he would not do so without his father's consent. To obtain this he went through a trying ordeal. His father very naturally feared that his youth and immaturity would render him only an incumbrance to the army, and pleaded the claims of maternal tenderness. The young man was firm, and at last obtained a reluctant consent, and lost no time in enrolling himself as a private in Company "B" of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. His enlistment was in October, 1861. The regiment was commanded by Col. Edward F. Jones, lately Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York. When ready to take the field it was given

sealed orders, and directed to report at Ship Island, near the coast of Mississippi, and between Mobile and New Orleans. There it was placed in the division of Maj. Gen. Benj. F. Butler, and joined in the advance on New Orleans. It lay on transport just below Forts Jackson and St. Philip when the fleet commanded by Admiral Farragut, bombarded the forts commanding the river, cleared away the obstructions through a fiery ordeal, and occupied New Orleans. For the next two years the command was employed in provost duty in and about the Crescent City. During the time, young Farnsworth so worthily discharged a soldier's duty that he was successively promoted to corporal, sergeant-major, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. He also acted as regimental adjutant, and quartermaster, and was detailed as brigade commissary. At the expiration of the three years enlistment the regiment was re-enlisted as a cavalry regiment (in 1864,) but was never mounted, serving as infantry. It was attached to Sheridan's Command operating in the Shenandoah valley in Virginia; when in October, 1864, this army was routed by the rebel forces, under Gen. Early, and almost demoralized, but the return of its gallant commander galloping down the valley—an incident which has been immortalized in T. Buchanan Read's stirring poem, "Sheridan's Ride"—inspired the discouraged troops, and turned defeat into a glorious victory. It was at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, that Captain Farnsworth earned his spurs and lost his limb. The regiment lay in a wood under the fire of a rebel battery. The men had broken ranks and sought shelter, from the storm which swept over them, behind trees, when Captain Farnsworth of Com-

pany "C," anticipating an order to "forward," and charge the battery, formed his men into line, and called the roll of his company while the grape shot crashed through the trees, lopping off branches all about them. He had hardly taken his position behind the column when the summons to "charge" came, and as he sprang forward he fell headlong to the ground. A glance showed him that his left foot hung dangling, held only by an unsevered ligament. The column dashed forward in the face of the blazing battery, scaled a wall and charged the gunners, while the captain lay upon the ground brandishing his sword, and cheering his comrades to the desperate struggle. A tourniquet was placed on the bleeding stump while the grape shot swept the field. He found a temporary shelter from the flying shot behind a tree, and as soon as an ambulance could be procured was taken to the field hospital. An irreparable loss had befallen the youthful officer, but the day was won, and the soldier's heart was cheered by the shouts of victory. Such episodes of valor, frequent during the war, are now recalled amid the "piping times" of peace as traditions of a forgotten past. The survivors of such scenes of carnage deserve to be held in tender remembrance, even though they carry through life, like Captain Farnsworth, no artificial limb as a reminder of their sacrifices.

Captain Farnsworth was honorably discharged from the army in February, 1865. He then took a position in the New York house of Parker, Wilder & Co., as a partner of which firm he remained until 1879. During this period, October 6th, 1869, he married Miss Leila F. Newcomb, daughter of John J. Newcomb, a well known produce



Edmund Dickson

and flour merchant of Boston. He took up his residence at Orange, New Jersey, while doing business in New York.

Having obtained interests in Dakota lands he came west in 1879, and opened a farm in connection with Charles B. Newcomb, of St. Paul, at Hancock, Stevens County, Minn. Four sections were comprised in the farm, which was put under cultivation, constituting one of the "bonanza" farms of that famous region. Three years later, having exchanged his farm for real estate in Minneapolis, he came here and engaged in the real estate business. The partnership of Farnsworth & Wolcott was formed, and soon did a large business. Soon afterwards Mr. Wolcott retired from the firm. The business was then incorporated as the Farnsworth Loan & Realty Company, of which Mr. Farnsworth became president and treasurer. The company purchased Prospect Park Addition and the Meeker's Island Land & Power Company Addition, and handled Mr. Farnsworth's interests in Lake of the Isles Addition, in Northeast Minneapolis, and other properties. The company after a while abandoned the commission business, confining its operations to its own properties and engaged largely in loaning money.

The fine improvements introduced into Prospect Park and other properties of the Farnsworth company attest the energy with which its business has been conducted, and the breadth of view that has inspired its operations. While engaged in developing his own properties Mr. Farnsworth has not been neglectful of the general interests of the community. He has been an active director of the Board of Trade, serving also as its vice-president and treasurer. He has also been a director of the Business Men's Union, and is now a member of the recently established Real Estate Exchange.

Outside of business connections, he is a devoted member of Westminster Presbyterian Church, of John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R., and of the Loyal Legion of Minnesota.

The family residence is at No. 1414 Mount Curve avenue. The family consists of Mrs. Farnsworth and four children, three sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Arthur J., now twenty-one years of age is at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the others at school in this city.

Mr. Farnsworth is a man whose personality is an example and an inspiration in a community. He has a noble presence, and an open, cheerful and frank expression, which at once inspires confidence and admiration. He honors his Christian ancestry and training in a consistent religious life, while he keeps step with the most energetic in the stirring enterprises of the city and the times.

EDMUND EICHHORN. Minneapolis has no more loyal sons in their intelligent devotion to her prosperity and renown, than many whose birth place was in the German-fatherland. Especially is this the case with the ardent young men, compatriots of Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel, who were driven from their homes through adherence to the Revolutionary spirit, which had its culmination in the era of 1848. Chafing under the restraints which a monarchical system imposed, and animated by sympathy with free institutions, they entered into American citizenship, with perhaps a more vivid appreciation of its benefits than the native born experience.

Mr. Eichhorn was one of those who, though not coerced by actual force, was nevertheless constrained by sympathy with the progressive liberty party, in whose support Robert Blum, had laid down his life at Vienna, to abandon his

native land, and take up American citizenship. His arrival on this side of the ocean was in September 1848, after a voyage of forty-nine days in a sailing ship. His birth place was Boehlen in the Thuringian forest in the Principality of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, and the date of birth August 15, 1825. His father was F. T. Eichhorn, belonging to the agricultural and manufacturing class, whose ancestors were from Austria, where they held rank among the governing class of the country. His father died when he was only three years old, and he was brought up under the care of his mother. His education was that of the common school, with two years at a commercial college in Arnstadt. When thirteen years old he was entered as an apprentice at Arnstadt, with a house engaged in the wholesale and retail trade in drugs and groceries, where he continued for four years.

He then sought employment at Hamburg and Magdeburg, but owing to the competition for places was obliged to content himself with a volunteer place in the counting rooms of several commission houses. He was then employed for four years as commercial traveler for the large jobbing house of Boehwe & Co., in Leipsic, who were engaged in the tobacco business. The political agitations were now at their height, and by the advice of friends, and through regard for personal safety, he determined to emigrate to America, where he arrived as before stated. He was then twenty-three years of age, with a fair education, considerable commercial experience, and full of the ardor of young manhood.

He settled at Mayville, Wisconsin, where he opened a country store, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of potash, experiencing the vicissitudes of business in a new country; making fair profits, and suffering serious losses

by failure of debtors and the shipwreck of products of his ashery while en-route to an Eastern market. During this period on the 15th of August, 1852, he married at Watertown, Wis., Miss Veronica Geldner, whose parents were from Breslau Silesia. After more than a quarter of a century of happy married life, Mrs. Eichhorn died, October, 1877, at Minneapolis, then their home.

In 1857, Mr. Eichhorn removed with his family to Hastings, Minn., where he engaged in the grocery business, which he pursued with diligence and success for the next sixteen years. He was elected Register of Deeds of Dakota County; Alderman of the City of Hastings, and School Inspector.

In April 1873, Mr. Eichhorn made another final removal to this City, where he engaged in the fire insurance, real estate and loan business, which he still continues, having associated with him his two sons and son-in-law. The business has grown to one of considerable magnitude, occupying the time of the proprietors and of several clerks.

Mr. Eichhorn has dealt in real estate, buying and selling, and has invested his earnings in improvements, so that his real estate has become a source of income. He was chiefly instrumental in the establishment of the German American Bank, in August 1886, of which he was president for three years, resigning when compelled to go abroad, for the restoration of his impaired health. He however, has remained a director of the Bank, whose success is due in no small degree to his good judgement and watchfulness.

Mr. Eichhorn has been elected three times in succession as Alderman of the Third Ward in which he resides, serving the City Council from 1882 to 1887, when he resigned. He was Chairman of the Committees of Gas, Salaries, Roads



J. C. Seely

and Bridges, and member of the Finance Committee. When the bonds of the city were being issued at five and six percent interest, it was upon his suggestion, appreciating the good credit which the city was entitled to have, that four percent bonds were issued, finding to the surprise of his colleagues, purchasers at a premium. Upon his resignation from the Council after five years of continuous service, he received a very complimentary testimonial from his colleagues. Mr. Eichhorn has made three visits to Europe, one in 1868, one in 1887 and one in 1889, remaining during the last two visits a year, and visiting nearly all parts of the continent, also England and all of Italy.

Like most people of German origin, Mr. Eichhorn is fond of social enjoyment, and athletic amusements. He is a member of the Harmonia Society, devoted to the cultivation of music, and social relations. He is also a member of Khurum Lodge A. F. and A. M.

Since the death of his wife Mr. Eichhorn has never re-married, making his home with his married daughter.

His family consists of two sons, Alvin A., born February 14, 1854, and Arthur E., born August 27, 1856, and a daughter, Ottelie V., born November 25, 1858, now the wife of Mr. J. W. Dreger, of Minneapolis, and one unmarried daughter, Helma, born November 24, 1867.

ISAAC CASPER SEELEY. Nearly the entire business life of Mr. Seeley has been passed in Minneapolis. Coming here at the age of thirty years, after a boyhood passed upon a western farm, a collegiate education procured by his own industry, a war experience of thrilling incident in the saddle as a dashing cavalry soldier, and months of cruelest suffering in Andersonville prison, followed by a six

years' course in college and law school, he has for twenty years been one of the most active, enterprising and successful business men of the city.

His arrival here was in the beginning of the year 1872. At that time he was a special agent for the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, and afterwards was appointed superintendent of agencies for the states of Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska of the Security Life Insurance Company of New York. So highly were his services valued by the company that his salary was increased three times, to \$1,800 and expenses, in a single year. He had desk room in the real estate office of E. S. Corser & Co., where he remained from 1873 to 1879. Here he became familiar with the real estate business, gradually dropped life insurance, and engaged in realty transactions. In 1880 he established the firm of I. C. Seeley & Co., and engaged in real estate, loans and insurance. The firm is now composed of himself, Geo. H. Willard and Chas. T. Harris. Formerly occupying an office in the Domestic block on Nicollet avenue, the firm is now in a suite of offices on the ground floor of the Boston block, of which they have the care.

The business operations of Mr. Seeley have been of a varied character, of considerable magnitude and attended with rare success. He has erected nearly one hundred houses and stores in different parts of the city, having as a business policy adopted the plan of improving his property and making it productive.

The Domestic block, built in 1880, for Geo. Blake, was the finest building which, up to the time of its erection, had been constructed in Minneapolis. It had a handsomely designed gray stone front, was three stories in height, and stands today, an ornament to Nicollet avenue, in the vicinity of some of the finest business structures in the city.

The beautiful rural resort of Lake Park at Lake Minnetonka was largely planned and the improvement made by Mr. Seeley. Originally designed for a Sunday school assembly, the association fell into financial embarrassment, which was relieved by advances made by him, and another public spirited citizen. The property being purchased by them was completed by a liberal outlay of money, and conducted for several years. It soon became a favorite resort during the summer months, and is one of the attractions of Lake Minnetonka.

Mr. Seeley has indulged his rural taste while carrying on on a gigantic scale one of the fine stock farms which have made the Northwest celebrated throughout the country. "Brookdale Stock Farm" is on the Big Cottonwood near the village of Marshall, Lyon County, Minn. The farm consists of 2,000 acres of prairie and timber, and is equipped with houses, barns, granaries, a feed mill, and all the accessories needed for a farm. Besides the staple crops of wheat, corn and oats, he has gathered the choicest stock of horses, cattle and sheep, which liberal expenditure with careful breeding can procure. This fine domain is not left to the management of hired agents, but has the watchful care and skillful oversight of its owner, who has never forgotten his youthful experience on the Michigan home farm.

Mr. Seeley married February 9, 1876, Mrs. Julia M. Willard, daughter of Henry L. Hubbard of Minneapolis. They have one daughter, Edith, born Oct. 5th, 1877.

The family home is at No. 135 Grant street, a beautiful but not extravagant place.

Though one of the most active among the business men of the city, Mr. Seeley finds time to indulge his philanthropic impulses in abundant labor in church and mission work. He is a member of

Plymouth Congregational Church. He was chairman of the building committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, while engaged in the erection of the elegant building which is the headquarters of that association. He is also a member of John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R., and of the Association of Ex-prisoners of War.

He is also a trustee of Olivet College, Mich., where he received his academic degrees in course, and afterwards the honorary master's degree.

His ancestors were among the colonial settlers of Connecticut of Pilgrim stock. A branch of the family emigrated to Saratoga County, N. Y., whence Nathaniel Seeley, his father, passed to Michigan, where he taught school, and eventually settled down on a farm. He married Sophia Ann Sherwood, a native of Rochester, N. Y.

Isaac C. Seeley was born January 22, 1843, in the township of Plainwell, Allegan County, Mich. He grew up amid rural surroundings, and engaged in rustic labors. He was an active lad, with eyes and ears alert to whatever was passing in the world about him. He was seventeen years old when the presidential election occurred at which Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln were competitors, one of the most exciting which has ever agitated the nation. He joined a wide awake club at Plainwell, and drove a wagon to bring voters to the polls. Of course he attached himself to the Republican party. About this time he left home to attend a seminary in preparation for college, and being obliged to provide for himself, he obtained and taught a school near Kalamazoo, Mich. When the tocsin of war sounded throughout the country, calling the young men to arms, himself and another young man, were the first two recruits who put down their names from

Allegan County. He was rejected as too young to be a soldier. He applied himself again to study and teaching, and after sixteen months again enlisted. He was mustered into the service August 14, 1862, and was assigned to Company "L," Fourth Regiment of Michigan Cavalry. This regiment has a brilliant record. It crossed the Ohio river at Louisville, and entered into the active campaign of Buell's army. It faced the batteries of Gen. Bragg, and chased the dashing guerillas of Morgan into Tennessee. It shared in the campaign about Murfreesboro, and scoured Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. It shared in the gallant engagements at Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountains, and occupied Chattanooga. At Chickamauga it bore the brunt of the fiery assault of the rebel squadrons, and closed its brilliant record by the capture of the Confederate chief, President Jefferson Davis. While private Seeley carried a sabre and carbine in its ranks it had no less than fifty one engagements, through all of which he passed without a wound or a day in hospital. He was an expert horseman, was young and vigorous, was temperate and watchful, and although almost daily charging the rebel cavalry, or flying before their impetuous attacks, he was never unhorsed or laid off from duty.

On the 20th day of June, 1864, Col. Pritchard's brigade of eleven hundred men, supported by a battery of light artillery, was ordered near Noonday Church, Georgia, to rescue a foraging party that was beset by the rebel cavalry. Advancing for five miles, the advance was stopped by a swamp, across which was a single corduroy bridge. Corporal Seeley was dismounted and sent forward as a videt picket. While lying in his position prostrate, he had discharged his Spencer carbine twenty-

one times at fugitive horsemen crossing his line, when a shell burst at his side, fired from the direction of his own camp. Looking behind him he discovered that his comrades had been driven back by a force of ten thousand rebels, and he and his fourteen comrades had been left alone on the picket line. They were picked up and sent to Andersonville military prison. Here Corporal Seeley was in a living tomb, more horrible in its torments than Dante's Inferno, for six months. The prison site was a pine and oak grove of twenty acres on the side of a hill of red clay. Here 49,485 Union prisoners were received, of whom 12,926 died, mostly from diarrhoea, scurvy and dysentery, brought on by exposure, starvation, and impurities of water and foulness of air. After the close of the war Henry Wirtz, the chief instrument of ill treatment, was indicted for injuring the health and destroying the lives of prisoners by subjecting them to torture and great suffering, with several counts reciting his barbarities. He was found guilty and was hanged. Corporal Seeley had charge of the rations for a squad of the prisoners, and kept a roll of the dead. During the month of August 2,960 died, and during a single day 180. He was kept at Andersonville prison from June 24, 1864, to September 13th, following. Then he was sent to the Confederate military prison at Florence, S. C., where his lot was only a little more tolerable. He was taken out for exchange Dec. 17, 1864. Transferred from Charleston to Annapolis, Md., he was granted a furlough, and went home to Michigan to recruit. But alas! the seeds of malaria had been implanted in his vigorous frame, and no sooner had he reached his quiet home than he was prostrated with typhoid pneumonia. For three months he lay upon a bed of suffering, sometimes wavering between life

and death. Careful nursing and a strong constitution at last restored him to convalescence, and after a year's absence he rejoined his regiment at Nashville, April 6, 1865. But the war was now drawing to a close, and he was discharged at Nashville on the 8th of July, 1865.

In how many ardent young souls did the excitements of arms and the exigencies of military service extinguish the love of letters. Not so with Mr. Seeley. He was now twenty-two, not too old to finish the course of education interrupted by the war. He entered the High school at Kalamazoo, and in the following year entered Olivet College, and graduated in the scientific course two years later. He, however, remained an additional year, pursuing higher studies, and working a part of the time in a drug store to pay expenses. He then entered the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and after two years of study graduated with the degree of B. L. in 1871. Returning to his native town of Plainwell he studied in a law office. After a year he decided to seek a new location, and went to Milwaukee. Here he was induced to take an agency in the life insurance business, which brought him to Minneapolis in 1872, as stated in the former part of this notice.

Such is an epitome of an active life of forty-nine years. Few exhibit in a greater degree the qualities of native force of character, perseverance, enthusiasm and an unselfish interest in the welfare of others. He has been among the active citizens who have by their boldness and generosity built up the city. He has infused a spirit of energy by his unfaltering courage, and above all he has by precept and example enforced the high ideal of Christian manhood. It is gratifying to know that he has achieved fair success in the material accessories of life, giving him the ability to gratify the im-

pulses of a benevolent and generous heart.

WASHINGTON YALE. In the early years of the present century, Elihu Yale and John Yale, brothers, were residents of New Haven, Conn., where they were born. The former was one of the founders of the college which was first chartered in 1701, and took its name of Yale in its second charter in 1745. He was taken to England by his father when ten years old, and never returned. He became eminent in connection with the administration of the East India Company, of which he became president.

From John Yale, of New Haven, are descended the numerous, and always respectable families of the name, now widely scattered throughout the country.

Washington Yale first visited Minneapolis in 1857, when he made some investments here. From time to time he paid the growing city visits, and in 1871 removed here, and has since made the city his home. Mr. Yale is a native of Connecticut, where he was born about 1812. In early life he was a printer, living and prosecuting his trade at Danbury, Conn. He afterwards removed to New Haven, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. The same business occupied him for many years in New York city. Upon removing to Minneapolis Mr. Yale retired from business. He built a pleasant residence on Thirteenth street, in the midst of a tract of nearly forty acres, a part of which was the investment of 1857, and a part purchased in more recent years. The tract embraced the northerly part of the beautiful Loring Park, and the land laid out and platted as the Washington Yale addition to Minneapolis. It is a beautiful tract, and is becoming one of the most attractive residence districts of the city.

Mr. Yale is a dignified gentleman of



Richardson Hill)



J. W. Lumsden

the old school. He is a liberal patron of whatever tends to elevate the standard of public morality, living with his estimable wife in retirement, with no ambition to attract public attention or applause. A model of uprightness of life, and contentment with the allotments of providence. Mr. and Mrs. Yale have no children.

JOHN WESLEY PENCE. During a period of twenty-seven years, the time allotted for a generation of men, Mr. Pence has been a resident of Minneapolis, recognized as one of her wealthy citizens, and engaged in varied interests of a financial and business character. In reality, the most active period of his life had already passed. For eighteen years he had been building up his fortunes in a series of extensive and successful business operations, the equal of which seldom falls to the lot of man, and are known to few besides his most intimate associates.

Mr. Pence was born in the town of Springborough, Warren County, Ohio, on the 11th day of February, 1829. His father, Jacob Pence, was a prosperous farmer, and a prominent man in the region of Southern Ohio. He was a native of Petersburg, Va., and traced his lineage to the English colonists. His mother was Barbara A. Null, belonging to a family of German descent.

The family was a large one, consisting of eleven children, of whom John W. was the fourth. He was brought up on the farm, participating in its varied operations, and had the common advantages of a rural school in his younger years. But his education was more in the school of practical affairs than in books. He was an active young man; watching the abundant opportunities for a larger life which spread before him, and longing to enter the stirring field of active affairs.

At the age of eighteen he embarked in business for himself. Going to Mount Holly, a village in the county where he was reared, he engaged in feeding stock. Not long afterwards a country store was opened, a flouring and saw mill erected, to which was added a distillery. The region was prolific in corn, hogs and cattle, with the great markets of Cincinnati and Louisville not far away. While the plodding farmers were content to raise the corn and produce the swine, the keen sagacity of the young man saw the opportunity to make larger profits by the conversion of the grain into meat, which could be carried on on a large scale. The business prospered, and at the end of about eight years, being well established, was sold out. Taking his capital to a more central location he established himself in the same business at Columbus, with a partner, under the style of Pence & Monypenny. Buying a flouring mill and distillery, these were operated on a large scale, and the yards filled with hogs, as many as ten thousand at a time. After the war commenced the business was closed, and Mr. Pence went to Louisville, where in 1862 he engaged in the produce commission business in company with a brother, under the name of E. H. & J. W. Pence. During the continuance of the war, under the inflation of prices and the immense demand created by the armies, the produce business was very active. At the same time Mr. Pence continued to feed a good many hogs in Ohio, for the product of which there was a great demand. This business was continued until the close of the war.

Mr. Pence, now, after eighteen years of most exacting business life, found himself with impaired health, and sought a change of climate and occupation where he might recuperate. Among his early associates in business had been Mr. E. F.

Drake, formerly of Xenia, Ohio, who had crossed to St. Paul and become largely interested in railroad building. Through his representations he visited Minnesota, and returning Minneapolis to St. Paul, where Mr. Drake resided, he took up his residence here in 1865. He had accumulated a fortune sufficient for his needs, if not to satisfy his ambition; but found inviting fields for investment, and his restless mind could not remain in inactivity. He soon took a large financial interest with Mr. Drake and several other citizens of St. Paul and Minneapolis in the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad. This entailed at times heavy contributions of capital, but was carried through until the completion of the road and its consolidation in the Omaha railroad system.

Soon he joined with Judge W. W. Woods, whom he had known in Ohio, in establishing the City Bank. It was at first a private bank, but was incorporated in 1872 as a State bank, and has ever since been conducted as such. Mr. Pence became president of the bank and continued in that position until his absence in California rendered his resignation necessary. He, however, continued a director of the bank until the present time. From its organization he was associated with Mr. T. J. Buxton in the management of the bank, and Mr. Buxton succeeded him as its president. For the accommodation of the City Bank, the fine brick block fronting the suspension bridge when built, but now the City Hall, was erected. In this the National Exchange bank had its place of business, as well as the City bank. It was the very center of business of the city at the time of its erection.

About the same time Mr. Pence built the Pence Opera House on the opposite corner of Hennepin avenue and Second street. It contained the finest theatre

which had ever been opened in Minneapolis, and its public dedication in 1867 was the occasion of an enthusiastic public meeting, which was made a veritable ovation for its proprietor.

He made many investments in and about Minneapolis, with good judgment. Among them was a forty acre tract beyond Fifth street north, which is now covered with the tracks of two of our most important lines of railroad, and is the center of an active business.

When the Gogebic mineral range in Northern Wisconsin first began to attract attention by its exhibition of wealth in iron ore, Mr. Pence, in connection with Hon. S. P. Snider, invested largely in mineral lands upon the range. The Gogebic Development Company was organized with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, which handled some of the richest property on the range. The famous Pence mine was opened on the property, and has for years been one of the large producers of bessemer ore in Northern Wisconsin. In later years Mr. Pence has turned his attention, among other engagements, to farming. He owns the Grand View Stock Farm, adjoining the village of Benson, Swift county, Minn., consisting of twenty-one hundred sixty acres of farm land, all under fence, and much of it under plough. It has twenty-five thousand dollars worth of buildings and five hundred acres in grain. Here are to be found the choicest strains of thoroughbred cattle and some good horses. This princely estate would be sufficient to tax the powers of a superior farmer, but affords only pastime to one whose operations have been on so gigantic a scale.

Mr. Pence is a large land owner in the Dakotas, both North and South, within the lines of the Northern Pacific land grant. His holdings have been as large as one hundred thousand acres, but at



Wm. Le. Austin

present have been reduced by sales to a trifle of forty thousand acres, still enough to constitute a German principality.

Mr. Pence married in 1871 Miss Laura Ewall, then a resident of Minneapolis, a lady of much beauty and refinement, who after about ten years of married life, died, without issue. He spent much time while his beloved companion lived in travel, passing several winters on the Pacific coast and in the South. He has since made trips of pleasure and recreation in Europe.

During recent years Mr. Pence's health declined, so that he has been unable to pursue the active life of his younger years. Yet he retains in considerable measure the vigor of his mind and the rare financial capacity which has distinguished his career.

As a business man he has possessed unusual skill, enterprise and sagacity. He has been bold in improving opportunity and prudent in guarding the fruits of his industry.

He is tall in stature, and until a recent nervous affection, was erect and active, with an incisiveness of speech which gives the impression of force of will and firmness of determination. He is, withal, agreeable and courteous in social relations, and has exhibited remarkable qualities of energy, self poise and independence.

EDWARD SANDFORD AUSTIN was born October 24, 1836, in West Troy, N. Y. His father, George Austin, was a seafaring man, and served in the war of 1812, under Commodore Decatur. After the close of that war he became the master of a merchantman and was lost at sea with his entire crew. The earliest recollections of the boy Edward are of traveling in a Concord stage coach to Northampton, Mass., where he went to school one winter about twelve weeks,

learning to read and write, and this was the only educational opportunity afforded him in his youth. He has, however, acquired a liberal practical education while following his somewhat varied business career.

At the age of five, he went to live with an uncle in Hadley, Mass., where he was employed about the farm as general errand boy, scantily clothed, rising early and working late, and thus becoming discontented with his home. At the age of seven and one-half years, his sole wealth a Spanish shilling, at four o'clock of a summer morning he put himself enroute to Northampton, following the railroad track to Ashland, where for about two years he was employed as a striker with a shoemaker, where he learned pegging shoes. At ten he went to Boston and shipped on board the "Flying Fish" as a cabin boy, and made his first trip around the horn. Arrived at Valparaiso about one hundred days out from New York, the "Flying Fish" discharged her cargo and ran to Peru, where she loaded with guano for Baltimore. Arriving in that port, he left his ship and went to New Bedford, where he shipped on board the "Uncas," a large whaler owned by Abram Howard, commanded by Capt. Clark. His next two years were spent on board the "Uncas" cruising for sperm oil amidst the Western Islands and Canary Islands, around the Cape of Good Hope, through the South seas, touching at all points of importance, including the Society and Friendly Islands; thence to the Ladeones, off the coast of China; thence to the Sandwich Islands, where preparations were made for an Arctic trip, where they spent one season. Leaving the North seas, they touched at Petropaulaski, a small town on the peninsula of Kamchatka where convicts from Siberia were sent and were employed in fishing, ship-building, etc.

After leaving there, they encountered in the bay a species of "white squall," or typhoon, and were dismasted. They ran the jury mast, however, and after a long and tedious voyage made Honolulu again, where he left the "Ones" and went on board the "Emerald," a merchantman of New York, and shipped for "Frisco," from which port the "Emerald" sailed to Callao, where he left her and joined a mining expedition going to the head waters of the Amazon. This expedition was not a success and the boy soon found himself back at Callao, where he shipped on board of the "Georgianna," bound for London, remaining there four months, during which the Crimean war broke out. He next shipped on board of the "Charlotte Jane," bound for Adelaide, Australia, where he staid for about a year. With the money which he had saved from his various cruises he purchased forty head of bullocks and five drays, with which he freighted copper ores from the mine to the coast. It was during his stay, in the early part of 1853, that gold was discovered in Victoria, and seeing an opportunity here to utilize his teams to best advantage, he started out for the trip of eleven hundred miles across country. He was the second white man who had ever passed through this section of the island, and his passage attracted a great deal of attention from the natives, all of whom were friendly to him.

During this journey he was obliged to cross the upper end of the desert, or the horn, as it is better known, a section one hundred miles wide, in which there was neither grass nor water to be found. The expedition entered the desert at half past three in the afternoon and traveled until ten o'clock the next morning, when a halt was called until three, and the cattle were given a little water which was in the cask, after which they were

yoked up for the remainder of the trip, but long before they reached the farther side they scented water, and the rest of the journey was made at the run. Several days were spent in resting the cattle for the rest of the trip, and they reached Victoria just at the close of the shearing season. He loaded his drays with wool and took them to Geelong, a large shipping town at the head of Fort Phillips bay. He then entered at once upon the hauling of machinery and supplies from Geelong to Ballerat and Castlemain. He was quite successful in this, but tiring of the monotony of the life he sold his teams and tried his hand at mining.

In this he was not particularly successful, and after a few months went back to his first love, and shipped on board the "James Chester" as second mate, and sailed to South America. On this voyage the first mate was lost at sea, and the young man was promoted to first officer. Arriving at Coquimbo, they took copper ore and sailed for Baltimore. Off Cape Horn they encountered severe weather and were badly crippled. It became necessary to lighten ship, which they did by throwing eight hundred ton of copper ore overboard, and put back to Valparaiso for repairs. At that time there was no dry dock at this port and the repairs had to be made by divers going under the vessel, but they were not able to do a good job, and during the entire voyage to Baltimore—some seventy days—it was necessary to keep the pumps working day and night.

Upon arriving at Baltimore he shipped on board the "Wild Hunter" for a run to Liverpool, where he left her and shipped on board the "Portsmouth" and made the run to Mobile bay, where a load of cotton was taken, whence they sailed for Havre, France. On this voyage he was promoted to second officer. Leaving Havre they ran to Sunderland,

where they took a load of gas coal for New York. While at Sunderland, news was brought of the firing on Sumter. Most of the boys on board the "Portsmouth" were American born, and immediately on the arrival of the ship at New York they left her and went to Boston, where they enlisted in the naval brigade and went at once on board the "Ohio."

After a couple of weeks spent on board this vessel a draft came for four hundred men to go to Fort Ellsworth to mount the guns and occupy the fort. They were sent under command of Capt. Wainwright; among them was Mr. Austin. The guns were there mounted by them and they remained in charge of the fort for four months. About two hundred of these men were taken to form "Foot's flotilla" which was the nucleus of the "Mississippi flotilla." While at Fort Ellsworth, Mr. Austin was promoted to the position of boatswain mate, and was ordered aboard the flag ship "Minnesota."

His first engagement was at the battle of Powell's Point, where, on a picket boat with seven men and one twelve pound Howitzer, he returned the fire of the fort until the whole fleet came up to his re-inforcement and precipitated this engagement. Here he received his first wound. He was also in the battles of Roanoke Island, North Fork, Elizabeth City, at the conclusion of this engagement he was promoted for gallantry to the rank of master's mate.

He was also in the battle of Newbern, the siege of Little Washington, and two engagements with the rebel ram Merrimac, and many others.

At the siege of Little Washington, at Tar river, N. C., the "Commodore Hull" and the "Louisiana," two large battle ships, were stranded upon a sand bar and exposed to the galling fire from the rebel forts. They signaled the commo-

dore of the fleet that their supply of ammunition was exhausted, and volunteers were called for to furnish them supplies. Mr. Austin, with picked crews selected by himself, made up a flotilla of eight boats, loaded with explosives, and went to the relief of the stranded vessels, after which he took orders from Major Gen. John G. Foster to General Spinola. For his coolness and bravery in the discharge of this duty he received "honorable mention" in general orders promulgated by the secretary of the navy. During the entire Civil war he was always prompt in the discharge of every duty, ready and willing to face any danger, holding his life of no great value as compared with the institutions for which his ancestry fought.

After the surrender of Lee, Capt. Austin was granted four months' leave absence and went to visit friends in Maine, where he was married on the 7th of June, 1865, to Abbie V., daughter of William L. and Olive N. Clark (*nee* Robinson), an old and aristocratic family of Bangor, Me. This marriage was indeed a most happy one, and Capt. Austin has never had occasion to regret for one moment the step then taken, for his wife proved to be a helpmate in the fullest sense of the word, and through all the changing events of the years that have passed, has, by her loyalty and devotion, by her courage and faith, ably assisted him in every undertaking. After three days the honeymoon was cut short by orders requiring him to report to Admiral Bell, in Brooklyn navy yard. He was assigned duty on board the "Wynoooski," a fourteen gun boat, commanded by Capt. Cooper, and was later assigned as an expert to make tests on board the "Algonquin," where he remained for the year.

He tendered his resignation during the closing days of 1865, which was not

accepted, but after tedious delays was granted leave of absence for six months, and in the spring of 1866 came to Minneapolis, where he received his discharge. He formed a partnership with Major *Canfield*, and opened a small grocery store on Washington avenue, corner Third avenue south. This was the second store erected on that avenue. The business was very humble, and Mr. and Mrs. Austin lived in the upper story of the small wooden building, and by economy and thrift managed to get a small start. He afterwards associated himself with the firm of Anthony Kelly & Co., as their representative in the Northwest, and after a year's employment on salary, was given an interest in the business and remained in partnership with that house until 1877.

One would suppose that after all these years of excitement and danger Capt. Austin would have been glad to settle down and remained in the quiet of his old home, but he preferred to build up the trade of the Northwest, and was in advance of the railroads and civilization and constantly exposed to hardships and dangers.

In 1877, with his wife, he removed to Baldwin, Wis., where he bought the business of Bailey & Bartlett, general merchants, which he continued for three years, after which he built a large saw mill, four miles south of that place, and commenced the lumbering business and built up the town of Wildwood, which stands as a monument of his thrift and energy. He built sixteen miles of railroad, brick yards and manufactories, and made the "wilderness to blossom like the rose." During a part of this time Senator Sabin was associated with him as partner. In 1891 he sold his business there and returned to Minneapolis, where he is now, with his wife, a permanent resident, having large real estate invest-

ments here, as well as extensive mining interests in Idaho. From his first acquaintance with this city he has been a firm believer in her future and most loyal to her interests. A prominent characteristic of the man is his unfaltering loyalty to any cause or friend he may espouse. No reverse of fortune, no villainous attack of enemy can shake his loyalty or move him in any way, save that he clings the closer and the more earnestly strives for the advancement of the cause, or the interest of the friend.

He enjoys to a remarkable degree the confidence of his business associates, and amid all the changing events of a long and successful business has indeed preserved his integrity unimpaired.

C. C. DUNN. The State of Vermont has furnished Minneapolis with some of her shrewdest and most successful business men; it might almost be called the cradle of commercial prosperity, so large is the number of energetic and well-to-do men who were born in the old Green Mountain State. Among the Vermonters who brought their push and pluck to Minneapolis was Charles C. Dunn, a native of Ryegate, Caledonia county. Mr. Dunn was born February 20, 1841. He is of direct Scotch descent on his father's side, his grandfather having been born across the water. His father, John Dunn, was a Vermont farmer—one of the sturdy class who clung to the old State through all the excitement and temptations of western emigration, and lived and died in the same house which he built when a young man. The life of the father was in striking contrast to that of the son. Charles was the youngest of five sons (there were also two daughters) and was brought up on the farm with limited opportunities for schooling.

When the war broke out he was twenty years old. He wished to enter



C. C. Deane

the army and enlisted promptly, but was rejected on account of his health. Trying another locality Mr. Dunn enlisted again; but was again rejected by the medical examiner, and after a third failure gave it up and engaged with the firm of Cramton & Dunn of Rutland, Vermont. For four years he drove a tin cart, selling tin and Japan ware from house to house, taking barter in exchange.

In 1865 he went into the wholesale and retail stationery business, under the firm name of Sawyer & Dunn, his part of the enterprise being to drive a wholesale cart through Northern New York and Vermont, supplying the trade. After two years the business had greatly increased and sales were made only by samples, after the more modern style. A little later the firm was consolidated with Cramton & Dunn, dealers in stoves and hardware, the concern becoming Dunn, Sawyer & Co., and J. C. Dunn (brother of C. C. Dunn), J. W. Cramton, H. A. Sawyer and C. C. Dunn being the partners.

Mr. Dunn maintained a very prosperous business connection in the new firm until 1871, when his health having failed, he came west and invested in timber lands in Wisconsin. This was the beginning of his success as a manager of western investment properties. He organized the Jackson County Bank of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and became one of the directors. Ex-senator W. T. Price was president.

In 1878, Mr. Dunn went to St. Paul, founded a company under the name of Dunn, Thompson & Co., and built the first refrigerator and cold storage house in that city. Within a year it was burned out with heavy loss. Mr. Dunn returned to Rutland and engaged in farming and the merchant tailoring business, but the attraction of the West and its broader field for his abilities led him to dispose of

his interests, and in 1885 he became a citizen of Minneapolis.

Entering the real estate business, Mr. Dunn at once became an enthusiastic "hustler" and promoter of the interests of the city. He has always been loyal and hopeful.

One of his manifest abilities is a talent for organization. In 1885 and '86 he engaged in the mining business at Neguinee, Michigan, and was one of the organizers of the Buffalo Mining Company, of which concern he was a director and vice-president. The mine was sold in 1888. Mr. Dunn then organized the Midland Lumber & Manufacturing Co. of Wisconsin, of which he is still vice-president, and in 1892 formed the Minneapolis Disinfecting Co. and the Northwestern Fuel & Kindling Mfg. Co., of both of which companies he is general manager. During his business career he has organized some twenty different companies.

On account of ill health and in the course of his business ventures, Mr. Dunn has been an extensive traveler. Soon after the war he spent some time traveling through the South, penetrating on horseback as far as the everglades of Florida; and having numerous adventures incident to the unsettled political conditions during the Klu-Klux times. A few years later he joined a party of explorers in the Black Hills, and saw some exciting Indian campaigning.

In 1869, Mr. Dunn was married at Brandon, Vermont, to Miss Anna E. Jones. They have one daughter, Oce J. Dunn, born in 1879.

Mr. Dunn was one of the organizers of the Vermont Association of Minneapolis. At the time of the census troubles with St. Paul he proposed the famous indignation meeting, and was largely responsible for the successful arrangements for the occasion.

ROBERT WINTHROP CUMMINGS was the youngest of a family of six sons and three daughters born to Andrew Cummings, a forlanded and prosperous farmer, living at Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Pa. His mother's maiden name was Mahaffey, of the same county. The ancestry of both parents was Scotch. The date of Robert's birth was June 19, 1825. His father died when he was only seven or eight years old, and the care of his boyhood devolved on an older brother, who was a prosperous business man. He was sent to a private academy at York, Pa., for an education, where he remained nearly eight years. After leaving school he taught for one winter. He was of an enterprising disposition, and at the age of nineteen turned his face westward in search of a settlement. He tarried awhile in Ohio, and then pushed onward toward the newer Northwest, and only stopped in his quest a short time in McGregor, Iowa. Thence he proceeded to the Falls of St. Anthony. It was in 1844 that he first visited the place which three years later he made his home. The Falls of St. Anthony were still unmarred by the hand of man. No town stood upon its banks. The entire white population of the region north of Fort Snelling was less than fifty, and they chiefly half breeds, or discharged soldiers from Fort Snelling.

No civil government existed except a feeble county organization under Wisconsin Territory. No wonder the young man turned backward to the valley of the St. Croix, where a few settlers were taking claims and making the beginnings of a civilized community. He took a claim at Cottage Grove, and for the next three years busied himself in trying to open a farm. In the meantime, through the exertions of Franklin Steele, who had acquired a pre-emption title to the land on the easterly side of the Falls, im-

provements were commenced looking to the utilization of the water power, and a few men with a family or two, were attracted to settle and make the beginning of St. Anthony.

Mr. Cummings left his claim on the St. Croix, about which a conflicting title had arisen, and made a permanent settlement in St. Anthony in 1847, the same year that Ard Godfrey, Caleb D. Dorr, W. A. Chaver, Calvin A. Tuttle, John Rollins, Luther Patch, S. W. Farnham, C. F. Stimpson, and Daniel Stanchfield became identified with the place. At this time Col. Stevens was still campaigning in Mexico, and R. P. Russell was a sutler's clerk at Ft. Snelling. Young Cummings was a vigorous young man of twenty-two, with a good education, genial nature, polite manners, and ready to serve any honorable opportunity to engage his powers, and co-operate with others in building up a community. For forty-four years he continued to live on the spot which he first saw as an unbroken wilderness. Year by year he contributed to its growth, sharing in all its activities—a respected and influential citizen, and when called away in mature life, but with manly vigor unspent, left a metropolis filled with all the diversified products of a high civilization. It falls to the lot of few men to witness such transformations within the space of the active years of life!

Mr. Cummings made a claim in section thirteen, on the rising ground beyond the marshy strip east of the river. A few years later this was laid out partly as Maple Hill Cemetery, and the remainder as Ramsey and Lockwood's addition to St. Anthony, and is now embraced within the city limits of Minneapolis. Claim making in those days was not an absorbing occupation, so Mr. Cummings took employment in a store as clerk, keeping a vigilant eye upon whatever



Rev. Cummings

might promise agreeable occupation or fair profit. Nevertheless he was found co-operating in laying many good foundations in social and religious life. Thus in 1851 he joined in the establishment of Cataract lodge, of which he continued a member through his life, and the next year he became a trustee of John Potts Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F. At the formation of the first fire company in St. Anthony in 1854, he was made first assistant foreman. He was also instrumental in the organization of the First Universalist Church, on the East Side, which has since given place to the flourishing church on the West Side, known as the Church of the Redeemer, of which for many years he was a devoted member.

When the city government of St. Anthony was organized in 1855 he was elected alderman from the third ward, and thus served in the first city council ever established in the city. He was among the active men who in 1856 first organized the Republican party in St. Anthony. He was also elected a county commissioner at the special election in 1860, when a new county organization was effected. But he was not ambitious of political honors, and only accepted positions which were urged upon him, from a sense of duty, and retired from them as soon as he found opportunity.

It was about the year 1854 that Mr. Cummings opened an office and embarked in the real estate business, which he followed through the remainder of his life. To this he added insurance and loans. His real estate transactions were many, and of no inconsiderable magnitude. Besides his interest in the Addition which was platted from his original claim, he laid out the additions known as Cumming's, Cumming's Second and Cummings & Brott's. He was never what has been known as a

"boomer," but he dealt in real estate in a quiet way as a legitimate business, and made investments in lands with such good judgment that it brought him a large fortune.

His reputation for prudence and integrity was such that he was often made guardian and trustee of estates, and his counsel was often sought in respect to investments by those of his acquaintances who had been bereft of their natural advisers.

At the time of his decease he was president of the East Side Building and Loan Association, and vice-president of the Minneapolis Savings and Loan Association. Mr. Cummings was married at St. Anthony, January 17th, 1854, to Miss Martha J. Estes, who, born in Maine, removed thence shortly after her sisters, Mrs. S. W. Farnham and Mrs. Charles F. Stimpson, to St. Anthony, accompanied by her parents. His death occurred September 11, 1891. He had removed from the East Side to an elegant home at No. 2301 Portland avenue, where Mrs. Cummings now resides with their two daughters, Mrs. Minnie C. Winthrop and Louise Cummings, and their only grandchild, Louise Winthrop.

The death of Mr. Cummings was greatly deplored in the community where he had so long lived, where he had been identified with so many lives, and with such diversified interests. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of a large circle of attached friends. He had the reputation of an honest, kind hearted and benevolent man. He was not ambitious of place or prominence, but was rather content to lead a quiet life, devoted to his family and affairs, and delighting in the happiness of his associates. He was a most sympathetic man, fond of nature, social in disposition, and possessed of a very engaging manner. He was helpful and considerate of

the unfortunate. Above all, he took great delight and satisfaction in domestic life, which was to him an atmosphere of contentment and affection.

In person he was tall and of commanding presence, with an open countenance, lighting up in conversation with a most engaging smile. Of all the pioneers, none excelled him in courtliness of manner and kind and courteous deportment.

DAVID WILLIAM EDWARDS. The magnitude of the life insurance business is only appreciated when one is confronted with statistics showing the capital invested or accumulated, the members who avail themselves of its benefits, the amount of premiums paid, and the enormous sums disbursed in fulfilling its obligations. It has become to a large number of our people a trustee of their surplus income, a reliance for support in misfortune or age, and a relief from the dread of leaving loved ones dependent when the strong arm of their support may be taken away. It has the business character of an investment and the soft and soothing touch of a benefice.

Assessment or Natural Premium Life Insurance is the latest phase of the system of life insurance, evolved after a long experience, eliminating many inequalities in the operation of a rigid system, and reducing the cost of the life insurance to the actual requirements of the obligations assumed.

This brief history is thus epitomized in the words of Doctor Edwards, president of the Northwestern Life Association of Minneapolis addressed to the Sixteenth Annual Convention of Mutual Life and Accident Underwriters held at Minneapolis in June, 1891:

When the first life insurance companies were organized, as well as the first fire insurance companies in this country in its infancy, the business was the dream of its promoters. The business of the day had to rise up to meet

it on every hand. It was held up to ridicule and contempt by the representatives of the old system, which practically held the field, entrenched behind breastworks of gold. To meet such a competitor successfully upon the business arena called for men—men of brave and honest hearts, men of the finest intellectual and moral fibre, careful, calculating men of undaunted courage and iron will; and when such men were needed they came and took the infant and nourished it through childhood and youth, until now it stands before us clothed in all the dignity of a noble and perfect manhood, enjoying the confidence of the world.

Facts show that this system paid during 1890 to the widows and orphans of the country the enormous sum of \$46,500,000, and that it now has its strong arm of protection round nearly 3,000,000 of our people, protecting the beneficiaries in the fabulous sum of \$6,000,000,000."

The Northwestern Life Association which Dr. Edwards so successfully administers, is the leading assessment company in the West, if not in the entire country, and is the best exemplification of his minute knowledge of the subject, and of his care and fidelity in the application of the principles of scientific insurance.

Dr. Edwards was born February 1, 1849, near Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. His father, David Edwards, belongs to the line of descent which includes the famous New England divine, and has been represented by a David and Jonathan in every generation. He was born at Hadley, Mass. His mother's maiden name was Mary H. Allen. She was born, raised and educated at New Haven, Conn. David W. is the oldest son of a family of seven children, and was ushered into life in a log farm house. His early life was mostly spent on a farm, where he acquired habits of industry and frugality. He was early taught that his mission was to assist his parents, which he faithfully did until 22 years of age, receiving only such education as he could get by attending school winters. He then started for himself by taking a course in a commercial college. Among other acquisitions he learned telegraphy,



Daniel W. Edwards



obtaining the position of station agent at Heron Lake, Minn., where he continued for four years, putting in his spare hours in reading books on dentistry, which profession he had decided to enter. It was here that he formed the acquaintance of Dr. J. F. Force, who has been his most intimate friend since 1873, and since 1878 a business and fellow officer.

He located at LeSueur, Minn., in the spring of 1878, in the practice of dentistry, where he remained for nearly ten years. The estimation in which he was held by the profession is shown by his election at first as secretary, and afterwards as president of the Southern Minnesota Dental society, and later as secretary of the Minnesota State Dental Society, of both of which he is an honorary member to this day.

While satisfied with his professional success, and without at all contemplating engaging in life insurance as a pursuit, he was attracted to the study of the science and eagerly read all the literature of the subject which came in his way. He listened with attentive ear to the tales of agents setting forth with voluble tongue the merits of their systems, or the marvelous success of their companies. His attainments as an insurance expert came to the knowledge of several life insurance companies, that tendered him positions in their service of more or less importance. These were declined. Not until 1887 did he yield to the solicitations to enter the business. Making the acquaintance of Mr. Henry Beemer, manager of the Northwestern Life Association of Minneapolis, he was induced to drop his profession and take up the work of life insurance. He was elected a director of the association, and at the first annual meeting was chosen vice-president. This was soon followed by his election as president of the company

and by becoming identified in the management of its policy and affairs.

Dr. Edwards has more than a local fame in life insurance circles. He is a member of the National Convention of Mutual Life and Accident Underwriters of America, has served on their important committees and participated in their discussions, and in 1892, at Buffalo, N. Y., was elected vice president of that organization. At the annual convention held in New York in 1890, upon his invitation, the next annual convention was appointed at Minneapolis, where it assembled in June, 1891, and was practically the guest of Dr. Edwards and his associate officers of the Northwestern Life. On this occasion he showed himself no less able as a public speaker than he was known to be skillful as a administrator. His welcoming address was greatly admired for its graceful periods, its forcible dealing, and its wise counsels. In addition to his official labors, he has for five years edited the *Anchor*, a quarterly publication devoted to the interests of his company, and the general science of life insurance.

Dr. Edwards married October 21, 1875, Miss Mattie James, who was an accomplished teacher in the public schools of Columbia county, Wis., where she was brought up. In 1882 they were greatly afflicted by the loss of two daughters, then their only children, in an epidemic of scarlet fever. At present they have a son of eight years, and two daughters of six and four years of age. The family occupy their own pleasant residence at No. 3130 Second avenue south.

Dr. Edwards took up life insurance at a period when the assessment system was emerging from the embryonic stage into a natural scientific system, and to its perfection he has contributed in no

small degree by the accuracy of his knowledge, the soundness of his judgment, and the comprehensive scale of his thought.

Because this sketch has dwelt upon the professional character of its subject it should not be considered that he possesses only such characteristics as are employed in material interests. It is a commendable fact that he has employed his gifts as a teacher of revealed truth in the Sunday schools where he has lived. He was superintendent of the first M. E. Sunday-school organized at Heron Lake, and was honored with that position for ten years in Le Sueur. He has always been active in church and temperance work and is now trustee in two different churches in Minneapolis, and president of the Christian Temperance League of the city. It is such unselfish devotion to a noble work that develops the true character of a man, showing that above the sordid pursuits of the world he cultivates the sweet grace of the inner spirit.

HOBART O. HAMLIN is remembered as an upright, successful business man, a loyal and enthusiastic citizen of Minneapolis, and as an unostentatious but active participant in things benevolent and Christian. Mr. Hamlin was born at Salem, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on June 29, 1832, and died in Minneapolis on July 21, 1886. He was the son of Oliver Hamlin, a prosperous merchant. Like many others, he came West partly in consideration of his health.

In 1854 he arrived at the village of St. Anthony, and for a while was engaged in the store of Mr. Stanchfield as a clerk. During the fall of 1856 he formed a partnership with Alpheus Rowell and opened a store for the sale of general merchandise. This proved to be an unfortunate venture, for the new firm had hardly become established before the panic of

1857 swept the country, and they were forced to make an assignment.

In the same year Mr. Hamlin was elected the first auditor of Hennepin county. This position he shortly resigned, but in 1861 he was elected clerk of the district court, and held the office for the full term of four years. This was the extent of Mr. Hamlin's service in public office, but he was always much interested in politics, especially in municipal affairs, and took an active part as a private citizen in working for the nomination of good men.

When his term as clerk of court expired, Mr. Hamlin became associated with the firm of Gale & Co. This connection continued for eleven years. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Z. E. Brown and engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, under the name of Hamlin & Brown. They were entirely successful and enjoyed the confidence of the business community, as well as of many correspondents in the East. This partnership continued until 1886, when Mr. Brown retired, and the firm became H. O. Hamlin & Co., with D. W. Jones and James MacMullan as partners. The business was conducted under this name until Mr. Hamlin's death.

The prosperity which came to Mr. Hamlin in the real estate business afforded him the complete satisfaction felt in success by a man who labors faithfully, but who has higher aims in making money than the mere amassing of wealth. It is suggestive of his character, that, though he was released by assignment from his debts at the time of his failure in 1857, every dollar was subsequently paid. In all his business relations he was known as a man of sterling integrity.

Mr. Hamlin was married in Minneapolis, on Sept. 28, 1862, to Miss Anna



A. C. Luntz

C. Rockey. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. F. Chaffee, of the Methodist denomination — the same minister who twenty-four years later conducted the services at Mr. Hamlin's funeral. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin began housekeeping in a modest way in a small house on Fourth street, near the court house. Later Mr. Hamlin bought a cottage on the bluff near Lowry's. They afterwards lived at the corner of Eighth street and Mary Place, where the First Unitarian church now stands, and subsequently in a house on Hennepin avenue, on the site of the Lyceum theatre. They moved to their beautiful home at the corner of Hawthorne avenue and Fifteenth street in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin have had seven children: Anna Mary, Grant G., Oliver C., George B., Ernest T., Kate and Hobart O. Of these, the eldest and youngest, Anna and Hobart, are not living. The rest reside with their mother at the home on Hawthorne avenue.

Mr. Hamlin was one of the organizers of the Hennepin Avenue M. E. church, and continued an active member and prominent office holder. His attention to church affairs and Christian and benevolent work was constant and untiring. He gave himself no rest in these duties. Sunday was one of the busiest days of the week for him. His benevolences were very quietly bestowed. He liked better to have no one know what he was doing in this way than to have his name appear conspicuously on a subscription list. A gift of \$10,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association building fund remained for some time anonymous. Mr. Hamlin was interested in the Young Men's Christian Association from the beginning. He was one of its early workers and president of the association for the year 1874-5.

ARCHITECTURE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

As prefacing what is to be said upon the architecture of Minneapolis, it may be well to call attention to the fact that building is not always architecture, but may become so according as it is beautified and made pleasing to the eye by the artistic skill of the architect.

Thus while architecture cannot exist without building, building may, and too often does, exist without architecture. Such is the case in the present instance in our own fair city, as in western towns generally that while there are many massive, ornate and so-called "tasty" bits of building, there are fewer "tasteful" bits of architecture. We will therefore proceed to speak in the technical sense.

The architecture of new cities is always liable to be of a somewhat mongrel character, owing to the exigencies of the case requiring a hasty construction, and the time allowed for the proper preparation of the guiding data: Mercenary consideration usually taking precedence to the artistic.

Seldom is good architecture found either in mass or detail that does not represent extended study and consideration. The majority of those intending to build even at this period in the history of Minneapolis, refusing the architect the time necessary for the best solution of his problem.

Thus the city has suffered much in the past, but later years have shown a marked change for the better, this being due largely to the sentiment and influence of the many eastern people who have made Minneapolis their home, and there stand among the later executed works many specimens well studied and designed.

Taking all things into account, Min-

neapolis stands well in comparison with her rival sisters in the nobility of her buildings, and need yield the sceptre to none.

Among those in the profession who have done much toward the elevation of their art may be mentioned Mr. W. C. Whitney, Mr. Buffington, Mr. Hayes, Messrs. Long & Kees and others; and

among the better examples of well designed architecture may be included the New York Life Insurance Co.'s building, portions of the Public Library, the new Government building, the Court House and City Hall, the Minneapolis Club, the Law and Medical buildings of the State University, besides many less noted domestic and business structures.

HARRY W. JONES.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK B. LONG BUILT IN 1873. REBUILT IN 1890.

CHAPTER XXII.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

BY HORACE B. HUDSON.

The history of the trade and commerce of Minneapolis must of necessity be an account of such marvelous development and such astounding progress that it is difficult to make it appear to the uninformed reader as other than an enthusiastic exaggeration of facts. A simple and unembellished story of the rise of commercial Minneapolis reads almost like a fairy tale. The single fact that from a unbroken prairie there should arise in only forty years a city ranking first in the whole world as a wheat market and producer of breadstuffs is without parallel in human experience. That the same city should in the same period become the greatest lumber producing point in the world seems quite as incredible. But these are undeniable facts. It is hardly strange therefore that many other lines of commercial activity have kept pace with the two great industries which have made Minneapolis famous. It is quite natural that where two lines of business as distinct and independent as the grinding of flour and the sawing of lumber should reach such immense proportions the conditions must be such that most lines of general

business would find at least a large degree of prosperity. It is hoped that these suggestions will remove all suspicions that this chapter is in any sense a so-called "boom" article. In the case of Minneapolis the facts are of themselves so positive and emphatic that even the most ardent admirer of the city has no need of amplification.

In 1848 the first store was opened at the Falls of St. Anthony. It was a small establishment of the kind usually found in frontier villages. That was the beginning of the commercial history of Minneapolis. In the year 1891 the city received 57,000,000 bushels of wheat, produced 7,434,098 barrels of flour, received 477,839,977 pounds of general merchandise and shipped nearly as much, did a jobbing business approximating \$200,000,000, and had a record of \$365,000,000 bank clearings. This almost magical development can not be accounted for simply by the well worn phrases "enterprise," "business push," "Yankee shrewdness," and the like. It is true that no city has been more fortunate in the character and ability of her leading business men than Minneapolis, but

without a combination of conditions quite beyond their control the city might all have been insignificant.

The magnificent water power afforded by the Falls of St. Anthony could just as the primary cause of the commercial supremacy of Minneapolis. Had the falls not existed, any one of a dozen eligible spots along the upper Mississippi might have become the site of the metropolis of the Northwest. The water power attracted the early settlers and nurtured the infant manufactures. Once well started with the friendly help of the falls, the other existing conditions worked out the prosperity of the city.

Geographical position must next be considered. The heads of navigation of the Mississippi river, and of the St. Lawrence and great lakes water-course are within 150 miles of each other. Beyond, to the west lies a wondrously fertile plain. The logic of the situation demanded a great distributing point at one or the other locality. A great water power and a then easier communication with the East and South, cast the die in favor of Minneapolis. The beginning once made the supremacy was easily maintained.

But if Minneapolis was well located theoretically, an examination of the details of her position shows a condition of affairs most admirably adapted to development. A young city depends largely upon its immediate surroundings for business; about Minneapolis is a most excellent farming country. The early lines of commerce are along the water courses; Minneapolis is at the head of navigation on the Mississippi river and all the important streams of the state converge in the immediate vicinity. Nothing could have been better for the development of embryo commerce. When the railroad building era came in the

lines of traffic and were so well defined that all roads led naturally to the Minnesota Rome. These railroads now fairly "gridiron" the richest wheat belt in the world, and throughout that great area there are but few points for which Minneapolis is not the nearest and the most natural market. Still more unique is the relation of Minneapolis to the great pine region of the upper Mississippi. The river (and its tributaries entering *above* Minneapolis) drain a basin containing a larger area of pine land than any other river in the country. This pine timber can be most conveniently sawed into lumber at Minneapolis, and the river affords a direct and inexpensive highway. The pine is practically inexhaustible. Large areas of hardwood are also accessible.

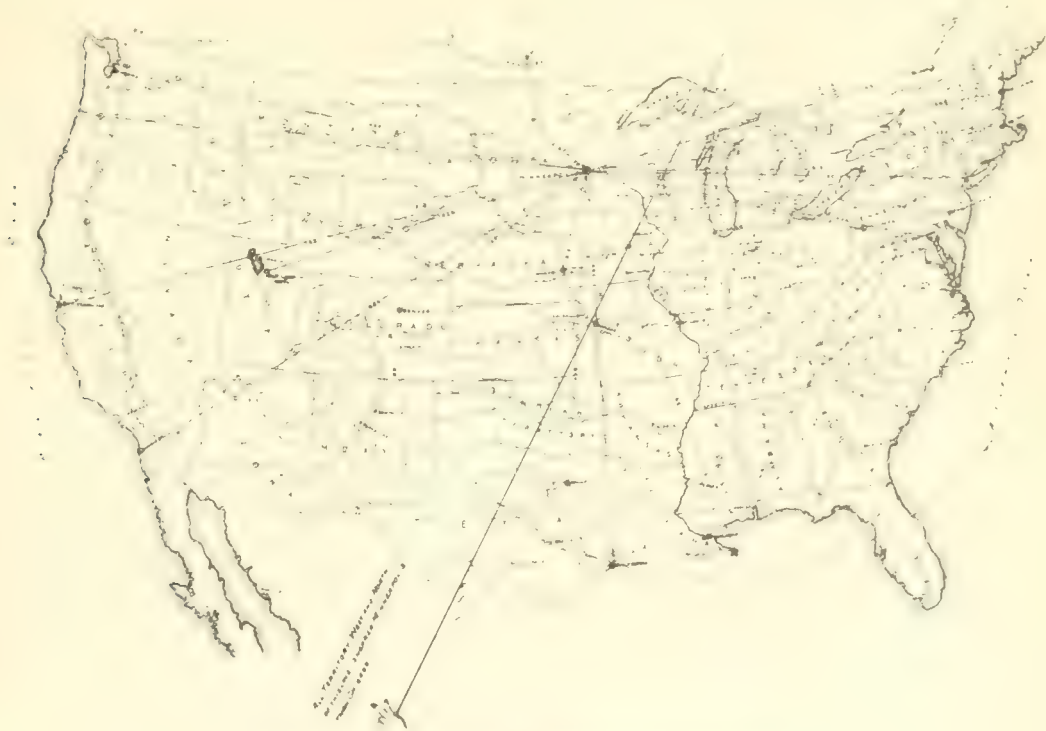
To still further examine the conditions of fortunate location is to find a multitude of reasons for the development of Minneapolis business interests. By way of the great lakes, or by rail via Sault Ste. Marie and Canada, Minneapolis has as cheap transportation to and from the seaboard as Chicago. This places her on an equality with Chicago as a distributing market for points at equal distances from each, and at an advantage in a region embracing Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas. This advantage is best shown in the accompanying map. Points North and West of a line drawn from near Sault Ste. Marie in Northern Michigan to the Rio Grande in Southwestern Texas are nearer Minneapolis than Chicago.

Certain political, social and economic conditions have been especially favorable to Minneapolis. Immediately following

the Civil war there was a period of the utmost activity in things financial. Minneapolis may be said to have been "just in time" to reap the benefits of this reaction. Railroad enterprises were numerous; transportation facilities were just what Minneapolis needed. Immigration was accelerated; Minneapolis needed farmers to till her tributary plains. Liberal land laws made the reclaiming of the

Through her peculiar situation, Minneapolis profited by this condition of affairs in greater proportion than any other city in America. The development of the country tributary to Minneapolis has never been excelled in rapidity and solidity.

Minneapolis was also most fortunate in possessing a cool, bracing climate. This has materially influenced the char-



TERRITORY COMMERCIALLY TRIBUTARY TO MINNEAPOLIS.

prairie farms possible to every one. It was an era of invention. Improvements in machinery again and again cheapened farming operations until finally the self-binder—the crowning invention of the century in farm machinery—reconstructed agriculture and made the raising of grain a business. Bonanza farms sprang into existence. It was possible to raise wheat, grind flour and export it to Europe at prices never dreamed of before.

acter of immigration. The first settlers were the sturdy, shrewd Yankees and they have continued to predominate. The influence of this wholesome New England element has been most advantageous. Climatic conditions also brought to the Northwest that class of the foreign immigrants coming from the northern countries of Europe—by far the most desirable foreign element.

The limitations of an article of this

cannot preclude the fullest discussion of all the influences contributing to the present commercial status of Minneapolis, and of necessity must touch upon some subjects mentioned elsewhere at length in the history.

PIONEER DAYS

Early commercial transactions in the region where Minneapolis now stands were conducted in a thoroughly primitive manner. Barter took the place of cash sales and the means of transporting goods to and from the embryo commercial center were hardly superior to those possessed by the savages. In fact the Indians themselves were among the leading traders at first.

Early in the century the trade in furs and pelts began to be a source of revenue to a few hardy pioneers. The first point at which such traffic was carried appears to have been at what is now St. Peter, on the Minnesota River. Later Mendota, on the Mississippi between Minneapolis and St. Paul, became a trading post. To these points the furs were brought in packs or on sledges, and they were conveyed down the river in canoes and keel boats. But improvements soon appeared. In the year 1823 the first steamboat arrived at Fort Snelling. From that time communication with the east and south rapidly became better, but for more than a third of a century transportation facilities in a westerly direction remained very crude. In 1826 the now almost forgotten "Red River cart" was invented. The first of these famous vehicles was constructed at St. Peter, for the purpose of transporting goods to and from the Selkirk settlements in the Red River valley. It was made entirely of wood and leather. A rude box or rack mounted on two wheels with wooden tires, was the principle of construction. The cart was strong, and though not durable from

the standpoint of city pavements and paces, was fairly well adapted to the soft prairie soil over which it traveled and the slow movements of the oxen which usually furnished the motive power. Each cart cost about \$15.00. Hundreds of these carts were built after the original model. Until the railways pushed westward in the 60s the Red River carts were the principal means of transportation of goods from Minneapolis to the western and northwestern portions of the state.

To R. P. Russell is conceded the honor of having opened the first store in Minneapolis. His establishment was founded in the fall of 1847 on the East Side, then St. Anthony. At that time there was no settlement on the west bank of the river and the name "Minneapolis" had not been invented.

In 1849, William R. Marshall, afterwards Governor of Minnesota, opened the second store in St. Anthony, and the third followed the same year—a branch of P. Choteau & Co., established by John G. Lennon. Franklin Steele and John H. Stevens opened the fourth store in May, 1851; the firm was John H. Stevens & Co. Other pioneer merchants were J. P. Wilson, R. P. Upton and E. & S. W. Case. These business enterprises were all of the "general store" variety. They all made immediate efforts to secure a part of the business of the Red river traders and gradually worked up a traffic in this direction. It was simply an exchange of ordinary supplies and cheap fancy articles adapted to trade with the Indians for the furs and pelts of the wild animals of the northern part of the State. This was the nearest approach to wholesale trade which the early days could boast.

The first store on the West Side was opened on October 7th, 1853, by Thomas Chambers, in a building owned by Col. John H. Stevens, on Bridge Square. Dur-

ing the following year Col. Stevens platted his farm and commenced the sale of lots, and nine stores were started before the close of the season. I. I. Lewis & Co. put in the "largest stock of goods, outside of Fort Snelling, in Hennepin county." The first hardware store was opened by E. H. Davie and John Califf. The first blacksmith shop was established by Levi Brown, of Maine; Jas. F. Bradley started a carriage factory; Geo. E. Huy, a lumber yard; Z. M. Brown, the first tin shop; John M. Anderson the first book store; Wm. G. Murphy the first harness shop; A. K. Hartwell the first insurance agency; Geo. M. Bertram the first merchant tailoring establishment; George N. Propper and Carlos Wilcox the first loan and real estate office; John Morrison the first gunshop, and Mrs. A. Morrison the first millinery store.

Such were the feeble beginnings of commercial greatness in Minneapolis proper. Other merchants established in 1854 were Samuel Hidden, Warren Sampson, W. D. Babbitt, Jackins & Wright and James B. Mills.

In the meantime St. Anthony had been growing apace. She could boast in the spring of 1854 (when Minneapolis had only nine stores) a list of merchants including R. P. Upton, Henry Reynolds, Walker & Gardner, D. Baldwin & Son, Z. E. B. Nash, Edgar Nash, Dr. H. W. White-more, James A. Lennon, Richard Fewer, S. Stanchfield, R. Ball, J. C. McCain, J. Piddington, Samuel Ross, N. Hendry, John Orth, John G. Lennon, J. P. Wilson, N. Hohler, E. P. Mills, Holmes & Toser, A. King, James C. Tufts, John Holland, Joseph McAlpin, J. R. McFarland, A. Bacon, S. C. Clark, John Wensinger, J. J. Kennedy, Vanderpool & Wolds, William Spooner, O. W. Stoughton, W. F. Cahill and S. L. Vawter.

The two villages continued to thrive from this time on as one commercial community, though they preserved separate municipal arrangements until 1872. In 1855, there were seventeen stores in Minneapolis; in 1857, there were forty-two. The first drug store in Minneapolis was opened in September, 1855, by Savory & Horton. By this time both towns were growing rapidly. The arrival of new business men with capital and energy became too frequent for detailed chronicling. Village methods were still in vogue, however. Neither town could count 5,000 inhabitants. There was not a railroad to facilitate transportation and steamers were "few and far between." It is worthy of note that until May 24th, 1854, there had not been a dray in the streets of either town. The frequent mails that are regarded as necessities in business at the present time were unknown in the '50's. On October 15th, 1857, a daily mail to Prairie du Chien was established, much to the delight of the merchants at the Falls.

Among the prominent citizens who made beginnings in 1857 were O. M. Laraway in the grocery and provision business, and R. J. Mendenhall, Cyrus Beede and R. J. Baldwin in banking. George A. Brackett commenced business the following year. This was the beginning of a remarkably successful career as a merchant and public spirited citizen. About the same time John S. Pillsbury founded the hardware house of J. S. Pillsbury & Co., with which he remained connected until the magnitude of his other interests and the requirements of public trusts obliged him to withdraw. In 1859, John Dunham and H. O. Hamlin, both prominent business men during the later years of Minneapolis prosperity, were counted among the grocers of Minneapolis.

ROSWELL P. RUSSELL. Strange transformation is that which has changed the solitude unbroken by human voices into the dissant roar of the mart of a populous empire, within the active life of one who still participates in its busy life.

R. P. Russell is the first white man, now surviving, who looked upon the Falls of St. Anthony, in its almost pristine wildness; the first who established business upon its banks; the oldest living owner of its soil, and the first, who selecting a picturesque claim on one of its emerald lakes, still makes the place his home, though changed from the country farm to the center of a populous suburb. He was a pioneer of the pioneers. His hand laid the foundation stones of her magnificent superstructure, and has not been inactive, while all the courses of her substantial edifice have arisen. Most appropriately can he adopt the succinct narrative of the Latin pioneer, "*Quam vidi, et quorum pars magna fui*"

R. P. Russell is a native of Richmond, Chittenden Co., Vermont, born March 15, 1820. Among the boys who attended the village school was Henry M. Rice, with whom, at the early age of sixteen, he bade adieu to the hills, and sought occupation and adventure in the West. Lingering for two or three years at Detroit and Kalamazoo, he received an invitation from his schoolmate to join him as assistant in disposing of a stock of goods with which he had been intrusted, at the distant and almost unheard of frontier post of Fort Snelling. A lad of nineteen, full of courage, undaunted by the perils of the wilderness, stimulated by the hope of adventure, and little foreseeing the career in which providence was directing his steps, he accepted the offer and joined Mr. Rice at Ft. Snelling Wis. in the autumn of 1839. At Prairie du Chien he took a Mackinaw boat and

made his slow and toilsome way to La Crosse, where his further progress was stopped by the freezing of the river. The party now betook themselves to the only remaining resource, and made their way along dim Indian trails on foot. The second night out they lodged in the hut of an Indian farmer, where they paid \$2 for three pounds of pork. They arrived at Fort Snelling Nov. 5, 1839. The only white inhabitants of the region at that time were Indian traders, missionaries and soldiers. Here Mr. Rice engaged in trade assisted by Mr. Russell. His customers were soldiers at the fort and Indians, with whom he exchanged goods for the products of the chase. Mr. Russell remained in this employment until 1847, when he became interested at St. Anthony falls, and the following year became a permanent resident.

In 1837 Sergeant Carpenter of Co. A, Fifth Regiment, U. S. Infantry, made the second claim at the Falls of St. Anthony; that of Maj. Plympton, afterwards purchased by Franklin Steele, being the first. It extended along the east river bank from Boom island to the ferry, afterwards occupied by the suspension bridge. The claim was sold to a soldier by the name of Brown, and by him to Peter Quinn, and in 1845 an interest in it was purchased by Mr. Russell and a son-in-law of Quinn named Findley. The next year the claim was sold to Pierre Bottineau, who laid it out as the town of St. Anthony, and the lower part as a part of St. Anthony Falls.

In 1848 Mr. Russell, who had already opened a trade with the few white settlers in the vicinity and with the Indians who frequented the place, opened a store in a two story log building erected by Franklin Steele, which he conducted for five or six years. On the 3d of October, 1848, he married Miss Marian Patch, a



R. P. Russell

daughter of Luther Patch, who had established one of the first homes at St. Anthony. The residents of the time were much amused at the courtship of the young people, which was often conducted upon a flat rock at the side of the rapids, where love was kindled by the soft rippings of the water and the gentle touch of the South wind. A married life of forty-four years has silvered their locks but in no way chilled their affection; while ten children have come to their home, and gone out to take their part in the active work which their parents have not yet laid down, only three of whom have been taken to final rest.

In 1851 Mr. Russell purchased the claim of David Gorham, which extended from Lake of the Isles across the Territorial road, now Hennepin avenue. This land for many years only valuable for its agricultural uses, has been laid out into blocks and lots, to accommodate the expanding population, and has been, more than the various lines of business which he has undertaken and pursued with such industry, the chief source of his comfortable financial condition.

In 1854 the family removed to the West side of the river, taking up their residence on Russell street (now Seventh avenue south). Here they resided many years, until about 1860. Mr. Russell built a commodious brick house upon the farm, where he has since resided most of the time, and which is still his home.

In 1854 a United States land office was established at Minneapolis, and Mr. Russell was appointed receiver with M. L. Olds as register. During the three years that he held this position the office was a busy place, employing several clerks, and Mr. Russell was called upon to pass judicially upon many contested land cases. His decisions, though not always agreeable to one of the contesting parties, were respected as the result

of conscientious convictions. The land office occupied a frame building on Washington avenue at the corner of Ames street (now Eighth avenue south) which had been erected for its accommodation by Messrs. Russell and G. E. Huy. It was the best building, which up to that time, had been put up in the town.

The limits of this sketch will only allow a brief mention of the many official and business relations which Mr. Russell has occupied.

In 1850 he was a commissioner of Ramsey County, and in 1858 chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Hennepin County. In 1853 he was elected to the territorial House of Representatives from St. Anthony, with Dr. A. E. Ames as his colleague from Minneapolis.

He became interested with Hon. Robert Smith in the Government mill property at the falls, and was one of the first Board of Directors of the Minneapolis Mill Company, chartered in 1856.

In 1849 he was a director of the St. Anthony Library Association; in 1853 a director of the Mississippi Bridge Company, that built the first suspension bridge. He was also a member of a brick manufacturing company, making the yellow brick used in many of the best buildings from 1854. In 1856 he was a director of the Union Board of Trade. In 1858 he purchased the stock of hardware of Spear & Davison, and for some years conducted the business, on Helen street. In 1860, in connection with Geo. E. Huy, he built a planing mill at the falls, and operated it for several years, and then changed it into a flouring mill. In 1870 he was one of a firm that built the Dakota flouring mill at the falls.

Mr. Russell was a close and valued friend and co-adjutor of Rev. D. B. Knickerbocker, now bishop of Indiana, who gathered the church of Gethsemane as early as 1856. He has interested him-

self in the growth of religious, charitable and educational institutions, and in whatever tended to establish society in sobriety, virtue and industry. While endowed with no brilliant qualities, he has been the friend of all who have lived about him, the helper of the needy, the kind and helpful adviser of all. He has a cheerful disposition, a somewhat enthusiastic temper, and with the ardor of youth subdued and mellowed by the varied experiences of life, exhibits in declining years the ripeness of a genial and kindly life.

JOBGING TRADE.

Traffic in goods at wholesale must necessarily be one of the later developments of the commercial growth of a new town. Depending as it must largely upon transportation facilities and the growth of the surrounding country, new villages in unsettled regions ordinarily have no jobbing business. Apart from the sale of the products of her mills, the foregoing was true of Minneapolis in early times. Until the 70's there was practically no wholesale business in the city, except in flour and lumber which were mainly sold direct by the manufacturers. Previous to this time the retail grocers, hardware and dry goods dealers and other merchants sometimes "jobbed" a few goods in a small way, but there were no distinctive jobbing houses. For a long time no attempt was made to develop the wholesale trade. Minneapolis was acquiring a reputation as a manufacturing city, while St. Paul had years before become a jobbing point. The wholesale trade of the latter city was so well established and the situation was considered so favorable that it was freely predicted, and by many believed, that Minneapolis could never compete in this class of business but must content herself with

being a manufacturing town. With such ideas freely expressed it is not strange that Eastern merchants seeking new opportunities in the Northwest established themselves at the reputed wholesale center, rather than run the risks of starting where other dealers of their class were not to be found. On the other hand, country merchants early became accustomed to buy in St. Paul and were slow to change to the wholesale establishments of Minneapolis. Under such conditions the business of jobbing merchandise in Minneapolis progressed very slowly. It was quite natural under the circumstances that the pioneer keepers of general stores became later the first jobbers of the Flour City. As small dealers gradually acquired more and more wholesale trade, his retail business was made a separate department, and finally, perhaps, dropped altogether. Occasionally a business would be divided, some of the interested parties continuing the retail trade while others branched out into the wider wholesale fields. Sometimes the retail business was sold outright.

It being manifestly impossible to sketch the rise of all the jobbing concerns of the city, only a few — those especially connected with the earlier history of the or the development of new lines of trade — will be mentioned.

To the wholesale hardware house of Janney, Semple & Co. undoubtedly belongs the distinction of being the oldest jobbing concern in the city. This is entirely due to priority of establishment, it being obviously impossible to determine just which one of the early stores of Minneapolis first sold goods in more than retail quantities. In 1855 John S. Pillsbury opened a hardware store in Minneapolis. The business thus founded gradually developed a wholesale department and has remained a distinct and separate business house to the present

time. There have been changes in the partnership, but the business is in effect the same that Mr. Pillsbury established in the pioneer days. After Mr. Pillsbury's retirement, the names of Janney, Brooks & Eastman and Janney, Brooks & Company are best known as connected with the development of the wholesale hardware trade. Mr. Thos. B. Janney, the present senior partner, has long been identified with the front rank of progressive Minneapolis business men. Mr. Frank B. Semple came to Minneapolis in 1884. For the first thirty years of its existence the business of the firm was conducted on or near Bridge Square. A few years ago the retail department was sold to W. K. Morison & Co. and the jobbing business was removed to the Mutual building at the corner of First Avenue South and Second Street. It is now the largest wholesale hardware house west of Chicago.

Another example of the development of a village store into a great wholesale concern is found in the grocery house of Anthony Kelly & Co. Mr. Kelly, the head of this firm, began business in Minneapolis in 1858, at the corner of Washington and Second Avenue South. For a while the firm was known as Kelly & Brother, P. H. Kelly, now the head of the large grocery house in St. Paul being associated in the business. In 1864 he withdrew and Anthony Kelly continued alone. Meanwhile the business had increased so that two moves to larger quarters had been necessary. In 1866, while occupying a store at Bridge Square and First Street, the concern was burned out, but continued business with little interruption. During the same year H. A. Wagner was admitted to partnership, since which time there has been no change in the personnel of the firm. In 1877 the growth of the business again

demanding larger quarters and the building now occupied at Second Avenue North and Washington Avenue was taken.

Late in the '50's John Dunham entered the grocery business in the village of Minneapolis. In 1870 the firm of Dunham & Johnson, wholesale grocers, was founded, and has since continued to do business on Hennepin avenue, between Second and Washington.

The firm of George R. Newell & Co., which is now the largest grocery house in the Northwest, may be said to have been founded in 1867, when Mr. Newell first commenced business in Minneapolis. In twenty-five years there have been several changes in name and location—the latter due to the continuous growth of the business. The firm of Stevens, Morse & Newell was established in 1870. Three years later it became Newell & Harrison, and in 1879 assumed its present form. For years the Hon. R. B. Langdon has been a member of the firm. In 1881 the firm still occupied the building 9, 11 and 13 North Washington avenue, but finding the quarters too small, removed to the corner of Washington and First avenue north, where it remained for five or six years. Again the growth of the business demanded better facilities, and the fine warehouse at the corner of First avenue north and Third street was erected. This is one of the most complete and commodious buildings for wholesale trade in the West, and being built especially for the business of the firm it is entirely adapted to its needs. Mr. Newell is justly counted as one of the brainiest business men in the West.

In 1880, H. G. Harrison and Frank B. Felt organized the wholesale grocery firm of H. G. Harrison & Co., which almost from the beginning has occupied the Brackett building at the corner of First avenue south and Second street.

With the development of trade and finally the retirement of Mr. H. G. Harrison from active participation in the business, changes were made. The firm is now Harrison, Farrington & Co., Mr. Hugh Harrison, son of the founder, being at the head of the concern. The erection of a new and spacious warehouse was commenced during the summer of 1892 at the corner of First avenue north and Third street.

In the dry goods business, as in the grocery and hardware lines, Minneapolis has the largest concern in the Northwest. The firm of Wyman, Partridge & Co. is the oldest wholesale dry goods house in the city, it having originated in 1874 under the caption of Wyman & Mullen. To Mr. O. C. Wyman, then, as now, the head of the concern, is due in a very large degree the pronounced and continuous success of the enterprise. A shrewd, progressive business man, he has been constantly abreast of the times and has devoted his best energies to the business for nearly a score of years. For a while the young jobbing house only occupied one floor, but trade increased rapidly and the building at numbers 214 and 216 Hennepin avenue was erected for its use. W. J. VanDyke entered the firm in 1880, bringing additional capital. Meanwhile the firm of Coykendall Bros. & Co. had grown up in the same line. This concern began retail business in 1873 and abandoned it for jobbing in 1877, occupying at that time the building at 118 and 120 North Washington avenue. Their trade increased so rapidly that they were compelled within a few years to remove to the large building at the corner of Second street and First avenue north, now occupied by the Paris-Murton Co. In 1885 the tragic death by drowning of Mr. Coykendall, the resident manager, made it necessary to effect a consolidation of management, and a

consolidation with the firm of Wyman, Mullen & VanDyke was decided upon. The firm became Wyman, Mullen & Co. and so continued until 1890, when Mr. Mullen retired on account of ill health and Geo. H. Partridge, for ten years in charge of the department of credits, was admitted to the firm. In the meantime the business had been removed to the more commodious Brackett building at the corner of First Avenue South and Second Street. The dry goods jobbing trade of Minneapolis has been peculiarly unfortunate, though not on account of the conditions surrounding it. In addition to the disaster overtaking the firm of Coykendall Bros. & Co. there have been two heavy failures, that of N. B. Harwood & Co. in 1880, and Shotwell, Clerihew & Lothman in 1888. Both firms had built up a large business but were overcome by circumstances not connected with the market for their goods.

A city which receives at first hands more wheat than any other city on the globe, naturally has a very large trade in agricultural implements and machinery. Much of this business is in the hands of branch houses of the great agricultural manufacturing concerns of the country, but are ordinarily conducted as distinct jobbing houses and as much belong to Minneapolis as any other line of jobbers. In 1877 W. J. Dean founded the first wholesale implement house in the city. In 1880 he became the resident partner in the firm of Deere & Co., which was established as a branch of C. H. Deere of Moline, Ills. The concern has occupied warerooms at 312, 314 and 316 North First Street, since it commenced business. David Bradley & Co. began as jobbers in 1879 and three years later incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 and J. H. Bradley as president, George A. Clark, secretary, and O. H. Mackroth,

treasurer. A large building at 225, 227 and 229 North Fifth Street accommodates the business of the company. More recently the Moline, Milburn & Stoddard Co. was organized as the Minnesota selling house for three great manufacturing establishments — The Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ills.; The Milburn Wagon Co., of Toledo, Ohio; and the Stoddard Manufacturing Co., of Dayton, Ohio. In like manner the Parlin, Orendorf Co. of Canton, Ills., and the Emerson & Fisher Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, formed the Manufacturers Syndicate, and J. I. Case, the famous Racine plow manufacturer, founded the J. I. Case implement Co., which handles the goods of half a dozen or more manufacturers. In this way a number of very strong wholesale houses combining the advantages of local management and incorporation with the backing of wealthy manufacturers, were formed to handle the Implement business of Minneapolis. Local manufacturers later began to take a very prominent part in the business. their importance is more fully referred to in the chapter on manufacturing.

W. W. Harrison opened a wholesale fancy grocery house in 1877 at 222 Hennepin Avenue. In 1880 the firm of W. W. Harrison & Co. was organized and the business was transferred to 19 Washington Avenue North. D. H. Murray & Co. soon succeeded to the business and in 1882 the concern became Murray, Warner & Co.—the "Co." being T. A. Harrison, a prominent capitalist and president of the Security bank. For several years the firm did a very successful business at 217, 219 and 221 North Third Street, but upon the death of Mr. Harrison wound up its affairs and retired from the trade.

One of the oldest jobbing houses in the city is the Lyman-Eliel Drug Co., which was founded in 1869 as Lyman &

Tucker. Mr. George R. Lyman, the president of the company, was the head of the original firm and has been ever since the leading spirit of this most successful of business enterprises. The corporation was formed in 1883, and during the following winter the establishment of the concern at 423 and 425 Nicollet Avenue was completely destroyed by fire. Within an incredibly short space of time the company was doing business at 111 and 113 First Avenue South in much larger quarters, but after a few years these proved insufficient, and after Geo. R. Newell & Co. vacated the large warehouse at the corner of Washington and First Avenue North, the Lyman-Eliel Drug Co. moved in. Mr. George R. Lyman, the president of the company, has been connected with the drug business for nearly 25 years; J. C. Eliel, vice president, was for a long time a member of the wholesale drug firm of John A. King & Co. of Chicago, and H. H. Eliel, the secretary, has also had long experience in the business. The Treasurer, Mr. F. W. Lyman, was general manager of the Minneapolis Cotton Mill before he became connected with the drug company.

In the wholesale hardware line one of the earliest organized concerns was Harrison & Knight. This firm commenced business at 207 Nicollet avenue, but removed within three years to a larger building on First avenue south between Washington avenue and Third street. There have since been several changes in the concern, which is now known as the Minneapolis Iron Store Company and is located at 106 and 108 North Washington avenue.

Winecke & Doerr commenced jobbing cigars and tobacco in 1875 at 25 South Washington avenue.

In 1876 John S. Bradstreet commenced business in the house furnishing and dec-

operating line. After two years he formed a partnership with E. J. Phelps, and as Phelps & Bradstreet the business developed very rapidly. In 1882 Mr. Phelps withdrew, disposing of his interest to Dexter Thurber of Providence, R. I. Mr. Thurber took charge of the finances of the new concern which became Bradstreet, Thurber & Company, and with increased capital engaged in an extensive wholesale and retail furniture trade. It has been successful in every way and has worthily won a reputation as the leading furniture house in the West. In 1886 the concern was incorporated under the same name, and in 1891 it was re-incorporated as The Bradstreet Thurber Company, with J. S. Bradstreet, president; Dexter Thurber, secretary and treasurer, and Charles H. Badger, general manager.

Steele, Forman & Ford opened a wholesale glass house in 1880 at 414 and 416 Third avenue north. Their successors, Forman, Ford & Co. now rank as one of the leading concerns in this line in the country, and have added the manufacture of mirrors and stained glass to the business. A large section of the Mutual Building on South Second street is used by the firm.

Jas. H. Bishop & Company, wholesale paper dealers, were incorporated in 1885 with a capital stock of \$50,000 and large facilities for doing an extensive jobbing business. Jas. H. Bishop has been president from the beginning. The company occupies a large warehouse at 21 to 25 North Third street.

Joshua Williams, wholesale and retail dealer in hardware, is perhaps the only business man in Minneapolis who has remained in one store for over thirty years. In 1861 Mr. Williams entered the new hardware store of C. H. Pettit, afterwards a leading flour miller, and in a few years became a partner. Upon the withdrawal of C. H. Pettit in 1865 or 1866

the firm became Chalmers & Williams and continued in that form until a few years ago when Mr. Williams bought the senior partner's interest. Since 1861 Mr. Williams has done business at 102 Hennepin avenue.

The pioneer in the rubber goods and belting line was the firm of E. B. Preston & Co., now the W. S. Nott Company, which commenced business at 240 Hennepin avenue in the early part of 1880. A removal was soon made to 203 Nicollet avenue and again a few years ago to the Merchants block on Second street near First avenue south. Mr. W. S. Nott has been the resident manager from the beginning.

In 1866 J. C. Oswald engaged in the business of wholesaling wines and liquor at the corner of First street and Hennepin avenue. In 1874 he built the store at 17 North Washington avenue which the firm of J. C. Oswald & Co. still occupies.

Within a few years past the business of jobbing lumber has become quite prominent in the commercial affairs of the city.

In compiling statistics of the volume of trade, estimates must, in the nature of things, be resorted to as long as private concerns refuse accurate information as to the amount of their business. When the officials of the government in making census reports are sometimes unable to secure the desired information from business houses it is not to be supposed that the statistician of trade organizations would be much more successful. However, the information secured confidentially from a majority of the concerns doing business in any one line serves, in connection with careful inquiry, as a good basis for estimate of the total volume of business in that class.

Until the last few years, when the jobbing trade reached enormous proportions, the secretary of the Chamber of





Amos A. Kelly

Commerce made careful estimates and computations of the extent of the sales. His figures which are given below extend from the early days of jobbing to 1887. They do not include sales of flour, wheat and lumber, which are ordinarily classed by themselves:

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1876..... | \$ 5,373,000 |
| 1877..... | 8,147,000 |
| 1878..... | 10,406,000 |
| 1879..... | 14,001,000 |
| 1880..... | 24,299,000 |
| 1881..... | 33,136,000 |
| 1882..... | 37,518,000 |
| 1883..... | 48,138,000 |
| 1884..... | 58,627,500 |
| 1885..... | 61,082,200 |
| 1886..... | 68,950,000 |
| 1887..... | 73,584,000 |

Since 1887 the Chamber of Commerce has not attempted to keep a record of the volume of jobbing trade. Other statisticians have been at work, however, but as they figure on a different basis a comparison of the results is not allowable. A careful compiler makes the amounts for the past three years as follows:

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1889..... | \$116,148,161 |
| 1890..... | 135,454,000 |
| 1891..... | 175,298,106 |

But in the above amounts are included the flour output and the lumber trade. In all such computations it is well to remember that the lines between jobbing and manufacturing are not very closely drawn and that it is often impossible to distinguish legitimate wholesale trade from manufacturing.

However, the fact that Minneapolis jobbing trade is increasing very rapidly is unquestioned.

ANTHONY KELLY. In the development of trade in Minneapolis, from the retail grocery store which supplied in part the wants of a population of fifteen hundred people, to the wholesale house that sends its goods over the railroads which

radiate from this centre, to the remotest settlements of the northwestern states, the name of Anthony Kelly is indissolubly connected.

But Mr. Kelly has been more than a merchant. He has been an important factor in the general development of the city's life, not only in business lines, but also in the higher sphere of moral and social growth. Energetic, public spirited, intelligent, broad minded and liberal, he has had his hand in whatever movement has been set on foot to build up the interests and institutions of the city, in whose prosperity he has taken an interest inspired by the highest motives of philanthropy and religion. To no one man is it given to become eminent in every department of public effort. Each has his gifts and adaptations. While others have been more prominent in special lines, few have participated in a greater variety of relations, and still fewer have impressed themselves with greater effect upon the general welfare.

An Irishman by birth, a catholic in religious profession and alliance, a democrat in political affiliation, a scholar of no meagre literary attainments, and a gentleman in all his relations, —he has come in contact with the active life of the community in a great many aspects, and has borne his part with unflinching persistence, in every public service to which he has been called.

Mr. Kelly's birthplace was the borough of Swineford, County Mayo, Ireland. The date of his birth was Aug. 25, 1832. At the age of fifteen the family came to America and settled in Canada east, not far from Montreal. Ten years were spent in acquiring the rudiments of a general education, and in clerical employments. Among his scholastic attainments is a fair knowledge of the German language and literature. Contact with the French people of the

province gave him a colloquial use of the language of that people, while some years spent in clerical work at the south among the Spanish population afforded him an opportunity to add a speaking knowledge of the smooth Castilian dialect, to his linguistic attainments.

He came to Minneapolis in the spring of 1858. Patrick H. Kelly came here in 1857. The spring of 1858 the brothers opened a retail grocery store on Washington avenue, one door south of Helen street (now Second avenue south). His nearest neighbors in trade were D. Y. Jones, in boots and shoes and clothing, Bibbins & Company, in hardware, and L. C. Elfelt in dry goods. From the start the firm was popular, and drew more than a fair share of trade. The business soon outgrew the narrow quarters in which it was begun, and the firm removed to a new and larger store in the Woodman block, on the corner of Helen street and Washington avenue. Meanwhile the trade centre of the town, which had been in dispute between Bridge Street, (as Nicollet and Hennepin were then popularly called,) and lower town, gravitated to the former and the Kelly Brothers removed their place of business to the west side of Hennepin avenue. About 1861 they added pork packing to their business. In 1863 P. H. Kelly withdrew from the firm and connected himself with a wholesale grocery house in St. Paul. Anthony continued the Minneapolis store. In 1866 his store was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt, a fine stone structure taking the place of the frame building. As the business of the town increased, Mr. Kelly associated with himself Hiram W. Wagner, under the firm name of Anthony Kelly & Company, and began to fill wholesale orders for goods in their line, and by gradual degrees this business became more important

than the retail trade, and the latter was discontinued. It became necessary to occupy a store better adapted to wholesaling, and Mr. Kelly put up the stone building on the corner of Washington and Second avenues north, which is still the headquarters of Anthony Kelly & Co. At times others have been associated with him in business, as junior partners. The only permanent partner whom he has had is Mr. H. W. Wagner, who is a member of the present firm.

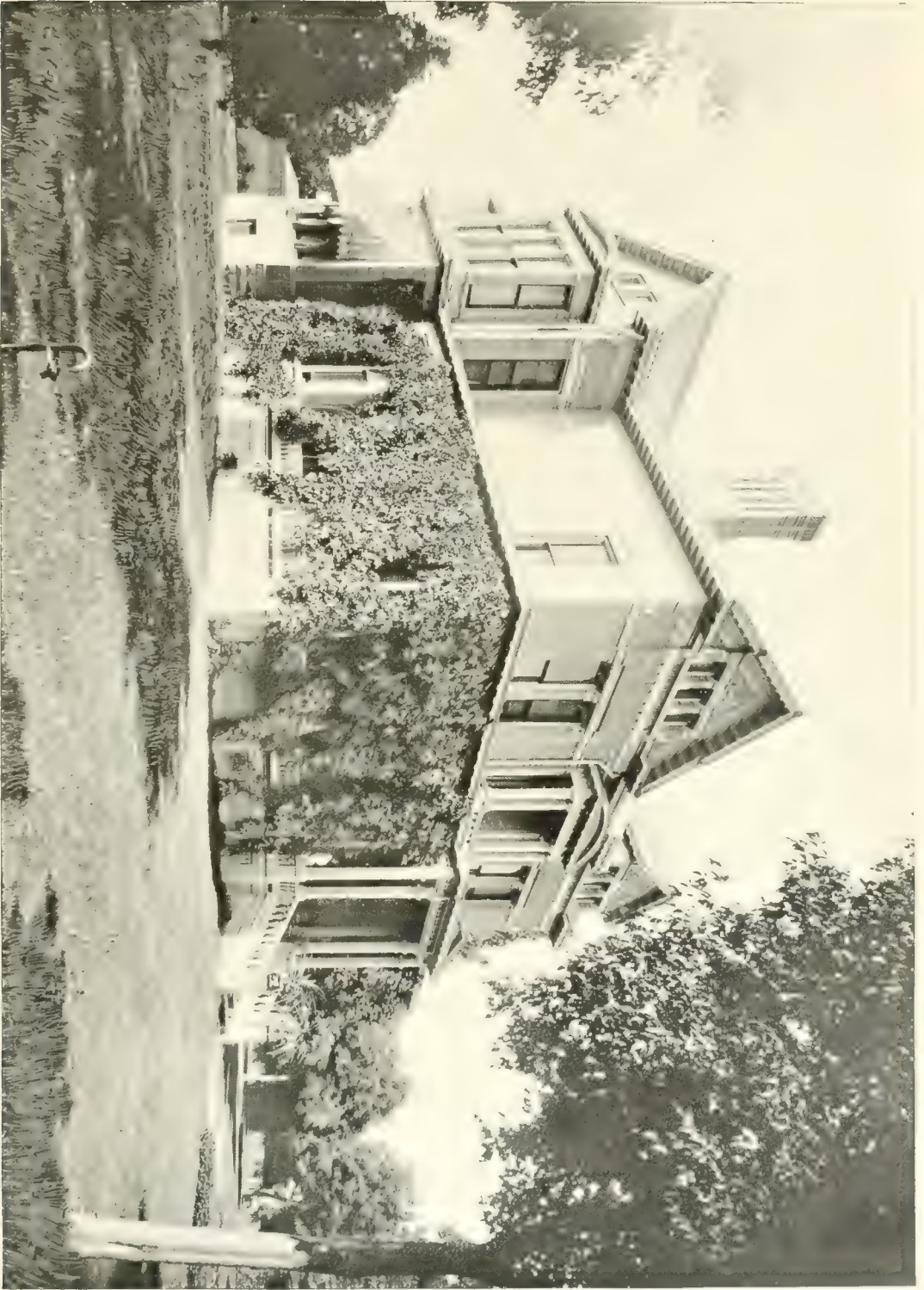
Mr. Kelly is the pioneer wholesale merchant in his line in Minneapolis, and, with the exception of the hardware business established by John S. Pillsbury, his house is the oldest in any line. Without going into details of quantities of goods handled, it is safe to say, that the business of Anthony Kelly & Co. is among the most important, as it is one of the most responsible and reputable in the Northwest.

While merchandise has been his chief pursuit, Mr. Kelly in the course of his long business career, has been identified with many other business enterprises, sometimes by the contribution of capital, but oftener from a patriotic desire to aid the city. His name appears in the directorate of boards, financial institutions, manufactories and various economic organizations.

Outside of business engagements his name has been no less prominently connected with social, benevolent, and philanthropic movements, especially in the Catholic Church connection. He has been a most attached and devout member of the church of the Immaculate Conception, and an active co-adjutor of the eminent clergy of that large fellowship, in the promotion of the religious, educational and charitable foundations of the church. He has been honored as a representative of the Catholic people in their national and provincial assemblies.



Yours truly
J. C. Oswald



RESIDENCE OF HON. T. C. OSWALD, 1922 HENNINGEN AVENUE, BUILT IN 1904

Mr. Kelly married April 26, 1863, Mrs. Annie Willey, widow of W. S. Willey, Esq., an early and gifted lawyer in Minneapolis. Their family consists of five daughters, one of whom is the wife of J. R. Corrigan, probate judge of Hennepin County, and another of James F. Blaine, and the others are yet at home. While absent a few years ago he was afflicted by the sudden death of a promising and only son.

While gifted beyond most men in administrative qualities, and often named in connection with political trusts, Mr. Kelly has declined to enter public life. His influence, however, is sought, and wielded with no little power in behalf of good government and wholesome morals. He has been an intimate friend and confidential companion of the best men who for thirty-five years have moulded the destinies of Minneapolis. He has remarkable social qualities, and adds to a fund of general information, the spice of ready wit. He is fluent and animated in conversation, and of invariable cheerfulness and urbanity.

When the confinement of business can be released he delights in travel, and adds to the pleasure of his companions, the zest which comes from accurate observation, and sprightly declination of scenery and character. He is familiar with every part of his own country, and has made several visits to the "auld sod," as well as to the continent.

A serious accident nearly two years since greatly disabled Mr. Kelly, and has been the cause of much painful confinement to himself, and of solicitude to his friends. It is hoped that he may be restored to the enjoyments of life, and to the activities in which he has taken so prominent a part.

JOHN CONRAD OSWALD. John C. Oswald has been a resident and actively en-

gaged in business in Minneapolis since the spring of 1857, and has been honored with positions of public trust in the city of his home, and in the higher branch of the state legislature.

He was born in the village of Oberaach, Canton Thurgau, Switzerland, on the 20th of May, 1824, on his father's homestead, where three generations of the family had lived. He was the fifth born in a family of ten children.

Enjoying the advantage of the common schools of his native Canton, at the age of sixteen he apprenticed himself to Godfrey Scheitlin, a manufacturer of cotton goods, and after two years of apprenticeship he was made overseer of the increasing business of his employer, which he diligently pursued for the next five years.

In 1847 he joined the tide of emigration, which flowed toward the shores of America, and at New York, was offered the agency of a large tract of wild land in West Virginia. Meeting the sister of his former employer, who had likewise emigrated to America, Miss Ursula Elizabeth Scheitlin, a former attachment was revived, and they were married in New York, and his wife accompanied him to the scene of his labor for the next ten years. They found the land wild and the neighborhood sparsely settled, with few of the comforts, not to say luxuries, of a settled community.

Nevertheless he opened a country store, and cleared and cultivated a farm, and met with fair success. During their residence in the South five children were born to them, of whom only one survived. Meanwhile Mr. Scheitlin had emigrated to the United States, and settled in Minneapolis; and after ten years residence in the South Mr. Oswald sold his business and settled in Minneapolis. Soon after his arrival he opened a store in connection with his brother Henry in

North Minneapolis, and after a year bought out his brother's interest, and soon after took another partner, and continued the business at the corner of Hennepin avenue and First street, which was extensive and profitable, for three years. The war having broken out deranging business, the mercantile business was closed. In 1862 he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, lying across Bassett's creek, West of Minneapolis, and engaged in its cultivation. It was named "Oak Grove" farm. Here was raised a crop of tobacco. The second trial with this crop was a failure, having been cut off by an early autumn frost. He turned his attention in a limited way to the breeding and raising of horses, for which he had a fondness, and with success. His mare, "Black Hawk Belle," brought him nine colts, every one of which was a trotter. One of them, "Flora Belle," has a record of 2:29¹/₄, and another, "Topsey," 2:29¹/₂. Mr. Oswald has always been a patron of the turf, and no gentleman's turn out on the boulevards excels his in style and speed.

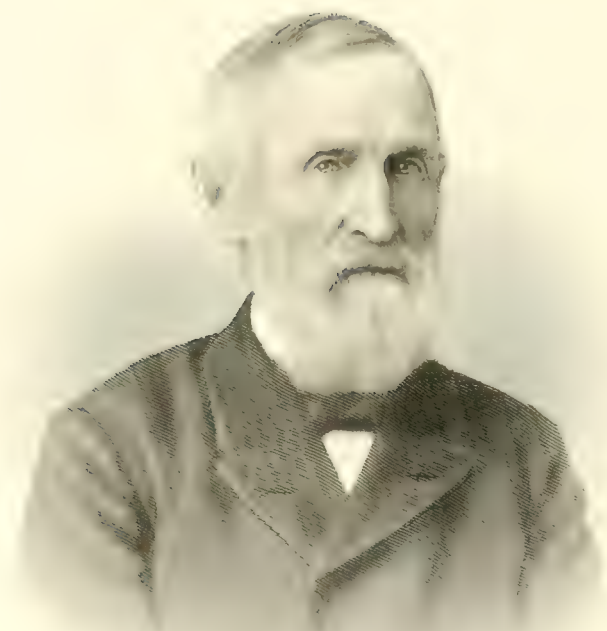
His knowledge of wine making in the valleys of his native land directed his attention to the adaptation of the fruits of this country for wine, and after some experiments with the wild grape, blackberry, raspberry, cranberry, strawberry, currant and rhubarb, he constructed a wine cellar upon his farm, and engaged in the manufacture of wine upon an extensive scale, and J. C. Oswald's Native wines became celebrated, and brought orders from distant places, and the business became quite extensive and profitable.

About 1866 he added to the wine business that of distilled liquors, and established the first wholesale wine and liquor business in Minneapolis. His place of business was at first the old stand at the

corner of First street and Hennepin avenue. Afterwards it was removed to the Pence Opera House, and in 1874 he erected a four story brick store, at No. 17 Washington avenue north, with every convenience for his extensive business. In 1881 he associated Mr. Theophil Basting, who had long been manager of the business, and who had for five years been his son-in-law, and the business still continues under the firm name of J. C. Oswald & Co.

Mr. Oswald was a charter member of the Harmonia Society, a social and musical society composed exclusively of Germans, organized many years ago, which owns the fine business block at the corner of Third street and Second avenue south, with society rooms, and a theatre on the second floor. He was an incorporator and director of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railroad Company and also of the Minneapolis and Pacific Railroad company.

At the organization of the Minneapolis Park Board Mr. Oswald was appointed one of the commissioners, and from the first took a deep interest in its success. By the terms of the act, it was required to be submitted for acceptance to a vote of the people of the city. Opposition at once was raised, and some of the most influential leaders of his political party determined to defeat it. Mr. Oswald engaged earnestly in the canvas, and employed speakers at his own expense to advocate it, before the voters. It was accepted by a respectable majority, largely through his personal efforts and influence. For many years, while a member of the Park Board, he gave much attention to its exacting and unpaid work, and the foundation of the magnificent park system of the city was laid, and its plans largely perfected while he remained a member of the board.



Edmund H. Johnson

He was also appointed as a member of the commission to build a combined Court House for Hennepin County and City Hall for the city of Minneapolis, for which purpose one million five hundred thousand dollars were appropriated. Acting without compensation the Commissioners adopted plans, which are now in the third year of construction, and which will in a year more, give to the city one of the most unique and commodious buildings to be found in the country.

Mr Oswald has always been attached to the Democratic party, but has never sought its honors, and has often declined solicitations to become a candidate for public office. But in 1886 the persistency of his friends overcame his reluctance, and he was nominated for state senator. His opponent was a popular and influential Republican, who had held the office for several successive terms; but Mr. Oswald was elected, and held the office for four years, sitting at two biennial sessions, and discharging the duties with dignity, and fidelity to his constituency.

Meanwhile the "Oak Grove" farm, had been surrounded with the enlarging boundaries of the city, and was in demand for other uses, than grazing cattle and growing hay. Five acres had been devoted to the Monitor Plow Works as a site for its manufactory. The line of the Manitoba Railway had been laid through it, and eighteen acres north of the railroad had been platted as Oswald's Addition to Minneapolis. The remainder, one hundred and nineteen acres, was sold in 1887 for nearly half a million dollars, and laid out as "Bryn Mawr." It was underdrained, graded, intersected with irregularly curving streets and planted with trees. Its finely turfed laws are bountifully watered from flowing artesian wells, and a number of elegant residences erected upon it. It is

in many respects the most picturesque portion of an exceptionally beautiful city.

Four daughters survive of the nine children born to Mr. Oswald, of whom one is married to Mr. Basting, and one to Mr. F. Laraway, one to Mr. William O'Brien, Jr., and the other one remaining at home unmarried.

In 1874 Mr. Oswald crossed the Atlantic, and visited the place of his nativity, among the mountains of Switzerland. He has traveled extensively in the country of his adoption, sometimes for pleasure, oftener on business, and in later years to gain relief from painful attacks of asthma. He has visited Florida, and other parts of the sunny south, Colorado, California, the National Park of the Yellowstone, the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and other regions noted for their sanitary qualities; but he prefers to remain at his home, enjoying domestic happiness, and the fruits of an industrious life, whenever the state of his health does not compel him to leave them. While in business, he is relieved from its constant care, by his efficient partner, and son-in-law, and enjoys the ease and and dignity which he has so well earned by a life of activity and labor.

LUTHER GAGE JOHNSON was born at Concord, New Hampshire, November 13, 1813. He is descended from Jonathan Johnson, who was born December 31, 1753, and settled on Horse Hill, in Concord, N. H. He had a family of twelve children. One of his sons—Reuben—married Judith, daughter of Capt. John Chandler, whom he succeeded as proprietor of the Penacook house. The Chandlers are descended from William Chandler, who emigrated from England and settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1637. His descendants were Thomas, of Andover, Mass.; Capt. John, Ensign John, Capt. John, one of the original proprie-

tors of Penacook, now Concord; Capt. John born in 1731, and Capt. John, born 1752, who, by his wife, Naoma Farnam, was the father of Judith, who married Reuben, the father of the subject of this sketch. Reuben and Judith Johnson raised a family of eleven children, one of whom was L. G. Johnson, now of Minneapolis.

His parents removed during his infancy to Boscowan, Merrimac county, where he grew up, and where he remained until his removal to the West in 1854. Until his twenty-third year he remained with his father, assisting in the farm work and in the care of the inn which his father kept. In early life he enjoyed as good advantages of education as were accessible to the country boy, not only in the common school in boyhood, but also in the academy.

In 1836 he went into partnership with Mr. Jeremiah S. Kimball in trade, opening a general country store at Fisherville, now Penacook, a manufacturing village which has grown up on the Merrimac, between Boscowan and Concord. After ten years he engaged in inn-keeping at Fisherville. The inn was one which had been kept on the stage road leading the traveler from Vermont to Boston for three quarters of a century. In those times, before the advent of the railroad, the country inn was a very different affair from those of the present time. The stage coaches passed in their daily trips, unloading a dozen hungry passengers for a hasty meal; the heavy freight teams hauling the merchandise from the city and the produce from the country, stopped to feed or pass the night. The inn was the gathering place for the country neighborhood for hearing news and exchanging social greetings, and with its glowing and fragrant rows of variously colored bottles behind the bar, extended hospi-

ality and good cheer to all comers, and was often a busy and generally an attractive place. As he had been brought up in a country inn, Mr. Johnson had the art of making his house popular, and continued for fourteen years in the business. Meanwhile he was appointed village postmaster, making his house the centre of news, as well as hospitality.

Among the newspapers which were read around the glowing hearth of the bar room was one which gave a description of the new country opened to settlement on the upper Mississippi river, above the Falls of St. Anthony. Attracted by its description, and not unwilling to exchange life in a New England village for the opportunities offered on the frontier of civilization, Mr. Johnson, with his younger brother, John C., now also a resident of Minneapolis, determined to make a trip to the vaunted region and see it for themselves. So satisfactory did they find the place, then a village of about two thousand population, but full of energy and enthusiasm, that they determined to remain here.

Mr. Johnson had already a family, having married on the 21st of January, 1847, Miss Cornelia E. Morrill, a daughter of Hon. Ezekiel Morrill, a prominent citizen of Canterbury, N. H. His eldest son, now a distinguished lawyer and public man in Minneapolis, was then a child in arms. Closing his business, he took his family, and by the circuitous and slow route then accessible, reached St. Anthony in the spring of 1854. Arriving here, the Johnson brothers, with Mr. Hubbard, who had accompanied them, established a furniture manufactory and store. The shop was on the east river bank, just below the bridge crossing to Hennepin island, and was furnished with power from the falls. Here for three years they carried on a quite extensive business for the time, until in 1857 they



Thos. K. Gray

sold out their business to the Barnard brothers. Johnson Brothers then built a threestory stone store at 411 Main street and on its completion opened a general supply store, with Mr. W. M. Kimball and Mr. Hubbard composing the firm. After two years Messrs. Kimball and Hubbard retired, and the Johnson brothers continued the business under the style of L. G. & J. C. Johnson until 1862. Mr. J. C. Johnson retiring from the firm and Mr. L. G. Johnson continued in the business till 1880. Since, Mr. Johnson has given his attention to the management of his property, which has been largely in real estate, and the erection of buildings to improve his property. As early as 1856 and 1857, the brothers had laid out and platted Johnson's Addition to St. Anthony and also Johnson's Second Addition. It is a remarkable fact, in this changable country, that L. G. Johnson still occupies the dwelling at the corner of University and Fourth avenues which he purchased and moved into on his arrival in 1854.

In the early years Mr. Johnson was elected an alderman of the city of St. Anthony (1856), but he did not seek nor enjoy public positions. From his first residence he connected himself with the First Congregational church, of which he has been a deacon for more than twenty years. Neither did he join any of the numerous social organizations, thinking that the best agency for regenerating humanity is the christian church, and its fellowship a tenderer and more helpful relation than that of the lodge or club. He has given close attention to his own affairs, lived prudently and trained up a family familiarized with religion and literature who illustrate in lives of usefulness and honor the blessings of christian nurture and public education. His children are E. M. Johnson, lawyer; Mary, wife of Lieut. John A. Lundeen of the U. S. army; Wm.

C., secretary of the Northwestern Casket Co., and Luther A., who is engaged in horticulture.

At the present time, Mr. Johnson, in the eightieth year of his age, about equally divided between life in New Hampshire and in Minnesota, illustrates the advantage of a life of temperance, serenity and activity. Both in person and mind he preserves almost youthful elasticity. He enjoys the present, and reviews with satisfaction his part in laying the foundation of a town which has grown under his eye from almost a hamlet to a great metropolis.

THOMAS KENNEDY GRAY was born at the town of Jefferson, Lincoln county, Maine. His father was Peter T. Gray, and his mother Elizabeth (Kennedy) Gray. The family had come to Maine from Andover, Mass., and was of Scotch descent. His father was a physician, but died when the son was four years old. In 1842 his mother removed with her family of four sons, one of whom was by a former marriage, to Waldoboro, Me. The three Gray sons were Oliver, Thos. K. and John D., all of whom eventually became residents of Minneapolis. Thomas received his education in the schools of Waldoboro, with three years at the Wiscasset academy. The medical books left by his father interested him, and, no doubt, gave him a bias for the occupation which he eventually entered upon. At the age of seventeen he left school and went into a dry goods store at Waldoboro as a clerk, where he remained for three years. At the age of twenty he concluded to seek his fortune in the West, and coming to Toledo, Ohio, found employment in a store. After a year and a half he was joined by his two brothers and came to Minneapolis, arriving here in October, 1855. Oliver, who had graduated at Colby University, Waterville,

Maine, opened a select school in Fletcher's hall, which he taught during the winter of 1855-6, and then went South, where he became identified with that section of the country. John D. formed a partnership with Dr. M. R. Greeley, who was a practicing physician in Minneapolis, and opened a drug store. Thomas went to St. Paul and engaged as a clerk with D. W. Ingersoll, remaining there for two years.

In 1857 he returned to Minneapolis, and purchasing Dr. Greeley's interest in the drug business, formed with his brother, John D., the partnership of Gray Brothers. They dealt in drugs, medicines, paints and oils. Their store was on the west side of Hennepin avenue, opposite the open space then known as Bridge Square, but now occupied by the City Hall. Mr. Gray has occupied the same spot since that time, now thirty-five years, and is the oldest merchant in Minneapolis, and the oldest druggist in the State. The store was burned with nearly the entire block of which it was a part in 1864, but was rebuilt in brick and again occupied as soon as it could be made ready.

John D. retired from the firm in 1871 and removed to the Pacific coast, since which time Thomas K. has continued the business alone. He enlarged the scope of the business, doing a wholesale trade for many years, until the advent of exclusive wholesale drug houses rendered it no longer profitable.

During all these years Mr. Gray has attended strictly to his business, giving it daily his personal attention. He has not been allured into speculation, neither has he allowed himself to be drawn into different lines of business. With such close and undivided attention his business has prospered and has brought him the merited results of well directed industry.

About the time Mr. Gray embarked in the drug trade, he purchased a tract of eight or nine acres for a home in the hazel and aspen thicket at the corner of the present Oak Grove and Spruce streets. Here he built a modest home and with his mother for housekeeper set up a home. It was a retired spot, then thought to be far in the country. But from year to year city improvements enroached upon the rural retreat until to-day it is in the midst of one of the most attractive residence quarters of the city. From the observatory of the modernized house one now looks out upon the beautiful villas of Oak Grove street and over the green slopes and sparkling waters of Loring park, but a few blocks away.

When Mr. Gray married, in 1865, his bride found herself installed in a well appointed home. She was Miss Julia, daughter of Rev. L. B. Allen, at one time pastor of the First Baptist church. They have four children, Horace A. and Burton N., aged twenty-six and twenty, and Grace Elizabeth and Margurite, of sixteen and fourteen years. An interesting son, Edward L., was the victim of a distressing accident and died just as he was passing into early manhood.

Mr. Gray is a devoted member of the First Baptist church, having joined it during his early residence in Minneapolis and having followed its migrations from the brick church on Nicollet and Third streets, to Hennepin avenue, where the Lumber Exchange now stands, and then to its present location on Tenth street and Harmon Place.

He is slight and spare in build, thoughtful in mien and reticent in speech. His reading has given him a wide acquaintance with the literature of the day, and his judgments of men and affairs are positive and apt to be accurate. While he is no misanthrope, he has an inveterate habit of attending to his



L. J. ...

own affairs and abstaining from intermeddling with those of others. While his family and social relations are cordial and kindly, his character in the community is that of a just, upright and honorable citizen.

LOREN FLETCHER. Before this sketch shall have reached the reader's eye, Mr. Fletcher, its subject, will have been elected to represent the Fifth Congressional District of Minnesota, composed of the city of Minneapolis and the county of Hennepin, in the Congress of the United States, if a unanimous nomination by the Republican district convention shall be ratified by the popular vote—a result to which all indications point with almost unerring certainty. And he will be a fit representative of her energetic citizens, of her varied and important interests, and of her liberal and progressive spirit. His identification with the city dates back to 1856, when, a young man of twenty-three, he brought his newly wedded bride, and made a home in the then rural village, with no endowment, save a respectable and liberal training, a good academic education, and an enterprising spirit. He has literally "grown up with" the city. From the very outset he connected himself with one of its substantial industries, that of lumber, then with trade for many years, and lastly with the great milling business, in all of which and in many other lines of investment and development he has boldly invested his means, and with industry, enterprise and good judgment has reaped the rewards, which these qualities have so uniformly brought to the indomitable pioneers of our city. Not alone in the lines of active business has he been conspicuous. Rightly appreciating the important relation which politics bear to public prosperity, he has laid hold of the powerful lever of legislation, and helped

in no small measure to shape those public policies which have so largely contributed to the general prosperity. For ten years he was a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, and for three years successively its speaker, chosen the last time by a unanimous vote of his colleagues—an instance unique in the political history of the state. Fidelity to the public interests, efficiency in securing results, courtesy and suavity, have so marked his public service, that he has been designated by his political friends, with an unwonted unanimity, to represent their interests in the most august legislative body in the nation. It would be a pleasant task for the biographer to anticipate a career which will belie all previous experience, if it does not prove at once honorable to the representative, and useful to the constituency, but his province is limited to the past.

Mr. Fletcher is a native of Maine—a state that has been facetiously described as a good place to be born in, and a better one to emigrate from.

His father, Captain Levi Fletcher, was an intelligent and prosperous farmer living in the town of Mount Vernon, Kennebec County, who in the latter part of his life moved to the neighboring village, where he lived in a state of comparative affluence, giving his four sons and two daughters the best educational advantages which the neighborhood afforded. Loren was the fourth son, born April 10, 1833. His boyhood, though passed in farm life, was not one of drudgery, but rather of healthful and stimulating occupation. The usual attendance at the village school was supplemented by two years training at the Kent's Hill Seminary, a distinguished school of the time, where he acquired a good English education.

At the age of seventeen, ambitious to

enter upon a useful and self-supporting life. He thought to learn a mechanical trade, but a short experience with chisel and mallet, as a stone cutter, satisfied him that a mercantile life was better suited to his taste and talent. So going to Bangor he obtained a situation as clerk in a shoe store, where he remained for three years. Having now saved a trifle from his small wages, he turned his face towards the inviting West. A few months spent at Dubuque, did not encourage him to remain there, and he joined the tide of emigration that was at that time pouring in a considerable volume into Minnesota.

Arriving in St. Anthony in the summer of 1856, he found conditions which satisfied his rather exacting requirements. He found temporary employment with David Edwards as clerk in the store which he had established the previous year in St. Anthony. The following year he entered the service of D. Morrison, who was carrying on an extensive lumbering business. His occupation was varied, sometimes in charge of lumber yards, at Hastings and St. Peter; again in the woods supervising the winter's cut of logs; and anon on the drive, urging the logs from the landings, where they were banked during the winter, through the swollen brooks, and on the river to the saw mill at the Falls. This kind of life, so natural to a young man brought up on the Kennebec, was followed for about three years.

During the summer of 1860 he purchased an interest in the dry goods store of E. L. Allen. The next year he associated Charles M. Loring in partnership in the mercantile business, under the style of Fletcher & Loring. They had their store on the East side of the open space then known as Bridge Square, but afterwards (on the site of the present City Hall). It was a general store, but especially de-

signed to supply the lumbermen, with whatever was needed in the conduct of their business in the camps, on the drive, and in the saw mills and lumber yards. The business was carried on for more than fifteen years at the same stand. Gradually it extended to other lines of activity and investment, sometimes in pine lands, at other in lumbering jobs, in farms and farm lands, in contracts, in Indian supplies, in town and city lots, and finally in milling. It is the highest testimony to the sterling qualities of both its members that a partnership has continued for thirty-two years with the completest cordiality. Both gentlemen have long since retired from active business, to administer the fruits of their years of well directed enterprise, but by no means from connection with the far reaching undertakings which constitute the life of this busy city. For many years they have been prominently identified with the flour milling business. At first they were interested with the late W. F. Cahill, in his extensive mills. Afterwards they were proprietors of the Galaxy mill and of a country mill at Minnetonka on the outlet of the lake.

It would be a tedious and not very profitable detail to enumerate the various enterprises with which Mr. Fletcher has been identified. Enough have been mentioned to exhibit his energy, his versatility, his success, and not least his connection with the lines of business which have contributed in no small degree to the industrial development of our city.

Mr. Fletcher is neither commanding in person, comely in feature, nor magnetic in speech. His power over men has rather been in force of will, keenness of perception and clearness of judgment. He has a peculiar incisiveness in speech, which would rank him as a cynic, were it not counterbalanced by a humorous



Samuel J. May

vein, which disarms enmity, and demonstrates that beneath a cold exterior glows a sympathetic heart. It has become the style for his political friends to address him in no disparaging spirit as "Your Uncle Loren."

The year before coming west Mr. Fletcher married Miss Amerette J. Thomas, daughter of Capt. John Thomas of Bar Harbor. Mrs. Fletcher was a most estimable lady, making a happy home of rare domestic felicity, and gracing the social circles of the city by the affability of her manners and the gentleness and kindness of her character. Her death during the last year, as also the loss of their only child in the freshness of early girlhood, were afflictions which have greatly saddened his life.

Mr. Fletcher has desired that this narrative of his personal history should be a simple chronicle of the salient points of his life. Whatever estimate it contains of the character and worth of his career, is an altogether inadequate expression of the appreciation in which he is held by one who has known him long, and with some degree of intimacy. Candor compels him to add, that a life which has been in contact with so many diverse interests, and which has moreover entered into the sometimes bitter collisions of political rivalry, has not been without the oppositions and hostilities which competition in business and politics engenders.

JAMES HENRY BISHOP. Since his settlement in Minneapolis in December, 1879, Mr. Bishop has been at the head of the wholesale paper house of James H. Bishop & Co., and since 1889 he has been president of the American Savings and Loan Association. The former is among the leading jobbing houses of the city, and the latter is a well established and prosperous financial institution do-

ing business in nearly all the states of the Union.

Mr. Bishop was born and grew to manhood in Rochester, New York. His birth was Oct. 17, 1843. His father was Edward Bishop, engaged in the manufacture of varnish at Rochester, and his mother, Hannah (O'Farrel) Bishop. The mother was born in Ireland, and the Bishops in the third generation were Irish. The young man was sent to the public schools of Rochester, and went through the graded course, entering the high school but not completing the course. At the age of sixteen he commenced his business life as clerk in a grocery and afterwards in a dry goods store. After two years of clerkship the Rebellion broke out, and though but eighteen years of age, he yielded to the prompting of patriotism, and the fervor which pervaded the community. He enlisted in the 4th New York Heavy Artillery Oct. 23, 1861, as a private. In 1863 he was transferred to the 140th Regiment of New York Infantry, in which he was commissioned as second lieutenant, and subsequently was promoted to first lieutenant. He served for four years, and until the close of the war in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in many eventful scenes. He was present and participated in the great battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the latter he commanded his company after the first fire, and on the eventful day of the second battle, July 3, 1863, his regiment chanced to be posted upon the summit of Little Round Top, whence it was thrown into a breach through which Hood was pushing his victorious troops, and encountering him while sweeping up the ravine, repulsed his attack and restored the Union line. This saved the day. The colonel of the regiment was killed, and of forty-two of his company who entered the battle, but twenty-two

responded at its close. It is remarkable that any so young and unaccustomed to marshaling should go through four years of such hard campaigning without a wound or sickness.

After discharge from the army he joined his father's family, who meantime had removed to Chicago, and assisted in the furniture manufacturing business, in which his father had engaged there. After two years he took a clerkship in the insurance business, having employment in and about the Board of Trade, and afterwards went into the business for himself, engaging chiefly in marine insurance.

In December, 1879, after fourteen years of business experience in Chicago, Mr. Bishop removed to Minneapolis. Here he established the wholesale paper house of James H. Bishop & Co., at first as a partnership, but soon under a corporate charter, but with the same name. The business was immediately successful and continues so to the present time. Its goods are sold as far as the Pacific coast, and the annual sales aggregate a half million dollars.

While conducting the mercantile business Mr. Bishop has engaged quite largely in building houses, and in handling real estate.

The most important business connection which he has made is with the American Savings and Loan Association. This corporation was started about 1887, adopting the general scheme of business of the then numerous local Building and Loan associations, but engrafting on it a general agency feature, which made it the head of a great system of confederated associations. Its branches multiplied rapidly and spread over many states. The National feature of the Association, which was soon adopted by several other companies, brought out an active opposition from large banking and insurance

interests, whose business and profits it rapidly absorbed. The original management of the association, perhaps stimulated by its phenomenal success and rapid growth, was subjected, besides the outside attacks, to criticism from its own membership, and under the combined pressure was forced to retire.

At this juncture, in 1889, Mr. Bishop was elected president of the association, and assumed control of its business. He too met with violent opposition, and his company was fiercely attacked. He introduced economies of administration, cut off expensive agencies, perfected the business methods, and soon placed the company in a sound position.

At length conservative management exerted its legitimate effect in restored confidence, and the company, having assumed a name more expressive of its real functions, seems to have entered on a new career of prosperity. It certainly is a most important financial agency. Mr. Bishop is fond of styling it "co-operative banking." It seems to combine the best features of life insurance and savings banks, with greater economy than the former and larger profits than the latter. At the date of the last report the association had assets amounting to \$2,570,736.20 of which the large sum of \$448,876.14 was surplus and undivided profits.

Mr. Bishop married, Nov. 22d, 1867, Miss Emeline Richmond Van Inwagen, of Chicago. They have two children, both grown up and married, James E. Bishop, and Maud B., wife of Hugh R. Loudon, of Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have a pleasant residence at No. 568 Sixth avenue north, near the beautiful Oak Lake addition.

RETAIL BUSINESS.

The early retail business of Minneapolis has already been alluded to. Few

of the men who kept the pioneer stores are to be found in the ranks of the later retail trade—the genuine retail business of a large city. Most of the surviving pioneers became wholesalers or acquired competencies and engaged in more extensive enterprises. The so-called modern retail business began to develop in the latter part of the '70's, though a few houses date back to the preceding decade. In 1867 the dry goods house of George W. Hale & Co. was established on Washington avenue, between Nicollet and First avenue south. The firm removed in 1872 to the corner of Nicollet avenue and Third street, and about twelve years after to the corner of Nicollet avenue and Fifth street. Goodfellow & Eastman, dry goods merchants, were established in 1878. Some years later the firm became R. S. Goodfellow & Co. The firm has occupied a building on Nicollet avenue between Washington and Third street, since its beginning. Wm. S. Donaldson came into control of the "Glass Block"—the first of the Minneapolis department stores—in 1884. Ingram, Olsen & Co., dry goods, were established in 1880, and in 1887, upon Mr. Ingram's retirement, became S. E. Olsen & Co. Willis & Dunham, importers of millinery, were established in 1878. The oldest retail shoe house in the city is that of A. Knoblauch & Sons, founded in 1857. In 1866 the firm of Walker & Heffelfinger, dealers in boots and shoes, was established. This was the business now conducted by C. A. Heffelfinger. The drug store at 108 Bridge Square was started in 1856 by John D. Gray and Dr. M. R. Greely, and since 1870 has been the property of T. K. Gray, who was a pioneer business man of the city. Jos. R. Hofflin was early associated with Mr. Gray, and established the drug store at 101 South Washington avenue in 1878. In 1880 the music house of W. J. Dyer & Bro. was opened

on Hennepin avenue, opposite the West hotel. The business developed rapidly and now occupies the store at 509 and 511 Nicollet avenue. S. M. Williams began the book and stationery business in 1863 at 224 Hennepin avenue. The business now shares the store of W. J. Dyer & Bro., at 509 Nicollet avenue. In 1854, W. W. Wales began bookselling in St. Anthony. After interruptions caused by election to public office, he again entered business in 1868, and after his retirement, some years later, his daughters continued the business, in a measure, opening an art and picture store under the name of Wales & Co. This is the business now conducted by the Beard Art & Stationery Co. at 423 Nicollet avenue. The present Minneapolis Dry-goods Co. is the outgrowth of the business established in 1883 by Dale, Barnes, Morse & Co. A few years ago the carpet firm of Folds, Griffith & Colver was absorbed. The retail dry goods establishment of George S. Beall, at 623 and 625 Nicollet avenue, was opened on April 11th, 1891. Mr. Beall had been in the same line of business at Columbus, Ohio, for about eight years and brought to his Minneapolis enterprise an extended experience. He still retains an interest in the Beall Dry goods Company at Columbus. H. J. Burton entered the wholesale clothing business in Minneapolis in 1880, but after two years opened a retail department. This has grown to large dimensions and is widely known as the Plymouth Clothing House. A more recent but phenomenally successful retail enterprise is that established by Wm. L. Harris under the name of The New England Furniture & Carpet Company. John A. Schlener began business at the age of sixteen with W. W. Wales. As the result of his years of practical experience in the stationery business he has been unusually successful since establish-

ing himself independently at 425 Nicollet avenue.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HALE. The dry goods business of G. W. Hale & Co., established in 1867, was for years the leading house in that line of trade in Minneapolis, and since the death of the senior partner has been continued until the present time. Mr. Hale brought to the business, experience gained by successful prosecution of trade at the east and a considerable capital. He was a modest and pleasant gentleman, but attentive to business, and possessed rare skill in the selection of goods and in the organization and management of a large mercantile establishment.

George W. Hale was a native of Tunbridge, Orange County, Vermont. The date of his birth was February 8, 1834. His father, John Hale, was a farmer. Of his family of five children George W. was the youngest but one. He was sent to a neighboring academy, and then placed in a store in his native town, where he remained until 1856. His elder brother, Jefferson, had already taken up his residence in Minneapolis, and George determined to join him, and came west with the intention of taking up a residence here.

His first employment was in teaching, taking a school in North Minneapolis. He was also employed in connection with Captain John Tapper, in taking tolls on the Suspension bridge. In the spring of 1860 he returned to the vicinity of Boston, where on the 22d of May of that year he was united in marriage with Miss Jennette Webster. She was a native of Cabot, and a daughter of Hon. Alpha Webster, who was a relative of the family of Daniel Webster. Without relinquishing the purpose to establish himself in the west, he opened a dry goods store at Milford, Mass., and continued

in that trade for the next seven years, with considerable success. In the spring of 1867 he returned to Minneapolis, and without closing the business at Milford, established a dry goods business in Minneapolis. His older brother, Jefferson M., was employed in the store. The store was on Washington avenue between Nicollet avenue and Minnetonka street (now First avenue south). The same year he built a residence at No. 628 Washington avenue north, which at that time was one of the best in the town, and where he continued to live through life. The store was after a few years removed to a new building at the corner of Nicollet Avenue and Third Street, and upon the erection of a business block on the homestead of H. G. Sidle, was finally located in it, at the corner of Nicollet Avenue and Fifth Street. As the trade of Minneapolis grew, other dry goods stores were introduced and drew trade from a wide scope of country, but none displayed a better class of goods or had a more substantial custom than the pioneer store of the Hales.

Mr. Hale's death occurred February 22, 1884. His family consisted of five daughters, four of whom survive him. The eldest is the wife of Frank H. Anson, another of F. W. Eastman, another is the wife of Frank Rollo Woodruff. The other daughter and her mother occupy the fine brick homestead at No. 1224 Chestnut Avenue. These lots were purchased by Mr. Hale at an early day. The plans for the house were perfected and the means provided for completing it, but death came before they were carried into effect.

The family has ever held a high social position. In domestic relations, in citizenship, in the diversified activities of a rapidly growing city, Mr. Hale, without courting notoriety, performed every duty with fidelity, and was among the best



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J. M. Steele

esteemed of the citizens, but his ambition was to succeed as a merchant. His chief thought was given to his business, realizing that inattention and carelessness are sure precursors of ruin in commercial affairs. The steady growth and popularity of his business is the surest evidence of his skill in its management, and integrity in dealing with the public.

JEFFERSON MARSHALL HALE, senior member of the long established and leading dry goods house of Hale, Thomas & Co., is a native of the town of Tunbridge, Orange county, Vermont. He was the oldest of a family of three sons and two daughters born to John Hale, a substantial farmer, long settled in that town, whose ancestors, formerly settled in New Hampshire, belonged to the English settlers of colonial times. A younger brother was George W. Hale, who first established the dry goods business in Minneapolis as early as the beginning of the year 1868, and with whom J. M. Hale was long associated as Geo. W. Hale & Co.

J. M. Hale was born September 5th, 1827. His early life was passed upon the farm, with the usual routine of attendance at the neighborhood school in his youth and alternate work on the farm during summers, and attendance at school winters, in the later years of boyhood. He remained with his father until his majority. He then took work in bridge building on the Vermont Central railroad. He had never learned the carpenter's trade, but having an aptness in the use of tools, and a constructive mind, he soon mastered the trade and was able to frame as close a joint as the regular journeyman.

After pursuing this kind of work for two or three years he found himself suffering from malarial influences and was obliged to lay down his tools and devote

himself to recuperation. In 1853 he went to California, and with returning strength was able to resume work at bridge building, and spent one and a half years in that occupation on the coast. Returning home in the fall of 1854, after a visit, he started westward in pursuit of a permanent place of residence. This was found at Minneapolis, which he reached on the 24th day of August, 1855. For immediate employment he engaged to work for Francis Morrison, and spent the winter in a logging camp on the Mississippi river, not far from Crow Wing, and the following season worked in Mr. Morrison's saw mill, not far from his logging camp. At the close of the season he returned to Minneapolis, and satisfied that he had found a satisfactory location, went back to Vermont, where in October he married Miss Emeline R. Barrows, of Stowe, who accompanied him on his return to Minneapolis.

In the spring of 1857 he went into a hotel at Hastings, but sold out his interest in the following October. He then took employment with Town & Grimshaw, who were extensive contractors and builders, and worked at the carpenter's bench for the next six years. On the 17th of August, 1862, tidings came to Minneapolis of the Indian outbreak and massacre. Capt. Strouts' Company of the Ninth regiment happened to be available, and was filled up with citizen recruits for the occasion, and was soon on the march for the scene of the outbreak. Mr. Hale was one of those who volunteered for the special defence of the frontier. On the third of September, near Acton, the little force of eighty men, armed with inferior guns, were surrounded by four hundred Indians flushed with the slaughter of settlers, and burning with all the wild ferocity of savages. They were forced to cut their way through the living cordon of warriors,

which was accomplished with surprising small loss. In the retreat of ten miles to Hutchinson, Mr. Hale occupied a wagon loaded with disabled and wounded men, discharging rifles that were loaded and handed him by the wounded. His hat and clothing were cut with bullets, but providentially none touched his person. At Hutchinson, on the following day, the battle was renewed, but the little band, protected by hastily built fortifications, held the enemy at bay until it was relieved by a detachment of the Third regiment that was sent to their aid.

After this startling episode of frontier life, Mr. Hale returned to his work. He soon engaged for Messrs. Foster & Conner, at millwright work. They were engaged in erecting saw mills and putting in machinery at the platform of the mill company. He followed this employment until the spring of 1867, when he built a house for his brother George, on upper Washington avenue. When G. W. Hale opened a dry goods store on Washington avenue in February, 1868, J. M. Hale joined him as a clerk, with an interest in the profits. The sales of the first year amounted to \$17,000. In 1871 he opened a dry goods store on his own account in the Jacoby building No. 250 Nicollet avenue, and ran it for two years. Then the business of the brothers was consolidated at the corner of Nicollet and Third street, where now is the Plymouth clothing house. After ten years of increasing trade and enlarging business, the store was removed in 1884 to the present location of Hale, Thomas & Co., which was established just before the death of G. W. Hale. The business, of which Mr. Hale is now the senior partner, has grown to the extent of annual sales of from \$475,000 to \$500,000, with sixty people employed.

Mrs. Hale survived about twelve years after her marriage. The issue of

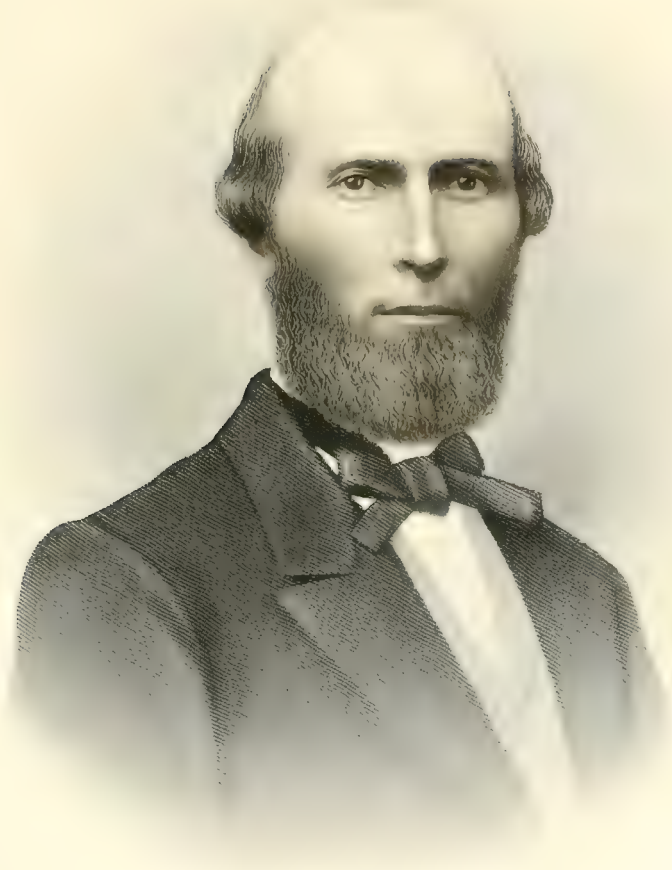
the marriage was a daughter, Jessie Bell, now the wife of Mr. George E. Tuttle, of East Twenty-seventh street, Minneapolis. In 1869, Mr. Hale was again married to Miss Louisa M. Herrick, daughter of the late Nathan Herrick, of Minneapolis. Their only son, Chas. S., graduated at the Minnesota State University with the Class of '92.

For the last year, 1892, Mr. Hale has been laid aside from active business life by a painful affliction, which, however, does not prevent him from going about. He spent the last winter with but little benefit on the Pacific coast. His home is a substantial brick house at the corner of Third avenue and Eighteenth street, surrounded by an ample lawn.

In late years other dry goods stores have been established, with fine stocks of goods and many attractions, but none enjoy a better custom than the old house established by the Hales, with a record of twenty-four years of prosperous trade.

Mr. Hale has long been connected with Plymouth Congregational church, whose fellowship he greatly enjoys, and of which he is a devoted and consistent member.

ANDREW TALCOTT HALE. The dry atmosphere and stimulating climate of Minnesota have allured not a few to found homes far away from their ancestral abodes. Not a few, among the most refined and useful of our people, have sought here conditions which might prolong lives threatened with disease, or renew strength sapped by maladies, which only change of air and scene could relieve. While yet Minneapolis was a rural settlement, Dr. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn., visited it for the benefit of his health, impaired by serious inroads of pulmonary disease. After summering and wintering here, with excursions



Andrew S. Mules,

throughout the unsettled prairies of Dakota, during which he freely contributed by his pulpit ministrations, as well as enthusiastic advocacy of park improvements to the improvement of the morals and culture of the community, he returned to his work in Hartford apparently restored to health and vigor. Among his acquaintances in the vicinity of Hartford was Mr. Andrew T. Hale, a gentleman, who, at the age of forty years, seemed to be yielding to the onset of pulmonary disease. His Connecticut home was pleasant and satisfactory. He still occupied and cared for his ancestral farm, with a well established business in Hartford, but a few miles distant. But "all that a man hath will he give for his life." With an experience of several seasons passed around Lake Superior and the testimony of Dr. Bushnell as to the invigorating and restorative qualities of the Minnesota climate, Mr. Hale determined to remove here, and, closing his affairs at the East, brought his family and settled in Minneapolis in the fall of 1860. At first he took the house, then lately vacated by Wm. G. Webster, on lower Sixth street. Four years later, deciding to make the city a permanent home, he built a fine residence on First avenue adjoining the then residence of S. C. Gale, now the site of the Bank of Commerce.

Mr. Hale had brought his patrimony, increased by the results of careful administration, as well as the profits of his business life, sufficient to satisfy the reasonable needs of a family. He did not engage in business, but occupied his time in active out-door employments, driving about the country, and interesting himself in whatever occurred to his cultivated and thoughtful mind as calculated to advance the public welfare. He identified himself with Plymouth Congrega-

tional Church, engaged actively in its Sunday school and mission work, interested himself in public education, and gave no little attention to the beautifying the city, by tree planting and landscape adornment, as well as to its sanitary improvement. After a few years his name and capital were sought in various business undertakings, and were given more with the desire to aid friends in establishing business than with expectation of pecuniary advantages. Thus he became a member of the firm of A. T. Hale & Co., whose active manager was Mr. C. D. Davison, who had married a sister of Mrs. Hale. Their business was at first gentleman's furnishings, but grew into a considerable clothing manufacturing concern.

He also became interested in real estate, especially in Davison's addition to North Minneapolis, the greater part of which he obtained, as well as in adjacent tracts of land, now composing Baker's fourth addition. To the enterprise of this firm is chiefly due the transformation of the quagmire, which for many years disfigured the area in front of the Nicollet House, into the Center Block; Messrs Hale & Co. having purchased the ground were joined by others, and the whole area was built up. He was also a director in one of the early National banks.

But his most important engagement was as a member of the School Board, to which he was elected in 1865. For three years, and until the declining state of his health admonished him to lay aside burdens, he devoted a large portion of his time, and much thought and labor to the interests of the public schools. During this period the Washington school—the first High School of the city, was re-built, and schools established in the upper and lower parts of the city. In this work of public education he engaged not only with the interest of

an amiable spirited citizen, but also with the devotion of a philanthropist.

Another enterprise which occupied his thought and stimulated his labor, was the erection of a tasteful and commodious house of worship for Plymouth Church. Having procured plans to replace the first edifice, which had been burned, he personally solicited funds, and superintended the erection of the edifice, which for many years was the home of the church, at the corner of Fourth street and Nicollet.

Mr. Hale's devotion to public education and his capacity in the administration of its interests were recognized in his election as one of the first board of trustees of Carlton College, at Northfield.

The change of residence from New England to Minnesota, seemed to have restored him to comparatively good health. He had much enjoyment of life, and was able to undergo considerable labor. But the disease with which he had suffered had been checked, not eradicated. The spring of 1869 found him again failing, and having arranged his worldly affairs in a way to avoid the publicity of official administration, he resigned himself to approaching death and in the midst a family circle of unusual affection, and with the sorrowing regard of an appreciative and sympathetic community, he fell asleep in June, 1869.

Andrew T. Hale was a native of Glastonbury, Hartford County, Connecticut. He was born July 8, 1820. His father, Benjamin Hale, was a lineal descendant of Samuel Hale, who was a member of the colony which settled at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1636, under the leadership of Rev. Thomas Hooker. His mother was Lavinia Talcott, also descended from one of the old families of the Connecticut commonwealth. The maternal name of Talcott is borne by both Mr. A.

T. Hale and H. T. Welles, of Minneapolis, who were related to the Talcott family through their mothers. Mr. Hale's father occupied a farm on the banks of the beautiful Connecticut river, which had been an inheritance of the family from colonial times. There were two sons, Andrew T., the eldest, and Henry, a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., but well known in Minneapolis. Though raised on a farm, the children had every advantage of refined society, and liberal academic education, and were exempt from the anxieties which harass the early lives of so many sons of the soil as to provision for the material support of life. Andrew was delicate in constitution, and at an early age joined his maternal uncle Col. Andrew Talcott, who was an engineer in the United States army, in various engineering works. He was employed in the surveys for the present New York Central Railway, upon the survey of the Northeastern boundary between Maine and Canada, and upon the coast survey at the mouth of the Mississippi. These occupations filled the nine years from 1835 to 1844. The next three summers were spent on Lake Superior, a part of the time in government survey, and a part in the survey of mineral lands. For six years before coming to Minneapolis he was engaged in the flour and produce business at Hartford. The remaining time was passed upon the home farm, in its care and management. He had a taste for rural life, and enjoyed the cultivation of the soil, the planting of trees, and raising fruits and vegetables. His agricultural life was pursued both as a profitable occupation and a pleasant diversion, with a constant care for his health, which gave indications of pulmonary weakness.

On the 24th of November, 1840, he was united in marriage with Miss Irene E. Thayer, of Westfield, Massachusetts.



A. C. Smith,

They had four daughters. The eldest, Ellen, is the wife of Mr. E. A. Harmon, of Minneapolis. The second, Mary, remains in the household. The third, Catharine, is the wife of Dr. Jos. P. Cochran, a medical missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions at Oroomiah, Persia. The fourth, Lucy, having passed a course of instruction in medicine and attained the degree of M. D., has lately married Dr. Geo. W. Holmes, also a medical missionary of the Presbyterian Board, at Hamadan, Persia.

A liberal share of the estate left to Mrs. Hale, has been devoted, in accordance with the benevolent wishes of her husband, to the endowment of religious and educational institutions.

Mr. Hale was of a very gentle nature. He moved in an atmosphere of refinement; and with the consecration of a Christian he passed his years in unostentatious but effective labors of beneficence. In the bustling throng of ambitious men, so intensely devoted to material interests, among whom he moved, his quiet example of patience, fidelity, and faith in spiritual things, was "like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

SEAVER E. OLSON was born in the parish of Ringsaker, near Hamar, in Norway, on February 2d, 1846. His father was a contractor and builder, and beside himself there were three older sisters and a younger brother in the family. Both parents were Baptists of very strong religious principles.

The father was a very pious man, and the early training of his boys was strict and in close uniformity with the decrees of the church. The family was an unusually intelligent one, the home advantages being of a rare intellectual order. An uncle, Tollef Olson, was a seminary professor for fifty consecutive years, and

at the expiration of that time he was awarded a gold medallion by the king as being the oldest educator in continued service in that country.

Up to the age of ten years, Seaver obtained, practically, all of his education under the tuition of his uncle. That at that early age he had obtained no small elementary knowledge is evident from the fact that between the ages of ten and twelve years he taught a district school.

When he was twelve years old the family emigrated to America. They landed in Quebec and proceeded directly to La Crosse, Wis., and at a distance of seventeen miles from that town the father took up land and pursued farming until his death in 1884. Seaver remained at home on the farm for a year, and then obtained employment in a general merchandise country store in La Crosse, which was at that time a little village.

Here he stayed for two years, doing all sorts of work about the store. A great ambition had always mastered him, and that was to get a college education. His parents could not afford to send him, and he made up his mind if he ever entered college it must be by his own efforts. He was only fourteen years old when he started out for Beloit, Wis., with the intent and purpose of getting a college education.

For nine months he struggled on, going to school and working enough outside of hours to pay his way along. Soon he found it impossible to obtain means to carry out his cherished hope, and having a taste as well for mercantile pursuits he again turned to that, with the sincere determination that, as he could not get a college education himself, he would work hard to obtain means whereby his younger brother, whom he greatly loved, might be able to have that which he could not. It is one of Mr. Olson's happiest recollections that he was able to

realize this cherished hope to its fullest extent. The boy was taken from the farm, and for ten consecutive years Mr. Olson furnished him the means to pursue his studies in this country and Europe, fitting him for the honored position which he afterwards held as president of the State University of South Dakota. This brother was the one whose life came to such an unhappy close in the Tribune fire in November, 1889.

After Seaver had given up his idea of going to college, he obtained a position in a store in Beloit. Soon after the proprietor started a store in Cambridge, Wis., and sent young Olson to manage it.

The nine months' schooling which he had obtained at Beloit was all that he ever received in this country, and it was no easy sacrifice for this boy to give up all his ambitious desire for knowledge in order that he might bestow it upon his brother.

As manager of the store at Cambridge he remained until January 1, 1864, when he was engaged by his former employer in La Crosse as head bookkeeper and general manager of the store which he had first entered as a lad. This responsible position he held until Jan. 1, 1867.

He now determined to strike out in business for himself, and opened a store in Rushford, under the firm name of S. E. Olson & Co. After three and one-half years this concern did the largest business of any store in the State, outside of St. Paul. In 1870, Mr. Olson sold out his interest in the firm and for the third time attached himself to his former employer in La Crosse, but this time as a full partner in the business.

Always aspiring to greater opportunities and more extensive fields of operation, in 1873 he organized in La Crosse the wholesale and retail dry goods house of Olson, Smith & Co. At the end of three years a part of the firm dissolved

and the business was divided. Mr. Olson retained the jobbing interests of the firm for two years, and in 1878 removed the stock to Minneapolis, thereby realizing a long desired wish to identify himself with this young and prosperous city.

He attached his interests to the firm of N. B. Harwood & Co. The disastrous failure of this house in the fall of 1880 left Mr. Olson completely stranded, and without a dollar in the world. After the stock had been largely disposed of by a sheriff's sale, in company with M. D. Ingram, Mr. Olson succeeded in borrowing sufficient money to purchase the remainder of the stock, and opened up a retail store at the old stand, under the firm name of Ingram, Olson & Co.

This proved a good stroke, and in a short time the business became most prosperous and one of the best dry goods establishments in the city. In 1887, Mr. Olson purchased Mr. Ingram's interest, for which he paid him cash, and as the sole owner has conducted the business up to the present time. During this time he has retained the services of Mr. Ingram, who is now chief buyer for the firm, and resides in New York.

Mr. Olson was married in 1889 to Miss Ida Hawley, of this city.

During S. E. Olson's residence in Minneapolis he has been among the foremost in all matters which tended towards the development and welfare of the city. He has occupied numerous honorable positions of trust, but has consistently held aloof from politics. For several years he was president of the State bank, and resigned only recently.

Mr. Olson, despite his busy life, has given some attention to politics, and is one of the recognized leaders and a representative of his nationality. While he has persistently refused to receive from his party any reward for his services and devotion, he has been mentioned as a





Mr. Cameron

possible candidate for congress by the conservative element, which desires that the business interests of the Northwest be represented at Washington.

Mr. Olson was the first person who ever suggested the idea of an exposition, and it was immediately caught up by the newspapers and enterprising citizens, and, in far less time than could have been expected, materialized. He has been a director of the exposition board almost from the very start.

Personally, Mr. Olson possesses characteristics which makes him at once a friend to all who are worthy of friendship. He is a man of even disposition, always kindly, impulsive, generous to a fault, and idolized by his help, to whom he is most kind and considerate. His religion is that of the Baptist church, and his charities, though quiet, are numerous.

WILLIAM DONALDSON. Among the multitudes who engage in mercantile pursuits most meet with failure and disaster. Many by industry, economy and perseverance reach moderate success; while few rise to commanding positions in the commercial world. Among the latter are chiefly those who engage in wholesale trade. When a retailer rises to the foremost rank, his success is evidence of rare genius, surmounting the limitations which usually confine this trade to a narrow field. Among the few who may be placed in the latter class is the senior proprietor of the "Glass Block" in Minneapolis. His career is a signal instance of perseverance in working out a plan of life deliberately formed, united to the high qualities of sound judgment and integrity, with courage bordering on audacity, in entering upon and developing favorable opportunities. To such qualities the draper's apprentice owes his present position in the head of

the retail distributors of merchandise in the city of Minneapolis, and among the foremost in the great cities of the country.

William Donaldson is a native of Scotland, born at the village of Milnathort, Shire of Kinross, June 16, 1849. The place is an upland glen, midway between Edinburgh and Perth. His father, John Donaldson, was a manufacturer of shawls, and his ancestors for many generations were among the industrial class of the Shire. They neither aspired to greatness nor descended to base or ignoble associations. Industry, sobriety and integrity were the inheritances of the family, from generation to generation. William was the second child of a family of two sons and two daughters. He was sent to the village school, and enjoyed the advantage of highly learned and accomplished teachers. These advantages were diligently improved, giving him a good classical education. From boyhood he was designated by his father and had chosen for himself a mercantile life, and at the age of fifteen years he was bound as apprentice to a draper in his native town, for a term of four years. The pay was three shillings per week. The duties were such as fall to apprentice boys, beginning with the humblest labors, and advancing through all the grades of mercantile practice. At the close of the apprenticeship he secured a clerkship in a dry goods store in Glasgow, at forty pounds a year. There he remained for the next eight years, being promoted, as time went on, to the most responsible positions in the establishment, with corresponding increase of salary. Before the termination of this engagement he was married to Miss Mary Turner of Glasgow. After twelve years spent in learning the business, and as an employee of others, Mr. Donaldson felt a yearning for independence, and a

growing desire to become himself a merchant. Opportunities in his native land were not offering to a young and friendless man. Trade there falls into established channels. Old houses have their attached customers, and it is difficult for a young man to gain patronage. Reports from America stimulated his ambition, and raised visions of broader fields and better opportunities, prophetic of his future success. So leaving his wife and young children in her paternal home, with the approbation of his friends, and accompanied by his younger brother, and present partner, L. S. Donaldson, he came to this country in 1877; and the brothers took employment in a Scotch dry goods house in Providence, R. I. Here they remained for four years. The business was extensive, and both wholesale and retail. Here were acquired the more enterprising methods of American business, and more accurate knowledge of the advantages and needs of various sections of this great country. Early in 1881 Mr. W. Donaldson left Providence and came to Minnesota, stopping at St. Paul, which had been almost synonymous in Eastern speech with Minnesota. Here for a few months he was employed in the store of Auerbach, Finch, Van Slyke & Co., having charge of soliciting retail trade in St. Paul and Minneapolis. He was soon impressed with the superior advantages which Minneapolis offered for retail trade, and renting a small store at No. 310 Nicollet avenue, opened a stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods. The savings of a small salary from the days of apprenticeship, furnished a meagre capital for the new venture, but they were carefully invested, and steadily increased. In less than a year, the lease expiring, and not being able to negotiate its renewal, he took a department in the "Glass Block," which had just been erected by Colton & Co.,

and conducted it for his own benefit and at his own risk. After a few months the Coltons failed, and their stock was purchased by Mr. Samuel Groocock, who placed Mr. Donaldson in charge of a stock of general dry goods. In April, 1884, Mr. Donaldson bought out the Groococks, and taking his brother into partnership commenced business in the old Glass Block, as William Donaldson & Co. They continued here for the next three years, laying the foundation for one of the now most extensive and successful retail establishments in the Northwest. Ample as was the old Glass Block in its dimensions it became too restricted for the enlarging business of the new firm, and they were driven for want of room in 1887 to tear it down, and erect upon its site the present palatial Glass Block. It is situated at perhaps the most commanding point for retail business in the city, at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Sixth street. The building is of iron and glass, five stories in height, one hundred and fifteen feet on Nicollet avenue and one hundred and thirty-two on Sixth street. It is of ornate architectural style with an illuminated tower. The interior has a basement and five floors, communicating by stairways and elevators, with an open interior court, through which a flood of light enters from the glass dome above. In the fall of 1891 this was enlarged by an annex on Sixth street, ninety-nine by one hundred and sixty-five feet. Here is located the great department store. The sales of the firm the present year will reach \$2,000,000. It employs no less than four hundred and seventy five persons, and has twelve salaried buyers in New York, with offices in Paris and London. Goods are bought at first hands, for cash, and customers are given the advantage of bargains. The firm advertises liberally, and has an order trade all the way to the Pacific



Richard S. Griggellow

coast. Its annual openings are social events, when the store decorated with marvelous products of the useful arts, in tempting display, with rarest music, attracts crowds of the best citizens and of admiring customers. The management of so gigantic a business, without friction, and with growing popularity, attests the sterling qualities of its proprietor, and ranks him easily among the merchant princes of the country.

Intense devotion to building up a private business has not narrowed his ambition nor contracted his devotion to the welfare of his adopted city. He is a prominent member of the Business Men's Union of Minneapolis, and chairman of its executive committee. The Union is a voluntary association of leading business men for the purpose of promoting the manufacturing and jobbing interests of the city, and has done much toward attracting such enterprises, as well as in furnishing capital to embark in them. His surplus capital has been liberally invested in manufacturies. Among them is the Minneapolis Linen Mill Company, of which he is vice-president, and a large stockholder. This is a pioneer in a new line of industry, which has already accomplished much, and from which great results are promised—no less than the transfer of the linen industry from the Lagan to the Mississippi. Already from the straw of the flax, heretofore a waste product, is manufactured crash. Binding twine is soon to be added, and as processes are improved and skilled labor procured, the finer and more delicate fabrics will be produced. He is also president of a large clothing manufacturing company, and a director and stockholder in many other like enterprises.

Mr. Donaldson does not allow his business activity to isolate him from social life. Wherever the sons of old Scotia are found in sufficient number a

Caledonian Club springs up as if by spontaneous growth. Of such a club in Minneapolis he is chief (president).

He has chosen a retired spot on Lake of the Isles for a home, where a well appointed, but not ostentatious house, has been erected, which is the center of the family life. Recently he has purchased a beautiful villa, with spacious grounds, at Lake Minnetonka, which will be the summer home. Four children, two boys and two daughters, constitute the home circle, of whom the elder are at school.

REUBEN SIMEON GOODFELLOW, a gentleman who became a leader in mercantile circles in Minneapolis, is of English birth, but of American training and sympathies. His father, Simeon Goodfellow, was of Scotch ancestry, inheriting the stern faith of the Covenanters, with the versality and tenacity of his nation. His mother, Mary Cheatham, was a daughter of a respectable and wealthy English family. The family resided at the manufacturing village of Hyde, in Lancashire, where R. S. Goodfellow was born October 28th, 1840. He was the third of a family of six children, of whom four grew to maturity.

The family emigrated to America early in the year 1841, when this son was a child in arms. They settled in Troy, New York, where the lad passed his infancy and early manhood. His father was a mechanical engineer of an original and inventive turn of mind. He brought with him one of the earliest power looms used in this country. His inventions were some of them of considerable utility, but brought to others more profit than to himself. The boy was sent to the common schools of Troy until his ninth year, when his mercantile taste and ambition to help himself caused him to be placed in a bolt and curry-comb factory at a trifling wage, but

which was doubled after the first month, in consequence of his faithfulness and assiduity. He continued in this employment for nearly five years, at the end of which he was earning seven dollars per week, and spending little upon superfluities. At this early age when boys left to their own devices are apt to indulge in frivolity and excess, he adopted and practiced those virtues of sobriety, industry and economy which are safe harbingers of success in business. He now left the factory and engaged in a store in the suburbs of Troy, where he received a much smaller compensation, but made a beginning of mercantile experience which has step by step led him to a leadership in the calling.

From the country store he went to a dry goods store, where he remained four or five years, and then went to another firm, where he continued passing through all grades of employment until 1859. In the latter year he went into the store of G. V. S. Quackenbush, a dry goods house, where he remained until 1862. An apprenticeship of over eight years in trade was sufficient to give him full knowledge of the business, and fully qualified him to take a more responsible position. These were years of constant and unwearyed labor. Working hours were long, from five o'clock in the morning to nine o'clock at night in the summer, and from six o'clock in the winter. Holidays were few. It was good fortune if a clerk could escape from the store on the Fourth of July in season to witness the evening's display of fireworks, and Christmas and New Years brought little relaxation from the daily round of store duties.

The war was now in progress, and leaving the counter and dropping the yard stick, with little thought of the consequences to himself, a city bred lad, he shouldered a musket as a private in

the 169th Regiment of New York Infantry. The life of a private in the war, full of incident and dire hardship, is yet an experience repeated in hundreds of thousands of instances, and too familiar to repeat in detail. History accords glory to leaders in arms, but has no space to emphasize the no less indispensable work of the common soldier, upon whose courage and hardihood rests the event.

Returning to civil life, he took up his old employment in a dry goods store, taking a clerkship with John Flagg & Co., at Troy. When the firm became Winnie, Ford & Clark he continued in its service, a term in all of four years. He then went with Flagg & Frear, who were also in dry goods at Troy, remaining with that house for another four years. He had now reached the most responsible position in the business, being buyer and salesman for the last mentioned firms. When Mr. Clark, of Winne, Ford & Clark, died, and Mr. Ford retired, Mr. Goodfellow became a member of the firm under the style of W. C. Winne & Co. Their business was a retail trade in dry goods. In 1877, the firm dissolved, Mr. Goodfellow selling his interest to his partner.

He now joined with Mr. W. H. Eastman, who had been connected with the wholesale dry goods business in New York, in a trip to the West, proposing, if a favorable location could be found, to engage in business together. They visited many places, but were greatly impressed with Minneapolis, but could find no vacant store. They also found St. Louis to be an advisable location, but experienced the like difficulty in finding a vacant store; making arrangements in both cities to be informed by wire if a store could be had. Mr. Goodfellow desired to start in business in Minneapolis, but his associate preferred St. Louis. It

was agreed to accept whichever location should first offer a suitable store. One day in the early part of the year 1878 a telegram was received at five o'clock p. m. announcing that a store could be had in Minneapolis. At six o'clock of the same evening Mr. Eastman was en route for this city. Early on the following morning a similar message came from the other city, but too late to give it a preference. Arriving here a lease was taken of Mr. Herrick's store, Nos. 243 and 245 Nicollet avenue, where the firm of Goodfellow & Eastman commenced the dry goods business April 17th, 1878. By the first of July following, their reception had been so favorable that they made a contract with Mr. T. B. Casey to put up the fine store now occupied by R. S. Goodfellow & Co. It is of dressed gray free stone, four stories in height, with a basement, and forty-two feet, eight inches, by one hundred and twelve feet in dimensions. When occupied it was far the most elegant and conveniently arranged store in the city, and none now excel it in these respects. It was occupied on the 28th of October following.

Mr. Eastman retired from the firm in February, 1885. Mr. Goodfellow then associated with himself Mr. W. S. Ray, who had been the buyer for the old firm at its New York office, under the style of R. S. Goodfellow & Co., which still continues at the same stand. The business is exclusively in dry goods. Their goods are bought as far as possible at first hands, and for cash, and they are sold largely for ready cash. Mr. Goodfellow has always given his personal attention to the details of the business. He has always been fond of the kind of life he has adopted and has cherished a laudable ambition to reach the top in his vocation. He has been prudent, industrious, attentive to details, temperate in his habits, and has aimed to be strictly

just in all his dealings. A natural aptness for trade, with good judgment, industry and fidelity have been the touchstones of his success. He has adopted no sensational expedients, believing that honesty and fair dealing were the best allurements of a lasting patronage. He has been eminently successful. The annual sales of his concern reach \$600,000, and the conduct of the business gives employment to one hundred and thirty persons.

Mr. Goodfellow married, in 1866, Miss Sarah C. Ives, of Troy, New York. They have had five children, of whom two only survive, Mrs. Marion C. Lewis, of Minneapolis, and Wm. E. Goodfellow, who is yet in his studies at the Minneapolis High School. Mrs. Goodfellow died in 1874. Mr. Goodfellow married his present wife, who was Miss Martha E. Austin, at North Adams, Mass., in 1874. Their residence is at No. 1006 Sixth avenue south—one of the attractive, but not extravagant, dwellings of a city of beautiful homes.

Mr. Goodfellow has been a vestryman of both Gethsemane and St. Paul Episcopal churches of this city. His present connection is with St. Paul's. He is a member of the masonic body, not only in lodge, but also in chapter and commandery.

At the age of fifty-two years Mr. Goodfellow seems to possess the power of application and the devotion to business which characterized his early life. He pursues the business long after a competency of wealth has been secured from an ambition to employ for a useful purpose the talents which a kind Providence has endowed him with, rather than from any sordid love of accumulation. With him the faculty of business is esteemed far above the results which it yields. If it were not also good policy, he can afford to indulge the watchwords

of his business life, "integrity, honesty, honor."

HAZEN JAMES BURTON. One going up Nicollet avenue, the finest business street of Minneapolis, is attracted by a spacious building at the corner of Third street, in the very center of trade, whose store fronts are a veritable mirror of fashion, filled with gentlemen's apparel, arranged with such taste as to overpower the sense of utility with the witchery of art. This is the Plymouth clothing house, a mercantile corporation, the name of whose president and chief stockholder stands at the head of this sketch. In this vast and skillfully organized establishment the spirit of progress, conjoined with capital and wise combination, have brought about the utmost economy in distribution. Merchandising is a game which only a few can play well, especially when taste and fashion have to be considered, as well as intrinsic value. Prudence, energy, and that "just average of faculties" called common-sense must characterize the successful merchant.

His career, as yet in full course, is a forcible illustration of the truth that success in life is no accident, but awaits upon assiduity, integrity and mental and bodily competency; and that it is compatible with gentle birth, urban environment and high scholastic attainments. All honor to those who surmount early disadvantages, lack of education and opportunity, and reach high positions in professional or business life! Equal honor to such as overcome the enervating influence of easy circumstances, the allurements of ambition, and devote themselves to a line of practical business, which is too often and mistakenly looked upon as ignoble, if not degrading!

The father of H. J. Burton was the senior of the same name. He removed from Wilton, New Hampshire, in early life to Boston, where he was the head of the firm of H. J. Burton & Co. His first American ancestor was Boniface Burton, who came from England and settled in Danvers, Mass., in 1637, and survived the hardships of pioneer life to the age of one hundred and fifteen years. His mother was a member of one of the old and substantial families of Boston, descended from Ebenezer Smith, who was identified with real estate interests in Haymarket Square.

He was born in Roxbury, now a part of Boston, July 14, 1847. His early education was received at the Brimmer and Dwight schools and at the English high school, where he graduated at the age of fifteen. Though the youngest graduate of a class of seventy, he was first in scholarship, taking the first honor in mathematics and literature, the second in declamation, and receiving the award of the Franklin medal. The principal of the school was applied to by the director of the United States Coast Survey to select the best mathematician of the class for appointment in that service, and designated young Burton, but the appointment was declined, his father advising that he enter the wholesale clothing manufacturing business, in which he had an interest, and obtain a practical business education.

This course was pursued, and he entered the establishment of C. W. Free-land & Co., at a salary for the first year of fifty dollars. The unusual stipulation was made in this engagement that four afternoons in each week, after two o'clock, he should be free. These, with the evenings of the reserved days, were devoted to attendance on special courses in the Institution of Technology, where



Hazen J. Burton



RESIDENCE OF HAZEN J. BURTON, DEERHAVEN, MINNETONKA LAKE. BUILT IN 1890-92.

the higher mathematics were pursued under Prof. Runkle, and analytical chemistry and mineralogy under Profs. Storer and Elliott, now president of Harvard University. At a later period the study of the German and Italian languages was pursued with such proficiency, French being already acquired, that he became interpreter with a party of students traveling on the continent. Meanwhile the work at the store, commenced at the bottom, in the shipping room, involved hard labor, as well as patience, thoroughness and attention to minute details, but giving a practical education little inferior to that of the schools; afterwards passing through the variety of employment which a large manufacturing house affords. The salary was increased with the usefulness of the young clerk from \$50 to \$500 the second year, \$1500 the third year, and \$2000 the fourth year. On that year the sales made by father and son exceeded those made by any other two men in the clothing trade in Boston.

In 1867, at the age of twenty years, having saved a considerable portion of his wages, and being desirous of adding to his scholastic attainments whatever travel in Europe might afford through observation, young Burton joined a party of young architects in a trip through England, Germany, France and Italy. Four months were consumed in this excursion, during which no opportunity for study was neglected. The young architects forming the party have since attained eminence, and are among the leaders in their profession in Boston and Philadelphia.

Soon after returning to America, a partnership in the clothing business was formed, under the style of Keating, Lane & Co., which continued with good success until the great fire in Boston. A more permanent partnership was formed

July 20, 1870, by marriage with Miss Alice Cotton Whitney. Her father, Rev. D. S. Whitney, was a co-laborer in the anti-slavery agitation with Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Her mother was a lineal descendant of Rev. John Cotton, the first minister in Boston.

From boyhood Mr. Burton has greatly enjoyed life in the open air, and is no nerveless competitor in athletic sports. As an amateur, he was known on the diamond, having acquired celebrity as the short stop of the Lowell base ball club, of Boston, which for years held the amateur championship of New England, and the silver bell; whose victories on Boston Common are yet fresh in the memories of thousands who witnessed their contests twenty-five years ago. He delights to dispel the weariness of business cares by a brisk canter in the saddle. Summer vacations were sometimes spent in pedestrian trips among the White mountains and in canoe voyages among the lakes of Maine. To his fondness for outdoor exercise may be attributed his robust health, power of endurance and tenacity of purpose under the severest business trials and the incessant strain of competition.

An experience of some twelve years in Boston business methods was a preparatory school for a broad field of mercantile enterprise in the West, to which he decided to remove. After a careful examination of Denver, Omaha and Kansas City, he decided to locate in Minneapolis, and early in 1880 engaged in an exclusively wholesale clothing business. But the long credits extended to the trade were unfavorable to success, and the end of the first two years brought a balance of loss, rather than the hoped for profit. He then adopted a cash system, and opened a retail department, having the aid of \$25,000 special capital, put in by Hon. C. H. Sawyer, Governor of New

Hampshire, and H. Sawyer, treasurer of the Plymouth Woolen Mills in Mass.

The change was so successful that the business was incorporated in 1883, with a capital of \$50,000. This has been increased to meet the growing demands of the business to \$75,000, \$140,000 and \$200,000. With the addition of an extensive fur manufacturing business, the capital was enlarged to \$300,000, and at the present time (October, 1892) in addition to the capital a surplus of \$28,000 is reported.

The Plymouth clothing house occupies what is regarded as the most eligible corner in the city, which was secured on a twenty years lease. It is probably the largest general outfitting establishment for men and boys in the northwest. The stock comprises not only clothing, furnishings, hats and caps and shoes, but also the largest fur manufactory in this part of the country. The business is exclusively for cash, and one price to all. No deviation is made to any favored customer; nor even to the wholesale trade. Every article purchased is always regarded as good for the refundment of the purchase money, on demand, if returned in good order, within a reasonable time. The Plymouth guarantee is as good as a bank check to their customers, and there is a simplicity and self regulation to the immense business which supersedes chaffering, and places the institution on a par with the most reliable savings bank.

The management of so extensive a business by no means exhausts the enterprise and activity which characterize Mr. Burton. His business connections reach to the far east, and extend into the newer west. He is special partner in the Boston house of Burton, Mansfield & Co.—a wholesale clothing manufacturing concern, of which his only brother, George S. Burton, is senior partner, and

also one of the leading members of the Boston Merchants Association. He holds the position of president of the Mandan Land and Improvement Company—a syndicate of Boston capitalists. In 1885 he built at Mandan, Dakota, a roller flouring mill, which has been successfully operated to the present time. Outside of business connections, he is a director of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burton, of whom three survive, Hazel, Ariel and Ward Cotton.

From what has been related of his rural tastes and active habit, it will not be surprising that he sought for his home a location in the country. It is at Deephaven, an ample wooded tract, upon the south shore of the picturesque Lake Minnetonka. Here, on a swelling knoll overlooking the placid waters, and near the club house of the Minnetonka Yacht Club, he has erected his homestead, which is named Chimo. The walls are of heavy boulders, fitting it for a winter as well as summer residence. The grounds, studded with natural forest trees, and embellished with shrubbery and flowers, are park like, reminding the traveler of an English estate. Here, remote from the excitements of the mart, amid rare rural surroundings, he may refresh himself with his favorite diversions, either on land or water. An enthusiastic yachtsman, ex-commodore of the Minnetonka Yacht Club, he owns and sails the Burgess yacht *Volante*. In the frequent regattas which are sailed over the Minnetonka waters, his pennant may be seen oftener in the van than the rear, and his promising son, Ward, is no whit behind in successful seamanship.

The present age is sometimes called a mercenary one. The keen competitions of business life too often engross the minds of its votaries; and the habit of



John A. Dehner

acquisition extinguishes the relish for using or enjoying the wealth acquired. Happily, examples like the one under review, though too infrequent, are not altogether wanting, where the keenness of business pursuit is over-balanced by high literary acquisitions, liberality, rural tastes, and attractive social qualities.

A warm, personal friend of Mr. Burton communicates to the writer of this sketch the substance of a conversation which Mr. Burton held with him, which reveals in him an appreciation of the ideal as an aid and adjunct in practical life, and characterizes a peculiar and rare spiritual conception of business success. Said he: "I leave the higher consideration aside for the moment, and speak only of the value of high ideas and of an ideal atmosphere as a means of practical success to the business man. What I want specially to say is this, that if I be nothing but a business man, and my mind be given wholly to business, than I am by just so much the poorer business man, weaker and lower in judgment, in scope of enterprise, in breadth of view and in practical efficiency. The more I repair to life and thought in an ideal and spiritual domain, the larger and better will be my judgment, and the clearer will be my sight in practical and material affairs. Therefore, without going now to any higher point of view, I say that as a business man it is my simple interest to keep myself in touch and communication with high mental life with ideal conceptions, with practical beauty and rare thoughts. This I say as a business man looking after his interests and efficiency as a business man."

JOHN ALBERT SCHLENER. Though born in Philadelphia, the parents of John A. Schlener removed to the city of St. Anthony the following year, so that he is essentially a Minneapolitan of the first

generation. His father, John A. Schlener, and his mother, Bertha (Sproesser) Schlener, were of German descent and Lutheran connection. They were industrious and most respectable people; the father, by occupation a baker, opened a bakery and confectionary in St. Anthony, which he conducted for about fifteen years—until his death. The son was sent to a school kept by the Sisters, after which he entered the public schools of St. Anthony, and then had a short course in a select school. He also attended the commercial school kept by Barnard & Carson, where he received training in bookkeeping and accounts. His school days terminated during his twelfth year. As a boy he developed a commercial spirit, and engaged in such enterprises to turn an honest penny as are open to ambitious youth. He soon obtained a permanent position in the toll house of suspension bridge, then belonging to the county. For two or three years he took tolls and assisted the toll gatherer in the care of the bridge and in keeping accounts. The position, while calling for no great financial ability, brought him into contact with the traveling public, and was a school of no small value in familiarizing his mind with the active business of the city.

When sixteen years old, young Schlener entered the store of Wister, Wales & Co., who were engaged in the book and stationery business, as a clerk. He continued with the various firms with which W. W. Wales, the pioneer stationer of the city, was connected, making himself so useful that at the organization of the firm of Bean, Wales & Co. he was given a one-third interest in the business. After the retirement of Mr. Wales he continued in the business with his successors, Kirkbride & Whitall, until 1884. At that time, with an experience of twelve years in the business, he opened a store on Nic-

ollet avenue, at the corner of Nicollet and Fifth, which he has conducted with careful attention and increasing success until the present time. In the line of commercial and society stationery his business is the largest in the Northwest.

Mr. Schlener became a Mason at an early age. The fraternal spirit and benevolent purposes of the order appealed strongly to his heart and he entered into its obligations with great zeal and enthusiasm. At the same time his fidelity, devotion and business skill made him a valuable helper in conducting the varied charities of the brotherhood. He rapidly climbed the ladder of degrees, until he has passed through the entire secret work. He was successively honored with official positions in lodge, encampment and commandery, holding the highest. He was a frequent delegate to Masonic Grand Conventions; he was an officer in several aid and insurance associations connected with the fraternity, and was a director in the Masonic Temple association, and is at the present time its secretary.

It is not permitted to the biographer to draw aside the veil and exhibit the work which is going on within the hallowed walls of the Temple. The numbers and character of the men who wear its emblems, their enthusiasm in their work and the stream of benevolence which flows from the inner sanctuary, irrigating and blessing many waste places of life, attest that the Masonic bond is one worthy to be held, and that it calls into play the noblest qualities of manhood.

Mr. Schlener has been honored with other positions of trust and confidence. He was at one time vice-president of the People's bank, and is a director of the Business Men's Union, a voluntary organization which has been and is of great service in building up the commer-

cial and manufacturing interests of the city.

Mr. Schlener was baptised through parental fidelity in the Lutheran church. His personal choice has led him to attach himself to the Congregational body, being an attendant at Plymouth church.

Since the death of his father in 1872, Mr. Schlener has been a householder, living in a pleasant home on Nicollet island, over which his mother has presided until the present year. In March, 1892, he married Miss Grace Holbrook, of Lockport, New York, who now presides over the household.

GRAIN TRADE.

When the first flouring mills at the Falls of St. Anthony began to grind wheat early in the '50s, the grain raised in the region then commercially tributary to the village of St. Anthony was insufficient to supply the few run of stone in operation. There were no railroads as feeders. Though the farmers hauled in grain by wagons from as far as Mankato and St. Cloud, the main supply, for some years, was drawn from the wheat fields of Iowa and Illinois, transportation facilities being found in the Mississippi river steamboats. This wheat came at first in small quantities, It was regarded as a great event when in 1855 a shipment of 2,000 bushels came in from the South. From this time on for two decades the history of the early grain trade may be read between the lines in that part of this work devoted to the milling interests. The development was co-extensive. Each was dependent upon the other. The millers were the first grain dealers. For a long time the grain commission man as he exists to-day was unknown. In 1859 the following dealers were classified as handling "grain and produce:" Kimball, Johnson & Co., Jos.

Moody, Thos. Moulton, Geo. Perkins, J. H. Green & Co., Nutting, Brown & Co., H. T. Crowell, Fletcher & Gould, and J. G. McFarland. Most of these were also grocers or keepers of the familiar "country store." None made an exclusive business of supplying wheat for the mills or of buying for shipment. Even as late as 1871 there were only nine firms credited as grain dealers and only a few of these were exclusively in this line. Engaged in the business at that time were Clark & Linton, W. H. Dunwoody, Harvey & Bradley, John Osborne, E. & B. Palmer, Pratt & Foster, John Scheible, J. M. Varney & Co. and Wright & Fiske.

Both the milling and grain interests received a stimulus in the 60's when the railroad building toward the west was commenced, but for a long time the progress was very slow. Previous to the war the Minneapolis mills easily stored all the wheat they had occasion to buy; and as yet there was no shipment of wheat from the town. But with the railroads came a new necessity. The locomotives brought grain to market much more rapidly than the farmers' wagons, and there was a tendency manifested to hurry in the grain as soon as a new crop was threshed. For several years the need of storehouses was felt but the trade was still so small as to deter capitalists from investing money in elevators. In 1867 the Union Elevator Company, composed of W. W. Eastman, A. H. Wilder, Col. Merriam and D. C. Shepherd, built the old Union elevator at Washington and Ninth avenues south. Its capacity was 130,000 bushels, and it was regarded as an important enterprise. After ten years the Union Elevator Company sold out to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., on whose line the elevator stood, and the name was afterwards changed to Elevator "E." In 1891 the elevator and a

recently built annex were burned and have since been rebuilt. The next elevator erected was the Pacific, put up in 1868 at Washington and Fourth avenues north on the line of the Great Northern Railway, then the St. Paul & Pacific. W. F. Davidson was the proprietor. The elevator was a small affair with a capacity of only 85,000 bushels, but it did yeoman service in those early days of the grain trade. In 1874 a million bushels of grain went through its bins. Elevator "A," belonging to the Minneapolis Elevator Co., was built in 1879 on the line of the Great Northern near Chestnut avenue. It cost \$150,000 and had a capacity of 780,000 bushels, being at the time the largest elevator west of Chicago. Loren Fletcher, C. H. Pettit and F. S. Hinkle were its chief promoters. During the following year the Pillsbury elevator on the East Side was built, and in 1881 Messrs. Huntington, Potter & Ermentrout put up the Central elevator at Western avenue and Holden street.

Up to the late 70's the flour milling industry had been comparatively small, but the decade saw a marvelous change. The introduction of the Hungarian roller process revolutionized the production of flour; great activity in railroad building, stimulated by and in turn stimulating, enormous immigration rapidly developed the natural wheat fields of Minnesota and the Dakotas; the invention of the self-binders cheapened production; mill building was continuous and the grain traffic suddenly became tremendous. Elevators of from a half million to a million and a half bushels capacity were erected in quick succession; the Chamber of Commerce was organized, putting the grain trade on a firm business basis; long lines of elevators sprang up along the railway routes as far as the international boundary line. Men simply took

advantage of the conditions brought about by a fortunate combination of circumstances; the result was the establishment of Minneapolis as the greatest wheat market of the world as well as the greatest flour producing point. The tremendous increase of the grain traffic at this period is best illustrated in the following table, showing the yearly receipts and shipments since 1876:

| | Receipts Bu. | Shipments Bu. |
|------|--------------|---------------|
| 1876 | 5,034,675 | 48,220 |
| 1877 | 4,510,140 | 21,200 |
| 1878 | 4,581,040 | 209,600 |
| 1879 | 7,523,864 | 177,400 |
| 1880 | 10,258,700 | 133,600 |
| 1881 | 16,316,950 | 514,250 |
| 1882 | 18,947,500 | 2,105,000 |
| 1883 | 22,124,711 | 2,125,719 |
| 1884 | 29,322,720 | 4,586,960 |
| 1885 | 32,900,560 | 4,944,240 |
| 1886 | 34,904,260 | 6,651,780 |
| 1887 | 45,504,480 | 12,347,440 |
| 1888 | 44,552,730 | 11,141,100 |
| 1889 | 41,734,095 | 12,577,370 |
| 1890 | 45,271,910 | 12,173,395 |
| 1891 | 57,002,755 | 18,488,405 |

Thus in sixteen years the wheat trade of Minneapolis has increased to more than eleven times its volume at the beginning of the period. The flour mills formerly consumed nearly all the wheat received in the city. Of late years a shipping demand has arisen, and now Minneapolis supplies scores of millers in the neighboring states and as far east as Indiana and Ohio. The table above gives an idea of the increase of this shipping trade.

The storage facilities of Minneapolis kept pace with the increase of wheat receipts. In 1881 the elevator capacity was about 1,500,000 bushels. Three years later it was about 5,000,000 bushels. At the close of 1885 the total was 9,515,000 bushels. This was increased by nearly 3,000,000 bushels in 1886, and 3,000,000 more at the close of 1889 when the total storage capacity

was 15,415,000 bushels. But the constantly increasing receipts called for still more room, and at the end of the year 1891 there was room in Minneapolis storage houses for nearly 19,000,000 bushels of grain. This was as much as the total receipts in one year ten years ago, and four times as much as the receipts in the centennial year of 1876. The distribution of this storage capacity as compiled by the *Northwestern Miller*, is as follows:

| NAME. | Operated By | Capacity. Bushels. |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------|
| "A" 2..... | Terminal Ele. Co..... | 1,520,000 |
| St. Anthony "A" St. Anthony Ele. Co..... | | 1,500,000 |
| Transfer..... | N. W. Ele. Co..... | 550,000 |
| Transfer Annex..... | N. W. Ele. Co..... | 500,000 |
| Transfer Annex..... | N. W. Ele. Co..... | 100,000 |
| Interior No. 1..... | Interior Ele. Co..... | 1,250,000 |
| Star..... | Star Ele. Co..... | 500,000 |
| Star Annex No.1 | Star Ele. Co..... | 500,000 |
| Star Annex No.2 | Star Ele. Co..... | 800,000 |
| "B"..... | C., M. & St. P. Ry..... | 900,000 |
| "B" Annex..... | C., M. & St. P. Ry..... | 200,000 |
| "E" Annex..... | C., M. & St. P. Ry..... | 200,000 |
| Central..... | A. D. Mulford & Co..... | 300,000 |
| Union..... | Union Ele. Co..... | 1,600,000 |
| Union Annex A..... | Union Ele. Co..... | 500,000 |
| Union Annex B..... | Union Ele. Co..... | 200,000 |
| "E" 1..... | Sowle Ele. Co..... | 100,000 |
| "E" 2..... | Sowle Ele. Co..... | 75,000 |
| Martin..... | N. Dakota Ele. Co..... | 225,000 |
| "K"..... | E. P. Bacon..... | 120,000 |
| "K" Annex..... | E. P. Bacon..... | 280,000 |
| Interstate..... | Interstate Grain Co..... | 300,000 |
| Midway 2 houses | Midway Ele. Co..... | 175,000 |
| "B" Como Av..... | Great Northern Ry..... | 1,000,000 |
| "A" 1..... | Terminal Ele. Co..... | 800,000 |
| Interior No. 2..... | Interior Ele. Co..... | 250,000 |
| Interior Annex..... | Interior Ele. Co..... | 500,000 |
| St. Anthony "B" St. Anthony Ele. Co..... | | 300,000 |
| Atlantic..... | Atlantic Ele. Co..... | 600,000 |
| "R"..... | Victoria Ele. Co..... | 300,000 |
| Pillsbury..... | C. A. Pillsbury & Co..... | 600,000 |
| City..... | City Ele. Co..... | 130,000 |
| "X"..... | Geo. C. Bagley..... | 150,000 |
| New Brighton..... | City Ele. Co..... | 50,000 |
| Storage in mills | | 1,232,000 |
| 2 houses being rebuilt..... | | 525,000 |
| Total..... | | 18,832,000 |

So much for the rise of Minneapolis elevators. But it is worthy of note that much the larger part of the storage capacity controlled by Minneapolis grain

men is not in the city. In referring to the storage system outside of the city, a report of the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce says that "in addition to the terminal storage room in the city are the system of warehouses and elevators in the interior, covering all the territory from Northern Wisconsin, Northern Iowa and Nebraska to the Pacific coast in Oregon and Washington. These systems operate about 2,000 elevators, with a storage capacity of about 45,000,000 bushels of grain. This with the terminal elevators gives a storage capacity of over 60,000,000 bushels controlled and operated by firms connected with and doing business on the floor of the Exchange room of the Chamber."

Nothing shows more significantly the phenomenal growth of the wheat business of Minneapolis than a comparison with the other primary markets of the country. Such a comparison does not come under the opprobrious title of odious because it is not made in a spirit of boasting, and further because the progress of Minneapolis has not been at the expense of any other city. Her tributary country has developed with her; she is the *natural* market for all wheat received. In 1879 Minneapolis first took her place among the ten leading primary wheat markets in the United States. She then ranked ninth as is shown in the following table:

| 1879. | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Rank. | Bushels Received. |
| 1. New York, | 71,246,796 |
| 2. Baltimore, | 34,634,426 |
| 3. Chicago, | 34,106,100 |
| 4. Toledo, | 22,045,932 |
| 5. Philadelphia, | 20,074,100 |
| 6. Milwaukee. | 19,649,352 |
| 7. St. Louis. | 17,092,362 |
| 8. Detroit, | 12,044,406 |
| 9. Minneapolis, | 7,514,364 |
| 10. Kansas City, | 6,417,925 |

Two years later Minneapolis had jumped to third place while the other cities had about maintained their relative positions.

| 1881. | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Rank. | Bushels Received. |
| 1. New York, | 44,297,112 |
| 2. Baltimore, | 20,933,255 |
| 3. Minneapolis, | 16,317,250 |
| 4. Chicago, | 14,824,900 |
| 5. St. Louis, | 13,243,571 |
| 6. Toledo, | 12,697,413 |
| 7. Milwaukee, | 10,176,094 |
| 8. Philadelphia, | 8,399,032 |
| 9. Detroit, | 5,807,073 |
| 10. Kansas City, | 4,102,649 |

In 1883 Minneapolis only held fourth place, but her receipts were not far behind the three leading cities.

| 1883. | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Rank. | Bushels Received. |
| 1. New York, | 27,087,779 |
| 2. Chicago, | 26,354,155 |
| 3. Toledo, | 24,695,625 |
| 4. Minneapolis, | 22,124,715 |
| 5. Baltimore, | 17,146,432 |
| 6. St. Louis, | 15,000,714 |
| 7. Milwaukee, | 9,274,922 |
| 8. Kansas City, | 9,023,472 |
| 9. Detroit, | 6,857,366 |
| 10. Philadelphia, | 5,257,687 |

After two more years the Flour City took the front rank and has maintained it ever since. At the same time Duluth came to the front as one of the ten great grain markets.

| 1885 | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Rank. | Bushels Received. |
| 1. Minneapolis, | 32,900,560 |
| 2. New York, | 24,329,458 |
| 3. Chicago, | 19,266,772 |
| 4. Duluth, | 14,869,675 |
| 5. Toledo, | 10,717,145 |
| 6. St. Louis, | 10,690,677 |
| 7. Milwaukee, | 9,814,903 |
| 8. Detroit, | 8,731,495 |
| 9. Baltimore, | 8,588,763 |
| 10. Kansas City, | 4,763,844 |

The year 1887 again gave Minneapolis first place, though New York was a good second.

| Rank. | 1887. | Bushels Received. |
|-------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Minneapolis, | 45,504,180 |
| 2. | New York, | 15,222,125 |
| 3. | Chicago, | 20,530,758 |
| 4. | Duluth, - | 17,136,275 |
| 5. | St. Louis, | 14,510,315 |
| 6. | San Francisco, | 12,579,583 |
| 7. | Milwaukee, | 9,172,078 |
| 8. | Baltimore, | 8,867,583 |
| 9. | Toledo, | 8,166,578 |
| 10. | Detroit, - | 7,152,538 |
| | 1889. | |
| 1. | Minneapolis, | 41,734,095 |
| 2. | Chicago, | 18,762,647 |
| 3. | Duluth, | 17,313,081 |
| 4. | New York, | 15,973,258 |
| 5. | St. Louis, | 13,810,591 |
| 6. | Milwaukee, | 7,087,371 |
| 7. | Baltimore, | 6,718,648 |
| 8. | Toledo, - | 6,103,236 |
| 9. | Detroit, | 4,812,140 |
| 10. | Kansas City, | 4,495,500 |

The above comparison for 1889 shows that Minneapolis was well in advance of all other markets. She has continued to maintain her position.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Minneapolis entered upon her career with practically no facilities for commerce. When the first mills were built the nearest railroad was over two hundred miles away and the few steamers plying upon the upper Mississippi seldom came as far as the Falls of St. Anthony. For the most part goods were hauled into and out of the city in wagons and carts; the famous Red River carts being for many years the only regular means of conveyance for merchandise westward bound. Realizing the necessity for public carriers the earlier Minneapolis merchants took an aggressive position looking to the securing of direct railroad communication with the East, regular trips by boats to and from the South and lines of feeding and distributing railroad to the West. For a time not very much was accomplished, but eventually the railroad building began and to the "hustling" propensities of the

pioneer Minneapolitans the city is indebted, in a small degree, for the remarkable transportation system now in operation.

Strangely enough, the first development of steam transportation was in a channel long since abandoned for the purpose. In 1849 Captain John Rollins came to Minneapolis from Maine and soon built and launched the steamer "Governor Ramsey" on the Mississippi river *above* the Falls of St. Anthony. It must be remembered that there were then no railroads in the state; but thriving villages had sprung up along the river for a hundred miles above the falls, and Minneapolis was their natural market. The machinery and iron work for the "Governor Ramsey" were built in Maine and shipped by ocean steamer to New Orleans and re-shipped on a Mississippi river boat to St. Paul. All the wooden part of the steamer was constructed in Minneapolis and the boat was the equal in every particular to any of her kind in the East. As soon as finished the "Governor Ramsey" commenced making regular trips to Sauk Rapids, under the command of Capt. Benjamin B. Parker. She was the first of a fleet of steamers which continued to carry on a prosperous trade until the war. In 1855 two steamers, the "North Star" and "H. M. Rice," were built and entered the up river trade. Later the "Enterprise" was added to the line. The end of this lively commercial enterprise was quite as interesting as its inception. When the war of the Rebellion was in progress there was need of many light draft steamboats of moderate size for the navigation of the bayous and small streams of the South. The upper Mississippi boats were just the thing for this purpose. They were all purchased by the government, transferred around the falls on rollers, and taken South

never to return or to be replaced in kind. After the war railroad building went forward rapidly. The up river towns were soon way stations on the Northwestern roads, and the steamers were not needed. Later the upper river developed great usefulness as the means of transporting at small expense the millions of logs needed for the Minneapolis sawmills.

But the people of Minneapolis were not satisfied with steamers of their own above the falls. They wanted the steamboats of the lower river to come directly to their own landing instead of stopping at St. Paul and Mendota. There was complaint on the part of river men that the boulders in the channel rendered navigation dangerous, and to overcome this objection a considerable sum was raised at a public meeting held June 20, 1852, and a contract was let to Capt. John Rollins to blast out these obstructions. At the same time a committee consisting of Messrs. Stearns, Bristol, Tapper, Cheever and Hall was appointed to have general charge of opening navigation and securing regular trips to the falls by down river boats. Two years later more effective measures were taken. A company was formed and \$15,000 raised for the purchase or construction of steamers to run to and from the falls. The first board of directors consisted of A. M. Fridley, Z. E. B. Nash, R. Cutler, J. B. Gilbert and Edward Murphy, and these gentlemen were so far successful in carrying out the wishes of their constituents that in 1855 the steamer "Falls City" was built at Wellsville, Ohio, and entered the trade between St. Anthony and Rock Island and Dubuque. Edward Murphy, J. B. Gilbert and John Martin, each of whom owned stock in the company, acted as captain at different times. The "Falls City" opened the way and other steamers followed in the trade.

For a few years the trade carried on

by the river steamers prospered. The year 1856 brought to Minneapolis Capt. J. C. Reno, an experienced river man from Cincinnati, who saw at once the possibilities of river commerce and the advantage to be gained if it were once well established. Through the influence of Capt. Reno four steamers were induced, in 1857, to enter the trade south from Minneapolis. During that season there were fifty-two arrivals of steamboats at the landing below the falls. But this was the maximum. Financial depression and the paralyzing effect of the war put an end for the time to river traffic. After the war much attention was paid to railroad building and a feeling of apathy towards the river trade seemed to exist. The river channel was allowed to become obstructed. Within a few years the subject has again been agitated, especially since Capt. Reno's return to the city, and appropriations have been secured for clearing the channel below the falls. During the summer of 1892 small steamers again made trips to Minneapolis, and the prospects are bright for an early resumption of regular river trade.

There are large possibilities for the future of river transportation, both above and below Minneapolis. The operation of the system of government storage reservoirs at the head-waters of the Mississippi has much improved navigation below the falls, and has made possible the running of steamboats for hundreds of miles north of Minneapolis, a few locks being all that is necessary for continuous trips. For heavy freights these cheap waterways must eventually come into extensive use.

A detailed description of the railroads centering in Minneapolis is found under the appropriate department of this work. Of their relation to the trade and commerce of the city many pages might

be better. That the railroads have made possible the settlement and development of the great hard wheat belt, and that Minneapolis' prosperity has been due in a great measure to this rapid development, has been shown. Minneapolis has used railroads as a merchant uses trucks and carts for hauling his goods in and out of his warehouse. For the most part the carts have backed up to the city's doors whenever their services were needed, but when a new one was wanted and did not appear at the proper time, Minneapolis bought one or built it herself. With few exceptions no subsidies or special loans have been necessary. Most of the roads were manifestly profitable investments from their inception.

There have not been many cases in which the railroads were unfriendly to Minneapolis. As a rule the western lines have shown great fairness, though there are occasional complaints of discrimination in favor of rival markets. In the matter of Eastern freights Minneapolis was for years practically at the mercy of Chicago, whose influence upon the lines between Minneapolis and the Southeast was detrimental to the interests of the Flour City. Chicago was the only outlet to the East and Minneapolis must needs pay tribute. The need of a direct line to the seaboard which should be able to make rates in the interests of Minneapolis was urgent; accordingly the road was built. It was the Minneapolis way. A direct route of 500 miles to Sault Ste. Marie was taken, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, commonly called the "Soo Line," was opened in 1888 in connection with the Canadian Pacific. Tide water was reached at Montreal in less miles and time than was possible via Chicago. The line has proved to be the key of the rate situation and the emancipator of Minneapolis from the domination of any

rival point. It has become a favorite line for the shipment of flour and grain to the East, and for export. In 1891 it carried 1,200,642 barrels of flour. The jobbers receive large shipments from the East over the "Soo," and passenger traffic both ways is large and growing: An entirely new section of Northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan has been opened up and made tributary to Minneapolis by the "Soo" line.

By such masterly methods has Minneapolis extended her commercial influence. Ten great railways now afford transportation facilities for the city. Their numerous branches and divisions if counted separately would double the number. Trains arrive and depart daily over a score of routes. Six railways connect Minneapolis with Chicago and the Eastern lines there terminating. To the westward there is a choice of four routes to the Pacific coast. Every section of Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Montana is in direct communication with Minneapolis.

At the close of the year 1891 the ten great systems having lines running into Minneapolis had an aggregate length of 37,109 miles divided as follows:

| | Miles. |
|--|--------|
| Chicago & Northwestern System, - - - | 8,015 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System, - | 7,087 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul System, | 6,065 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, - - - | 5,118 |
| Northern Pacific, - - - - - | 4,348 |
| Great Northern, - - - - - | 3,684 |
| Chicago Great Western, - - - - - | 911 |
| Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie, | 884 |
| Wisconsin Central, - - - - - | 770 |
| St. Paul & Duluth, - - - - - | 227 |
| Total, - - - - - | 37,109 |

Perhaps one-fourth of the above mileage is not directly tributary to Minneapolis.

The growth of the railway mileage is shown by the figures for the last seven years in the subjoined statement.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 1885, total mileage, - - - - | 19,296 |
| 1886, total mileage, - - - - | 25,339 |
| 1887, total mileage, - - - - | 31,799 |
| 1888, total mileage, - - - - | 32,756 |
| 1889, total mileage, - - - - | 33,583 |
| 1890, total mileage, - - - - | 34,371 |
| 1891, total mileage, - - - - | 37,109 |

This wonderful increase of nearly 100 per cent. in seven years is due largely to the extensive building operations carried on by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways and to the addition of the great Burlington system to the Minneapolis territory. Below is given the mileage increase of the various systems in the seven years:

| | Miles. |
|---|--------|
| Chicago & Northwestern, - - - - | 2,370 |
| Great Northern, - - - - - | 2,217 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, - - - - | 2,082 |
| Northern Pacific, - - - - - | 1,801 |
| Chicago Great Western, - - - - - | 911 |
| "Soo" Line, - - - - - | 839 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, - - - - | 291 |
| Wisconsin Central, - - - - - | 221 |
| St. Paul & Duluth, - - - - - | 19 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Northern (bringing in the Burlington system,) - - - - | 7,087 |

During the year 1893 the Great Northern line will complete its road to the Pacific coast.

BANKS AND CLEARINGS.

Banks and financial institutions have contributed their full share to the commercial operations of the city. They have afforded the necessary financial assistance and have kept pace with other lines of business. The increase in the number of banks and aggregate capital in the past eight years has been as follows:

| YEAR. | No. | Capital. |
|-----------|-----|-------------|
| 1884..... | 13 | \$5,010,000 |
| 1885..... | 14 | 5,410,000 |
| 1886..... | 15 | 5,735,000 |
| 1887..... | 18 | 6,510,000 |
| 1888..... | 21 | 6,870,000 |
| 1889..... | 21 | 7,205,000 |
| 1890..... | 21 | 7,905,000 |
| 1891..... | 23 | 8,495,000 |

The full history of Minneapolis banks appears under the appropriate heading.

Bank clearings are an uncertain basis for the comparison of the volume of business transacted in different cities, owing to the dissimilarity of conditions and methods. But the volume of trade from year to year at any one point is well indicated by the aggregate clearings. Minneapolis clearings have advanced 500 per cent. in ten years. The clearings for each year since 1882 are given below:

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1882..... | \$ 73,250,000 |
| 1883..... | 87,508,000 |
| 1884..... | 110,556,619 |
| 1885..... | 125,477,478 |
| 1886..... | 164,301,748 |
| 1887..... | 194,777,533 |
| 1888..... | 215,895,359 |
| 1889..... | 240,221,068 |
| 1890..... | 303,913,022 |
| 1891..... | 365,036,633 |

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.

Minneapolis enterprise has become proverbial. The spirit of the city has encouraged individual progress, and private business firms by their shrewdness and energy have contributed not a little to the success of the community as a whole; but the effectiveness of organization has never been better exemplified than in the history of the trade associations of Minneapolis business men.

During the early days of the city there were a number of organizations which were of short life as originally planned. These early associations though generally temporary in character were indicative of the public spirit and progressive tendency of the people of Minneapolis. More enduring organizations came later. The history of the Board of Trade appears in the chapter on Manufacturing. At first the scope of the Board of Trade was very broad. Its purposes were set forth as being "to facilitate and promote the commercial, mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city of Minne-

apolis; to encourage just and equitable principles of trade, and uniformity in the commercial usages of the city; to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information; to adjust controversies and misunderstandings that may occur between parties engaged in trade, and to advance the general prosperity of the city of Minneapolis."

With the development of the enormous grain traffic of the city it became evident that a distinct organization more especially devoted to the interests of the grain market, was needed, and in October, 1881, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce was organized. The first officers were H. G. Harrison, president; A. D. Mulford, first vice-president; A. B. Taylor, second vice-president; G. D. Rogers, secretary and T. J. Buxton, treasurer. The office of president has been held successively since the first year by Messrs. E. V. White, Geo. A. Pillsbury (two terms,) C. M. Loring (four terms) and F. L. Greenleaf (three terms.) C. C. Sturtevant became secretary in the second year and has remained in office ever since. The officers for 1891-2 are as follows: President, F. L. Greenleaf; first vice-president, F. C. Pillsbury; second vice-president, J. H. Martin; directors, A. J. Sawyer, F. R. Pettit, C. W. Moor, C. M. Harrington, F. W. Commone, Wm. Griffiths, S. D. Cargill, E. Cardin, A. C. Loring and W. D. Gregory, Secretary, C. C. Sturtevant; treasurer, H. H. Thayer. From its founding the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has grown steadily. It now ranks with the leading commercial organizations of the world. As a representative of the largest primary wheat market in the world it holds a unique position among similar bodies. In 1884 the Chamber of Commerce completed a building at a cost of \$180,000 and representing, with the site, a value of \$210,000. The membership has

sprung from a few score to about 650 and has only been kept from more rapid increase by rigid scrutiny of applications and considerable advances of membership fee. The various fees and dues, together with assessments and rentals of offices in the building pay all the expenses and allow of a large appropriation each year to a sinking fund, which will in a few years be sufficient to pay off the entire bonded indebtedness of the organization. An enormous business is transacted annually on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce. Not only is the entire grain business of the city there handled, but a large amount of the dealings in "futures" which formerly went to Chicago, now comes to the Minneapolis brokers.

The Board of Trade retains its character as an association of business men meeting weekly during the winter and monthly in the summer to discuss public affairs and to recommend action. The board has exercised a large influence in securing the establishment of new business interests in the city.

Next in chronological order among the commercial bodies is the Jobbers Association of Minneapolis, which was organized in 1884. It is an association of wholesale merchants for the promotion of their class interests, such as the regulation of prices and competition, obtaining favorable railroad rates, and the enlargement of the territory for business. It also aims to promote the establishment of new business concerns in the city. The objects of the association are more formally set forth in the constitution, as being; "to unite the mercantile and manufacturing interests for the purpose of advancing and increasing the trade and business of the city of Minneapolis; to support such means as may be deemed best to promote this end; to use its influence as a body to their rights and influence as merchants, manufactur-

ers and citizens, and encourage social intercourse among its members." Immediately upon its organization the association became a potent factor in the development of the business interests of the city. Its operations have always been quiet but none the less effective. Monthly meetings are held. Standing committees on transportation, legislation, insurance and taxation, suggest the lines of work covered by the association. The officers for 1892 are J. C. Eliel, president; W. C. Gregg, treasurer, and W. G. Byron, secretary. The following list of members shows that the association includes within its ranks the leading wholesalers of the city: Altman & Co., Barnard Bros. & Cope, Jas. H. Bishop & Co., The Bradstreet-Thurber Co., David Bradley & Co., J. I. Case Implement Co., Century Piano Co., Dunham & Johnson, Deere & Co., W. J. Dyer & Bro., T. H. Drew Glass Co., Dodson, Fisher & Brockmann, Forman, Ford & Co., The Frisk-Turner Co., Goodyear Rubber Co., Harrison, Farington & Co., Hooker & Manley, Herzog Manufacturing Co., Janney, Semple & Co., Johnson & Hurd, Kennedy Bros., L. D. Kilbourn Boot & Shoe Co., Anthony Kelly & Co., Lyman-Eliel Drug Co., Lillibridge-Bremner Factory, American Biscuit and Manufacturing Co.; McLeod & Smith, Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Minneapolis Furniture Co., Minneapolis Glass Co., McDonald Bros., Minnesota Soap Co., Moline, Milburn, Stoddard Co., Minneapolis Iron Store Co., Northwestern Stove Works, Northwestern Casket Co., North Star Boot & Shoe Co., Geo. R. Newell & Co., W. S. Nott & Co., Northwestern Star Oil Co., Jno. C. Oswald & Co., Paris, Murton & Co., Patterson & Stevenson, A. M. Pratt & Co., W. H. Peckham, Pioneer Fuel Co., L. Paulle, Robinson & Stringham Co., Russell, Boynton & Co., Rugg, Fuller & Co., Smith & Wyman, Salisbury,

Rolph & Co., J. A. Shea & Co., Union Railway Storage Co., Wyman, Partidge & Co., and R. N. Woollett.

Within a few years Minneapolis has become one of the most important markets in the country for fruits and produce. Aside from the advantage of a rapidly growing city and an extensive tributary country, the development of the trade in this line was largely due to the Produce Exchange and the individual efforts of the enterprising business men who compose its membership. The Produce Exchange was incorporated on April 28th, 1884. Its first officers were: President, J. D. Darling; first vice-president, E. G. Potter; second vice-president, H. K. Pratt; secretary, A. M. Woodward; treasurer, Enoch Holmes; directors, S. A. Coe, E. Bach, Frank Clark, L. Longfellow, M. Whitcomb and A. M. Woodward. It is the purpose of the organization "to secure more intimate business relations among its members; to facilitate the buying and selling of all produce; to inculcate and enforce by mutual agreement, just and equitable principles and rules in trade whereby business controversies or disputes among its members may be speedily and fairly adjusted; to acquire and impart such commercial information as may relate to their mutual interests and profit, and generally to secure to its members the benefits and advantages which experience has shown to result from co-operation in legitimate business pursuits, and to advance and promote the general prosperity and business interest of the City of Minneapolis." Daily meetings are held as in other similar bodies. The officers for 1892 are: President, H. S. Smith; first vice-president, W. E. Grinnell; second vice-president, S. G. Palmer; secretary, C. Y. Knight and treasurer, D. W. Longfellow.

On September 1st, 1888, the Builders

Exchange of Minneapolis, was incorporated for the purpose, as expressed in its constitution, of "advancing the building interests of the City of Minneapolis, and the maintaining of a club room where its members can meet for business, pleasure, mutual improvement, and for united action tending to the purpose above stated, and where others may be invited for discussion and consideration of matters of interest to the building fraternity." The incorporators were Charles Morse, E. C. Cauvet, C. E. Richardson, B. Cooper, Frank B. Long, J. S. Homan, Geo. W. Libbey, Robert Cheney, George A. Morse, J. M. Locke, E. F. Dodson, F. A. Fisher, Herbert Chalker, S. C. Cutter, H. N. Leighton and A. W. Scott. Geo. W. Libbey was the first president, J. S. Homan, E. F. Dodson and F. B. Long, vice-presidents, and C. E. Richardson, treasurer; the same gentlemen forming the first board of directors. The corporate membership is limited to master builders; a non-corporate membership provides for branches of business subordinate to the mechanical trades. The Exchange has been of great benefit to the building interests of the city. Rooms are maintained in the Boston Block and daily sessions are held. The officers in 1892 are, L. S. Gillette, president; B. Cooper, vice-president; C. W. Brown, treasurer; C. E. Richardson, secretary; Chas. Morse, E. F. Dodson, B. Cooper, L. S. Gillette and C. W. Brown, directors.

The Minneapolis Business Union, perhaps the most important of all the trade organizations, was formed in 1890. A full description of its work is given in the chapter devoted to manufacturing interests.

GEORGE FREEMAN WARNER. A resident of Minnesota since 1856 and of Minneapolis since 1857, George F. Warner was among the first to

engage in an important branch of manufacturing in this city, and to prosecute it through years of discouragement, with persistence, until with the fruits of fortunate investments, he was able to retire from active business and enjoy a mature age, amid the comforts procured by an industrious life and surrounded by sons and daughters settled in honorable positions.

Mr. Warner is a native of the town of Warnersville, Schoharie county, New York, where he was born November 25, 1827, the youngest of a family of five children. His father was George Warner who cultivated a farm upon which he was born and raised. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, who, settling upon the frontiers of civilization had his house burned by Indians and himself carried a prisoner to Niagara, where after hardships and almost starvation, he made his escape. The family had emigrated to America from Hamburg, about the middle of the last century and were among the German settlers of the Mohawk valley in New York.

Mr. Warner's mother was Mary Freeman, whose father and grandfather were of English origin and residents of Nova Scotia, were mariners. His paternal grandmother was a Boulanger of French nativity. His infancy and boyhood were passed upon the Schoharie farm, with such labor and scholastic advantages as was the lot of the boys of that period in the rural districts of New York. Surrounded by mementoes of the atrocities of tory animosity, his boyish imagination was filled with visions of military prowess, and his patriotism stimulated by tales of the Revolution, whose survivors were just passing from the stage of active life.

At the age of sixteen the boy left the farm and went to Albany where he commenced an apprenticeship of four



L. F. Farnes

years in the cabinet making and piano building trade. The years of one's junior apprenticeship, though full of experiences which go to mould the character of a man, are without event of sufficient importance to call for record. When out of his apprenticeship he went to Buffalo and worked at the piano business as a journeyman. Arriving at his majority he established himself at Buffalo in the manufacture of enameled furniture, a branch of business then unknown in that city, and only recently established in Boston.

He now felt himself at liberty to settle in life with some permanence and contracted marriage with Miss Julia Francis Wilgus, daughter of Nathaniel Wilgus who had been a resident of Buffalo since 1816.

After the furniture business had been conducted for five years, it was closed out and the proprietor joined the eager crowd that was hastening westward. He halted at Chicago and there established himself at the same business which occupied him at Buffalo. After two years he decided to go farther west and embark in the lumber business; so closing at Chicago he bought the machinery for a steam saw mill and settling at Faribault, Minn., erected the mill and put it in operation. The town is at the edge of the big woods, then heavily timbered with hard wood, and offered to the practiced eye of the cabinet maker attractive material for the manufacture of his wares. In the spring of 1857 the mill was burned—a total loss, with no insurance. Left thus without business, and the savings of years of hard work dissipated, he did not yield to despair, but sought to find a new field for his exertions. He visited an old friend at Minneapolis, Wm. J. Parsons, Esq., whose residence was on the site of the Temple Court building, and who

was among the most enthusiastic of the early citizens of Minneapolis, who prevailed upon him to try his fortunes in the new town. He accordingly secured a dwelling and shop at the corner of Itaska street (now Third avenue north) and Fourth street and commenced the manufacture of furniture. It was in a small way, for his capital had been consumed in the fire; he was a stranger in the community, and he was obliged to take his place at the bench and turn out the work of his own skilled hands. There was a growing demand for furniture and the business enlarged, soon requiring the employment of more hands and the enlargement of the shop.

About 1866 Mr. Warner joined with the Sidles in the erection of the present First National Bank building, corner of Washington avenue and Nicollet street, the very heart of the business part of the city. The corner building was erected for the bank, and the next inside store for the furniture business. When completed Mr. Warner opened a furniture ware-room in this building. His business had now grown to large proportions and occupied quarters commensurate with its importance. But it was a location desirable for other lines of trade, and a few years later it was sold, and Mr. Warner purchased a lot (one-quarter acre) at the corner of Fourth street and Nicollet, where he erected the present Warner Block, and to which he removed his business. At the time of making this purchase, there were no business houses on Nicollet above Washington avenue; the latter itself was covered with a thicket of hazel brush, and the opinion of the wisecracks of the community was that Warner was foolish to think of doing business so far from town. The result has established his sagacity for the property still belongs to him, and could sell for as many thousands as it

cost dollars at the time of its purchase.

Mrs. Warner died in 1876, leaving a family of three sons and three daughters. The sons are Maj. N. F. Warner, and Geo. W. Warner of Minneapolis, and James H. Warner of New York. The daughters are wives of Mr. E. W. Griffin, and Mr. D. F. Peck, of Minneapolis, and of A. F. DeSteiger of La Salle, Ills. Four years later Mr. Warner was married a second time, in 1880, to Mrs. George Smith of Natchez, Miss.

He retired from the furniture business in 1876, but has continued to reside in Minneapolis, spending his winters in the south, at New Orleans and elsewhere. He has erected a fine villa at Cedar Lake, in the midst of ample grounds and surrounded by a grove of native trees. This was unfortunately destroyed by fire, but in its place has arisen a more stately mansion which is the family home.

Some four years ago Mr. Warner was induced by his son-in-law, E. W. Griffin, who had explored the upper country as U. S. Deputy Surveyor, to invest in explorations for iron ore in the western part of the Mesaba iron range, then thought to be valuable only for its pine timber. After years of patient and expensive labor in opening up shafts, and sinking the diamond drill, the "Diamond Iron Mine," has been proved to contain a vast deposit of high grade hematite iron ore of "Bessemer" quality. It has been leased to a wealthy eastern corporation, which only awaits the opening of railroad facilities to become a large shipper of iron ore. Messrs. Griffin and Warner were the pioneers in developing the most valuable iron range in the northwest, which is destined to become a very important tributary to the wealth of the state. The Diamond Iron Mining Company has its office at No. 329 Nicollet ave. Geo. F. Warner is presi-

dent; Henry H. Smith, vice-president, and Alvarado Richardson, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Warner is a man of great enthusiasm, tenacious of purpose, and most pleasant and affable in his manners. He has met many vicissitudes in his business career, but has borne them with fortitude shirking no labor, and declining no responsibility. In his retirement he is able to review a life of industry, which has brought him at the end, competence, with none to annoy or malign.

HENRY POEHLER. Among the men whom the opportunity of dealing in the great staple product of the Northwest has attracted to Minneapolis, few occupy a more prominent position than Mr. Poehler. He was a pioneer in the state, in which he has gained great success as a merchant. He was distinguished by long and varied service in the state and national legislatures. His life illustrates the opportunities which await, and the honors and successes which American citizenship confer upon one worthy to receive them, though from a foreign soil, and bringing no aid from birth or fortune. A peasant boy from the German fatherland, coming to the land of promise and opportunity in his youth, he has risen by sheer force of industry and capacity, through diverse experiences of labor to a position of honor in the community, and of signal importance in the great mart where the largest part of the wheat of the Northwest finds a market.

Mr. Poehler is of German nativity, born in the principality of Lippe Detmold, Aug. 22, 1833. His father, Frederick Poehler, was a man of education and refinement, pursuing the avocation of a public school teacher. His family of ten children taxed his means of subsistence so that he was able to bestow upon his



Henry Perrin

children little beyond their maintainance, and good opportunities to acquire the rudiments of education.

At the age of fifteen years, accompanying an uncle who was emigrating to America, young Poehler settled with him upon a farm in the then undeveloped west, near Burlington, Iowa. Five years of boyhood were here passed with hard manual labor upon the farm.

At the age of twenty years, in the spring of 1853, he left the farm seeking in the extreme frontier of the west an opportunity to employ the powers which he felt urging him to a life of activity and enterprise. Tarrying a year at St. Paul, which was just beginning to emerge from a rural village, he found engagement as a clerk at the trading post of Joseph R. Brown, in the unsettled but rich Minnesota valley. In the spring of 1855 he launched into trade in company with a brother, opening a store of general merchandise at the village of Henderson, Sibley County, Minn. The venture was a bold one. The Indian title to the surrounding country had only just been extinguished. The lands had not been surveyed. Goods were brought in over roads from which the stumps were not yet removed, and sometimes almost impassable from the bottomless sloughs of the low lands. There were few permanent settlers. Customers were largely the new settlers with Indians and mixed bloods, who traversed the wilderness gaining a precarious livelihood in the chase. But he had come to grow up with the country, and in the settlement where only a cabin or two stood, built a frame store, which as business increased was replaced by one of brick, and was several times enlarged. The village of Henderson was surveyed and incorporated the year after his arrival. In village and county affairs he held important official posi-

tions. The state government was not organized until three years afterwards. At the first state election in the fall of 1857, Mr. Poehler was chosen to represent Sibley and McLeod counties in the lower house of the legislature. He was allied to the Democratic party, but the election turned more upon the fitness of candidates than upon their politics, and his election was nearly unanimous. It was an important position. The foundations of the state government had been laid in the constitution just adopted, but all the manifold details of civil institutions were to be arranged in conformity with a state government. The land grant act had conferred upon the state a princely domain, to be parceled out for the development of the state. Local government and the school system were to be established. All these questions were presented to the yet youthful legislator, and so well dealt with that a few years later, in 1865, he was again chosen to the same position, but representing in part a new district, Nicollet and other counties having been joined to Sibley in forming the legislative district. Six years later he was chosen to the State Senate, in which he served a term of two years, and was again elected in 1875 for another term of two years. This term had but just expired, when in 1878 Mr. Poehler was transferred from the State to the National legislature, having been elected in competition with Maj. Strait, the popular Republican member, to represent the Second District of the state in the Congress of the United States. He was appointed to the important committee of Indian affairs, as also the Committee of Expenses of the post office. His term of service in the Forty-sixth Congress terminated March 4, 1880. The peasant boy and youthful emigrant of 1848 had now within thirty years from his arrival in the country at-

tained one of the highest representative positions in the nation. It was no accident, but was won by faithfulness in every trust, and capacity developed and demonstrated in grappling with the problems in business, society and politics which a new and free country presents, and which pointed him out as the most competent to serve them.

In 1887 Mr. Poehler commenced business in Minneapolis, engaging in a broader field of enterprise, and became a resident of the city in 1890. He opened a grain commission business, having a membership in the Chamber of Commerce, and participating extensively in the vast transactions in wheat, which has made the Minneapolis exchange the largest in point of sales of actual grain in the country. He is a director of the chamber, and has served on its Board of Arbitration. He is manager of The Pacific Elevator Company, operating a line of twenty-five elevators along the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.

In 1861 Mr. Poehler was married to Miss Elizabeth Frankenfield, of Bucks County, Pa. Of six children born to them, five are living. They are Alvin H. and Charles F., both graduates of Shattuck School, of Faribault, and now engaged in business with their father; Walter C., who is a student at the Minnesota State University; and Irene M. and Augusta, daughters remaining in the household.

Forty-five years of association with American society has not entirely obliterated from his speech traces of his German nativity. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood, tall, broad and stalwart. His conversation is fluent and entertaining, and his personality uncommonly attractive. His business success, which has placed him among the most affluent of his associates on 'change, has

been achieved with no stain of sordid ambition. He is enterprising and industrious, but public spirited and liberal, using his position and acquisitions to strengthen the institutions which he has done so much to establish and mature.

AARON DENMAN MULFORD. A gentleman whose face is familiar to all the frequenters on 'change; whose name is well known in financial circles throughout the wheat growing belt of the Northwest, and whose robust form and cheerful face indicate physical health and serenity of mind, came to Minneapolis twenty-one years ago an invalid; whose only hope of life was thought to be in the bracing air and free life of this salubrious region. He came from a community where his ancestral name had come down from colonial times through eight generations without blemish, conferring upon those who bore it a title to social rank, to one where the only passport to success was personal merit, and where confidence and respect awaited those who should demonstrate, in the ordeal of practical life, fitness to receive them. Happily he has shown through these years that his name is entitled to honor in the West through merit, as it is by inheritance in the East.

Mr. Mulford's paternal ancestor was William Mulford, who settled at Lynn, Mass., in 1639; an emigrant of Quaker faith from England, and who a few years later took up his residence at Southampton, Long Island, where he was one of the first settlers. The family passed to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where for five generations they have borne an honored name, and been engaged in active manufacturing pursuits. His maternal ancestors were Bakers, who settled in Connecticut as early as 1635, and have long been residents of Union county, New



A. S. Mulford

Jersey. Among their connections were the Dickinsons, founders of Princeton College.

A. D. Mulford was the youngest but one of a family of seven children born to Benjamin W. and Jane (Baker) Mulford. He was born at the city of Elizabeth, N. J., January 10, 1840. In his youth he was thought to be of feeble constitution and early showed symptoms of pulmonary weakness. His father died when he was of tender years, leaving him to the care of his mother, who laid no heavy burdens, either of education or labor, upon him. His school life was at a private school in his native city, and terminated in his sixteenth year. He then spent a year in a store as clerk, and at the age of seventeen opened an office at Elizabeth for the transaction of real estate, insurance and brokerage business. For fourteen years this business was continued with assiduity and success. It gradually led him into connection with large financial interests. He became officially connected with the First National bank, the Fire and Marine Insurance company, the Dime Savings bank and the Library association.

While still living at Elizabeth, on the 17th of February, 1869, he married Miss Clari Marondi, whose father, Frances Marondi, was a prominent business man in Boston for over fifty years. The family was of Italian origin, but domiciled in this country for many generations.

The cares of an engrossing business, and the burdens of financial trusts developed the latent seeds of pulmonary disease. Hemorrhages of the lungs so reduced his strength that physicians advised cessation of business and change of climate as the only hope of prolonging life. Following the prescription, he closed his affairs and found a new home in Minneapolis. It was in the year 1871 that he first arrived here. For several

years he did not enter business, giving himself to relaxation and recuperation. As strength returned, and a desire to bear a hand in the busy tide of life that flowed around him took possession of his mind, he engaged, about 1875, in the wood and coal business, having an office in the Nicollet house. His observations of the needs of the community led him to plan the organization of a strictly savings bank; and associating E. H. Moulton in the enterprise, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings bank was organized. Mr. Mulford was a trustee and the first president of the new bank.

He now turned his attention to the grain business, and opened a produce commission house. Minneapolis had already become a great milling point and a considerable wheat market, but the methods of dealing, and especially of handling the vast quantities of grain which the milling business attracted here, were yet crude and experimental. Mr. Mulford gave himself, with rare intelligence and good judgment, to the perfecting of these methods. One result was the organization of the Chamber of Commerce—which has become the largest market of wheat in the world. He was vice president of the Chamber at its organization in 1881, and has ever since maintained a close connection with it. Another line of investment which he adopted to facilitate the handling of grain was in the construction and management of elevators. The Mulford Elevator Company was organized, of which he was president and treasurer. The business of the company has so extended throughout Minnesota and the States of North and South Dakota, that no less than thirty-six elevators belonging to this company are now in operation. In addition to this large business, Mr. Mulford is vice-president and treasurer of the Great Western Elevator Company,

which is building near Minneapolis a great terminal elevator, with a present capacity of 500,000 bushels, and a prospective one of 1,500,000 bushels. In their private business the firm of A. D. Mulford & Co. handle between two and three million bushels of grain per year.

While he has been immersed in business of a magnitude to task the energies of one in full physical health, he has not entirely overcome the weakness which first induced him to come here. More than once he has been brought low by recurrence of the old trouble and has been obliged to discontinue attention to business for months. During these intervals he has made two trips to Europe, and spent much time in travel, with winter sojourns in Florida and on the Pacific coast. But he seems to possess a faculty of recuperation, due in part, no doubt, to exuberance of spirits and serenity of mind, which gives him the appearance of robustness and joviality.

Mr. and Mrs. Mulford have been greatly afflicted in the loss of two children of tender years. Their only son, Ernest Denman, is now, at the age of sixteen, making preparation for a course at Harvard University.

Mr. Mulford is of a social disposition. He is a prominent member of the Minneapolis Club, and of other organizations for the promotion of art, rational enjoyment and the sweet amenities of life.

Sprung from an ancestry that adhered with great tenacity to the calvinistic theology, he has embraced a more liberal faith. He exalts the practical virtues of honesty, charity and good will above dogmas of scholastic speculation. Upon the question which just now agitates those who deal upon the exchange, he advocates the suppression of future and option trading in non-existent products by the strong arm of federal taxation, in the interest of the producers and of

general morality. In this, with characteristic independence, he antagonizes a large majority of those who deal "on 'change."

ALVARADO RICHARDSON, lumberman, saw mill owner and machinery manufacturer, was born in Franklin County, Maine, on May 19, 1847. His father was a farmer and his early years brought him the training in hard work and self-dependence which a New England farmer's boy is pretty sure to receive. When eighteen years old Mr. Richardson came to Minneapolis. He arrived in the afternoon and went to work in a saw mill the same evening. Two weeks later he went to the pine woods in the employ of the old lumbering firm of Ankeny, Robinson & Pettit. This was the beginning of a six years connection with the firm, during which time Mr. Richardson was advanced to positions of trust and responsibility, at the last having charge of the logging interests of the concern. He next engaged with Mr. H. F. Brown, looking after the extensive pine land and logging business which Mr. Brown was developing. For five or six years Mr. Richardson and Mr. Brown were associated—part of the time as partners in various enterprises—with uniform success. Mr. Richardson had become known as an excellent judge of pine lands, and a clever manager in getting out logs and lumber. During one year, while with Mr. Brown, Mr. Richardson was interested in merchandising at Aitkin under the firm name of Knox & Richardson.

In 1880 the erection of the Diamond saw mill was commenced. Messrs. H. H. Smith, N. G. Leighton and W. S. Benton were associated with Mr. Richardson in this enterprise, but Mr. Benton's interest was soon purchased by the others and two years later Mr. Leighton



A Richardson

sold out to the remaining partners, and the firm became Smith & Richardson. Since its completion the Diamond mill has been an important factor in the production of lumber in Minneapolis. It was improved from time to time and had a large capacity. On July 3, 1892 it was destroyed by fire, but is now (in the fall of 1892,) being rebuilt at a cost of \$90,000, and will be a perfect modern mill in every particular. Until 1888 the firm carried on a logging business. In 1887 a repair shop was built near the Diamond mill at Eighteenth avenue north and First street. This was intended for a limited amount of work and employed only ten or fifteen men. But the opportunities for business developed rapidly and the manufacture of saw and flour mill machinery was commenced. The establishment is now known as the Dia-

mond Iron Works. It employs about one hundred men and contracts for iron and machine work all over the country.

Another enterprise was established in 1891. This was the erection of a \$65,000 saw mill on Lake Ponchartrain near New Orleans. Mr. L. West is associated in this branch of the business. The mill has a ten years contract for sawing cypress lumber. In connection with Mr. George F. Warner, Mr. Richardson and Mr. Smith own 7,000 acres of land in Itasca county on the Mesaba iron range. Though only partly developed there is evidence of a rich store of ore on this property.

Mr. Richardson was married in 1869 to Miss Sarah Dorman. They have two children, and reside in a pleasant home at 1811 North Bryant avenue.

CHAPTER XXIII.

POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN.

The Police Department of the city of Minneapolis has grown with the growth, and strengthened with the strength of the city, until it has attained an efficiency commensurate with the important interests committed to its care and protection.

The Department properly had its origin at the organization of the city government in 1872. Previous to that time police duties, as well as certain civil services, were intrusted to the city marshal of the city of St. Anthony, who was elected annually with other city officers, and was assisted by constables. The aldermen were vested with the power of arrest, though seldom, if ever, exercising it. The judicial power of the city was exercised by usually two justices of the peace. The town of Minneapolis, before the incorporation of the city, from 1858 to 1867, elected annually two constables, who were sufficient for the police duty of the town and village.

The following were city marshals of St. Anthony:

1855.—Benjamin Brown and L. Turner.

1856-7.—J. Chapman.

1858-9-60.—John A. Armstrong.

1861.—J. H. Noble.

1862.—Wm. Lashells.

1863.—M. B. Rollins.

1864.—E. Lippencott and J. M. Shepard.

1865-6.—M. W. Getchell.

1867-8-9.—Michael Hoy.

1870-1.—L. C. Smith.

A watch house was built on lots 4 and 5, block 33, Mill Company's addition, and occupied after September, 1855. Here prisoners were temporarily confined. When sentenced, they were either sent to the Ramsey county jail, or to the penitentiary at Stillwater, until the court house and jail of Hennepin county were completed in 1857.

At the organization of the city government of Minneapolis in 1867, H. H. Brackett was appointed chief of police, and six patrolmen were appointed. They were Stuart Seeley, Lorenzo Coleman, Samuel Snyder, J. D. Rich, James Parker and A. C. Berry.

In 1868 Dan A. Day was chief of police.

1869 H. H. Brackett was appointed chief, but soon resigned, and Stuart Seeley was appointed.

In 1870 Dan A. Day was again made chief.

In 1871 C. L. Peck was chief.

In 1872 George C. Kent was chief.

In 1873, R. W. Hanson who resigned, and Michael Hoy was appointed.

1874-5, John H. Noble. At this time the force had increased to nineteen officers and men, and the city provided for the purchase of uniforms, overcoats, clubs, belts and stars, for the men of the force. The salary of the chief was \$1,500, detective, \$1,000, and patrolmen \$900 each.

In 1876 to 1883, A. S. Munger was chief. He was first appointed by Mayor A. A. Ames, and re-appointed by Mayors DeLaittre and Rand, and again by Mayor Ames. During the mayoralty of A. C. Rand, a new departure was made in employing prisoners in labor, which was provided at a yard contiguous to the county jail, and with such good result, that the way was opened for the erection of a city work house, which was finally accomplished in 1886. During the mayoralty of A. A. Ames in 1883, the police force was greatly increased, and the salaries raised, and military titles given to the officers, and a high degree of military discipline introduced. There were sixty-two men on the force. The salaries were fixed at \$1,800 for the chief, \$1,500, captain of detectives; \$1,300, first assistant; \$1,000, sergeants; \$828, patrolmen for first year of service, and \$900 to those who had served more than one year; \$200 in addition to salary to mounted patrolmen.

In 1883 A. C. Berry was chief. He was succeeded in 1884 by John West, and the force was increased to one hundred men. During this period the excellent work house at Shingle Creek was completed and occupied, and the chief was made its superintendent. In 1886 Charles R. Hill was appointed chief with the rank of colonel.

On the 14th of March, 1887, a Board of Police Commissioners was appointed by the city council in accordance with an act of the legislature. They were Thomas B. Janney for one year, John Baxter for two years, and Michael Hoy for three years. Of this board the mayor was a member ex-officio, and the appointment and control of the police was vested in the board.

In his inaugural message, delivered in April, 1887, Mayor Ames, after highly complimenting the services and character of the police, thus alluded to the change in the control of the force: "At the last meeting of the Legislature a few meddlesome fanatics from this city, backed by the puritanical majority of that body, had succeeded in thwarting the will of the people and depriving the Mayor of his control of the police force, and placed the same in charge of a police commission." In 1888 the Board of Police Commissioners was composed of Mayor Albert A. Ames, president; Michael Hoy, vice president; George L. Baker, John Baxter and William R. Guile. They appointed Jacob Hein' superintendent, but made few changes in the men of the force. The military titles were abolished and the chief officer named Superintendent.

The following year the board consisted of Mayor E. C. Babb, president; N. H. Giertson, vice president, and W. R. Guile. W. M. Brackett was made Superintendent. The total number of the force was one hundred and ninety.

The Police Commission was abolished in 1890, and the appointment and control of the police restored to the mayor. At the election of that year P. B. Winston was elected mayor, and appointed Major R. R. Henderson chief, who is now administering the office.

The annual report of the Board of Police Commissioners for the year end-

on Dec 31st, 1890, gives the following facts, showing the present condition of the service:

Police Commissioners: Mayor F. C. Babby, ex-officio and president; N. H. Gjertsen, vice-president; W. R. Guile; W. M. Brackett, superintendent; H. A. Norton, police clerk and secretary.

The total number on the rolls of the police force December 31, 1889, was 199. The total number on the force December 31, 1890, was 217, as follows:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Superintendent, | 1 |
| Inspectors detailed, | 6 |
| Inspectors detailed superintendent's clerk, | 1 |
| Captains, | 5 |
| Lieutenants, | 5 |
| Sergeants, | 14 |
| Patrolmen, mounted, | 19 |
| Patrolmen, | 147 |
| Constables detailed, | 5 |
| Jailors detailed, | 8 |
| Drivers detailed, | 6 |
| Total, | 217 |

Expense of department for year ending 1890:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Salaries of department, | \$198,715 50 |
| Headquarters, | 980 36 |
| First precinct, | 2,389 00 |
| Second precinct, | 589.63 |
| Third precinct, | 816 12 |
| Fourth precinct, | 638.50 |
| Fifth precinct, | 309 43 |
| Wagon No. 1, | 283 28 |
| Wagon No. 2, | 270.01 |
| Wagon No. 3, | 485.02 |
| Signal service, | 418 41 |
| Board police commissions, | 235 10 |
| Personal property, | 2,887 49 |
| Meals for prisoners, | 710 25 |
| Total, | \$209,728 07 |

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Accidents reported, | 148 |
| Buildings secured being found open, | 130 |
| Burglars frustrated, | 5 |
| Dead bodies taken to morgue, | 27 |
| Detective's slow bills reported, | 718 |
| Extraneous persons cared for, | 1 |
| Extraneous persons suppressed, | 19 |
| Extraneous persons reported, | 18 |
| Extraneous persons, | 19 |
| Extraneous persons, | 253 |
| Extraneous persons, | 91 |
| Extraneous persons secured for, | 67 |
| Intoxicated persons assisted home, | 5 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Lodgers accommodated, | 4,647 |
| Lost children restored to parents, | 324 |
| Lost children taken to station, | 121 |
| Meals furnished prisoners and lodgers, | 3,329 |
| Nuisances and dead animals reported, | 758 |
| Packages stolen; property recovered, | 22 |
| Runaway horses stopped, | 47 |
| Sick and injured persons taken home, | 95 |
| Sick and injured persons taken to hospital, | 91 |
| Sick and injured persons taken to station and cared for, | 28 |
| Stray teams cared for, | 53 |
| Street lamps reported broken, | 17 |
| Street lamps reported not lighted, | 2,429 |
| Stray horses taken up, | 483 |
| Stray cows, | 25 |
| Suicides reported, | 12 |

Our force has been very successful in preventing crime, and it is due largely to the efficiency of both the detective department and the patrolmen in keeping a very close watch of the professional criminal and the disorderly classes which we always have with us as do all large cities. A known professional is "run in" on general principles, and we have in a majority of cases been supported in this procedure by the municipal judges, who would either order them escorted to the depot to take the first train leaving or send them to the work house for 60 or 90 days. This arbitrary proceedings on our part has tended to make our city a very unhealthy place especially for known criminals, and this we consider the principal reason of our immunity from depredations by professionals.

Crimes will be committed, no matter how closely the police may guard against them, especially in all large communities of wealth and numbers you will find more or less of the criminal classes to prey upon them. It has been my aim to so organize and discipline our force to make it most effective in preventing crime and misdemeanors as well as to detect and bring before the proper tribunal violators of the law, and the members of the force as a whole deserve credit for their successful efforts in this direction.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A liberal policy has been pursued by the city authorities, especially during the last few years, in maintaining an efficient paid fire department, and in supplying it with adequate equipment, and in maintaining a generous water supply.

The department at present consists of two hundred and fifty officers and men. Its equipment consists of fifteen steam

fire engines, first and second class, seventeen hose carriages, eight chemical engines, six hook and ladder trucks, one water tower, one supply wagon, three fuel wagons, one fire alarm telegraph wagon, four chief's buggies and as many sleighs, eighteen exercising wagons and an equal number of bed sleds, one hundred thirty-one horses, 31,450 feet of 2½ inch hose, 2,850 feet chemical hose, 350 3¼ inch hose.

A very complete system of fire alarm telegraph has been established, consisting of 134 miles of wire and poles, 40 miles of underground wire, and 10 circuit repeaters, 550 cells battery, 200 fire alarm boxes, 24 engine house gongs, and 10 engineer's gongs.

The water supply is taken from the Mississippi river, by pumps, at three pumping stations, one located at the West Side of the Falls, and one at the East Side, operated by water power, with steam as supplementary, and one at Shingle Creek, about three miles above the Falls, which is operated by steam. There are 118 miles of water mains, and 1,978 hydrants.

The city owns eighteen brick engine houses, distributed through its limits. The value of fire department property is estimated at about \$575,000. The total expenditures of the department for the year ending December 31, 1890, were \$261,180.87. During that time the department responded to 497 alarms, and run its apparatus 3,025 miles, and as many more in returning.

As near as could be ascertained losses by fire during the year were:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| On buildings, - - - - - | \$ 120,067.95 |
| On contents, - - - - - | 497,145.06 |
| Total, - - - - - | \$ 617,213.01 |
| Amount of insurance paid, - - - - - | 545,391.09 |
| Loss over insurance paid, - - - - - | \$ 71,841.92 |

HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The splendid fire department which Minneapolis now boasts is comparatively of recent evolution from the volunteer department of the early days of the city.

A primitive fire organization, of which Al Stone was one of the leading spirits, had an existence in St. Anthony in 1851. Each member was required to provide himself with two wooden pails and an immense canvas bag. In the former he was expected to carry water to the fire, while the latter served as a receptacle for such household or other goods as could be stowed within its capacious depths.

Not until December, 1854, was any formal fire organization effected. It was formed at Cummings & Pratt's office and named Cataract Engine Company No. 1. G. D. Hubbard was elected foreman, R. W. Cummings, first assistant; S. M. Ricker, second assistant; D. S. Moore, secretary, and J. H. Murphy, treasurer. Its equipment consisted of a number of leather buckets, some rope, chains and a ladder or two. The services of the firemen were rarely called into requisition, and it became more social than a working organization. The uniform adopted consisted of red shirt, with blue flannel collar and cuffs, white pantaloons with black stripe, glazed cap with company name inscribed, and black belts.

In the early part of the year 1858, three fire companies were formed. Cataract Engine Company No. 1, composed of residents of lower town about the falls, and Independent Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and Minnesota Engine Company, composed of residents of upper town. Of the former, J. E. Spencer was elected foreman, Edgar Nash, first assistant foreman; Damon Greenleaf, second assistant foreman; M. L.

Selkreg, treasurer, and G. A. Pomeroy, secretary. Of the second, Henry Curran was foreman, L. P. Foster, secretary. An order was given to a wagon maker of St. Anthony for a fire truck, and on October 1st of the same year it was finished. The equipment consisted of 7 engines, 125 buckets, 9 hooks and 20 axes. The company purchased its own apparatus and erected a house on Fifth avenue northeast, between Ramsey and Main streets. A Button & Blake engine was procured for the Minnesota Engine Company in 1859 with funds raised by a firemen's ball.

Germania Engine Company No. 2 was organized Nov. 3, 1858, in the Second ward where a number of Germans had settled. Joseph Meyer was the first foreman, Charles Meyer, first assistant; Peter Thelan, second assistant, and Francis Kittel, Steward. Thirty-three names were placed on the roll at the first meeting. The uniform adopted consisted principally of a red shirt with black velvet collar and facings. The city council of St. Anthony gave to T. C. Dane a contract for furnishing two fire engines, and they were constructed at the shop of Scott & Morgan. The first machine was finished May 30, 1859, and was assigned to the Cataract Company. The tub was of black walnut inlaid with white birch, and with its brass trimmings, polished bark poles and handsome fittings, was a beautiful machine. Upon the suction pipe was printed the motto of the Cataract Company, "always ready." Six months afterwards its exact counterpart was finished and delivered to Germania Company No. 3.

About this time citizens of upper St. Anthony who were dissatisfied with the council for furnishing engines through Mr. Dane organized a new company called Minnesota Engine Company No. 2, and

appointed John H. Dunham foreman, who raised a private subscription for the purchase of an engine, and N. H. Hemming went to Lansingburg, N. Y., and negotiated with Button & Blake for a first-class engine, which arrived June 28, 1859. It was a ten inch cylinder with three hundred feet of copper riveted leather hose. The subscription proving inadequate the City Council re-organized the company and made an appropriation to pay the balance due for the apparatus. July 4, 1859, was made an occasion for Cataract Engine Company to parade, and partake of a banquet at the Winslow House. As the company appeared upon the main street in bright uniforms and garlanded engine, there appeared from the direction of Cheevertown, about two hundred stalwart citizens, masked and clad in odd garments, tugging at a rope to which was attached a nondescript apparatus, evidently intended to burlesque a fire engine, and on which was printed the inscription, "Thunderbolt No. 4." Upon the arrival of the two companies at the Winslow House, Cataract marched to the banquet hall carrying with them one of the wheels of their engine, while the tatterdemalions took possession of the ball room above. There they resolved themselves into a city council, and with mock gravity discussed and duly repealed some obnoxious city ordinances. The genuine city council took the hint and soon afterwards ratified the act. About this time an extemporized fire company calling themselves the "Deluge" had held mysterious meetings at Al Stone's shop, the parade being the outcome. Hon. J. B. Gilfillan, Dr. J. H. Murphy and Major Geo. A. Camp, were supposed to be leaders of the burlesquers, while I. P. Hill acted as marshal and led the procession. It was their first and last public appearance.

The first fire organization on the west side of the Mississippi river was the Miller's fire association in 1865. It was a private arrangement for the protection of the milling district at the falls, and owed its formation to W. M. Brackett, then a bookkeeper for Eastman, Gibson & Co. A force pump was put into the basement of the Cataract mill; a hose cart, 500 feet of hose, nozzles, spanners, etc., were provided. This company existed until the re-organization of the fire department in 1867.

The splendid organization of the volunteer department, the partially paid department that followed, and the full paid department which the city now boasts, are due in a large measure to W. M. Brackett, who, besides being a good fireman, was a splendid organizer.

The Gamewell fire alarm system was introduced in September, 1874. In 1875 horses were purchased and the engineers, stokers and drivers were permanently hired and stationed with the apparatus. In 1876 the alarm system was extended to the East Side of the river, and in 1878 the two divisions were consolidated in one.

In the fall of 1867 the Holly system of water works was introduced, but not completed until the spring of 1868. It at first served only the West Division. The East Division had twelve cisterns and four platforms on the river bank so arranged as to take water from the river.

The formal organization of the fire department was in January, 1868, embracing the following companies: Minneapolis Hose Company No. 1, Mutual Hose Company No. 2, and Minneapolis Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Its strength was 150 volunteers. George A. Brackett chief engineer; R. B. Langdon, first assistant, and Paris Gibson, second assistant.

The fire department of the East and West sides of the river were consolidated in 1878. W. M. Brackett was chief engineer; W. C. Stetson, formerly chief of the East Division, was first assistant, and C. Fredericks, formerly foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, second assistant.

The rapid growth of the city and the corresponding increase in the duties of the fire department soon became too great for a volunteer organization, and in 1879 the city assumed the support of the department.

The Minneapolis Fire Company and the Minneapolis Hose Company No. 1 perfected their organizations Jan. 24, 1868. Of the former, Ed. Lippencott was foreman; Dan. A. Day, first assistant; H. G. Hicks, second assistant; R. H. Conwell, secretary, and W. M. Brackett, treasurer. Mutual hose company, No. 2, John Noble was foreman; M. M. Cruickshank, first assistant; A. H. Beal, second assistant; Geo. W. Shuman, secretary, and E. M. Marshall, treasurer.

The following day Minneapolis Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was organized, with L. P. Snyder, foreman; A. B. Brackett, first assistant; C. Frederick, second assistant; C. P. Reigel, third assistant; C. A. Fuller, secretary and C. Miller, treasurer.

The three companies already organized met Jan. 29, 1868, and elected Geo. A. Brackett chief engineer; R. B. Langdon, first assistant and Paris Gibson, second assistant.

Germania Hose Company No. 3 was organized Oct. 25, 1870. John Weinard was foreman; Chas. Goehringer, first assistant; William Gehle, second assistant; Fritz Friederick, third assistant; J. G. Hubor, secretary, and A. Knoblauch, treasurer.

Teutonia Hose Company No. 4, organized Oct. 7, 1874. Fred Heckrich

was foreman; Reed Houser, first assistant; Aug. Arnold, second assistant; George Loeffert, secretary and Andrew Macher, treasurer.

Minnehaha Hose Company No. 5, organized June 7, 1879. B. F. Cole was foreman; D. Wylie, first assistant; D. Winkler, second assistant; John Hale, third assistant; E. P. Hedderly, secretary and H. D. Blood, treasurer.

The first steamer, "City of Minneapolis No. 1," was put in service about the beginning of the year 1875, and was assigned to Hose Company No. 1, although Cataract Engine Company No. 1 on the East Side had been in possession of a steamer since July, 1873.

The several chief engineers of the West Side department and their terms of service have been: George A. Brackett, four years; David Wylie, one year; W. M. Brackett, nine years; Frank L. Stetson, eight years; August H. Runge, the present incumbent, one year.

In the year ending Dec. 31, 1875, the department of the West Division consisted of one chief engineer, two assistant engineers, and:

Minneapolis Hose Company No. 1, 41 members.

Mutual Hose Company No. 2, 30 members.

Germania Hose Company No. 3, 35 members.

Teutonia Hose Company No. 4, 40 members.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, 39 members.

Total, 183 members.

That of the East Division consisted of one chief engineer, two assistant engineers, and

Cataract Engine Company No. 1, 85 members.

Germania Engine Company No. 2, 45 members.

Total, 130 members.

Cataract Company had one steamer, two two-wheel hose carts, 1,700 feet hose. Germania Company had one hand engine, one two-wheel hose cart, and 300 feet hose. Fire limits were established for the West Division by ordinance of the city council, September 10, 1873, and they were extended and established in both divisions January 2, 1878.

The Volunteer Fire Department formally disbanded July 1, 1879. The occasion was made memorable by a parade of the department, with speeches by Ex-Mayors Brackett, De Laittre, Wilson, Merriman and Ames, and Mayor Rand, and by Chief W. M. Brackett. The paid department was organized, and consisted of:

Hook and Ladder No. 1, A. H. Runge, foreman.

Hook and Ladder No. 2, Nic Theilen, foreman.

Hose Company No. 1, C. W. Tre-worggy, foreman.

Cataract Hose, F. L. Stetson, foreman.

Hose Company No. 2, Henry Williams, foreman.

Hose Company No. 3, Christ Henry, foreman.

Hose Company No. 4, Daniel Horbach, foreman.

Hose Company No. 5, R. W. York, foreman.

The new force numbered fifty-nine officers and members, who took the place of three hundred and four volunteers disbanded. The apparatus consisted of two steam fire engines, five hose carriages (two horse), and horse cart (one horse), one hook and ladder truck (two horse), one single truck chemical (two horse). There were twenty horses in service, and ten thousand feet of rubber hose. The expenditures were \$41,136.10. The salaries paid were: Chief engineer, \$2,000; assistant engineers, \$1,400; en-

gineers of steamers, each \$1,000; foremen and drivers, \$55 per month; permanent firemen, \$65 per month.

In April, 1885, the department, which had previously had a large proportion of call men, was put upon a basis similar to that in force in Chicago, being full paid. The roster numbered ninety-six men, who were constantly on duty and received stipulated salaries.

The need of efficient fire protection has been taught in Minneapolis, by a number of serious conflagrations, involving loss of life, and the bold and adventurous firemen have often periled and in some instances lost their lives. On the night of June 18, 1860, the most serious fire which had yet occurred swept away eighteen buildings on Bridge Square. The five St. Anthony companies were on the ground, but arriving after the fire was well under way and with scarce supply of water, which had to be taken from the river, and pumped from one engine into another, were not able to arrest the progress of the flames, until the entire West side of the block from First to Second street was in ruins, save only the stone building of the State Bank, on the corner of First street, which was saved.

The great explosion and fire at the flouring mills, which occurred on the evening of May 2, 1878, will be long remembered. It was occasioned by the ignition of dust in the Washburn "A" mill, which produced the force of an explosion, blowing off the roof and bursting the walls. The following mills were destroyed:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|----------------|
| Washburn "A," | - | 48 | run of stones. |
| Humboldt, | - | 8 | " " " |
| Diamond, | - | 6 | " " " |
| Pettit, Robinson & Co's. | 15 | " | " " " |
| Zenith, | - | 6 | " " " |
| Galaxy, | - | 12 | " " " |

And several others were seriously damaged.

More lamentable than the destruction of property was the loss of life, for eighteen employes of the mills were overwhelmed and perished.

Another explosion at one of the mills on the 4th of December, 1881, was fatal to two of the firemen, First Assistant Engineer Cornelius Fredericks, and John Tooley of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.

The year 1880 was signalized by serious fires. The Brackett Block on Second street, the Westfall Block on Washington avenue, the Pacific mills of Camp & Walker and the Jacoby Block on Nicollet avenue. Again in 1887 the fire fiend seemed to be unloosed. The greatest loss was the St. Anthony elevator, which, however, was outside the fire limits. The total loss was \$950,000. The East side block of saw mills at the falls were totally consumed. The Morrison Block at the corner of Washington avenue and Second street fed the flames, also the Mortimer Apartment House on Thirteenth street, and the stately and beautiful Church of the Redeemer. The latter occurred on one of the coldest nights of the winter, and in the morning the ruined walls presented a weird appearance, incrustated and infolded with one sheet of glistening ice.

The fire losses of this year reached the enormous sum of \$1,442,891.

Another most disastrous fire, distressing by the sacrifice of human life, occurred Nov. 30, 1889. The elegant pressed brick and stone building of the Tribune Company, corner of first avenue and Fourth street, succumbed to the fire fiend. Seven persons were killed while attempting to escape, and twenty-seven were rescued by the fearless and intrepid firemen.

Again, in the present year, 1891, the wheat elevator at Washington and Eighth avenues, with other adjacent

buildings, were consumed. C. W. Mitchell, of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, lost his life falling with twenty-one comrades from the roof. The Crown Roller mill caught fire among the machinery of the elevator and was saved by the prompt exertions of the department. On this occasion the fire tower was first brought into use and demonstrated its utility by pouring a flood of water upon the highest part of the tall structure. Later, the fine building of the North Star Boot & Shoe Company was consumed with its contents, involving a loss of near half a million dollars, but the fire was controlled and did not spread to adjacent property.

In closing this inadequate review of the Minneapolis fire department, the writer feels that the eulogium contained in "History of the department," published by A. E. Costello, last year, to which he is indebted for most of the facts herein contained, is fully justified when he says: "Probably no where in the present city of Minneapolis is its phenomenal growth more noticeable than in the brief study of the growth and progress of the fire department, which to-day affords to the citizens of the Flour City a protection second to none in the land, and certainly exceeding that of any other fire service of its age."

HON. PHILIP WINSTON. To the thoughtful student there is a valuable lesson to be gleaned from the lives of those men whose courage and brains enabled them to build the foundations upon which Minneapolis now stands—the first city of the Northwest.

Philip B. Winston was born near Hanover Court House, Hanover county, Virginia, August 12, 1845. His parents were William O. and Sarah A. (Gregory) Winston, both natives of Virginia, and descended from those sturdy colonists who came from England during the sev-

enteenth century. His great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather served in the war of 1812. On both sides the ancestors were prominent people in the State, and Mr. Winston's father and grandfather held successively the office of clerk of the county court of Hanover county. On his mother's side this lineal prominence was also marked, as the professions bear valuable testimony to the name of Gregory throughout the State of Virginia. His early boyhood was passed in his native village, where he acquired his preparatory education under the direction of a private tutor. He spent a year at the academy in Caroline county, and when the Civil war broke out, though only a boy of seventeen, he espoused the cause of the Confederacy and enlisted as private in the Fifth Virginia Cavalry. After eight months' hard service, during which time he participated in many of the most memorable battles of those days, he was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct to the staff and assigned as aid-de-camp to General Thos. L. Rosser, who was in command of a division of cavalry under General Lee. He remained at his post till the last gun was fired, and when the fortunes of war were determined at Appomattox he laid aside his arms and returned to the old homestead. He saw much service and was in the battles of Kelley's Ford, Brandy Station, Aldee, Gettysburg, Cedar Creek, Tom's Brook, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Mine Run, Tryvillian's Station, Hewes' Shop, Ream's Station, Amelia Court House, Bossoux Cross Roads, Five Forks, High Bridge, and was in Stewart's Raid, in Pennsylvania.

Leaving the sad scenes of war he returned to his home, and began farming. Here he remained till the spring of 1872, when, with less than a hundred dollars,



Your truly
P. P. Whiston



he set out for the Northwest. Traveling was a luxury in those days, and when he arrived in Minneapolis he had barely enough to pay for a week's board. The Northern Pacific railroad was then stretching its iron arms into the far North, and young Winston secured a position in the engineering department as rodman.

The opportunities of the Northwest had begun to attract the attention of many of the most enterprising and conservative financiers of the country. Thoroughly alive to the possibilities of the times, Mr. Winston returned to Minneapolis after two years' experience with the Northern Pacific, and associating with his brother, F. G. Winston, established the firm of Winston Brothers, now one of the largest railroad contracting firms in the United States. Enjoying the confidence of the large railroad corporations, this firm gradually rose from an infant industry to a business commanding a capital of over a million dollars. Most of the track and bridge work on the Northern Pacific, from Bismarck west, was built by this firm; one thousand miles of this road being their first large contract. Since then they have completed large contracts for many other corporations operating in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska and Virginia. This firm is very strong financially, and is eminently worthy of the honorable position it has earned by strict observance of the highest principles of business integrity.

In 1888, Mr. Winston was nominated for mayor of Minneapolis. It was the presidential year, and although his great popularity carried him three thousand votes ahead of his ticket, he was defeated. He was re-nominated by acclamation in 1890, and, unhampered by party issue, was elected by over six

thousand plurality. He was warmly supported by the business interests; and merchants and laboring men alike recognized his special abilities as a conservative, wise and devoted official. How well he merited the confidence of his friends and guarded the interests of the city is fully attested in the records of his administration. A staunch Democrat, imbued with all the best principles of Democracy, he was chairman of the Minnesota delegation at the last National Convention held in St. Louis, Missouri. He is also a member of the State and local Democratic organizations. His great popularity is due to his sterling qualities of heart and mind, his fund of good humor and marked courtesy to all. In person he is large, symmetrically formed, and of prepossessing and enjoying presence. He is a good speaker, forcible, clear and versatile, and gracefully presides on all public occasions in honor of home or visiting organizations.

He is a stockholder in the Security Bank of Minneapolis. With Mr. F. G. Winston, his brother, he is engaged in extensive mining operations in Montana. He is a stockholder in the Syndicate Building Company, the Syndicate Insurance Company, the Minneapolis Globe Building Company, a member of the Business Men's Union, the Minnesota Club, of St. Paul, and the West Moreland Club, of Richmond, Virginia, where he still enjoys a few months each year on the old homestead, having recently made costly improvements to it.

In 1876 he married Miss Katharine S. Stevens, of Minneapolis, daughter of Colonel John A. Stevens, one of the most prominent and respected of Minnesota's pioneers. Two children were born of this marriage. Mrs. Winston is a lady of refinement and education; a member and prominent in the charitable work of the Presbyterian church. She

gold at Black Hawk, and the miners hastened to the new location. Mr. Lovell was young and healthy, and worked with the utmost enthusiasm, making light of hardships and exposure. As a result his health failed and he was obliged to leave the miners and return to Iowa. Recovering his health he worked for a few months on one of the early Iowa railroads, receiving a free trade compensation of eighty cents a day. When he left the employ of the contractor he had saved just \$12, and with this amount in his pocket he started again for Colorado, determining to make the journey afoot and to come back with a fortune if it were to be had. On the way he fell in with a wagon train, where drivers were needed and secured employment for the rest of the trip as a "bull whacker." He reached Denver with \$4 more on hand than when he started. Regarding this as a good omen he went to work with varying fortunes until after two years when he had saved \$1,000, with which he invested in a mine in partnership with a friend. In twenty months they sold the property, taking out \$20,000 for each \$1,000 put in. The purchaser was the New York Gunnell Gold Co. Mr. Lovell was made temporary superintendent of the mines, and was superseded after a time by the famous Major General Fitz John Porter, who offered him a salary of \$5,000 a year to remain as assistant. But eight years in the West had satisfied Mr. Lovell, and he returned to Iowa, and traveled in the East for a few years. A couple of years were spent in Milwaukee, and then he gratified a natural taste for farming by purchasing and operating a farm in Dodge County, Wisconsin. For twelve or thirteen years Mr. Lovell spent the spring and autumn on his farm, the winters in Milwaukee and the summers in Minneapolis. In 1880 he was one of the presidential electors on the Garfield and

CHARLES P. LOVELL was born at Hyde Park, Vermont, on November 2d, 1837. He comes of an old New England family, whose ancestors emigrated from England at an early period in the settlement of America. The name can be traced back in exactly its present form for many generations. Randall Lovell, Mr. Lovell's father, was proprietor of a tannery at Hyde Park. In 1844, when his son Charles was seven years old, he moved to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming. Two years later he died, leaving a family of ten children. He was the thirteenth of sixteen born to the family. Mr. Lovell's boyhood and youth, after the death of his father, were spent in Dodge and Waukesha counties. When he was nineteen he came to Minnesota and spent three months in Steele county mowing hay. Mr. Lovell enjoys referring to this experience as an evidence of the questionable benefits of the free trade times of the fifties, for the farmer still owes him, in a large part of what he earned in the hayfields. The next seventeen months were spent with his brother at Nevada, Storey County, Iowa.

On March 1, 1859, Mr. Lovell started for Pike's Peak, in search of fortune in the newly discovered mines of Colorado. The journey to Denver, across the then almost trackless plains, occupied just forty-five days, being the first of six trips made across the plains. But still he was too early for the opening of the season in the mountains. By the middle of June the snow was off, and in company with others Mr. Lovell went about forty miles into the mountains to the Silver Springs and commenced prospecting. After a few weeks news came of a great discovery of

gold at Black Hawk, and the miners hastened to the new location. Mr. Lovell was young and healthy, and worked with the utmost enthusiasm, making light of hardships and exposure. As a result his health failed and he was obliged to leave the miners and return to Iowa. Recovering his health he worked for a few months on one of the early Iowa railroads, receiving a free trade compensation of eighty cents a day. When he left the employ of the contractor he had saved just \$12, and with this amount in his pocket he started again for Colorado, determining to make the journey afoot and to come back with a fortune if it were to be had. On the way he fell in with a wagon train, where drivers were needed and secured employment for the rest of the trip as a "bull whacker." He reached Denver with \$4 more on hand than when he started. Regarding this as a good omen he went to work with varying fortunes until after two years when he had saved \$1,000, with which he invested in a mine in partnership with a friend. In twenty months they sold the property, taking out \$20,000 for each \$1,000 put in. The purchaser was the New York Gunnell Gold Co. Mr. Lovell was made temporary superintendent of the mines, and was superseded after a time by the famous Major General Fitz John Porter, who offered him a salary of \$5,000 a year to remain as assistant. But eight years in the West had satisfied Mr. Lovell, and he returned to Iowa, and traveled in the East for a few years. A couple of years were spent in Milwaukee, and then he gratified a natural taste for farming by purchasing and operating a farm in Dodge County, Wisconsin. For twelve or thirteen years Mr. Lovell spent the spring and autumn on his farm, the winters in Milwaukee and the summers in Minneapolis. In 1880 he was one of the presidential electors on the Garfield and



W. A. Lovell





W. D. Russell

Arthur ticket. After meeting with the electors at Madison in the following January he came to Minneapolis as a permanent resident.

Mr. Lovell's business since coming here has been almost exclusively buying and selling real estate on his own account. In this he has been remarkably successful. In company with Mr. E. S. Corser and Mr. W. A. Barnes he became the owner of Oak Park addition, which has proved to be a particularly fortunate investment. The syndicate paid \$32,000 for the property in 1880. It is now valued at about \$750,000. Mr. Lovell also owns several farms and is continually buying, improving and selling other real estate. He was actively interested in the formation of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., of which he has been vice-president and an influential director from the first. He is also vice-president of the Pioneer Savings & Loan Association, and a director in the Minneapolis Plow Works, the Northern Car Co. and the Esterly Harvester Co.

A marked talent for pushing enterprises to a successful issue was recognized by Mr. Lovell's prompt election to the Board of Trade, and his call to a participation in the organization of the Business Union. He was one of the principal subscribers to the exposition and a director from the start. In these enterprises, as in all other movements for the advancement and welfare of the city, he has been a leader. He is a director in the recently organized Real Estate Exchange. In 1888 Mr. Lovell was elected alderman from the Fifth ward for the four years term, and has been chairman of the committees on taxes and ways and means during this period. He has also been on numerous other committees. His conspicuous services for the city in the council, led many of his friends to urge him to become a candidate for the mayoralty

nomination in the fall of 1892. In the interests of good government Mr. Lovell consented, and though not nominated himself, the faction which he represented was successful in the convention.

In August, 1882, Mr. Lovell married Miss Margaret S. Cook, of Chillicothe, Ohio. They have five children, one boy and four girls.

WINSLOW M. BRACKETT is a native of Maine, born at Weston, July 14, 1843. His father, Luther Brackett, was a man of educational influence, and no little political prominence. He taught school, was a minor judicial officer, practiced law, and held for many years the office of consul at one of the Canadian ports. He was a brother of Henry H. Brackett—the father of Geo. A. and H. H. Brackett, of Minneapolis. Young Winslow received a fair education in the branches taught in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he showed his predilection for the life of a fireman by joining the hose "annex" of Washington Engine Company No. 1, in Calais. He was eighteen years old at the breaking out of the war, and joined the Sixth Regiment of Maine Infantry as a musician. He followed the standard of his regiment through its varied and trying service until the fall of 1862, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Calais. He was soon appointed paymaster's clerk with headquarters at Washington, D. C., serving until the close of the war. He came to Minneapolis in 1865, and obtained employment as bookkeeper. He was employed in the office of Eastman, Gibson & Co., and Judd & Brackett.

In 1867 he married Miss Emilie Hoit, who was a sister of Mrs. Geo. A. Brackett, both ladies of unusual grace and refinement.

While engaged as an accountant, the Miller's Fire Association was organized

for the protection of the mills and property at the falls, of which he became manager. A Holly pump was put in the basement of the Cataract mills, operated by water power from the mills, and hose and other apparatus provided. This was the beginning of the Fire Department of Minneapolis. The city water works were so far completed in the spring of 1868 that a formal organization of a city fire department was made. In 1871 Mr. Brackett was appointed second assistant engineer of the department, and the following year he was made chief. The Fire Department of the two cities were consolidated in 1878, soon after which he was made chief of the new system. It was then a volunteer service. Under his direction a paid service was gradually substituted and perfected. He remained chief of the department until 1881, when he resigned to go into a private mercantile business. The perfection which the Minneapolis Fire Department has attained is largely due to his rare ability as an organizer and his firmness and tact as a disciplinarian. During his connection with it some conflagrations of extraordinary ferocity occurred, notably that attending the mill explosion, and the subsequent great fire in the milling district, the control of which exemplified his ability as a fighter of the fire fiend.

Mr. Brackett was not long allowed to pursue his business. Upon the overthrow of the Ames regime in city politics

he was called to take the head of the Police Department, which position he occupied during the entire term of service of Mayor E. C. Babb. In this difficult position he manifested no less tact and good judgment than as head of the Fire Department, and was only displaced when the Republicans again lost political control in the city.

Mr. Brackett was then selected as superintendent of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, in which capacity he arranged the very successful fair of 1891. He was again chosen to the same position and managed the fair which has just closed in the autumn of 1892.

This long series of employment in responsible and difficult positions has in no sense been the result of self seeking or importunity. It has been thrust upon him by reason of peculiar adaptation to for such service. He is a quiet and unassuming gentleman, of steady habits and exemplary life. His popularity as a fireman and police officer have come from firmness in the discharge of duty, with kindness and urbanity towards those who had relations with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Brackett have a home on Seventeenth street, where they have discharged their share in the social relations of life. They are attached to the Second Congregational church, and conspicuous in the charitable and mission work of that active church. They have had five children, only three of whom survive.

CHAPTER XXIV.

WATER WORKS.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN.

The pioneers of Minneapolis had an abundant supply of water in the Mississippi river flowing past their doors. They also found some flowing springs along the banks of the river, more or less impregnated with mineral solutions. As the residences were built further from the river banks, it became inconvenient to transport these natural waters to the places where they were needed without mechanical means. Wells were sunk to furnish a nearer supply, and in every house erected cisterns were provided to store the waters falling from the clouds in rains and showers. Sometimes public or neighborhood wells were sunk, whence all the families of the vicinity could draw their supply of water. Such an one was located on Minnetonka street, now First avenue south. It was opposite the small residence of John Jackins, occupying the site of the present New England Furniture store. A curb surmounted by a windlass, raised a few feet above the surface pointed out its location. The vicinity was thickly set with hazel bushes, and a faintly marked track, diverging around the well curb, served to conduct the sparse travel upon the little used thoroughfare. Water was abundantly

found at a depth of from twenty to forty feet below the surface.

When drive wells were introduced, the use of wells greatly increased, almost every house having one in its yard.

When the first fire company was organized in St. Anthony in December, 1855, a platform was built at the brink of the east channel of the river, where the engine could stand and draw water from the river. Several attempts were made to sink artesian wells at a short distance from the river on the East side, and although one was sunk many hundred feet it failed to reach a supply of water.

In the latter part of the sixties William H. Lee, an enterprising gentleman from Hartford, Conn., who had established a machine shop at the falls, in company with Mr. C. H. Hardenburg, interested himself to introduce a public system of water supply. He gave much study and investigation to the subject, and continually agitated it in conversation, and through the newspapers. Different sources of supply were examined, and various methods of distribution were proposed. That which received the greatest favor, was to take the water from Lake Calhoun, distributing it from

... upon the
... topographical
survey this method was found to be impracticable. Then it was proposed to pump water from the river, and obtain pressure by the use of a stand pipe. This in turn was rejected. The result of the agitation of the subject was the adoption of a system of direct pressure, from pumps located at the falls and run by water power. This having received the authorization of the City Council, an act of the Legislature was procured, authorizing the appointment of a Board of Water Commissioners, in 1868.

The first water works which went into operation in 1871 were a crude and imperfect affair. They consisted of a rotary Holly pump, located in a small tenement just above the entrance of the Minneapolis Mill Company's canal. The main extended to Washington avenue, and along it to Hennepin avenue, and Bridge Square. It was of wood, banded, and surrounded with cement, of ten inches diameter. Imperfect as it was, there was great satisfaction when on a public trial, five streams of water were simultaneously thrown from hydrants upon and over the Nicollet house. Service pipes were led into adjacent premises, and during the first year of operation a revenue of \$2,406.82 was derived from water rents. Such was the origin of our present extensive and complete water works system. It has rapidly developed as the city has grown, and the people learned the greater convenience of city water. When the sewers began to be constructed they drew off the water in the soil so that many wells went dry, and forced their owners to resort to city water.

Not many years passed before the old wooden mains began to show weakness, and they were replaced with cast iron mains. About 1868 the people became

seriously alarmed at the continued recession of the falls, which threatened to carry away the ledge. So great was this danger that the City Councils of the two cities appropriated \$80,000 in bonds to aid in putting in the apron. In exchange the mill company granted the city a mill site and perpetual use of a number of mill powers. These were employed in operating the water works, and proved to be a fortunate investment. The pump house was enlarged, and furnished with additional pumps, as the extension of water mains required more power. Mr. James Waters, who was for a long time superintendent of water works, invented a new pump, the "Jumbo," which was adopted, and proved to be very serviceable. It showed a capacity of pumping 10,000,000 gallons of water per day, and is still in use at the original house.

The East side was first supplied by mains laid across the river bed, just below the suspension bridge. Afterwards the Averill & Carpenter paper mill with its water rights on Hennepin island was purchased by the city and a pumping station established there.

Much dissatisfaction with the purity of the water pumped from among the logs lying in the river, and supposed to be contaminated with the sewage of the city, arising among the users of city water, the City Council determined to establish a new and permanent pumping station above the city, where the water would be as free as possible from impurities. This was located near the mouth of Shingle creek, four miles above the older stations. It was built in a most substantial manner, and furnished with two Worthington pumps, operated by steam, of a daily pumping capacity of 12,000,000 gallons. The main conducting water to the city is of thirty-six inches diameter, and over four miles in



Thomas F. Andrews

length, extending from the station to Plymouth avenue.

The statistics of the water works service at the close of the last year (1891) were as follows:

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Total length of mains, | 176 miles 1,300 feet |
| Number of hydrants, - - - - - | 2,146 |
| Number of sprinkling stand pipes, | 317 |
| Number of watering fount dis., | 16 |
| Number of watering troughs, | 10 |
| Number gallons of water pumped, | 5,213,473,078 |
| Daily average pumped in gallons, - | 12,416,417 |
| Average cost of pumping 1,000,000 gal- | |
| lons at North side station, | \$12.59 |
| Average cost of pumping 1,000,000 gal- | |
| lons at West side station, - - - | 6.81 |
| Average cost of pumping 1,000,000 gal- | |
| lons at East side station, - - - | 3.52 |
| Average cost of pumping 1,000,000 gal- | |
| lons at all stations, - - - - - | 9.56 |

The higher cost of pumping at the West side station arises from the payment of water rent for additional power.

The city has issued \$1,245,000 of city bonds for water works, bearing an average rate of interest of 4.37 per cent. per annum. The cost of mains for distribution of water is defrayed by special assessment upon the abutting property.

The financial results of the water system for the year 1891 were:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Water rents received, - | \$178,651.69 |
| Cost of maintainance, - | \$87,871.85 |
| Interest on bonds, - - - | 53,969.50 |
| | \$141,841.35 |
| Leaving a profit of, | \$36,810.34 |

With a free and bountiful supply of water for fire purposes, street sprinkling and public fountains.

The revenue is raised by a moderate scale of rates for each specific use of water. The consumer has the privilege of putting in a meter and paying a hundred gallon rate for the use of water.

Many people have a prejudice against using the city water for drinking and culinary uses, and a considerable business is done in supplying such with spring water, brought in jugs and tanks from several natural springs in the

northerly part of the city. The Inglewood, Glenwood and Big Medicine springs are the sources of this supply. An artesian well has been sunk in Loring Park, which at a depth of a little less than four hundred feet, furnishes sixty gallons of water per minute through a two inch pipe. The water has a distinct flavor of iron. In Bryn Mawr a number of artesian wells have been sunk, which furnish abundant supplies of flowing water.

In point of fact the river water is as free from deleterious qualities as any water commonly employed for culinary purposes. Many analyses of it have been made at different times, and at all seasons. Its purity is greater than that of water taken from the neighboring lakes, and much freer than that of the springs from mineral solutions. One of these analyses, taken from the geological reports of the state, shows the following ingredients:

| | Grams per gal. |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Silica..... | 7.8256 |
| Calcium carbonate..... | 6.39532 |
| Magnesium Carbonate..... | 3.15307 |
| Iron carbonate..... | .05504 |
| Sodium chloride..... | .16352 |
| Potash..... | .10162 |
| Sulphate..... | 17.162 |
| Sulphoric acid..... | .16445 |
| Nitric acid..... | traces |

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Total mineral matter..... | 10.99020 |
| Organic matter..... | 1.40228 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Total mineral and organic matter..... | 12.39248 |
| | Parts per million |
| Free ammonia..... | 0.175 |
| Albumenoid ammonia..... | .0625 |

Says Prof. Dodge: "The results of the determination of free ammonia and albumenoid ammonia place the water under the head of good drinking water."

THOMAS FRANCES ANDREWS. In the autumn of 1855 a party of young men arrived in St. Anthony who were destined to become influential members of

to make their impress for good on the institutions and interests of the growing city. They were the brothers Thomas F. and George H. Andrews, John S. Pillsbury and Woodbury Fisk. They all came from Merrimac county, New Hampshire, where they had been closely associated in social and business life, and sought in the growing West a broader field of enterprise than was offered among the hills of their native State. Later they became more closely united by marriage, Messrs. Pillsbury and T. F. Andrews, already cousins, taking sisters of Mr. Fisk for wives.

Thomas F. Andrews was born in Sutton, N. H., March 31st, 1830, and was the oldest son of Nathan Andrews, Jr., and Dolly Sargent Pillsbury. Nathan Andrews was a direct descendant of Thomas Andrews, who landed in America and settled at Cambridge, Mass.

Dolly Sargent Pillsbury was a direct descendant of William Pillsbury, who landed at Dorchester, in the colony of Massachusetts bay, in 1640. All of the ancestors were of hardy New England stock, and devoted their lives to developing and improving what was then a new country.

Until his twentieth year his life was passed in his native town, where he attended the neighborhood school and assisted his father in the work of the farm. There were eight children in the family, whose support taxed the resources of the farm, and left little to be expended for luxuries or superfluities. His first venture in independent life was at Concord, N. H., where he engaged as clerk with John P. Gass, original proprietor of the American house, in general merchandizing at sixty-five dollars per year and his board. Upon the death of Mr. Gass, he became associated with John S. Pillsbury, as successor to Mr. Gass. After a time he left that business

and was head clerk for several years with the firm of Bullock & Sargent and J. Frank Hoit, of the same city, both leading merchants of Concord.

In the autumn of 1855 he sought a larger field of business at St. Anthony Falls, then a frontier settlement in the Territory of Minnesota, reached in summer by steamboat from the nearest railway station at Galena, Ill., four hundred miles away, and in winter by the slow stage coach. The hardships which the early settlers had at that time to endure, when there were at hand but few of the modern comforts of the present great city, is best illustrated in an incident related in one of the city papers of recent date:

A party of young men, who were fellow boarders at Mrs. E. B. West's, consisting of Mr. Thomas Andrews, J. S. Pillsbury, Woodbury Fisk, Geo. S. Rowell, John Bailey and a Mr. Morrill, started in December, 1855, with a team on their way East, for Dubuque, a distance of some five hundred miles. They encountered severe weather, and once thought they were lost in a storm on one of the trackless prairies. One night they stopped in a lone log house on the site of the present city of Rochester.

On the night of their arrival at Dubuque the mercury fell to forty degrees below zero, covering the river with a coating of ice, too strong for boating, but too weak to bear their weight. Pushing their trunks before them, they followed, one at a time, on a footing of boards. Having safely gained the eastern bank, the party pursued their way East, except Messrs. Pillsbury and Fisk, who went to Guttenburg and packed pork, which they shipped to St. Anthony in the spring.

Merchandizing was a very different thing in those days from what it has become under competition and specialization. Mr. Andrews frequently made trips down the river buying produce in Iowa and bringing it here for sale.

In 1856, the Andrews brothers joined with H. M. Carpenter in stocking and opening a general supply store, under the style of Carpenter, Andrews & Co. Two years later the store was destroyed

by fire, with the greater part of the stock, sweeping away their entire capital and leaving a considerable debt. Soon afterwards the Andrews brothers established themselves in business with a fresh stock of goods, having settled the indebtedness of the former firm with money borrowed for the purpose. During the period of dullness at the beginning of the war, they made trips through the adjacent country making collections for goods sold; they were often obliged to take produce, lumber and furs in payment of debts, and at one time made a raft at Little Falls of the collections and brought them down to St. Anthony. They occupied a store on Main street, where the Pillsbury "A" mill now stands. It was a stone building known as the Edwards block. Here they continued to carry on their business for about ten years, when they removed to the West Side, continuing the business under the same style in a store on Nicollet avenue, next the office of the Gale Brothers, the stock being confined to dry goods and clothing.

In 1875, the firm of Andrews Brothers was dissolved, since which time Mr. T. F. Andrews has been engaged in attending to his private business, devoting much time and labor to public affairs. He never sought political promotion, but accepted office at the solicitation of his fellow citizens, who appreciated his ability, integrity and practical good sense. He was first elected alderman from St. Anthony in 1862, and from Minneapolis in 1875, serving at different times thirteen years. In 1882 was president of the city council, and at times acting mayor. He gave careful and laborous attention to city affairs during his years in the city council, as is shown by the important committees upon which he served. As chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, through his

faithful efforts and thorough understanding of the resources of the city, he saved much money to the taxpayers of the city. He was chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, and of Printing, and was a member of the committee of Public Grounds and Buildings, Street Grades, Sewerage, Markets, Taxes, Claims, Water Works and Bethany Home, and was one of the Supervisors of the Poor. In 1884 he was appointed by Mayor Geo. A. Pillsbury one of the Board of Water Commissioners. After his retirement from official life, his familiarity with city affairs, together with his good judgment and conservative views, caused him to be appointed upon numerous commissions in the course of proceedings, for the condemnation of private property for the public use, such as the laying out of streets and the appraising of damages for the same; a most difficult task, which work he performed to the entire satisfaction of the public. The same qualities caused him to be sought as an arbitrator in the settlement of private differences, and he was many times appointed administrator of estates, among whom were those of the late Judge John M. Berry and Woodbury Fisk. No other citizen of Minneapolis was so often employed in these unobtrusive but useful services as he.

He married on October 20th, 1859, at Faribault, Minn., Miss Lizzie Fisk, formerly of Warner, N. H., who died June 3d, 1866, leaving one son, George Cutler, born May 10th, 1863, who graduated at the high school in 1882, and at the University of Minnesota in 1887, and is now a member of the firm of W. F. Porter & Co., large contractors and manufacturers of steam heating apparatus. Mr. Andrews afterwards married Mary A. Fisk, formerly of Warner, May 31st, 1871. To them were born Frank Fisk, May 7th, 1876, and Dolly Sarah, May

1852. Mr. Andrews occupied for a period of twenty-two years his fine home-like residence on the corner of Fifth street and Sixth avenue southeast, up to the time of his death, where on July 14th, 1892, after a long and painful illness, which baffled the skill of many physicians, Mr. Andrews passed away full of hope and trust in his Heavenly Father.

Mr. Andrews was pre-eminently a business man, careful, industrious, economical, possessed of superior judgment of men and affairs, but just and honorable in all his transactions. He was pleasant and courteous in his personal intercourse. In his public relations he was diligent and conscientious. In his family he was kind, indulgent and affectionate, and in the large social circle in which he moved, he was respected and beloved.

The poor of this community, who frequently came to him for aid and counsel, found him always ready to listen to their wants, and obtained from him good advice and the help they needed, and in his death lost a true friend. Coming to the city in its infancy, for nearly forty years he has always contributed to the advancement of all its interests and lived to see it grow from a population of one thousand to more than two hundred thousand souls. He erected several substantial business blocks, among which stands the one built in 1876, and now occupied by S. E. Olson, on Nicollet avenue. He also dealt extensively in real estate, of which he was a large owner.

Mr. Andrews sleeps in the beautiful Lakewood cemetery, under the shadow of the city he helped to build and loved so well.

It is a touching memorial by his pastor, at the funeral, we take the following appreciative sketch of his char-

acter. He was a man and friend to whom we were indebted for the privilege of knowing a man whose outward appearance would command at-

tention anywhere—has been a familiar presence upon our streets through all that wonderful generation in which this goodly city of ours has been attaining its form and compass, and in it all he has had an honorable and consistent part.

Born and trained in the simplicity and serious truthfulness of a New England home, where one of God's saints thought it an abundance to fill life, to make a home and train a household into habits of truth and sobriety and carefulness into the fear of God and the love of their kind, he lived the years of his active life here, and so exhibited the fruits of that mother's prayerful endeavor that he was known and trusted as a man just and fair, kindly and humane; who despised meanness and trickery and was transparently honest; whose word was as good as his bond, and who could be trusted to care for what belonged to others as for what was his own. It is no small testimony to the sturdy and substantial worth of his character and the confidence that was felt in his judgment that conflicting interests were so often referred to him, and that concerns of the widow and orphan were deemed so secure in his hands. He was known in the community as a man interested in all good things, walking blamelessly himself and anxious that others should so walk.

All his life he has been a respector of religion in his own household, and an admirer of it when truly illustrated by his fellow men. His regard for it found, as we know, ready and generous expression of a pecuniary sort, which was not a matter of calculation on his part, but of principal and genuine interest. He was a religious man by inheritance and training, and by his own choice of the things that are of good report.

Of New England training, there was a peculiar reticence on spiritual things which was not associated with unbelief or indifference. We were the more grateful when some weeks ago our friend broke his reserve, and first, as was fit, to the loving wife, the desire of whose heart had been for years to hear what she now heard, and then to his household, what we had thought must be so; that he believed in the only Saviour of men, Jesus Christ; that he had personal trust in him, and a good hope that rested on the mercy of God revealed in him. After these confessions there was rest and peace assured, a blessed homesickness, a readiness to depart, and a strong desire to be let go and join the company of whose invisible presence he seemed at times conscious. When the end came it was as peaceful as sleep to the tired laborer whose days work is finished, who has no further care; and so, without pain or fear, or shame, wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

CHAPTER XXV.

MINNEAPOLIS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

BY WILLIAM LOCHLEN, 1st LIEUTENANT 1st MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

In the war of the Rebellion the efforts put forth and the part borne by the people of what is now Minneapolis, was so inextricably interwoven with what was done by citizens of other towns and cities of the state, that any separate narrative is impossible. Every organization of troops raised within the state contained our young men, in greater or less numbers, sometimes filling whole companies, and more than one in a regiment; in other cases scattered in companies mainly or in part raised in other localities.

The chapter on this subject can, therefore, be fairly written only by giving an epitome of the history of the state in the Civil War, noting the particular companies that were wholly or in most part enlisted here. The part borne by particular individuals must in general be ignored, both for the sake of brevity, and to prevent what might appear to be invidious distinction. The History of Minnesota troops in the Civil and Indian wars, recently published by the state, and trustworthy because written by men who participated in, and had personal knowledge of the actions and events which they have recorded, will be

drawn from freely without further credit or reference.

The census of 1850 showed the population of St. Anthony to be 3,258, and of Minneapolis 2,564, a total of 5,822. Without being able to give exact figures, it is certain that more than fourteen hundred volunteers enlisted from these places — a proportion to population which would appear incredible but for the well-known fact that our population was then so largely made up of vigorous young men from the older states and from European nations, and was constantly increased by removals from the eastern states during the continuance of the war.

Since that war a generation of men has nearly passed away. The settlement then made of all the issues involved in that war was complete and permanent, and has since been universally accepted and acquiesced in. And this, with the removal of all causes of discord, with the universal prosperity which has followed in all parts of the country, and the greater amount of traveling and intermingling of our people, compared with former times, has given to our country a people at this day more united

in feeling, more cordial toward each other, and more loyal everywhere in their sentiments toward the general government than at any period of the thirty years just preceding the war, during which the existence of the institution of slavery in the Southern states, and the efforts there to maintain and extend that institution against the growing and aggressive opposition in the North, kept alive a rancorous ill feeling between a considerable portion of the people of the two sections—sufficient to be a constant menace to the peace of the country and the stability of the Union. The doctrine that ultimate sovereignty remained and existed in the several states, very generally accepted from the foundation of the government, gave color to the claim of right of secession, was a doctrine fraught with constant danger, and doubtless encouraged the leaders in the South in the belief that the withdrawal of the Southern states from the Union would not be resisted.

But when hopes of compromise, which had been cherished by the masses in the North during the first three months of 1861, were swept away by the guns leveled at Fort Sumpter, then, besides the sentiment of loyal devotion to the Union, always strong in the North, came the conviction that neither peace, prosperity, nor even the continued existence of free institutions, could be hoped for if the country were divided into two independent governments, foreign to each other, with institutions so diverse, and feelings so antagonistic and hostile that they could not arrange their differences under one government; yet side by side, so that causes or pretexts for offence must be inevitable and continual. Before this conviction all fanciful theories respecting our complex system of government vanished or were put aside. All agreed that the Union must be main-

tained by force, and solidified into a nation in which ultimate sovereignty should exist in the national government alone.

The news of the surrender of Fort Sumpter, and that Gov. Alex. Ramsey, then in Washington, had tendered the president one thousand men from Minnesota—the first troops offered—to defend the government, coming with the president's call for 75,000 men for three months, and followed the next day by Lieut. Gov. Ignatius Donnelly's call for one regiment of infantry of ten companies, aroused the war feeling strongly throughout the state. Public meetings were promptly held at St. Anthony and Minneapolis, as at St. Paul and all the larger towns; addressed by men prominent in all political parties, who united in urging the necessity of maintaining the Union, and the supremacy of the general government.

The enrollment of volunteers began at once and went on so rapidly that in a few days two full companies were completed here, and taking the arms of militia companies in the place, began drilling, and on Monday, April 29, 1861, marched to Fort Snelling, where Capt. Henry R. Putnam's company, raised in Minneapolis, was mustered as Company D, and Capt. George N. Morgan's company, raised in St. Anthony, was mustered as Company E, into the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers.

As other parts of the state had been equally prompt in sending volunteer companies, the regiment was completed on that day, and ex-Gov. Willis A. Gorman, who had led a regiment with credit in the Mexican War, was commissioned its colonel. Among the minor appointments, Dr. Charles W. LeBoutillier, who had mustered as a private in Company E, was commissioned assistant surgeon; and our pioneer townsman, Anson

Northup, who had in the same company two sons born in this state, was appointed wagon master. The men in the ranks were young, intelligent and stalwart, of all professions and callings. Arms of various patterns were gathered from militia companies and the state arsenal, and drilling was carried on vigorously. No uniform clothing could be had, but the state furnished black felt hats, woolen shirts, black pantaloons, and woolen blankets.

On May 7, Gov. Ramsey was advised by the Secretary of War to have the regiment mustered for three years; discharging and replacing such as were unwilling to remain. The regiment was re-organized accordingly. A majority of companies D. and E. re-mustered, and the vacancies made by those who chose to be mustered out were soon filled; and on May 24th the regiment was again full, and as its date of muster remained April 29, 1861, it was the senior three years' regiment in the service.

The ladies at the Falls had rendered effective aid, especially in encouraging enlistments to fill the vacancies on the re-muster. They presented to each of the companies D. and E. a handsome company flag; and on May 21 gave a banquet to the regiment in the grove on Nicollet island. The preparation for war was novel and exciting, and on every day our people thronged in all kinds of vehicles to Fort Snelling, to visit and carry comfort to the boys, and to witness their drills and dress parades.

The men were anxious to go to the front, and were much disappointed by an order which sent company E. to Fort Ripley, and company D. to Fort Abercrombie, to relieve regular infantry, who had been ordered South. But the last named company was stopped on its way by an order calling the regiment to Washington, by way of Harrisburg. So eager

were the boys to go, that company E, after a long day's rapid march, continued its march the entire night, on a rumor that Gorman would leave the next day; and they reached Fort Snelling soon after sunrise. The regiment embarked on two steamers on the morning of June 22d, and reached Washington on the night of June 26th, 1861.

It is not within the scope of this chapter to follow this famous regiment through its distinguished career; although one-fifth of it was composed of our townsmen. At Bull Run, its first battle, its efficiency appears from its losses, exceeding twenty per cent. of the men engaged; and greater than that of any other regiment on either side in that battle. It received special commendation in the reports of its brigade and division commanders. It participated, always with highest credit, in all the battles and most of the skirmishes of the Army of the Potomac, during the first three years of the war; and at a critical emergency in the battle of Gettysburg, performed an act of desperate valor, beyond parallel in the history of warfare. On the second day of that battle, when Sickles' Corps was defeated and driven back from an advanced position, in disorder and rout by the heavier forces of Longstreet and Hill, eight companies of the First Minnesota regiment, numbering two hundred and sixty-two men, and including companies D. and E, having been detached from the Second corps to support a battery in the rear of Sickles, were the only organized force within reach, and were ordered by Gen. Hancock, in person, to charge two Confederate brigades, more than twenty times their number, who were advancing rapidly in the flush of victory, following the fugitives of Sickles' corps (who were passing us), and unless stopped would in a few moments penetrate the Union line

of battle, about midway between the cemetery and Little Round Top. Reserves had been sent for, but were too far away to prevent the impending calamity. The necessity of sacrificing our eight companies to gain time and save the position was as apparent to every man as to Gen. Hancock. The charge was made instantly, at utmost speed, down a slight slope and through the concentrated fire of the two brigades, and without pausing to fire a shot in return, breaking and repulsing the front line in the center of the Confederate force by the momentum and ferocity of the shock with the bayonet. When, nearly surrounded by the enemy, and falling fast under its steady fire, the remnant of the regiment held the entire force at bay for a considerable time, until the reserve was brought up in its rear, and the enemy retired. The charge was completely successful in accomplishing the object sought. It prevented the occupation of our line by the enemy at a vital point, and probably saved that battlefield. It involved, necessarily, an unprecedented sacrifice of men, in proportion to the number engaged. Of the two hundred and sixty-two men who made that charge, two hundred and fifteen lay dead or wounded upon the field; forty-seven men were still in line, and not a man was captured or missing. Col. Fox, in his careful work on "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," page 26, reports Gen. Hancock as saying:

"There is no more gallant deed recorded in history. I ordered these men in there because I saw that I must gain 'five minutes' time. Reinforcements were coming on the run, but I knew that before they could reach the threatened point the confederates, unless checked, would seize the position. I would have ordered that regiment in if I had known that every man would

"be killed. *It had to be done*; and I was glad to find such a gallant body of men at hand, willing to make the terrible sacrifice that the occasion demanded."

The wounded were gathered by their surviving comrades in the darkness of evening, into field hospitals. The next morning the remnant of the eight companies, joined by the other two companies who had been on other detached service, were returned to their place in the front line of the Second Division of the second corps, and withstood Pickett's charge, and the terrible artillery fire by which it was preceded. The tattered flag of the First Regiment was in advance of every other color in the counter charge, and desperate *melee*, which ended in the surrender of the remnant of the confederate force. The flag staff was here cut in two by a confederate shot, and the flag of the 28th Virginia Regiment was captured by Marshal Sherman of Company C, and seventeen were added to the number of the killed and wounded of the regiment. The last of the color guard was wounded by the shot which cut the flag staff, and the remnant of the flag was carried in the counter charge by Corporal Henry D. O'Brien of Company E. until he was seriously wounded in the midst of the final struggle, when it was seized by Corporal W. N. Irvine, of Company D. It was spliced by part of a rebel flag staff on the field, and now remains with the same splice in the capitol in St. Paul.

But enough is written to indicate the character of the First Minnesota Regiment. Its first three colonels, Willis A. Gorman, Napoleon J. T. Dana and Alfred Sully, became Brigadier Generals, and the two last named Brevet Major Generals. After them, Colonels George N. Morgan and William Colvill and Lieut. Col. Charles Powell Adams be-

came Brevet Brigadier Generals. Capt. Henry R. Putnam was transferred with the same rank to the Twelfth Regiment U. S. Regular Infantry after the battle of Bull Run.

After the term of service of this regiment was ended, Companies A. and B. of the First Battalion Minnesota Volunteers, was organized mainly from recruits and re-enlisted men of the First Regiment in the spring of 1864, having among its officers Major Henry D. O'Brien, Captains Chesley B. Tirrill, Ellet P. Perkins and James Bryant and Lieut. John W. Pride, who had all been enlisted men in Companies D. and E. of the old regiment. The Battalion took the place of the First Regiment in the same brigade in the Army of the Potomac, and served with credit until Lee's surrender at Appomattox, participating in several severe engagements.

The Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteers was raised in June and July, 1861, Capt. Judson W. Bishop's Company A. reaching Fort Snelling the next day after the First Regiment left for the East. None of its companies were raised in our city, but many of our young men enlisted in it. Capt. W. W. Woodbury, of Company K, was a pioneer resident here and its first colonel, afterwards Brevet Major General Horatio P. Van Cleve removed here at that time, and remained one of our most respected citizens until his death, April 24, 1891. This regiment left the State October 14, 1861, for Washington, but on reaching Pittsburg its destination was changed to Kentucky, where it joined the division of Gen. George H. Thomas, under whom, as division, corps and army commander, it served until the march to the sea, three years later. It made a brilliant record in the battle of Mill Springs, January 19, 1862, and added to its reputation in every subsequent battle in which Thomas

was engaged; and especially by its heroic conduct at Chickamauga, where the stubborn, tenacious resistance of Gen. Thomas' command alone saved Rosecrans' army from complete rout.

Veteranizing at the close of 1863, it took part in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, until Johnson's surrender closed the war. Its third colonel, Judson W. Bishop, received the well earned Brevet of Brigadier General.

The Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteers was completed November 15, 1861. Portions of Companies A. and I. were enlisted here, and our townsman, Dr. Levi Butler, was its surgeon. It was sent to Buell's army, in Kentucky, and its surrender at Murfreesboro, July 13, 1862, through no fault of the men, but because its colonel was deceived into the belief that resistance would be futile, was almost providential in its results, as the men, being paroled, were sent back to Minnesota just in time to render much needed, gallant and very effective service in the outset of the Indian war, which began with sudden massacre in August, 1862. In January, 1863, it returned to Tennessee, and participated in the Siege of Vicksburg and campaigns in Arkansas; and having veteranized, served with great credit to the close of the war. Its third colonel, Christopher C. Andrews, became Brigadier General and Brevet Major General, and was succeeded in the colonelcy by our townsman, Col. Hans Mattson.

The Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers was organized about Christmas, 1861, and had several of our young men in its ranks, but no organized company from this place. It joined Halleck's army at Corinth in the spring of 1862, and shared in the battles and marches in the West of that and the succeeding year, including the Siege of Vicksburg. Hav-

ing veteranized, it was in the Atlanta campaign of 1864, and was a part of a small force which under Gen. Corse made the memorable and successful defense of Allatoona, where the Fourth Minnesota captured the flags of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Mississippi regiments. It also participated in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. Its first Colonel, John B. Sanborn, became Brigadier General and Brevet Major General, and its second Colonel, John E. Tourtelotte, became Brevet Brigadier General.

The Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers also had no company, but a considerable number of men from this place. It was organized in March, 1862, and companies B., C. and D. having been sent to frontier posts in this State, were fortunately there at the time of the Sioux outbreak in August of that year, and rendered most important and effective service in that emergency. The other seven companies joined the Army of the Mississippi in May, 1862, and at the second battle of Corinth, with marked gallantry, routed a large force of the enemy which had penetrated our line, re-capturing several batteries which they had taken. Being joined the next winter by the three companies left behind, it took part in the battles and marches in Tennessee and Mississippi in 1863, including the Siege of Vicksburg; and having veteranized, became a part of Gen. A. J. Smith's Sixteenth Corps, and shared in the Red river campaign, and later in the battle of Nashville, where, with the Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Minnesota regiments, it participated in the final desperate and decisive charge on the enemy's defences, in which its Adjutant, Thomas P. Gere, captured the flag of the Fourth Mississippi regiment. The Brevet of Brigadier General was well won by its Colonel, Lucius F. Hubbard, who commanded a brigade at that time.

Later the regiment took part in the expedition against Mobile.

The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Regiments Minnesota Volunteers were raised nearly at the same time, in August and September, 1862, the Indian outbreak hastening enlistments at that time. Capt. Orlando C. Merriman's Company B. and Capt. Joseph C. Whitney's Company D, both raised here, were placed in the Sixth Regiment; and Capt. George A. Camp's Company A, and Capt. Richard Strout's Company B. also raised here, were placed in the Ninth Regiment. About one-half of Capt. M. J. O'Connor's Company K. of the Tenth Regiment was also raised at this place by Lieutenants William Byrnes and Michael Hoy. Many of our young men also joined the other regiments in companies mostly recruited elsewhere.

The Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, under Col. William Crooks, was sent to Fort Ridgley and into the Indian war in such haste that it was not mustered into the service until October; after it had taken part in the battle of Wood Lake, and in other fighting with the savages. It served in General Sibley's Indian campaigns in 1862 and 1863 with credit, and in the spring of 1864 was assigned to Hancock's corps in the Army of the Potomac. But its destination was changed to Helena, Ark., where the deadly malaria, more fatal than the shock of battle, caused frightful mortality in its ranks. In January, 1865, it was sent to New Orleans, and later as a part of Gen. A. J. Smith's Sixteenth corps it took part in the capture of Mobile. Its second colonel, John T. Averill, was Brevetted Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. Stephen Miller, of the First Minnesota, was made colonel of the Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, but before his arrival it had done good service in the Indian war under Lieut.

Col. William R. Marshall, who soon became its colonel on the promotion of Miller to the rank of Brigadier General. The regiment did excellent service in General Sibley's campaigns of 1862 and 1863, and in October, 1863, joined Gen. A. J. Smith's Sixteenth corps and took part with credit in the battle of Tupelo, and the campaigns in Arkansas and Missouri; and in the battle of Nashville, as before mentioned; also in the capture of Mobile. Colonel Marshall received the well-earned Brevet of Brigadier General.

The Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, of which our townsman George A. Camp became major, and John H. Murphy, surgeon, served efficiently in the Indian campaigns of 1862, '63 and '64, and in October, 1864, joined General Thomas' army in Tennessee, and helped defeat General Forrest at Murfreesboro, on December 7, 1864. As part of Gen. T. H. Ruger's Division of the 23d corps, it was sent by way of Washington to North Carolina, and under General Scofield co-operated with General Sherman's army in closing the war. Its colonel, Miner T. Thomas, became brevet brigadier general.

The Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers also served in the Indian campaigns of 1862 and '63, and in October, 1863, was sent to Missouri. The next spring it went to Tennessee and took part with credit in the battles of Gun-town and Tupelo, in the latter of which its gallant colonel, Alexander Wilkin, was killed, being then in command of the brigade to which his regiment was attached, in Gen. A. J. Smith's 16th corps. After further campaigning in Tennessee and again in Missouri, it participated with the other Minnesota regiments in the battle of Nashville, and in the final heroic charge which won that battle. It

joined in the pursuit of Hood, and later in the capture of Mobile.

The Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, under Col. James H. Baker, took part also in the Indian campaigns of 1862 and '63, and in October, 1863, was sent to Missouri, where Colonel Baker became commandant of the post of St. Louis, and so continued until the close of the war. In the spring of 1864 the regiment under Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison was assigned to Gen. A. J. Smith's 16th corps, taking part in the battle of Tupelo, the pursuit of Price, and with the other Minnesota regiments in the Battle of Nashville, where Col. Jennison was severely wounded in the final charge. He, as well as Col. Baker, attained the rank of Brevet Brigadier General.

The first company of sharpshooters, raised by our townsman, Capt. Francis Peteler (afterwards lieutenant colonel), was organized in October, 1861, and recruited from several parts of the state. It became Company A, Second United States Sharpshooters, and joined General Augur's Brigade of McDowell's Corps, and participated in the battles of Pope's Campaign, the Antietam Campaign, and all subsequent campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac, and with credit always.

The second company of sharpshooters, raised by our townsman, Capt. Wm. F. Russell, was organized in March, 1862, having a considerable number of its men from this place. It joined the First Minnesota Regiment just in time to participate in the closing of the battle of Fair Oaks, and served with that regiment thereafter in all its battles, being carried on its rolls as Company L, though never consolidated with the regiment. At the Battle of Gettysburg it was detached from the regiment, as support for Kirby's Battery I, First United

States Artillery. In the fall of 1863 it became the provost guard of the Second Division, Second Corps, and continued in that duty till its term of service expired, when its recruits and re-enlisted men were transferred to the First Minnesota Battalion.

The First Battery of Light Artillery, Capt. Emil Munch, came from this and the northeastern part of the state, and was organized in the autumn of 1861. It participated in the Battle of Shiloh, and other battles in Tennessee and Mississippi, including the siege of Vicksburg; also in the Atlanta Campaign, marched to the Sea and through the Carolinas.

The Second Battery of Light Artillery, Capt. William A. Hotchkiss, had more of our townsmen in it. It was raised in the winter of 1861-2 and took part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamanga, Chattanooga, Tunnell Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Nashville and many others. Both of these batteries won enviable fame.

The Third Battery of Light Artillery, Capt. John Jones, was raised in the spring of 1863 and served in General Sibley's Indian expedition of that year; and in General Sully's Indian campaign the year following; and also in expeditions against Indian bands in 1865, performing very meritorious and arduous service.

Brackett's Battalion of Cavalry—three companies—was enlisted in September, 1861, from all parts of the state, and in December of that year was sent to Missouri, and for some time was merged in the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, taking part in the capture of Fort Donaldson, the battle of Shiloh; and in the battles and marches of 1862 and 1863, in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. In January, 1864, the men re-enlisted and returned to this state, and being joined by a fourth company served under Major Alfred B. Brackett, in General

Sully's Indian campaign of 1864. Its record was first class, and its commander received the brevet rank of colonel.

The First Regiment of Mounted Rangers was enlisted for one year in the autumn of 1862. Capt. Eugene M. Wilson's Company A was raised here. The regiment rendered effective service against the Indians in the fall of that year, and in General Sibley's campaign of 1863.

Hatch's Independent Battalion of Cavalry of four companies, was enlisted in August, 1863, and a portion of Capt. George C. Whitcomb's Company B was from this place. It was sent in October of that year to the British line at Pembina, passing a rigorous winter in that cold region. It inflicted signal punishment on roving bands of Indian outlaws who made forages across the border, and received the surrender of about four hundred Siouxs, including Little Six and Medicine Bottle. Its commander, Major E. A. C. Hatch, resigned because of ill health in June, 1864, and was succeeded by Lieut. Col. Charles Powell Adams, who had held the same rank in the First Minnesota Regiment, and bore the scars of battle from Bull Run to Gettysburg. The battalion was increased by two companies. That of Capt. George Boyd (also a veteran of the First Regiment) was raised here. The Battalion continued on frontier service till the spring of 1866.

The Second Regiment of Cavalry was organized in December, 1863, and Capt. James M. Paine's Company D and parts of other companies were enlisted here. It was at once sent to the frontier and participated in the marches and fighting of General Sully's Indian campaign of 1864, making a fine record for efficiency. During the winter following, and until mustered out in December, 1865, it

served at the frontier posts and against prowling war parties of the savages.

The Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteers was enlisted in August and September, 1864. Its colonel, James Gilfillan, had been a captain of the Seventh Regiment; and its lieutenant, Col. John Ball, and its major, Martin Maginnis, had both carried muskets and risen to the rank of captain in the First Regiment. A large number of the line officers and men had already served terms of enlistment. The most of Company F and a part of Company G was enlisted here. The regiment was sent to Tennessee in September, 1864, and while not engaged in any serious battle, was kept on arduous and exacting service in guarding a large district of country, and important lines of railroad from the assaults and depredations of the enemy's cavalry and of the numerous bands of guerrillas who infested that region till the close of the war.

The First Regiment of Heavy Artillery was also enlisted in the autumn of 1864, and had in its composition a large proportion of veterans. Its colonel, William Colvill, was the last colonel of the First Regiment, and then still suffering and disabled from the severe wounds he had received while leading its desperate charge at Gettysburg. And our townsman, Christopher B. Heffelfinger, who had carried a musket, and risen to the rank of captain in the First regiment, and had been wounded in the same charge, was one of its Majors. Many of its men, scattered in the various companies, were from this place. The regiment, as soon as raised, was sent to Chattanooga, and put in charge of the heavy artillery in the defences of that important place, where it remained on duty till the coming of peace.

When the news of the Sioux outbreak reached the Army of the Potomac, in the

latter part of August, 1862, the Second Corps was being moved from the Peninsula to support Gen. Pope. Anson Northup, who went out as wagon master with the First regiment, and then had charge of the trains of Sedgwick's division, came home on leave of absence. Reaching St. Paul, he received from the government a Captain's commission, and coming directly here, within twenty-four hours raised a cavalry company of ninety-six men, and procuring horses and such arms as he could gather, marched at once to the relief of Fort Ridgley, then beleaguered by savages; bringing the first succor to the small, worn out and nearly desponding garrison. The company was never regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and disbanded when the emergency was over. But the repulse of the Indians at Fort Ridgley prevented an extension of the massacre, and had the important effect of dampening the hopes of the savages; and perhaps of holding back the Chippewas, who were manifesting discontent and some disposition to join in the outbreak. Capt. Northup and some of the men remained with Gen. Sibley, and rendered good service in the subsequent campaigns against the Indians.

The ladies of our city were in their proper sphere throughout the war; as energetic and patriotic as the men. Their influence was active and potent in encouraging enlistments, and their hands busy and untiring in preparing articles of comfort and convenience for the men when leaving, and for distribution among those engaged at the front, and in caring for the needy families of soldiers. Later they joined with zeal in the pleasanter task of extending grateful and festive welcome to the diminished regiments, as they returned home from the war.

Minneapolis contributed her full quota and more, to the volunteer soldiers of

this State, who were represented in every Union army, and in every considerable battle of the war, earning and maintaining by their conduct a reputation certainly second to no other soldiers in that war. The dead of Minneapolis rest in every battlefield of the war, and no city of the Union has to-day among its population and business men a larger proportion of veterans.

In 1887 the city of Minneapolis donated, within its limits, to the State, the beautiful site upon which the State has erected its elegant and well appointed Soldiers' Home, where many veterans are well and comfortably cared for. This site is a tract of more than fifty acres lying between Minnehaha creek and the Mississippi river—at their junction, and immediately adjoining the beautiful Minnehaha park, which encloses the celebrated waterfall of that name. Although near and about equally distant from the business centers of Minneapolis and St. Paul, the site of the Soldiers' Home is withdrawn from any thoroughfare and nestles in well shaded seclusion, between the banks of the two watercourses, as quiet and undisturbed as if scores of miles distant from the noise and turmoil of city life and business. A pleasanter spot, where the veterans of the State, otherwise homeless, may pass their declining years in peace and comfort, does not exist.

The Legislature of Minnesota, in 1891, mindful and proud of the valor of the soldiers of the state as illustrated by the charge of the First Regiment at Gettysburg, appropriated \$20,000 to erect on that battlefield a fitting monument to commemorate that action. The design selected includes a massive and symmetrical pedestal of granite, twenty-two feet high, surmounted with a bronze figure of heroic size, representing an infantry soldier in the rush of a charge.

Each side of the die has a bronze tablet, on one side of which will be represented the charge in *bas relief*. Our townsman, Mr. Jakob Fjelde, is the sculptor engaged to execute the bronze work.

While the people of Minneapolis can contemplate with satisfaction the patriotic action of its citizens, and the record and achievements of the soldiers she sent into the war, it cannot but add to that satisfaction to know that she can claim no invidious distinction in this respect; and that every city, town and hamlet of our state did proportionately as well and sent as good soldiers—the comrades of her own.

WILLIAM LOCHREN. The life of the subject of this sketch, until he took his seat on the bench, was somewhat varied and eventful. Mr. Lochren was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, April 3d, 1832. His father died the following year, and in 1834 his mother, with some relatives, emigrated to America and settled in Franklin county, Vermont. Here (and a part of the time across the line in Canada) he resided until the spring of 1850. He was brought up on a farm, and during his boyhood obtained such common school education as the facilities of the country afforded. In 1850 he went to Auburn, Mass., still continuing to labor on a farm and in the mills of that town. But he had a strong ambition to acquire further education, and during the four years he spent at Auburn by improving every spare hour not devoted to manual labor, with certain intervals devoted exclusively to study, he was enabled to acquire a fair academic education. "The boy was father of the man," and the same habits and traits of close application and persistent determination to succeed, which have characterized his later life, were even then strongly developed.



Wm. Jackson



RESIDENCE OF HON. WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, 122 TENTH AVENUE, S. F. BUILT IN 1877.



In 1854 he returned to Franklin county, Vt., and commenced the study of law which he continued until 1856, when he was admitted to the bar. In August of the same year he came to St. Anthony and first was employed in the law office of J. S. and D. M. Demmon, and in the winter following in that of Geo. E. H. Day. In the spring of 1857 he formed a partnership with James R. Lawrence, Jr., (father of Mr. James W. Lawrence, late of the firm of Wilson & Lawrence) which firm continued the practice of law in St. Anthony for about three years. After that he continued the practice alone until the breaking out of the war, when, April 29, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. Soon after he was made sergeant. He was with the regiment in all the battles of the Potomac during the first three years of the war; served with distinction and was promoted to second lieutenant September 22, 1862, and first lieutenant July 3, 1863, and acted as adjutant from the battle of Gettysburg until the middle of October following. All these promotions were made on purely personal merit and devotion to the service—Mr. Lochren having no influential political friends to urge his claims for promotion. But even had he had such those who know the man are aware he would never have used them for such service.

The arduous labor imposed upon Lieutenant Lochren during the campaign of the Potomac, together with the malarial climate to which he was unaccustomed, had seriously impaired his health, and he found himself physically unequal to the discharge of the duties imposed upon him. He therefore was reluctantly compelled to resign, and was honorably discharged Dec. 30, 1863. He returned to St. Anthony and resumed the practice of his profession. It was almost like

commencing life anew. But his old clients returned and many new were added. He was chosen and acted as city attorney for several years. In 1868 he was elected State Senator, and served two years. In the following spring he formed a partnership with W. W. McNair, under the firm name of Lochren & McNair. In 1871 J. B. Gilfillan became a member of the firm. He was elected city attorney for the years 1877-8. The firm, of which he was a member, was a leading one, and did a large business until the time he was appointed as judge. In the meantime the legal business of the city had rapidly increased, and an act was passed in 1881 giving a third judge to the Fourth Judicial District. Nov. 21, 1881, Gov. John S. Pillsbury appointed Mr. Lochren to fill the position. At the annual election in 1882 he was elected for the term of six years, and at the election in November, 1888, re-elected for another term without opposition.

As will be noted, Judge Lochren is still in the prime of life, and with physical and mental powers it may be said unimpaired. The writer has frequently heard it stated from members of the bar that he is a model *nisi prius* judge. His long practice and close study has made him master of fundamental principles of law and equity. His discriminating intellect enables him to apply them justly to the cases brought before him for trial. His judicial temper is impervious to any charge of prejudice. And his patience, in oftentimes listening to tedious and irrelevant arguments, even from tyros at the bar, makes him beloved even by those whose cases he must decide adversely.

He was married in 1871 to Mrs. Martha Demmon, who died in 1879, leaving an infant daughter, Martha, who died in her fifth year. In April, 1882, he

married Miss Mary E. Abbott and has one son, William A. Lochren, born Feb. 26, 1884.

C. B. HEFFELFINGER. After a generation or two has passed away, and the future historian seats himself to chronicle the events that give the commonwealth of Minnesota a high place in the sisterhood of the American Union, there will be one event that will stand out with constantly increasing prominence. This incident was the charge of the First Minnesota Regiment at Gettysburg. The story is so simply, but so dramatically told by William Lochren, in his historical sketch of the First Regiment, contained in the volume "Minnesota in the Civil War," that there is no need that any portion of it should be retold here. It may be proper to say, however, that during the four long years of that unfortunate fratricidal struggle, filled as it was with daily instances of courage and supreme self-sacrifice, no single incident equaled in reckless daring comprised with disciplined courage, that sublime event. The occasion and the men came together. The moment was supreme in its importance, the issue pregnant for all of the future in its consequences. Never, probably, in all the vast stream of human history did so much that was vital to man hang upon the concentrated effort of two hundred and sixty-two men. Never in history did men more courageously, thoroughly and successfully sacrifice themselves for the triumph of a sublime cause. In the whole history of warfare there are few instances of such a spontaneity of courage and sacrifice. Out of the two hundred and sixty-two who made the charge only forty-seven responded that night, uninjured, at roll call.

One of the wounded officers in that charge was the subject of this sketch—First Lieutenant C. B. Heffelfinger:

Christopher B. Heffelfinger was born on the 13th day of January, 1834, in the town of Mifflin, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He is of the fourth generation of Heffelfingers born in America, his ancestors on both sides being of that hardy Germanic stock which so largely peopled South-western Pennsylvania in the colonial days. This race has given some of its best blood to all of the Northern and some of the border Southern states, and wherever it has appeared has always been followed by courage, love of law and order, and all of the homely domestic virtues. Major Heffelfinger's mother was named Bristil, and was of the same blood—the Americanized-German race of Pennsylvania.

The infancy and boyhood of young Heffelfinger was passed on a farm and in farm labor. The Heffelfingers were an old-fashioned people, professing the Lutheran faith of their ancestors, modest in their desires, and content with such things as they could honestly acquire by their own efforts, or as God might send to them out of his abundant goodness. The boy remained upon the farm, discharging ordinary home duties, until he was eighteen years old. Then he apprenticed himself to a neighboring tanner, and received a thorough training in that mechanical industry. As soon as his apprenticeship was ended he was at once taken into the firm and given an interest. Here he remained for a year or two, but growing restive with the fever to "go West," he sold out his interest in the tannery business, and in 1857 started for Minnesota.

Arriving in Minneapolis, young Heffelfinger could find no employment at his trade, but, with true American instinct,



C. B. Hefflinger

took hold of the first thing that came to hand which promised profitable returns for an expenditure of hard work. The town was new, building rapidly, and there was a demand for house painters and paper hangers. Although by no means a skilled workman in those lines, he took hold of them, and after a few months' practice became quite proficient in his new industry. He soon after established a business of his own, hired men and began to take contracts.

He was doing a prosperous business at the outbreak of the war in 1861. In January of that year he went East to his old home and remained there until the last of March. While in Pennsylvania he watched the progress of events with much interest. He was only a short distance from Washington, and daily read the exciting news which preceded active hostilities. Before leaving for the West he had made up his mind that there would be war, and had at the same time determined that he would be engaged in the portentous struggle.

Soon after his return the guns at Fort Sumpter announced to the world that the Titanic contest had opened. H. R. Putnam, a prominent citizen of the town of Minneapolis, at once began to recruit a company, and young Heffelfinger was one among the first to volunteer with him. The company was called the "Lincoln Guards," and was accepted under the three months' call. On the 29th day of April the organization was mustered into the service of the United States at old Fort Snelling, Captain Putnam's company ranking as Company "D" First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

Early in May, Hon. Alexander Ramsey, then Governor of the State, was in Washington City in consultation with President Lincoln. He was privately informed by the President that it was the

intention of the government to enlist 300,000 men "for three years, or during the war." Gov. Ramsey at once tendered the services of the First Minnesota for that term, and they were accepted, thus making the First the senior volunteer regiment for the three years' service.

News was forwarded immediately to Minnesota, and the regiment was re-organized for the war without delay. In the re-organization, C. B. Heffelfinger was made a Sergeant in Company "D." Minnesota was at that time a frontier state, and along all the border were scattered detached companies of regulars. At first it was determined to place the First at these exposed points and relieve the regulars for duty at the national capitol. Several companies were started for the frontier posts; but on the 15th of June orders came for a final rendezvous of the regiment at Fort Snelling preparatory to departure for the South.

On the 20th day of June, 1861, the organization left Fort Snelling for Washington City, arriving and going into camp on Capital Hill four days later. From that time the history of this military organization becomes, until the surrender at Appomattox, a part of the history of the nation.

Sergeant Heffelfinger soon became known to the officers and men of the entire regiment as one of the most efficient non-commissioned officers in the organization. Military service in time of war is the most perfect test of the physical, mental and moral qualities of men. The writer personally knew the subject of this sketch during the entire term of his soldier life, and therefore speaks by the card. In all soldierly qualities he was *sans peur et sans reproche*. In both the contending armies of that great struggle physical courage and personal heroism were the very commonest of virtues;

and to say that Sergeant Heffelfinger was brave in action and steadfast in every duty were only to give him the praise due to an uncounted majority of his comrades. But there were other elements of character possessed by him that were not so common. To splendid physical and moral courage were united great bodily strength, perfect health, a never failing fund of bonhomie, kindness of heart, and readiness for self sacrifice that made him a universal favorite with all his associates. Let who so would shirk hard or dangerous duty, he was never found unready at the supreme moment when duty called. Whether on the picket line, in camp, in the rough duty of road or bridge building, or in the front of the battle, he was always there—his cheery, kindly voice and helpfulness making danger only a play spell and hard work the happiest of recreations.

Before the celebrated Seven Days' battles in front of Richmond he had won his commission and took rank as Second Lieutenant of Company "D." At the battle of Fredericksburg he was slightly wounded, but continued in command of his company, and at the battle of Antietam received his promotion to First Lieutenant. In the famous charge at Gettysburg, he achieved the rank of Captain. The duties of this position did not have to be learned, for Lieutenant Heffelfinger had for many months been almost constantly in command of his company. During the entire siege of Yorktown, although only a second Lieutenant in rank, he commanded Company "D" continuously, and performed his arduous duties in so distinguished a manner as to win the commendation of his superior officers. He was a strict disciplinarian, and a great stickler for following the tactics as laid down in the books. With his intimates among the officers he was known by the sobriquet

of "Old Tactics." But withal, he was a favorite with both officers and enlisted men.

The likes and dislikes among soldiers are strong. The close and intimate association of large bodies of men give universal knowledge to each one of the virtues and failings of each of his comrades. Military service is the most real of democracies; and men are here gauged at their actual worth. A tyrant will be hated, a coward despised, a quarrelsome fellow avoided; but ignorant and educated, homely and handsome, weak and strong, are all alike in camp, in bivouac, or on the field of battle. There are today (in 1892) not far from two hundred of the original members of the First Minnesota still living. There is not one who is not now, or who has ever failed to be the close personal friend of Major C. B. Heffelfinger.

At the expiration of the term of service of the original First Regiment, the organization as a body refused to veteranize. A battalion did return to the front, under command of Captain Farwell, however, and thus perpetuated the name of the original organization. Captain Heffelfinger did not veteranize. In the fall of 1864 the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery was organized, and Col. Wm. Colville, who had led the famous Gettysburg charge, was commissioned Colonel thereof. The war was about to close, and all signs pointed to an immediate peace. Capt. Heffelfinger was offered a Majority in the Heavy Artillery, and at first determined to refuse the honor and return to the walks of peace. But his old comrades would not listen to it, and finally, under protest, he accepted the commission and proceeded in the spring of 1865 to Chattanooga, Tenn., and entered upon the discharge of his new duties. Here he served faithfully, as of old, discharging all duties assigned to





C. C. Merriam

him, until September 27th, 1865, when he was finally mustered out with his regiment, and resumed life as a citizen of the country he done his share to preserve.

Major Heffelfinger had been slightly wounded in the Gettysburg charge, and after that great battle, which had driven the rebels from the commonwealth of his birth, had been granted a furlough and returned for a visit to the home of his boyhood. Here he met, loved and married at Shippensburg, Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of John Totton, of Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania. From this most happy marriage a large family has sprung, the second generation, now rapidly growing to maturity, all being residents of Minneapolis and vicinity.

At the close of the war, Major Heffelfinger entered into a partnership with John S. Walker and established a retail boot and shoestore in Minneapolis under the firm name of Walker & Heffelfinger. In this business he remained until 1873, when, in connection with Hon. A. M. Reid, he organized the North Star Boot & Shoe Company, a corporation which has grown to be one of the most widely known and thoroughly substantial manufacturing and jobbing institutions in the Northwest. From the beginning, Maj. Heffelfinger has had full control and direction of the business, and through his energy it has developed into the largest concern of the character Northwest of Chicago.

Maj. Heffelfinger carried into his business life the same characteristics that distinguished him as a soldier. He has been faithful, honest, energetic, truthful and trustworthy. As a citizen, always quiet, modest and unassuming, he receives the respect and possesses the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a republican in politics, and strongly attached to the doctrines and tenets of that great political organiza-

tion, although he has never been an extreme partisan or an active politician. From 1867 to 1870 he served in the city council as alderman from his ward. Although often importuned to be a candidate for official position he has resolutely refused, preferring to give all his time and energies to the responsibilities of his large business. He, with his wife and family, have always professed the Presbyterian faith and have for years been regular attendants at Westminster Presbyterian church.

The effort of the writer has been to clearly, but briefly, chronicle the leading incidents of one of the most modestly, beneficent lives that has graced the annals of Minneapolis—continuing from the territorial days of the commonwealth down to the present time. The writer was his comrade in the war and has been his friend for more than thirty years. Personal esteem and an intimate knowledge of his virtues and foibles were a strong incentive to praise that might too closely verge upon flattery—for good taste and custom suggest that all the virtues of a well spent life should not be elaborated until the object of them sleeps with his fathers—an event that all of Major Heffelfinger's friends hope may be postponed for many years.

ORLANDO CROSBY MERRIMAN was born July 27th, 1827, at Somerville, St. Lawrence county, New York, and there passed his boyhood in farm work, and attendance upon the public schools. At the age of eighteen years he went to the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, then regarded as the best school of its class in northern New York, and attended the spring and fall terms of that institution for four years; teaching public schools in the winters, and working at farm labor during the haying and harvesting seasons. In this way he obtained a

fairly liberal education, and at the age of twenty three began the study of law in the office of Charles Anthony Esq., at Gouverneur; varying the routine of study and office work with considerable practice in the Justice's courts.

Having been admitted to the bar; on April 3d, 1854, he married Miss Rosannah Herring. Their children have been: Frank, born Nov. 10, 1855, died July 8, 1860; Fred, born Nov. 2, 1857, died Jan. 14, 1859; Orlando Crosby, Jr., born Sep. 8, 1860; Arthur, born July 13, 1864, married Miss Heck McClaray; John Herring, born Oct. 29, 1866; Frances Fredrika, born Feb. 8, 1869, now the wife of Fred G. James; and Harry, born Aug. 3, 1872. With his young wife Mr. Merriman came to Janesville, Wis., where he met friendly reception and assistance from the firm of Noggle, Pritchard & Berry, the leading attorneys in that section of the state. Through the recommendations and kind offices of Judge Noggle, Mr. Merriman was enabled to form a law partnership with ex-Lieut. Gov. John E. Holmes, of Jefferson, Wis., and Mr. Berry made him a small loan which the state of his finances, and change of location rendered very acceptable. This was John M. Berry, afterwards for twenty-three years associate justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and for several years the neighbor of Captain Merriman in our city. It is needless to add that the warmest personal friendship always existed between them. Mr. Merriman resided at Jefferson, engaged in the practice of his profession, varied by also discharging the duties of postmaster, superintendent of schools, and clerk of the board of supervisors until the spring of 1859 when he removed to St. Anthony, and commenced here the practice of law.

In April 1861, a week before the attack on Fort Sumpter, and when the whole

country was excited over the prospect of impending rebellion, he was elected mayor of St. Anthony; and with his characteristic earnestness, aided and promoted the enlistment of volunteers to sustain and preserve the union. Re-elected mayor in the spring of 1862, and with the needs of his family to detain him, he could not long withhold his personal service in his country's struggle, and in August 1862, enlisted as a private in a company then being enrolled at St. Anthony; and upon its organization was elected and commissioned its captain. The company became Company B. Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. But the expectation of the men that they would join their comrades in the south, was not for a time realized.

Just as the company was organized the Sioux outbreak in this state occurred, marked with indiscriminate massacre of settlers along and near the frontier. The sixth regiment, with such equipment as could be procured, and without waiting for muster into the service of the United States, was hurried to Fort Ridgely, then beleaguered by the savages, and into the midst of the conflict; taking part in several battles before being formally mustered, in the following October.

Captain Merriman with his company was engaged in the battles of Birch Coolie and Wood Lake, at the commencement of the Indian war; and in the other battles, skirmishes and marches in the Indian campaign of 1862, 1863 and early part of 1864, and in the service required to guard against this insidious foe, during the intervening rigorous winters, and was recognized as a gallant soldier and efficient officer. In June 1864, from failure of health, and complications in matters of trust in his charge, he felt compelled to resign his commission, and leave the service.

He again entered upon the practice of law with William Lochren as his law partner, and continued in practice, being also part of the time mayor of St. Anthony, until 1867, when he accepted the appointment of treasurer and general manager of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company. In 1870 he resigned this appointment and entered into the general lumber business, becoming a member of the firm of L. Butter & Co., composed of himself, Dr. Levi Butter, James S. Lane and Leonidas M. Lane. This firm erected at the easterly end of the dam of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company, a very large and well equipped mill for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, in which they were wholesale dealers; and Capt. Merriman continued in the business in the subsequent firms of O. C. Merriman & Co., Merriman, Barrows & Co., and Merriman & Barrows Brothers, until near the close of the year 1891, when he withdrew from the lumber business. For a dozen or more years he has been a director of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis; and has also been a director of the Commercial Bank of Minneapolis, since its organization, and its cashier since his withdrawal from the lumber business.

Captain Merriman has always taken an active interest and influential part in all enterprises tending to promote the material, educational, social or moral advancement of the community, and devoted his time and energy, and when needful his money, freely, to such objects. A single instance only will be referred to. In 1874 the State University, located in our city, was in a condition of apparently hopeless insolvency. A large wing of a stone building had been erected as early as 1856 or 1857, but no school had ever been started in it; and the bonds issued by the Board of Regents for

money with which to build, bearing twelve percent interest, no part of which had ever been paid, had grown to an indebtedness that seemed enormous for such an institution; and to which the governor called the attention of the legislature, expressing the hope that by compromise with creditors, and disposing of the entire land grant made by congress in aid of the university, the debt might be satisfied, and the campus and building saved to the people of the state. By chapter 18 of the general laws of 1864, the legislature appointed O. C. Merriman, John S. Pillsbury and John Nicols sole regents of the university for the term of two years, with full discretionary powers to arrange, compromise, settle and pay all claims and demands against the University of Minnesota or its regents; and to that end to sell, convey and dispose of the lands of the University to a specified extent. Captain Merriman and his co-regents entered actively upon the business of compromising and satisfying this indebtedness, and with such success that the whole was liquidated and wiped out in brief time upon terms which saved to the institution more than three-fourths of its land grant. To this successful work may be ascribed the result, that the university was at once enabled to begin its work, in which it has grown so rapidly into rank with the foremost institutions of learning in the country.

While none of his acquaintances would ever think of describing Capt. Merriman as a politician, being a man who never engages in political wrangles, and has always, so far as possible, avoided office and candidacy for office, yet it would be impossible for any man of his active temperament, public spirit and clear and decided views on all subjects which engage his thought and attention, to refrain at all times from earn-

est participation in political contests. Adhering in his youth to the Democratic teachings of Jefferson, he has always, and from earnest conviction, acted with that party, and his counsel and influence, often sought, have been at its service; and he has occasionally been prevailed upon to permit his name to be used as his party's candidate for political office—for State Senator and for Congress—though his districts have been so largely Republican that there were no chance for election, even with the great increase above his party vote, which his personal popularity never failed to bring. In 1875 he was elected Mayor of Minneapolis by the unanimous vote of all parties.

But though firm and decided in following his views and convictions he never attempts to force them offensively upon those who differ from him; and no difference of opinion interferes with his social relations or personal friendships.

Captain Merriman shows the same generous and earnest spirit in religious matters. His broad thought and humane sympathies have made him liberal in his religious belief, but have not lessened his church activities. Soon after coming to St. Anthony he became a member and trustee of its first Universalist society, then in charge of Rev. Seth Barnes, and he afterward remained a devoted supporter of its esteemed pastor, Rev. Herman Bisbee. In 1881, Capt. Merriman helped to found the First Unitarian Society of Minneapolis, and has since remained one of its foremost members, having been a trustee from the beginning, and the president for a considerable period. He is a constant attendant at its meetings, has been a generous contributor to its edifice and expenses, and is warmly esteemed by all its members. He is, however, in no sense a sectarian, but has a broad charity

for all forms of religious thought and a sympathy for all that is humane and uplifting.

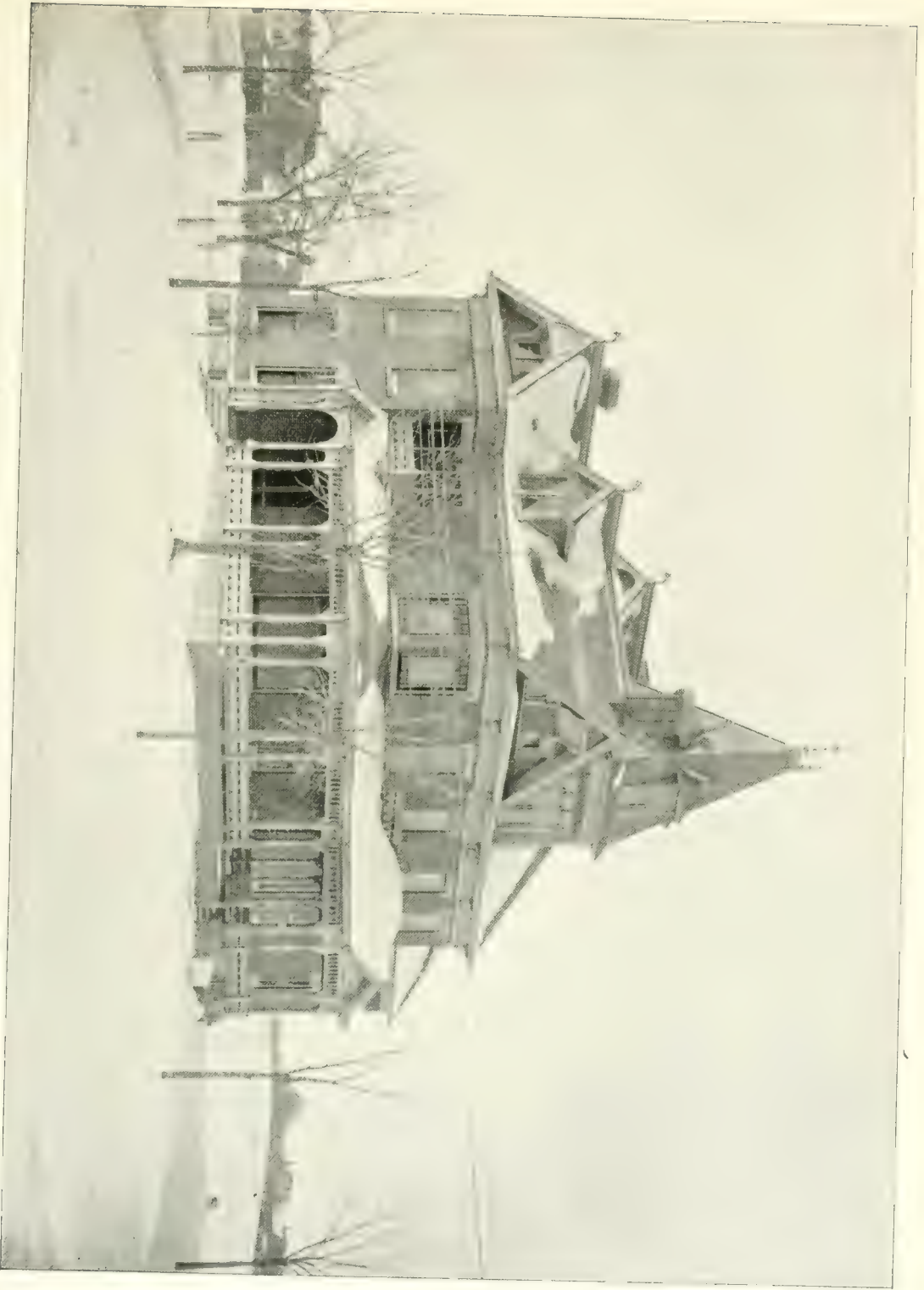
Scrupulously honorable in his dealings, generous and urbane, conferring favors not grudgingly, but as if thankful for the opportunity, it is not strange that he possesses in much higher degree than most men the confidence, regard and esteem of all classes of our people. Happy in his domestic relations, with sufficient means as the result of his active business life, his mind and body are as active now, at sixty-five, as in the early prime of life. It is a pleasure to review, even thus briefly, the career of such a man.

JAMES M. PAINE was born at North Anson, Somerset county, Maine, in 1834. He was the second born son of Capt. Asa Paine, and grandson of Rev. William Paine, a soldier and chaplain in the Revolutionary War, and connected with the military staff of Gen. Washington. His father was a farmer, training his sons to habits of industry, giving them the rudimentary education of the common school, and exacting such labor on the farm as was suited to their age and strength.

At about the age of seventeen years, the young man left the home and employment of his youth to earn his own living and prepare himself by a business training for whatever career might open before him. Going to Boston he obtained employment in Faneuil Hall market, where he remained for about five years. An uncle, Parker Paine, came to St. Paul, where he established one of the earliest banking houses in 1856. Young James accompanied him and found employment for two years in a wholesale grocery store. In 1858 he engaged in the lumber business on the upper Mississippi, in



Geo. W. Fisher



RESIDENCE OF JAMES M. PAINE, 2300 NICOLLET AVENUE. BUILT IN 1883.

which he has been engaged to the present time, except the interval of three years during the war.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion he made preparations for joining the First Regiment of Minnesota Infantry, but was prevented from joining the regiment in its campaign in the South by business complications. When the Indian massacre occurred in 1862, he took an active part in raising and organizing troops for the protection of the frontier, and was commissioned Lieutenant in the company of Minnesota Mounted Rangers, commanded by the late Capt. E. M. Wilson, with whom, under the command of the late Gen. Henry H. Sibley, he participated in the campaign of 1863, which resulted so happily in the deliverance of the white captives and the surrender of the hostile warriors. Lieut. Paine then interested himself in raising and drilling the Second Regiment of Minnesota Cavalry, of which he was commissioned as Captain of Company D. He was engaged in the memorable campaign of 1864 under Gen. Sully, against the famous chief, Sitting Bull, and other hostile Indians west of the Missouri river. He commanded much of the time a battalion of cavalry, and personally engaged in every engagement with the hostiles in the campaigns of 1863 and 1864. The service of a trooper on the plains and through the mountains, at that period, was quite different from that of the cavalry that engaged in regular warfare against the troops of the confederacy, though not less marked with stirring incidents, and filled with danger and strange adventure. They followed a wily and elusive foe, and were never safe from surprise and ambush. Their campaign was in the wilderness, far from succor and support, and was never exempt from toilsome marches and sleepless vigilance. While the regular cavalry

performed their evolutions in the constant observation of the country, the rangers of the plains marched and camped, fought and famished in isolation, and the result of their campaign was only known when at its close they returned to the lines of the frontier. The populous towns and productive farms of Western Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming have sprang into marvelous proportions along the trails where the Mounted Rangers of 1862 to 1864 conducted their scouts, and from which they drove the obstinate savages who barred the onward march of civilization.

When peace had been secured, and the troops disbanded, the experience which Captain Paine had gained caused him to be employed by the Northwestern Transportation Company in opening up the freighting routes between Forts Stephenson, Buford and other remote posts, and in charge of their trains and the execution of their contracts with the government. This service was not without its military aspect, for Capt. Paine had many successful skirmishes with the savages, who still hung in scattered bands along the opening routes of travel.

In the fall of the year 1869, Captain Paine was employed by the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad Company, now known as the St. Paul & Duluth Railway, to erect a saw mill near Duluth to furnish timber for that part of the road then under construction, and to superintend the transportation of supplies.

Upon the completion of the railroad, Captain Paine, in connection with his uncle, Parker Paine, purchased the mill and moved it to a point near the junction of the Northern Pacific and St. Paul & Duluth railroads, where the village of Carlton has grown up.

The interest of Parker Paine having been obtained by Messrs. E. M. Wilson

and W. W. McNair, and later by Mr McNair alone, the business has been conducted to the present time by Captain Paine. For a period of twenty-three years he has operated the lumber business, supplying timber, railroad ties and all products of the forest, along a wide stretch of country in Northern Minnesota and the Dakotas. The average quantity of logs manufactured into lumber has been some sixteen or seventeen million feet annually. Such an immense manufacture, if not done at a profit, brings speedy ruin upon its owners. But the good judgment, wide experience and wise management which the managing proprietor had applied to the business, have brought their usual result of pecuniary success. No more profitable lumber business has been conducted through so long a period as that of Paine & Co.

Many years ago Capt. Paine removed his residence from Northeastern Minnesota to Minneapolis. His fine residence is at the corner of Nicollet and Twenty-second street. He has also a lake side home at West Superior, and a winter residence on the Indian river in Florida, where amid the bloom of the orange and under the shade of the pines he takes his family during the rigors of the northern winters.

Since December, 1863, Capt. Paine has been the head of a family. His wife is Ellen Adele Elkins, second daughter of Joseph Elkins, of Orono, Me. They have a son, Asa, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Avis, Cordelia and Ellen, and have lost a son, James Paine, Jr.

Captain Paine is a member of the Loyal Legion of Minnesota and also of the Masonic fraternity, of which he has shown his appreciation and devotion by becoming a stock-holder and director in the Masonic Temple Association of Minneapolis.

Captain Paine is a pleasant man to meet in social relations. His experience both as a daring scout beyond the frontier and as a path finder of the commerce of the wilderness, has furnished him with thrilling incidents which he communicates in a quaint and pointed style, while his manners are frank and his temper kindly and genial. He is tall in stature, spare in build, and active in his movements. His life illustrates the virtues of enterprise, patriotism and worthy citizenship.

JOHN VANDER HORCK. Captain Vander Horck is a native of the city of Eitorf, near Cologne in Rhenish, Prussia, where he was born on the fifth of May, 1830. He was the seventh of a family of nine children born to Henry and Maria Anna (Katterbach) Vander Horck. His father was an officer in the revenue service of the government, a gentleman in position and living in easy, if not affluent circumstances. Until fourteen years of age the son remained an inmate of his father's family, attending the public schools of Eitorf. He then entered a hardware store at Elberfeld as a clerk and continued at that employment there and at other places until he reached his majority. He was of an enthusiastic nature and ardent temper, well informed upon current political topics, and sympathized with those patriotic Republicans, who, about the year 1848, by their activity raised a revolutionary spirit throughout Central Europe, which threatened the stability of thrones and gave hope to the friends of the Democratic institutions. The repressive measures of the government sent many young Republicans into exile, some of whom sought homes in America and have become among the firmest and most loyal supporters of our free institutions.



Händewerck

Among those who emigrated at this period was young Vander Horck, who did not relish the prospect of compulsory service in the army. He reached New York in the year 1852, and, pushing Westward, found employment in Chicago as clerk in a hardware store. After a year and a half of clerkship he went to Galena, Ills., where he opened a hardware store on his own account, which he conducted until 1855. He then came to St. Paul where he was employed for three or four months in a store. Buying some property in West St. Paul he opened a grocery store there, which he continued until his engagement in the military service made it necessary to close it. Meanwhile in the years 1858-9 he was elected to the office of treasurer of the city of West St. Paul. At the beginning of the war of the Rebellion he was commissioned as a recruiting officer by Governor Ramsey, and in February, 1862, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company D, Fifth Regiment, which he had raised, and in the following March was promoted to the captaincy. On the 15th of March, 1862, Captain Vander Horck was detached with his company to garrison Fort Abercrombie on the Red river of the North in Dakota Territory. Learning of the Indian outbreak in the following August, he commenced fortifying the fort, which in truth was but an open fort, and placed it in the best position for defense by earth works and parapets of logs. Three twelve-pound howitzers were mounted upon the works. On the 30th of August the stock of the post and that belonging to citizens, grazing upon the adjacent prairie, was partly taken off by Indians. Other signs of proximity of the savage foe caused additional precaution to be taken. On the morning of the third of September, between four and five o'clock, as Captain Vander Horck

with an orderly was inspecting the outposts, a guard, mistaking them for Indians, fired his piece, shattering the arm of his captain. Before the wound was fully dressed the fort was attacked by a force of over four hundred Indians. The battle lasted about six hours, when the Indians were repulsed with a heavy loss. The casualties of the garrison were two wounded and one killed. Three days later the Indians returned with double their former number and again attacked the little garrison. After a stubborn fight lasting through the day, they were again repulsed with a loss of forty killed and one hundred wounded as reported by the Indians. The loss of the garrison was one killed and one wounded. Reinforcements reached the fort on the 23d of September. In the latter part of October Company D was relieved and ordered to join its regiment which it overtook at German town, Tenn., February 14, 1863. The disabled arm rendered Captain Vander Horck incapable of service in the field, and he resigned in April, 1863, on certificate of disability. He was in the following June appointed by the president captain in the U. S. Invalid Corps, afterwards called the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was ordered to report at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, where he took charge of the general rendezvous for three years; for one year Inspector General of the Districts of Kansas, and for six months Commissary of the Department of Kansas. When his service was no longer required by the government by reason of the close of the war, he came to Minneapolis, and, taking up the business which he had learned in his youth, opened a hardware store on First street, near Hennepin avenue. The business was continued for nine years, during the last three in connection with a partner. During this time he was twice elected

to the office of Comptroller of the city of Minneapolis, being four years, and held the position of alderman, representing the Third ward for five consecutive years. During this time occurred the consolidation of the two municipalities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis in the present city of Minneapolis. The occasion called for the exercise of unusual wisdom in city legislation which the long familiarity of Captain Vander Horck in city affairs, with his wide experience in life had amply qualified him.

In 1877 he was appointed Post Trader at Ft. Sisseton, in Dakota Territory. Retaining his residence in Minneapolis, he took his family to the Fort, where he remained for nine years in that somewhat novel and peculiar mercantile venture. It was an isolated life, but brought a fair pecuniary result which was some compensation for its monotony and hardship. On the first of July, 1885, he resigned the position and returned to Minneapolis where he has ever since resided, giving attention to his private interests and engaged in a variety of manufacturing and other investments. Among other trusts he was for two years a director of the Flour City National Bank.

Captain Vander Horck was instrumental in maintaining the Minnesota Hospital College in this city by heading the subscription list with a liberal sum. He was elected president of this college at its reorganization and held this position until the college was absorbed into the medical department of the University of the State of Minnesota.

He has been through all its long history a member of the Harmonia Society, and at one time its president. He belongs to the Masonic order, having membership in Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, in St. John's Chapter No. 9, and Zion Commanding K. T. No. 2.

On the sixth of May, 1853, he married Miss Eliza Zenzius, daughter of Peter Zenzius, who was a noted teacher. The family was endowed with artistic faculty in a high degree, especially in music, in which Mrs. Vander Horck was proficient. Nine children were born to them, of whom five died in infancy and childhood, one a brilliantly endowed son, at the age of twenty-eight, while three sons survive. The eldest, Alexander Humbolt, born in 1854, has an interesting and somewhat unique history. Educated in the schools of Minneapolis, he repaired to the continent for professional study, attending the medical lectures at the University of Berlin. After graduation, developing scientific taste, he was attached to a government expedition for polar exploration, afterward he was for four years superintendent for the English government of the general civil hospitals at Hong Kong, China. He married Baroness Von Brecker, of Germany, who owned in her own right large estates in Sumatra. Living at Deli, Baron Vander Horck manages the Sumatra estates, which produce coffee and tobacco.

Another son, Max P., born Aug. 5, 1862, after graduating in medicine at Philadelphia, studied in Berlin, Vienna and Prague, and is now settled in Minneapolis, holding the chair of Dermatology in the medical department of the University of Minnesota.

The youngest son, Connard Z., born December 6, 1873, having spent three years in study at Berlin, is now a student at the University of Minnesota.

Mrs. Vander Horck died April 8, 1885, at Minneapolis.

Captain Vander Horck, at the age of sixty-two years, is yet a hale and vigorous man. His life has been one of unusual activity; whatever he has undertaken has been pushed with energy and success. He is tall, erect and alert; ani-



W. H. Camp

mated in conversation, courtious in manner and quite engaging in his intercourse. Not only is he influential with our citizens of German descent, but also unusually popular with those of native birth.

GEORGE ALBERT CAMP. Major Camp was but twenty-one years old when he took up his residence here. His maternal uncle, that sturdy pioneer, Anson Northrup, had already taken up his abode in St. Anthony, where he was proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, and his influence no doubt drew the young man from his New York home, to commence a career on the frontiers of civilization. He came equipped with a vigorous constitution, willingness to labor in whatever line of honest industry he should find open to him, and a good share of sound practical good sense.

He found a field where these endowments had ample scope for their employment, and where they were exercised with invariable assiduity. Major Camp was a native of Charlotte, Chautauqua County, New York. He was born Aug. 6th, 1830. His father was Mills Camp, a small farmer of that town, and his mother, Sarah Northrup. He had in his younger years some instruction in the rudiments of knowledge at the Academy of Fredonia, New York, but his restless nature, and the urgency of self-support, impelled him at eleven or twelve years of age to leave his home and commence an independent life.

When he arrived here in the spring of 1851, he became an inmate of the family of his uncle, remaining with him until his marriage two years later. Meanwhile he found employment about the saw mills of St. Anthony, and engaged in such work as presented itself. As the lumber business increased, he was employed by a St. Louis firm of lumber

dealers to survey lumber, and superintend the making up of rafts and shipping to the St. Louis market. April 11th, 1853, he returned to his native county, and was married to Miss Lucy, daughter of Noah Draper, one of the first settlers of Fredonia.

Having been an original member of Cataract Lodge A. F. & A. M. in 1851, he was on the occasion of this visit exalted in Forest Chapter R. A. M. at Fredonia. Returning to St. Anthony he took a small house and founded a home.

It is remarkable that while the choicest lands on the site of Minneapolis were then unoccupied, and he could have had a choice among the most desirable of them, he made no effort to obtain a claim, probably content to follow the vocation for which he was fitted by natural taste, and present occupation, in connection with the lumber industry.

In 1857 Major Camp was elected by the legislature of the territory of Minnesota surveyor general of logs and lumber for the second lumber district, embracing St. Anthony, and the country north throughout the timbered section. This office he resigned in 1862, when he went into the army, but was again elected to the same office in 1867, continuing to hold it for most of the time until 1876.

The perseverance and adroitness of his character are illustrated by his reelection in 1861. The lumbermen had decided upon another candidate for the office, and made their choice known to the members of the legislature representing the district, who acquiesced in it. When the election occurred what was their surprise to find their candidate in a decided minority, and Major Camp re-elected.

To follow Major Camp's connection with the lumber interest, which has occupied his business life, he became treasurer of the Mississippi and Rum River

Boom Company in 1871, which office he held until 1875. Both the offices of surveyor and manager of the Boom Company, were important and responsible, the former regulated the title and measurements of all the logs on the upper waters, and the latter controlled the custody of the logs while in the river, and their delivery to the respective owners, thus bringing the officer into intimate relation with the lumbermen and affecting their interests.

In 1875 Major Camp was elected to a seat in the Seventeenth State Legislature, representing the city of Minneapolis, and being of especial service in the enactment of laws affecting the lumber industry. In the year 1871, a co-partnership was formed between T. B. Walker and Major Camp for the locating and purchasing of pine lands. For this business both had exceptional qualifications. Mr. Walker had been a government surveyor, and his partner had visited, in the course of his official duties, every lumber camp of consequence in the upper country. They were familiar with the location and value of all the timber lands of the Upper Mississippi.

In 1877 they purchased and re-modeled the Pacific saw mill, which had been run by the firm of Joseph Dean & Co. After a few years the mill was burned in the fall, but by sawing time in the following spring it was rebuilt on a larger scale, and operated until the firm retired from the manufacture.

The activities of this busy life have been by no means confined to the lumber business. They have extended to social and charitable relations. As early as 1854, Major Camp was a delegate from Hennepin county, in the formation of a State Agricultural Society. In 1858 he was one of the officers of a Good Templars organization, a moral temperance organization.

On account of ill health and the withdrawal of the Major from active business life, Major and Mrs. Camp built a beautiful home on the north shore of Lake Minnetonka, where for several years they have spent the summer months, passing the winters on the Pacific coast. During the last winter of his life, Major Camp visited California, extending his trip to the City of Mexico, from which he returned in impaired health, and did not long survive.

His death occurred at Lake Minnetonka in May, 1892, his wife having died a few months previous. They have not been exempt from their share of the afflictions which beset our mortal lives. They have lost three bright children in infancy. Their only surviving child is Lucy May, wife of Henry E. Von Wedlestaedt, of St. Paul. A few years since, Major and Mrs. Camp built a neat chapel near their Minnetonka cottage, in memory of their deceased children, which took the name of Camp Memorial Chapel, the title to which they vested in the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, in trust, for public use. Major Camp had attained high eminence in the Masonic Order, of which he was an early and devoted member. He was a Knight Templar, and at times held important offices in the grand bodies of the Order in the State.

It is the lot of most men to pass their lives in the routine of business, sometimes varied by a part in the administration of civil affairs. To the generation now passing off the stage of life it befell to serve their country in the field of strife. Faculties of mind and qualities of soul were called into exercise by the exigencies of war, which lie dormant in the experience of the majority of mankind. It was Major Camp's fortune to bear a part in the stirring events of the Indian and Civil wars. The simple

record of his services is thus borne on the rosters of the military organizations to which he was attached:

Ninth regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Captain Geo. A. Camp; mustered in August 14th, 1862; promoted Major Eighth Minnesota regiment, November 20th, 1863.

Eighth regiment Minnesota Volunteers; Major George A. Camp; mustered in November 20th, 1863; resigned May 2d, 1865."

But this formal statement is but the skeleton of a passage of life fraught with stirring scenes of discipline, marchings, garrisons, battles, defeats and victories, which clothed with the vital flesh and blood of action, brings out upon the canvas the living patriot and hero. The details and incidents of the military career of Major Camp are woven into the history of the savage warfare of the frontier and the campaigns of the southwest. Space is lacking to reproduce them here. Suffice it to say that Major Camp showed a willingness to serve his country in any position to which duty should call him, while he exhibited a genius for command and a coolness and courage in time of danger which marked him as a hero.

Major Camp was of a powerful physical frame, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds; not corpulent, but tall, well proportioned and muscular. His complexion was dark, almost swarthy, but his temperament was cheerful, and his disposition humorous. He was an engaging companion, not polished in speech, but full of information, open, frank and approachable. His most intimate associates bear testimony to the rectitude of his character and the entire integrity of all his transactions. He enjoyed the warmest friendship, esteem and good will of many of the older resi-

dents, and of the associates who have known him best for many years.

He doubtless shared in the frailties and foibles incident to our humanity. He did not aspire to the role of an intellectual or spiritual model, but he was, as the world goes, a man among men, vigorous, manly, brave and generous.

MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME.

The movement which led to the establishment of a State Soldiers' Home had its rise at the Grand Army encampment of the Department of Minnesota, held at Faribault in February, 1886. At that time a committee was appointed to draft a bill providing for the establishment of such an institution and to see that it received the consideration of the State Legislature. The committee performed its work faithfully. During the legislative session of the following winter a law was enacted establishing a Soldiers' Home, appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings and entrusting the entire management to a board of trustees. The first board consisted of Henry A. Castle, St. Paul; R. R. Henderson, Minneapolis; L. A. Hancock, Red Wing; Wm. P. Dunnington, Redwood Falls; A. E. Christie, of Mower county; A. A. Brown, of Douglas, and T. F. Cowing, of Ottertail. Organization was effected on April 12, 1887, with Mr. Castle as president, Mr. Henderson as vice-president and O. M. Sawyer, of Minneapolis, as secretary. There at once arose a spirited contest among half a dozen towns which were anxious to secure the institution for their several localities. As an inducement Minneapolis offered to donate to the state for a site, fifty acres of land at the mouth of Minnehaha creek; this, and the advantage of a central location adjacent to the commercial center of the state, brought the home to this city.

The site is a high wooded point between Minnehaha creek and the Mississippi river. It is exceedingly picturesque. With Minnehaha park adjoining it forms a tract of nearly two hundred acres of land which is in effect one continuous park. The buildings of the Home are within a few hundred yards of the famous Minnehaha Falls. A more charming spot could hardly have been selected.

Before erecting any buildings the trustees, with the approval of the Governor, and after visiting and investigating several state and national homes, decided on the so-called "cottage plan" of construction. Under this plan the Home can be built as it were in sections, as the necessities of the institution develop being, however, practically complete in itself at all successive stages of construction. This plan has been systematically followed from the beginning.

In 1888 there were erected two cottages and one section of the boiler house or heating plant. These cottages are intended simply as the living rooms of the veterans and are arranged to accommodate about fifty men each, lodging from six to ten in a room.

In 1890, the central portion and one wing of the hospital were completed. Expert visitors, physicians and student of sanitary architecture have pronounced it, in design and construction, admirably adapted for its intended use. The legislature of 1891 appropriated \$125,000 for the home and the extension of the system of buildings was much facilitated. All the buildings thus far erected or planned have retained a general uniformity of architecture style, and have aimed at a uniform standard of excellence in construction.

The home was opened in temporary buildings on November 21st, 1887, and at present accommodates about forty seven inmates. This number rapidly received

accessions, and the membership of the home has averaged between one and two hundred. In 1889, Messrs. Christie and Brown retired from the board of trustees, and T. H. Pressnell, of Duluth, and J. R. Parshall, of Faribault, were appointed. The following year Mr. Cowing withdrew, L. L. Baxter, of Fergus Falls, succeeding him. J. H. Upham, of Duluth, succeeded Mr. Pressnell, in 1891. From the beginning, Captain Thomas McMillan has served as commandant to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The members of the board of trustees have devoted a great deal of time to the affairs of the home and have been untiring in their enthusiasm and devotion to the institution. Their efforts have been rewarded with the knowledge that Minnesota possesses a model soldier's home.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The young men of Minneapolis have been foremost in the organization and maintenance of the National Guard. The well equipped and soldierly regiments of the state as they now exist owe their origin largely to the enthusiasm and example of the Minneapolis guardsmen of ten or twelve years ago. For two decades after the war of the Rebellion attempts to establish a militia organization in the city were not permanently successful. There was no encouragement from the state and private individuals were engrossed with the many duties of citizens of a young and rapidly developing community.

In 1879 a movement led by S. A. Sims, Perry Harrison, Frank S. Barnard, E. A. Goddard, Jos. Rogers and others led to the formation on May 12th of that year, of the Minneapolis Light Infantry, the first militia company in the state to maintain a permanent organization. On October 6, 1879, the company was mustered into the service of the state with

Lieut. S. A. Sims in command. During the following winter the Minneapolis Zouaves were organized by Capt. A. A. Ames, and about the same time companies were formed in St. Paul and other parts of the state. Up to this time there had been no state recognition of the Guard, but in the legislative session of 1881, \$5,000 was appropriated for the maintenance of the militia, exemption from any duty was awarded to men honorably discharged after five years service, and the governor was authorized to make battalion formations. Under this law the First Battalion was organized in February, 1882, with the Minneapolis Light Infantry as Company A, and the Minneapolis Zouaves as Company B. From this time the old names were no longer known. After a short time the Zouave organization dropped out and a new Company B, the one now in service, was formed by Capt. Naylor. Company I was organized on March 21, 1883, with C. McC. Reeve as captain. These companies, A, B and I, have continued with varying fortunes to the present time.

Company A, as the oldest organization, has been rather the most conspicuous. Its first captain was John P. Rea, elected Feb. 9, 1880. After his resignation in 1882, Perry Harrison, F. S. Barnard, John L. Amory and Fred W. Ames were successively chosen to the office, the latter being now in command. Under Capt. Harrison, the company first took especial prominence through its excellence in drill. In ten years it has participated in many competitions, and always with credit. At the grand prize drill in Washington in May, 1887, the company took part with honor, but through some blunders in the management received much lower marking than it deserved. In common with the other Minnesota companies it assisted in guarding the convicts at the time of the

state penitentiary fire at Stillwater in 1884.

After Captain Naylor, V. J. Welch, L. G. Fisher, F. A. Goss, J. L. King and A. M. Diggles succeeded to the command of Company B. The last named was elected in the spring of 1891, and is still in office. His lieutenants are J. H. Morgan first, and A. L. Johnson second. Company B has not been a show company but it has put in a great deal of hard work and proved very efficient in drill. At the last annual inspection it was the largest company in service, numbering 74 men. During the summer of 1892 the company took a ten days march for the actual experience of military service, carrying with it camp equipments and maintaining military discipline. This is an experiment rarely tried by militia companies. It gave the company practical experience in marching, camping and real soldier life, such as it could gain in no other way.

John D. Osgood, Frank B. Kidder, James H. Waters and David W. Knowlton followed Capt. Reeve in the command of Company I. The present captain, Wm. B. Tomlinson, was elected March 2, 1892. The first lieutenant is F. L. Davies, and the second lieutenant is G. M. Gage. The company has reached a high degree of proficiency in drill, and is in a very flourishing condition. With the other local companies it has participated in the various calls to arms, and in the annual encampments and social entertainments.

Soon after the organization of Company I the need of a drill hall became imperative. After consultation the Armory Association was organized by nine members of the militia—three from each company. These men were Perry Harrison, Ray W. Hatch and E. W. Goddard, Co. A; C. McC. Reeve, Chas. Heffelfinger and C. M. Palmer, Co. I; and V. J. Welch, Geo. M. Naylor and C. W. Johnson, Co.

It. The site on Eighth street near First avenue south, was leased and the armory erected with money loaned by the Hon. P. B. Lingdon. The maintenance of the armory and this debt were a burden to the militiamen. Relief came in 1891 with the passage of the law authorizing cities to provide armories and drill halls for the military companies.

In ten years the Minneapolis companies have contributed numerous officers to the state regimental organization. Lieut. Sims was made adjutant of the First Battalion in 1882; Capt. Harrison was made lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment in 1885; and Capt. Reeve became colonel of the First Regiment in 1890. Many other officers of the local companies have been similarly honored.

BY A. BARNARD.

* The story which here follows is a brief recital of an exigency which called out a Minneapolis company of mounted men to the relief of Fort Ridgley at a critical time; and of the chief incidents attending an exciting and wearisome march thither, ending in a full accomplishment of its object.

It was the second summer of the great Civil War. The people of Minnesota were anxiously watching the movements of contending armies in the South, when a danger, alarming to all, well nigh appalling to some, suddenly confronted them at their very thresholds. Upon the western frontier of the State the adventurous pioneer settler was pushing back and rapidly supplanting the roving Indian and buffalo. Here a series of most startling events, following one another in quick succession, had reached a crisis, spreading consternation and terror throughout the numerous isolated settlements. Suffice it to state that a vio-

lent outbreak had occurred among the powerful bands of Sioux on their reservations of the upper Mississippi river, accompanied by an indiscriminate massacre of the whites in the vicinity.

Fort Ridgley, a fort in name only, was the nearest military post. It stood on a spur of high table prairie, near to and overlooking the valley of the river named, a few miles below the government agency where the outbreak commenced. A two-story stone structure, L-shaped, served for the soldiers' barracks. This and a dozen or so of frame buildings standing apart, were ranged along the sides of and partially inclosed an open square ninety yards across. There was no stockade, and access to the central square between the buildings was easy at any point. A deep, wooded ravine on two sides and part of a third afforded a complete cover for the near approach of an assailing party. As a military play-ground and a cozy station for Uncle Sam's troops in times of peace it was admirable; as a fort, it seemed to have been planned to invite rather than to repel attack.

Instinctively the terror-stricken settlers, scattered over a wide extent of the surrounding prairie region, sought the shelter of this military post. Three hundred, mostly women and children, were soon crowded into the stone barracks. The defensive strength of the garrison was made up of Companies B and C of the Fifth Minnesota Regiment, now numbering only one hundred men; Company B having just lost its commander, John S. Marsh, and twenty-eight privates, who were lured into an ambush by the savages near Redwood Agency on the day of the outbreak. Also fifty Renville Rangers and twenty-five citizens poorly armed. These forces were supplemented by three field guns in charge of Sergeants Jones, Whipple and Mc-

Grew, the two former being veterans and experts in the handling of artillery. The total of men available for defense was one hundred and eighty; the command thereof, by the death of Captain Marsh, devolving upon Lieut. T. J. Sheehan, of Company C.

The delayed Sioux annuities, \$72,000 in gold, had just arrived from Washington *en route* for the agency to be there distributed among the Indians. This money which they had now forfeited, with the rich stores of the garrison and the coveted lives of nearly five hundred inmates, constituted for the savage mind a prize worth striving for. Moreover, to the crafty leader, Little Crow, another consideration made the capture of this place of multifold importance. Eastward, in the valleys of the lower Minnesota and Mississippi, were far richer prizes awaiting him and his cut-throat horde. Eight hundred of the hated whites had been slain.* Ten thousand at least were then fleeing in that direction, spreading terror and alarm. Most of their young men were in the far South fighting their own kindred. What was to hinder sweeping them all from the old hunting grounds along the Great river and taking possession of their wealth? Fort Ridgley and the little German town of New Ulm, a few miles below, seemed to interpose the only obstacles. In the contemplated raid eastward it would not do to leave these garrisoned posts in the rear as a menace. So, on the 19th day of August, 1862, an attack was made on New Ulm by one hundred of his band, followed on the 20th by a vigorous assault on the fort in which five hundred participated. At both these places the Indians were repulsed, but with constantly increasing numbers they were enabled to maintain an effective beleaguering which promised,

with one or two more resolute assaults, to give them the coveted prizes. On the side of the heroic defenders of the fort was the gravest anxiety and apprehension for the safety of those committed to their charge. Hope had not yet forsaken them; but with numbers so disproportionate to their exultant, savage foes, this hope was deeply shadowed by the fear that they could not hold out until friends should come to their relief.

Meanwhile a large portion of the prairie region west of the "big woods," from the Iowa line on the south to the Ottertail river on the north, had been devastated by fire, gun and scalping knife in the hands of merciless raiders, unsurpassed in the celerity of their movements. In short, a cyclone of savage fury had swept over one of the fairest portions of Minnesota, leaving in its track only smouldering ruins.

The outlook at St. Paul and the two communities (St. Anthony and Minneapolis) at the Falls, was gloomy and forboding. Fugitives were coming in with exaggerated accounts of the impending danger and the more timid of the citizens were hastily departing for safer regions. All of the available soldiers enlisted for service at the South had been dispatched to St. Peter to await there suitable arms and ammunition before moving against the Indians. Such, so far as could then be ascertained, was the condition on Friday morning, the 22d of August, when Governor Ramsey issued his call for mounted volunteers to hasten to the relief of Fort Ridgley. It was about 10 a. m. when the call was announced in Minneapolis and St. Anthony. In response thereto, by 4 p. m. seventy-five horsemen, armed with shot-guns, pistols, swords and a few squirrel rifles might have been seen in squads of four to ten cantering along the road to Shakopee, that place being the appointed

*The estimate is 3,000 driven from their homes.

preparatory to a steady march.

It could hardly have been otherwise than a motley company. Variety and contrast in its make-up, both of riders and horses, had of necessity taken the place of military uniformity. The larger number were leading business men, who had hastily closed their offices and shops in response to this appeal in behalf of women and children in peril. In utter lack of discipline, there was one thing alone which gave promise of efficiency on their part, if put to the test of a hostile encounter, as they expected to be. That was the inspiration of a common and noble purpose which they all must feel. There was assurance in the fact that it is hard for the average man to show himself a coward under circumstances such as they—or rather we—were then placed in.

At Shakopee, on Saturday morning, "Ans." Northup,* recently from the Army of the Potomac, and well known to all the pioneers of the Northwest for his fearlessness in the presence of danger, was chosen commander; S. P. Snyder and Edward Patch were chosen lieutenants. Subsequently, near Belle Plain, R. H. Chittenden, a captain in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, on furlough, joined us, and was made our drill sergeant and second in command. Here were fugitives from the desolated territory, and as we proceeded on our way we met team after team, laden with all sorts of household goods, packed helter-skelter, while the dazed and weary looking faces of women and children peered at us from amid

boxes and huge bundles of bedding. They were fleeing, they hardly knew whither, impelled by a fear which refused to listen to the voice of reason.

Saturday evening we were at Henderson, a little village nestled in the timber by the riverside. The stables and the outhouses here were crowded with a portion of the fugitive throng. A lad of twelve years was brought in, shot through the hand while escaping from the Indians at a place not far distant. A full line of pickets was put out, as we were then on the border of the country in complete possession of the savages. Sunday morning, while a part of our company proceeded directly to Saint Peter, the other portion, guided by a Mr. Nelson, made a detour to Norwegian Grove, fifteen miles southwest. Here Nelson had a day or two before witnessed the killing of his wife near the doorway of his house. Two children had been hidden by him in a cornfield near by. We found the house, the only one of six at this place which had escaped the torch of the savages, still standing, but the children and the lifeless body of the wife were gone. Far out on the prairie we descried an object having the semblance of a human form. A few of us dashed off in pursuit, and, after a hot chase, we overtook two men who had mistaken us for Indians and had run at our approach. They were settlers near New Ulm who had been driven back upon the prairie by the attack of the Indians upon that town on the preceeding Tuesday. Taking them with us, we proceeded to Saint Peter, arriving Sunday evening and reporting to Gen. Sibley, in command. We found here several companies of the Sixth regiment, together with volunteers from many places, and hundreds of fugitives, who, finding no room in the houses, were sheltered in tents. By couriers from New Ulm came news of the desperate fight at

that place on the preceding day in which sixty citizen soldiers were killed and wounded.

Tuesday, the 26th, mounted men were called for to march under cover of night to the fort, forty miles distant. Our company, now numbering one hundred men, promptly responded. Smaller companies from St. Paul, Hastings, Red Wing and other places, gave us a force of one hundred and seventy-five men, all in nominal command of Col. Sam McPhail, who had acquired a reputation as an Indian fighter. At 5 p. m. the cavalcade, two abreast, was put in motion, our company, headed by Northrup and a half-breed guide named Antoine Frenier, taking the lead. Just here an incident occurred which the participants in this march will remember with interest. We had been in the saddle from early morning without food or drink. A few miles ahead was a lake of good water, and our horses instinctively, or perhaps from a little sly spurring by their riders, started off at a brisk pace in quest of it. Thereupon McPhail came riding from the rear, and in his unique, feminine voice, keyed up to a high pitch of excitement, demanded to be informed "who in h—l gave that order?" meaning the supposed command to speed the movement of the column. He rode to the front where a brief altercation with Northrup took place, when the latter was seen to suddenly wheel right-about, his men in turn following, most of them unconscious of any trouble between these officers, and all the company went marching to the rear. As we were passing the St. Paul squad William R. Marshall, subsequently the gallant commander of the Seventh Regiment and an honored governor of the state, with mingled emotions of indignant surprise, contempt and disgust, aroused by this spectacle of apparent retreat on our part, could not

repress the exclamation: "You d—d Hennepin county cowards!"

Nothing could have been more rash and ill-timed. The sharp sting of these words was made sharper by the fact that the spirit of rivalry between the people of the capital city and the dual town at the falls was, at that period, in its noontide fervor. Instantly a dozen guns were raised and a dozen furious voices broke upon the air with a profanity too profuse for full expression here:

"Take that back, d—n you; take that back quick; repeat that if you dare!"

But almost as quickly the tempest of passion had begun to subside. A dawning suspicion in the minds of both parties that there might be a misapprehension of matters had interposed to avert the not improbable, tragic consequences. While the rear half of the column moved on our company gathered into a close circle for consultation. It took but a moment to determine our action in this emergency. With so great responsibilities resting upon us an indiscreet attempt of our colonel to subject us to the discipline of veteran soldiers must not be permitted to swerve us from the rule of duty. So wheeling into line, with faces again towards the fort, and spurring our horses into a rapid gallop, we were soon in our places at the head of the battalion.

At sunset we had entered upon a fine prairie country with here and there a small timber-fringed lake, near one of which, in the midst of partially harvested crops of grain and garden vegetables, stood the recently abandoned log house and out-buildings of a well-to-do settler. Had he with the wife—and children, too, perhaps—escaped the gun and knife or a captivity far worse? The chances seem to have been in favor of their escape, but with a shadow of uncertainty resting upon their fate, the scene, for us, was in-

...of a tender interest. The welcome of oats here, and oats in the mill for the horses. A few vegetables from the garden served to appease the hunger of the men.

Resuming our march, we found that a thick darkness had meantime shut from our eyes the wide prairie landscape, rendering objects a dozen feet distant vague and spectral. But our ears, as if to make up for the loss in vision, seemed to have doubled their capacity and range of hearing. The confused tread of our horses, before un-noticed; the rustle of startled cattle in some cornfield we were passing; the tinkle of a cow bell a mile or more distant, were wonderfully distinct. We were now traversing a country from which every white human occupant not killed or captured had fled. In expectation of momentary attack by the Indians, we were instructed, if fired upon, to put spurs to our horses and pass the point of danger as quickly as possible.

The prolonged excitement by this night's ride, with the loss of sleep and fasting, had begun to manifest its effect upon the brain of many of us. Objects at the roadside—a charred stump, a bush or a prairie weed—were easily transformed into the historic Indian, all of the lacking features, even to the gun pointed at you, being supplied by an imagination abnormally active and fertile. At several places along the road, where special danger was apprehended, McPhail had come back from the front and in his high falsetto, suppressed to a tone scarcely above a whisper, had startled us with, "Look out, boys, the Indians are just ahead." It soon, however, came to be a jocular remark among the "boys" that the gallant Colonel had more Indians on the brain than any of the rest.

A bright flame suddenly shot upward, just in our rear,

disclosing for a moment the long line of our battalion. It was only the embers of a recently burned house fanned into life by a passing breeze. At another, the smell of a decaying human body at the roadside, hardly discernible in the darkness, at which our horses shied, told a story of a fiendish butchery. Once, in the latter part of the night, we entered a deep, thickly wooded hollow. What a place for an ambushade! The ideal Indian was there in force; nothing more serious.

Early in the morning of the 27th, the fort, a mile distant, became visible beyond and over the tops of trees bordering a deep, wooded ravine. The national flag—the glorious stars and stripes—could be seen flying from the top of a tall staff. "Were our friends in the fort safe?" was the audible voice from every heart. A halt was ordered and a hurried counsel ensued. Antoine, the half-breed, suggested that the Indians might have captured the fort and were now using the flag as a decoy to lead us into an ambush in the ravine which it was necessary for us to cross. While the signals from the Fort that reached our eyes left painful doubts in the minds of some of the company, they also inspired hope and confidence in others. To relieve all suspense, Capt. Northrup, Antoine, J. H. Thompson, Ed. Nash, and one or two others dashed down the winding road into the gorge, and after a few moments we saw them emerge safely upon the high prairie by the fort, on the other side. As we followed, near the entrance to the ravine the bloated corpse of a man, dressed like a soldier, attracted our notice; and at the bottom, by a brook, was another similar in appearance.

Our coming was hailed by the inmates of the fort with the liveliest manifestations of joy and gratitude. For nearly nine days they had been closely impris-

oned, the men constantly upon the alert, repelling meantime four attacks. The last of these was a furious assault by not less than one thousand of the savages on the 22d, being the day we began our march. Some of the wooden buildings were riddled by the showers of bullets from these foes, yet the loss of the garrison in killed and wounded was very small.

Exhausted with the long ride our men lay down upon the ground in the central square, and found a needed rest in sleep. As night came on the firing of the pickets and the cry of "Indians are coming," called every armed person to a place behind a barricade of cordwood, or in some of the buildings, to meet the expected encounter. It was probably a false alarm, but a wise precaution kept us on guard through the night. General Sibley arrived with infantry and mounted volunteers on the 28th. Captain Northrup and a few of his men went up the river in the direction of Redwood Agency. They found and brought into the fort a German woman and seven children who were the only survivors of several large families. For eight days this party had subsisted upon roots and berries gathered under cover of darkness, while they lay in hiding during the hours of sunlight. Having now accomplished the object for which we set out, and seeing no prospect of a speedy move against the Indians, the pressure of home interests turned (Saturday the 30th) the faces of most of our party toward the Falls, where they arrived in due time.

In this connection I desire to mention J. W. DeCamp, whose wife and two children had been taken captives at the Redwood agency while he was absent. He was at the fort during the attacks upon it, and in some way had managed to elude the vigilance of the besiegers, and joined our company at Belle Plain. As

I rode by his side in the darkness he told me his hopes and also his overshadowing anxiety concerning his family. His imagination at the time was busy, I thought, with a picture of their forms falling lifeless under the tomahawk of the savage, made desperate by the too eager pursuit of their white deliverers. Half choked with his feelings, he said to me, in substance: "If General Sibley moves hastily and rashly against the Indians and the lives of the captives are thereby sacrificed, his life, so far as it will, shall atone for it." Six days from that time DeCamp was killed at the Birch Coulie fight. His wife and children soon after escaped from the Indians and came to the fort.

One of several unique characters of the company was "Bill" Blaisdell. He was notable not less for an exhaustless flow of quaint, rough humor, which served as an antidote for the weariness of the ride, than for his novel equipment for Indian warfare. This consisted solely of a rusty sword dangling at his side, the blade of which was about three feet long; a veritable long knife, whereof, on account of some traditional event associated with it, the red man is supposed to inherit a peculiar dread.

On our arrival at the post, with an indiscreet desire to know more of his surroundings he started off alone on an exploring expedition down the steep, wooded declivity between the fort and the river. Suddenly, from a covert scarcely ten feet ahead, jumped a stalwart Sioux in all his glory of feathers, paint, beads and gun, and bounded like a frightened deer into the thicket of the gorge near by. This is William's report of the affair, and it ought, I think, to be accepted as true. But there have always been doubters of the best attested facts, and so it is that some still living members of the company insist that at the

time of William's expedition in question, he had not fully dislodged a large-sized native warrior who had got possession of his brain on the night of the memorable march from St. Peter.

The names of such members of the company as can now be recalled are here given:

Capt. Anson Northrup, Lieuts. S. P. Snyder and Edw. Patch, Capt. R. H. Chittenden, *Gilbert Hanson, Edgar Nash, *Newton Edwards, Geo. T. Vail, Henry Hopper, Wm. Blaisdell, W. H. Chamberlain, Thos. Gardiner, Jno. W. Eastman, Baldwin Brown, Geo. G. Wells, Alvin Stone, M. B. Rollins, A. Barnard, *A. Neudick, J. W. Ladd, J. W. Hunt, M. P. Hayes, Pat. Ryan, Thos. Moriarty, Dan Day, R. H. Bartholomew, Orrin Rogers, *Chas. Hepp, E. Erwin, Den. Townsend. Edson Lambert, Chas. Crawford, P. B. Clark, *Steven H. Jones, *David Redfield, W. F. Cahill, *E. A. Groff, *Al. Groff, E. Hayes, *A. E. Kent, John D. Gray, — Farnham, *Antoine Freniere, O. B. King, Wm. Dugan, Chandler Harmon, *Horatio Day, Owen Dunbar, W. H. H. Chase, Sidney Shaw, Silas Lane, J. W. Wiggin, M. M. McAbe, Celo Day, P. K. Roach, *— Hawks, *J. W. DeCamp, N. H. Miner, Jno. S. Young, Chas. Lucas, Henry A. C. Thompson, Wm. Quinn, H. W. Stone, Henry Hetchman, S. W. Turner, M. Covell, Chas. Rye, Jos. Kaleen, Wm. Stinson. Jno. F. Barnard, Anson Barker, S. S. Bowdish, Louis Laramie, I. C. Stetson, James McMullen, Robt. Blaisdell, Jno. W. Pomeroy, Wm. Ainsworth, B. M. VanAlstine, A. D. Libby, Stephen E. Foster, Riley Dugbee, E. C. Berkman, Philip Fraser, John Jameson, James McHerron, Dan. Rollins, R. R. Smith, Charles Upton, Horace Wilson, Charles Gilmore, Zelotes

HON. CHARLES E. FLANDRAU was born in New York City, July 15, 1828. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, who, after the noted revocation of the edict of Nantes, left LaRochelle, France, and joined a colony of their brethern who came to America, settled in Westchester county, N. Y., and founded the town of New Rochelle. His father, Thomas Hunt Flandrau, was born at New Rochelle, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Macomb, was a half sister of General Alexander Macomb, who was Commander-in-chief of the United States Army from 1828 to 1841, being succeeded by General Scott.

Thomas H. Flandrau was a graduate of Hamilton College, N. Y., and a gentleman of culture, natural talent and many acquirements. When a young man he left New Rochelle and located at Utica, N. Y., where he studied law in the office of Judge Nathan Williams, an eminent and well-known practioner. After his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with that gifted and accomplished, but somewhat erratic, American statesman, Aaron Burr, formerly vice-president, etc., and removed to New York City, where he practiced with Colonel Burr for many years. In 1824 or 1825 he married Elizabeth Macomb, and shortly afterwards returned to Oneida county, N. Y., where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred January 2, 1855.

The youthful education of Charles E. Flandrau was received at Georgetown, D. C.; but at the tender age of thirteen he decided to enter the United States Navy, and, backed by some friends, applied to Hon. George E. Badger, of North Carolina, then Secretary of the Navy, for a warrant as mid-shipman. He was one year too young, however, and the appointment could not be made. Still bent



Chas. E. Handran,



FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF CAPT. ANSON NORTHRUP'S COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS, AS IT APPEARED AT THE HARVEST FESTIVAL PARADE IN MINNEAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 22, 1891.

and immediately shipped "to the coast" in the United States revenue cutter "Forward," on which vessel he served for one year, and then shipped in the revenue cutter "Van-Buren," where he served for another year. He then made several coasting voyages in merchantmen, continuing in this occupation for about three years. Abandoning his intention of becoming a sailor, he, at the age of sixteen, left the sea and returned to Georgetown, and again entered school. Some months later, however, he left school and went to New York City to "seek his fortune." He found employment in the metropolis in the large mahogany saw mill of Mahlon Bunnell, corner of Pike and Cherry streets, and here he remained for three years, becoming very proficient in every branch of the business. He then went to Whitesboro, N. Y., entered his father's office, and commenced the study of law.

After two years' of continuous close application to study he was admitted to the bar in Oneida county, January 7, 1851. He entered into partnership with his father at Whitesboro, and so continued until the fall of 1853, when he determined upon removing to and permanently locating in the then young territory of Minnesota.

In the early part of November, 1853, Judge Flandrau, in company with Horace R. Bigelow, Esq., landed in St. Paul. They were admitted to the bar, and immediately opened an office for the practice of law, under the firm name of Bigelow & Flandrau. At that date Minnesota lawyers had a goodly portion of spare time on their hands from the demands of their profession. The former law partner and intimate associate of Judge Flandrau, Hon. Isaac Atwater, in a well written sketch of the subject hereafter to be published, has given the following history for April,

1888), thus describes the situation, and narrates certain incidents in the early period of Judge Flandrau in Minnesota:

The practice of law in Minnesota in early days was neither arduous nor especially remunerative. Some business was furnished by the United States land offices, but commerce was in its infancy, and the immense and profitable business furnished by the railroads to the profession was then unknown. It so happened that during the winter of 1853-4 certain capitalists in St. Paul engaged the services of Mr. Flandrau to make explorations in the Minnesota Valley and to negotiate for the purchase of property connected therewith, and especially of the "Captain Dodd Claim," at what was then called Rock Bend, now St. Peter. His report was favorable to the purchase, and he was so impressed with these prospective advantages of the country that he decided to locate in the valley himself. St. Peter was then unknown. Traverse des Sioux was the only settlement in the vicinity, and consisted of a few Indian traders and their attaches and a number of missionaries. Here he met Stuart B. Garvie, a Scotchman, who had just been appointed Clerk of the District Court of Nicollet county by Judge Chatfield, and occupied an office with him. Of course, their law business was very limited. The young men were frequently at their wit's end for devices to "keep the wolf from the door." Indeed, they did not wish to keep him from the door, in a literal sense. Instead of an enemy the wolf became their friend. They placed the carcass of a dead pony within easy rifle shot of the back window of their office, and this proved a fatal attraction to the prairie rovers. Every night many of them fell victims to the rifles of the young lawyers, who skinned the carcasses and sold the hides for seventy-five cents apiece.

But, happily, this state of affairs did not last long. According to Judge Atwater, immigration began to pour into the Minnesota Valley with the opening of the season of 1854. In June of that year the first house was built in St. Peter, and for the next few years the settlement of the country progressed rapidly. Judge Flandrau continued to reside at Traverse des Sioux until 1864. In 1854 he held the offices of Notary Public, Deputy Clerk of the Courts, and later was District Attorney for Nicollet county. In 1856 he was elected a mem-

ber of the Territorial Council for a term of two years, but served through but one session and resigned the following year. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and served in the "Democrat branch" presided over by General Sibley.

August 16, 1856, Judge Flandrau was appointed by President Pierce the United States agent for the Sioux Indians of the Mississippi. The agencies of the Indians were on the Minnesota river, at Redwood, and on the Yellow Medicine river, a few miles from its mouth. The following March he took an active part in the pursuit of Ink-pa-du-ta and his band of Sioux Indians (the perpetrators of the Spirit lake and Springfield massacres), and was chiefly instrumental in restoring to freedom and friends the unfortunate captives, Mrs. Margaret A. Marble and Miss Abbie Gardner. The news of the massacre of Springfield was received by Flandrau at the agency on the 18th of March, and the next day he started with a company of regular soldiers from Fort Ridgely, sent out by Colonel Alexander, and commanded by Capt. Barnare E. Bee, in pursuit. (Capt. Bee was a South Carolinian, and on the outbreak of the Civil war entered the Confederate service. He was made a brigadier-general, and was killed at the head of his brigade in the first battle of Bull Run. It was he who gave "Stonewall" Jackson his sobriquet.)

The snow was very deep; the distance to be traveled one hundred and twenty-five miles; several days had elapsed since the perpetration of the outrages, and so the march was arduous, harassing and ineffective. The two captive women were recovered by friendly Indians sent out for the purpose by Mr. Flandrau, and it was he, in conjunction with Rev. Briggs, who issued the celebrated "Territorial Bond" to obtain money wherewith to

reward those who brought back Mrs. Marble. He received Mrs. Marble in person and brought her to St. Paul, and equipped, sent out and rewarded the Indians who recovered Miss Gardner. Subsequently he headed an expedition of soldiers and volunteers that killed "Roaring Cloud," a son of Ink-pa-du-ta, and made his squaw a prisoner.

Later in the year 1857, he resigned his position as Indian agent, and July 17th was appointed by President Buchanan Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Minnesota. He held several terms of the District Court in various counties in his district, but owing to the brief period intervening between his appointment and the admission of the State, only one general term of the Supreme Court was held—January, 1858—at which he occupied a seat on the bench. He frequently held night sessions of his court, and did all in his power for the accommodation of the attorneys and litigants and the expedition of business, never allowing his personal convenience to interfere with the public interest, and he became very popular with the bar and the communities with which he came in contact.

At the convention of the Democrats in 1857 for the nomination of State officers, under the constitution which had been framed the same year, Judge Flandrau was nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the term of seven years. The entire Democratic ticket was elected, and on the ratification of the constitution by congress and the admission of the State early in 1858, he qualified and entered on the discharge of the duties of his office. His record as a jurist is chiefly to be found in the first nine volumes of the Minnesota Reports. His opinions speak for themselves. At almost every term he wrote more than his equal share of opinions. The first

supreme Court of Minnesota had much important work to do. At that time the State was very new and pleadings and practice were in a transitional condition. The code had but recently been adopted. Each of the older states had its own precedents and line of decisions, and as these were often conflicting, Minnesota had as yet uniformly followed none of them. The court had not even the benefit of a systematic line of decisions of the Territorial bench. In many instances the court was forced to select from former decisions of other courts certain principles which should govern it in its rulings, but in many other cases it was of more importance that the law should be definitely settled than the principles adopted in its settlement. The construction of a large number of statutes was also to be determined for the first time, and from these causes more than ordinary labor was imposed on the court compared with the number of cases on the calendar.

As his former associate on the Supreme bench, Judge Atwater well says:

Judge Flandrau must ever be remembered and honored as one of the founders of the system of government of the State, both in the constitutional convention and on the Supreme bench. While in the latter position he was the author of some notable decisions and opinions. In November, 1858, he delivered a dissenting opinion from the decision of a majority of the court in the case of the Minnesota & Pacific railroad vs. Governor H. H. Sibley, which attracted general attention, and has often been the subject of comment. The railroad company had mandamus the governor to compel him to issue and deliver certain bonds to its agents, and the case had come before the Supreme Court. Judge Flandrau sustained the position of the governor, that the State had a right to an exclusive lien upon the roads, lands and franchises of the railroad company to the extent of the bonds issued to them, and that trust deeds should be filed accordingly. (*M. & P. R. Co. vs. Sibley*, 2 Minn. Rep., p. 13 et seq.)

Judge Flandrau's dissenting opinion, with other causes, led to the well-known reformation action of the State, with its conse-

quent stigma and the long controversy which resulted, which was finally terminated by the assumption by the State of the greater part of the indebtedness. In July, 1860, however, the court, by the unanimous opinion of its members, refused a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the governor of the State to the performance of any duty devolving on him as chief executive and properly pertaining to such office. "In all such matters," said the court, "the executive is of necessity independent of the judiciary." (*Chamberlain vs. Sibley*, 4 Minn. Rep., p. 309.)

The language of Judge Flandrau's decisions is always plain, simple and clear, but uniformly terse, vigorous and decided.

The decisions themselves are models of perspicuity and judicial soundness. It ought to be borne in mind that all of these decisions were rendered before the author had reached the age of thirty-six years, and many of them while he was yet under thirty.

October 25, 1858, Judge Flandrau was appointed by Governor Sibley judge-advocate general of the state, a position he held during the governor's administration. But distinguished and valuable as was Judge Flandrau's service in the civic department of the State of Minnesota, it is in her military history that his name will always be, perhaps, most conspicuously placed, and his military services will doubtless be best remembered, and these in connection with the rising of the Sioux Indians, in August, 1862.

The outbreak of the savages on the 18th of August was as sudden as the leap of a panther and far more deadly and cruel. The news reached Judge Flandrau at his residence at Traverse des Sioux at four o'clock the following morning, brought by a courier from New Ulm, thirty-two miles away. Flandrau knew the Indian character thoroughly, and knew these Indians particularly well. Appreciating the situation instantly he put all his women and children into a wagon and sent them to Minneapolis,

ninety miles distant. He then proceeded to St. Peter, a mile away, where a company of one hundred and fifteen volunteers, some of whom were mounted, was at once raised, armed, and equipped as well as possible. On the organization of the company Judge Flandrau was chosen captain, and by noon he was in the saddle, at the head of his company, and on the way to the rescue of the town of New Ulm.

History tells the story. The distance, thirty-two miles, was compassed just in time. Already one hundred savages had attacked the place and a considerable portion of it was on fire. The advance guard of Flandrau's men galloped in, charged upon and drove off the Indians, extinguished the fires and calmed the terror stricken people. The citizens hailed Flandrau as the savior and deliverer, and he was unanimously chosen commander-in-chief of all the forces engaged in the defense of the town. With consummate skill and judgment he prepared to receive the enemy, who he knew would soon be upon him, and with rare bravery he decided to stand and fight, no matter about the odds, and "let hap what may hap." He put the hastily organized men under his command under the best discipline possible, and prepared and strengthened his defenses. In the heart of the town a circular barricade was constructed within which was placed the women and children.

Three days of preparation, then came the attack. On the morning of the 23d about seven hundred well armed Indians, a majority of whom had been beseiging Fort Ridgeley, attacked New Ulm and Flandrau with his three hundred men mostly armed with hunting rifles and fowling pieces. After two days of continuous fighting, hard and hot, during which the greater part of the town was burned, and the whites had ten men

killed and fifty wounded, the Indians, whose loss was presumably greater, retired. The following morning, his ammunition and provisions nearly exhausted, and still menaced by a largely superior force of savages, who, like wolves repulsed from a sheepfold, were lying in the prairies licking their wounds, Judge Flandrau broke up his zereba, and himself evacuated the town, taking with him one hundred and fifty-three wagon loads of women, children, sick and wounded, and a large company on foot, and marched in the direction of Mankato, which was reached in safety. (For a more particular account of the defense of New Ulm see Heard's history and other publications relating to the Sioux war of 1862.)

The rescue and defense of New Ulm will ever be prominently mentioned among the incidents in the history of the Northwest. As to the citizens, it may be said that they who were at Lucknow had no more perilous experience, and of the defenders and rescuers from the leader to the humblest follower, none were braver that rode with the "light brigade" or fell at Marathon. Judge Flandrau's connection with the incident was conspicuously creditable and distinguished, but withal something remarkable, not to say singular. Never before in the history of our country has a judge of a Supreme Court figured as a dashing military leader, leaving the woosack for a dragoon's saddle, exchanging his pens and books for a sword and pistols, and riding forth to deliver a beleagured town with such expedition that only a regular cavalryman, armed, mounted, and on the *qui vive* might equal the time.

Governor Merriam in his speech delivered at New Ulm on August 23, 1891, on the occasion of the dedication of the monument which had been erected by the State of Minnesota

to commemorate the battles of New Ulm in referring to the part taken by Judge Flandrau in this war said:

"Our state, though but a young sister in the Republic, has many honored citizens. Some are with us today to join in these memorial exercises. I feel assured I voice your sentiments, as well as all the citizens of this commonwealth, when I speak words of commendation and praise for the man whose wise leadership, whose unselfish and heroic actions defeated the maddened and revengeful followers of the Sioux leaders and drove them back scattered and demoralized. His prompt, energetic and faithful services entitle him to the gratitude of our people, and the better to show their appreciation of his loyal services, the commission selected to erect this monument properly caused a likeness of his face engraved upon the side of this shaft, a just tribute to the noble part he bore in the contest which occurred here in 1862.

The name of Judge Flandrau will live in memory as a public benefactor, a loyal and true citizen, worthy of the regard and respect of the people of Minnesota; may he long be with us and enjoy the fruits of the reputation well earned, for his gallant leadership in the contest so successfully waged under his guidance."

Judge Flandrau continued in the service for some time after his deliverance of New Ulm. August 29th, Governor Ramsey authorized him to raise troops, appoint officers over them, and to generally perform whatever service he deemed best for the defense of the Southwest frontier. On the 3d of September he was commissioned by the governor a colonel of State militia, and was given a letter and warrant of authority by General Pope, then in command of the Department. He raised and organized several companies of men, and as commander of the Southern frontier posted them

in a succession of picket posts from New Ulm to the Iowa line.

In October, after the Indians had been driven from the state and the state and United States forces had been fully organized and were in complete control and command of the situation, he turned over his command at South Bend to Colonel Montgomery, of the twenty-fifth Wisconsin, and resumed the discharge of his official duties.

In the spring of 1864 he resigned his position on the Supreme bench, and going to the then Territory of Nevada, he located in the practice of law with his former associate, Judge Isaac Atwater, at Carson and Virginia City. A year later he went to Washington to attend to the business of the firm before the departments, intending to return to Nevada; but his family were averse to the proposed change of residence, and having received a favorable offer of partnership from Colonel R. H. Musser, of St. Louis, a very accomplished lawyer, he accepted it and located in that city late in the year 1865. In less than a year, however, he returned to Minnesota, and early in 1867 joined his former partner, Judge Atwater, in the practice at Minneapolis. The same year he was elected city attorney of Minneapolis, and in 1868 was chosen the first president of the board of trade of that city under its original organization. In 1870 he removed to St. Paul and formed a partnership with Messrs Bigelow & Clark. The firm by reason of changes in its membership, is now Flandrau, Squires & Cutchcon, and has always been ranked as one of the strongest in the profession in the Northwest. Its practice and general business are very large, its clientage most respectable, and its success most marked. Judge Flandrau, the senior partner, performs his full share of the work done, and was for some time the president of

the Ramsey County Bar Association.

He is in the full vigor of his intellectual and physical strength, and in appearance resembles almost any other character except a veteran lawyer and jurist which he is.

In politics Judge Flandrau is one of the Democratic old guard, whose members have cherished and preserved the ancient faith as it was delivered by Thomas Jefferson, with the same zeal and devotion manifested by the Israelites for the ark and the shekinah. He has never changed his belief in the righteousness and wisdom of the old time cardinal principles, and while keeping in line with his party on the questions of the day, has never accepted a theory in contravention of them. And yet while he is a Democrat in whom there is neither variability or shadow of turning, he invariably applies to the nomination of every candidate of his party the Jeffersonian test of honesty, capability, and devotion to the constitution, and if the candidate is lacking in these essentials he is not voted for. On more than one occasion he has protested against the action of his party, in an orderly and dignified manner, but has never been denounced as a bolter or considered a "mugwump."

In 1867 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for governor of Minnesota against General William R. Marshall, but owing to the large Republican majority in the State he was defeated. In 1869 he was the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but the adverse circumstances were again too powerful to be overcome and he was defeated by Judge Ripley. It is needless to state that neither of these nominations were sought by Judge Flandrau, for he never was an office seeker or a place hunter; but his loyalty to the party whose principles he believed in, and which had honored him in the days

of its prosperity, impelled him to obey its call for service, when its only reward must be the consciousness of duty performed.

Personally, Judge Flandrau is universally popular. Of large brain and kindly heart, he is most interesting and instructive in conversation, courteous and genial in deportment, and affable and agreeable at all times. His talents are of a high order. He is an attractive and forcible speaker, a fluent and correct writer, and a gentleman of ripe scholarship and large information. His social qualities are really accomplishments, and these, added to his exalted traits of character, have given him legions of friends and admirers. He is public spirited to an eminent degree, and has always done much in behalf of the material interests and general welfare of his residence community. In all the relations of life, whether as sailor boy, mahogany sawyer, lawyer, jurist, official, military leader, soldier, citizen and man, he has always been faithful and true, and upon his life work, eventful and varied as it has been, there is not in any part the mark of wrong or suspicion of evil doing.

Judge Flandrau has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married August 10, 1859, was Isabella Ramsay Dinsmore, daughter of Colonel James Dinsmore, of Boone county, Ky., and a most beautiful and accomplished lady. She died June 30, 1867, leaving two daughters, the elder, now Mrs. Tilden R. Selmes, and the younger, now Mrs. Frank W. M. Cutcheon, both of St. Paul. Subsequently, February 28, 1871, he married Mrs. Rebecca Blair Riddle, a daughter of Judge William McClure, of Pittsburg, Pa., and to this marriage there have been born two sons, Charles M. Flandrau, aged twenty, and William Blair McClure Flandrau, aged seventeen, both with their father.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE GREAT HARVEST FESTIVAL OF 1891.

BY WM. S. KING.

In a work like this, which treats so largely of those earlier individual citizens who bore an active and conspicuous part in laying the foundations of Minneapolis, in establishing her business enterprises, and, it may also be said, in forming and moulding those leading public characteristics which always have, and which still continue to largely influence and shape her general policies, it would seem that one chapter, at least, should be given to that great body of citizens, who, while contributing largely to the growth and development of the city by their generous and courageous public spirit and enterprise, it is quite impossible to make personal mention of in these limited pages. From her first citizen settler Minneapolis was the child of good fortune and highly favored by the character and quality of those who laid her original lines, breathed into her nostrils the breath of life, and imbued her with that lofty courage and that unselfish public spirit and pride which has been so important in her marvelous growth and progress.

Her early settlers were largely from

New England and New York, and with their brave and unfailing energy and courage, brought with them the rich and precious ideas and sentiments derived from their early training in the highest schools and fields of modern thought and civilization. Coming thus taught and trained they planted here in Minneapolis the most choice and golden fruits of those well tried social systems and methods in which they had been reared. They gave their first attention to the establishing of a broad and progressive educational system, to the upbuilding of churches, and to all those adjuncts which should worthily represent the most valuable characteristics of a city they were to build with which to challenge the highest sentiment and most critical judgment of their country and the world. Better than that, they taught and deeply implanted in each other's hearts that self-sacrificing spirit of devotion to the public good, and that ever quick and self-assertive fidelity to the common welfare and good of Minneapolis, which, from the earliest days until the present, has, in every emergency which has arisen, always moved as with one common im-

pulse the great body of her citizens in advancing the interests or defending the rights and honor of the city.

An illustration of the deep seated and patriotic regard for the rights and honor of Minneapolis was the well-remembered and indignant uprising of her people on the occasion of the formal opening of the Northern Pacific railroad in 1883, known then and since as the "Villard Reception." Stirred to the very depths of their love and regard for the honor and glory of their city by the attempt of rival interests to deprive her people of the opportunity of exhibiting to the large number of influential visitors the beauty and business interests of Minneapolis, her citizens rose up as one man, and, as if by the hand of magic, made such a display of their vast manufacturing, commercial and diversified industries and interests as amazed the astonished visitor and overwhelmed with shame her defeated rival.

"Never again," it was then said, "will such an amazing display be made in Minneapolis." But that spirit which so moved the people of Minneapolis to the great uprising and amazing display of '83, was, by no means, wearied or exhausted by that great event. It again blazed out with increased strength and intensity in what will be ever remembered by the present generation as "The Grand Harvest Festival of 1891."

For two or three years in succession, prior to '91, the vast agricultural interests of the Northwest had been seriously depressed; successive crops had been disappointing and the outlook for the husbandman had become gloomy. Following in natural relation and sympathy trade was dull and suffering. But with the close of the harvest season of '91 all was changed. The Earth made full atonement for past disappointments and

poured forth her treasures in rare profusion. The broad fields and prairies of the Northwest groaned under their golden burdens, which the happy husbandman gathered in at his will. Agriculture loudly and happily proclaimed her triumph, and the homes of the tillers of the soil were made vocal by songs of joy. The manufacturers and merchants of the towns and cities heard the glad voices and sent back echoing songs of praise. So naturally and closely identified as Minneapolis is with the agricultural interests of the Northwest she felt more quickly and keenly than any other locality this glad return of prosperity. The hearts of her millers, manufacturers, merchants, and her people generally felt the stirring pulsation which ran through and along all lines of trade and business, and all were happy.

In the midst of this universal feeling of joy and gladness an unknown voice was lifted up and cried out:

"Let there be a grand Harvest Festival."

That cry seemed an inspiration. Like a magnetic impulse it touched every heart and the popular decree went forth "Let there be a grand Harvest Festival." And then the work began. Designed at first to be made Northwestern in its scope, with neighboring states and cities joining in the great display, it was soon ascertained that in the two weeks allowed for preparation it would be impossible for other states and towns to make satisfactory arrangements for proper representation in the great display, and so it became evident that Minneapolis must alone bear the responsibility of making a success or failure of the undertaking. And then the citizens of Minneapolis rose up again as one man, as years before they had risen to maintain the good name and honor of

their city in the "Villard reception" 1886. On the 11th day of September it was announced that all necessary committees had been appointed and that on the 23d inst. the grand festival parade would be made.

All detail or mention of the vast work performed by the various committees and those resolute citizens who threw themselves into the work before them with resistless energy, under the inspiring and matchless leadership of George A. Brackett, must be omitted from this chapter for want of space. But the work went forward, and when the 23d day of September dawned upon Minneapolis it found a city robed and bedecked as if by the hand of enchantment. Myriads of flags and banners waved over the entire city. Public buildings, business blocks, mills and factories and thousands of private residences were under waving flags and covered with appropriate decorations. Along the entire lines of march numerous seating stands had been erected and handsomely decorated, and the people of Minneapolis looked out upon the sight, amazed and wonderstruck at the magnificent and gorgeous spectacle which their own hands had wrought.

Following the programme adopted, religious services were held at various churches and places in the city during the morning hours, and at one o'clock P. M. the great pageant, divided into five divisions, began its imposing march. No more accurate or fitting account (condensed as this must naturally be) of the display generally can be given than the following from the columns of the *Minneapolis Tribune* of the next day. Many pages would be required to give anything like a full or detailed account of this event, unparalleled of its kind in

the West:

[MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE, SEPT. 24, 1891.]

WAS STUPENDOUS.

THE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT FESTIVAL EXCEEDS
THE ANTICIPATIONS OF THE MOST
SANGUINE.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE LINE THE
STREETS AND APPLAUD THE STRIK-
ING SCENE.

THE PROCESSION STARTS VERY PROMPTLY AND
MOVES RAPIDLY AND WITHOUT A
SERIOUS HITCH.

IT TAKES NEARLY FOUR HOURS TO PASS AND IT
WAS ALL WELL WORTH
SEEING.

"Laugh out, laugh out, ye orchard lands,
With all your ripened store;
Such bounteous measures nature yields;
What could heart ask for more?

With earth's broad lap abrim with food,
The azure skies above,
The heavens whisper, "Earth is good;"
Earth answers, "Heaven is love."

The golden rick, the bursting bin,
Of rich and ripened grain
Bespeak the wealth which all may win
In industry's domain.

Laugh out, laugh out, ye ripened fields,
With o'er increasing mirth;
The joy your bounteous measure yields
Shall bless the whole round earth."

"The Earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof."

Thousands upon thousands of people witnessed a grand pageant yesterday. It was more than grand. It was inspiring. It was inspiring because it glorified the Creator—not man.

No human triumph; no mortal achievement could have inspired such a spontaneous tribute of thankfulness as welled up from the hearts of the people yesterday and expressed itself so joyously, so eloquently.

The Harvest Festival of 1891 will be remembered as long as those who beheld it and participated in it—and all who saw participated—shall live. Tradition will carry it still further down the broad causeway of time, and history will hold it up as an epoch in the progress of the Northwest.

The celebration was a festival in the true and original sense of the word, for it partook of a religious character. The beautiful service which took place at the Grand Opera house in the fore-

noon was a fitting inauguration of the joyous festivities which followed. Appropriate and eloquent as were the addresses delivered, far more eloquent, more beautiful, infinitely greater and more impressive were the passages of Scripture which were so feelingly read. No one attended the services but who came away imbued with a reverent spirit.

When the mighty procession began its joyful march, carrying aloft in its front ranks a large banner bearing the Scriptural quotation which appears at the head of this column, every man and woman, creed or no creed, religion or no religion, who read these words but were moved by them.

It was a beautiful day. It seemed as if the same beneficent, bounteous hand which had given the people so much to be thankful for had also granted them a perfect day in which to offer up their thanks. Nature smiled. Clouds there were at early dawn, but the morning sun dispersed them. Everything was propitious.

The city swarmed with the sons and daughters of Eve. Three hundred thousand strong they gathered them here to celebrate the great thanksgiving. It is estimated that there were over 100,000 strangers within our gates. From ten states they came to rejoice with us. The thrifty farmer, the manufacturer, the artisan, the bucolic swain and his unsophisticated country girl, patient mothers and obstreperous children—all were here. They thronged the sidewalks along the line of march, filled the spectator's stands, huddled together on door steps, squeezed into windows—in short, penetrated anywhere and everywhere they could behold the grand parade.

And how eagerly they gazed upon the gorgeous pageant, as it moved along the broad avenues. How they enjoyed the music, laughed at the quaint, original sights and applauded the beautiful exhibits and spirited music.

It seemed as if "grand stands" had sprung up like mushrooms. They loomed up wherever there was room for them. But numerous as they were they couldn't begin to accommodate the vast numbers. The grand stand proper, at Nicollet avenue and Tenth street, was jammed with humanity. As the procession swung around into Tenth street, on the way to Park avenue, thus giving everybody a splendid view of the floats, cheers and applause rang out a cordial, hearty, affectionate greeting.

No one could gaze unmoved upon such an inspiring scene. Streamers were flying, festoons swaying, banners were fluttering in the playful breeze. Martial music floated upon the air, magnificent displays of art, manufacture and agricul-

ture passed in succession before the eye, and most beautiful of all, smiling girls and sweet children, decked in their prettiest, sailed by, laughing, chatting and acknowledging the greetings bestowed upon them.

Probably no parade ever exhibited the resources of a country more completely. Every resource of the Northwest was displayed, and every occupation, other than the so-called liberal professions, represented. Even the various departments of the city and county government had a place in the procession. As for the farmers, they must have been pleased when they beheld the familiar agricultural implements and products, all moving along in a fascinating panorama. Others, beside the farmers, were moved at the sight of the luscious vegetables, which were so temptingly displayed.

Threshers, reapers, rakes, grain drills, mowers, and what not, were all there, and were all in operation, too.

Then there were the lumber exhibits and statistics, furniture display, hardware, harnesses, shoes, with harnessmakers and shoemakers at work, linen machines, sash, door and blind exhibits, iron works, decorative displays, brewers, butchers—500 strong, and all on horseback—a burglar proof safe, with cracksmen trying, vainly, of course, to open it, a prison cell, plumbers at work—reading newspapers—cattle from the stock yards, the W. C. T. U. Central Coffee House, the daily newspapers, and, the most elaborate of all the exhibits, the retail dry goods stores.

The stage was not forgotten either, for along about the middle of the procession came a gorgeously decked float from the Grand Opera house and another from the Bijou. Actors and actresses in Roman costume were standing in dramatic attitudes on the Grand Opera house float, at the foot of a throne, upon which sat a forbidding, stern-faced, tyrannical Roman. Facing him, defiantly, was a gentleman with heroic mien and red hair. Stretched upon the floor lay a beautiful girl, presumably dead. Every theater-goer recognized the picture as the forum scene from *Virginia*.

There were a number of fine carriage exhibits, pianos, bakeries, street cars and flour displays, and a host of others, too numerous to mention.

Many distinguished people occupied the grand stand, among whom were noticed the Governors of Minnesota and North Dakota, ex-Gov. and ex-Secy. of War, Alex. Ramsey, U. S. Senators, C. K. Davis and W. D. Washburn, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Whipple, the Rev. Dr. Neil, and Rev. Dr. Potter, of N. Y., with many other celebrities.

It took over three hours for the procession to



HARVEST FESTIVAL VIEW.

pass the grand stand, but so absorbed were the spectators that it didn't seem half that time to them. It is a remarkable fact that great as the universal expectations were as to the grandeur of the parade, that there was not a soul whose opinion was asked but emphatically declared it exceeded his most extravagant anticipation.

Not a serious hitch occurred after the procession started, which was only thirty minutes after the time announced. There were occasional halts, but they were invariably of brief duration.

When all has been said that can be said, it only remains to repeat the significant and singularly appropriate quotation which heralded the approach of the pageant:

"The Earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof."

And so ended the great "Harvest Festival" of '91, exceeding by far in extent and magnificence anything of the kind ever known in the Northwest, and furnishing a most impressive illustration of that spirit of unity which pervades the people of Minneapolis in all things pertaining to the glory and honor of their city, and the resistless force and power of that united sentiment when fully aroused and properly directed.

*THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Another instance in which the disposition of the people of Minneapolis to unite in maintaining the rights and interests of the city, when they believed them to be unjustly assailed, was afforded in the preparation for, and construction of, the fine Exposition building, which has now, since the holding of the Republican National Convention, become an object of national and historic interest.

For a long time, previous to the erection of that splendid edifice, there had been sharp, and, at times, intense rivalries between the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul regarding the places where the annual fairs of the State should be held. After years of such rivalry, it was agreed, or supposed by Minneapolis to be agreed, that permanent fair grounds should be secured in what was then

known as the "Midway" or "neutral territory," lying about half-way between the two cities, though inside the Ramsey county limits. To this end, and upon invitation of a large number of leading citizens of St. Paul, a committee of conference was chosen from each city to meet, confer and recommend a suitable location for permanent fair grounds, it being understood by all parties that the grounds for such purpose should remain permanently outside the limits or jurisdiction of St. Paul.

The committee made up by Minneapolis was composed of some of her leading and most public spirited citizens; men who, while always devotedly loyal to local interests, were, at the same time, broad and conservative in their characters, and known to hold strongly to the belief that, upon all principal questions relating to matters of a State or general character, the highest interests of both cities were best served by united action. The St. Paul end of the committee were also looked upon as gentlemen of like broad and liberal views.

This joint committee met during the annual session of the legislature, in the winter of 1885. Its sessions were frequent, its action apparently harmonious, and the Minneapolis end of the committee, if not the St. Paul end as well, felt confident that a satisfactory conclusion was sure to be reached.

But while this joint committee were so busily engaged in providing for the "Union Fair Grounds" other parties and influences in St. Paul were actively, though secretly, working on altogether other lines and for other purposes, and, to the utter amazement and the great chagrin of the Minneapolis portion of the joint committee, just as they supposed their efforts had reached a successful conclusion, during a long and late session of the preceding evening, they

* See illustration on page 300.

arose from their beds the next morning to read in the St. Paul papers that the Ramsey county authorities had offered to donate to the State, for the purpose of holding annual State fairs, the Ramsey county poor farm, located in another portion of the city, though well enough adapted for the purposes intended.

That the Minneapolis gentlemen of the joint committee felt deeply mortified and humiliated by this apparent bad faith of St. Paul, may well be imagined, and they returned home having but little to say. Their committee had been played and trifled with, had been misled and deceived, purposely, and Minneapolis had been insulted by this puny faith of St. Paul. The feeling of indignation was universal and swept over the community like a great tidal wave.

The Minneapolis *Tribune*, then owned by Alden J. Blethen, poured forth from its columns the most fierce and bitter denunciations against this shameless violation of neighborly confidence, this indecent exhibition of studied treachery. Mr. Blethen went further than to thus treat the matter through the columns of his paper. He personally called for a public meeting, to express the sentiments of Minneapolis upon this action of the St. Paul authorities, and, at the same time, declared that in view of the flagrant and public insult thus put upon Minneapolis, the only alternative left for her insulted citizens was to immediately organize a grand "Industrial Exposition" scheme and rely upon her own strength and resources for the making of annual displays and gatherings.

A grand Exposition building to cost not less than three hundred thousand dollars, to be erected and fully equipped for a first great display within the next few months was what Mr. Blethen demanded should be the reply which Minneapolis

was to make to those who had so causelessly and so grievously offended against her interests and her honor.

The response of Minneapolis to this call of one individual citizen was prompt and emphatic. The meetings were duly held; the largest public halls of the city nightly crowded with excited but enthusiastic citizens; the subscriptions necessary poured in by the tens and twelves of thousands at every meeting, coming from all classes of citizens and representing every interest upon which Minneapolis has grown and prospered. From his meagre income the daily worker gave his full share, and with unexampled willingness and liberality the manufacturer, the merchant and the banker gave from their fuller stores. The three hundred thousand dollars were raised, the association duly organized with a corps of able and efficient workers, and, on the 23d day of August, 1886, in 124 working days from the time the contracts were let for the construction of the building, the doors of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition swung open to welcome the gathered multitudes of the Northwest to one of the most magnificent displays of the kind ever witnessed.

* * * * *

And such is the spirit, the life of Minneapolis, modest and unassuming, yet ever alert and active in the ordinary progress of our municipal life, but swift, mighty and resistless when moved by great exigences which involve either the rights or the honor of the city.

In writing upon subjects which relate so largely to the public spirit and the extraordinary services of very many of the citizens of Minneapolis, the writer can not but be embarrassed by the limits inevitably imposed upon him by the necessities of the publishers of such works as this. A community so rich in citizen-

ship which always seems to place the public welfare before individual interest, in which so many are, by long practice in leading and assisting in such public efforts and enterprises so worthy of mention, it is simply impossible to find the space that would be required to publish the names of all those who would rightfully be entitled to a place on such a "roll of honor." It is entirely proper, however, to say, that to A. J. Blethen, as a moving power, more than to any other one man, Minneapolis is indebted for her fine Exposition building, without which, it is safe to assert, the late Republican

loyal and noble men upholding the hands of their leaders, and by their skill and efficiency contributing hardly less than they to the successes and victories won. But one thing should here be noted: Never, in Minneapolis, in such cases, is there any jealousies as to leadership. That man who rises up and proposes anything for the common good, and who offers to lead, is cheerfully and enthusiastically followed.

It would not be just to close this feeble tribute to the men of Minneapolis without recording how, in every great work and undertaking for the welfare of



TICKET USED AT THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1892.

National Convention would probably never have been held in Minneapolis. So, too, it can be as truly said, that but for the matchless leadership of George A. Brackett the "Harvest Festival" of '91 would never have been so grand and absolute a success; and that but for the fervid eloquence and boundless enthusiasm of Wm. Henry Eustis, the Republican National Convention of '92 would never have been invited to Minneapolis. But with and by the sides, or behind these noble citizens who so grandly led in these events, stood hundreds and thousands of other equally

loyal and noble men upholding the hands of their leaders, and by their skill and efficiency contributing hardly less than they to the successes and victories won. But one thing should here be noted: Never, in Minneapolis, in such cases, is there any jealousies as to leadership. That man who rises up and proposes anything for the common good, and who offers to lead, is cheerfully and enthusiastically followed.

It would not be just to close this feeble tribute to the men of Minneapolis without recording how, in every great work and undertaking for the welfare of the city, during the past twenty-five years, the women of our city have always acted so helpful and important a part. Never once, in the history of Minneapolis, since she donned the robes of municipal responsibility and dignity, has any extraordinary occasion arisen when the wives and mothers, the sisters and daughters have not enthusiastically rendered valuable and efficient aid. To the sweet and beautiful womanhood, as much as to the strong and noble manhood of Minneapolis, should all these tributes of praise belong.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—PART I.

BY F. A. DUNSMOOK, M. D.

The medical history of Minneapolis, from the standpoint of the regular practitioner, begins with the year 1850, when Dr. J. H. Murphy, fresh from the halls of Rush Medical College, arrived at St. Anthony. He was but 24 years of age, blest with youth, health and a noble ambition, when he chose as a promising field for his life-labor, the broad lands of this vast Northwest, then beginning to attract so much attention, and settled in the little community of St. Anthony, which at that time numbered about 700 souls. For a little more than a year he held the field alone, but in the fall of 1851 we note the arrival of Dr. A. E. Ames, also a graduate of Rush Medical College, and a practitioner of several years experience in Roscoe, Winnebago, Co., Ill. A partnership was soon formed between them, which proved mutually satisfactory, and lasted for some years.

A few words may not be out of place here touching the life of the pioneer physician at the period of which we are now speaking. The practice of medicine was by no means then what it is to-day. The life of the well-established physician, in a good general practice, is no easy one, under the best of circum-

stances; but at that early day it was *hard work* indeed; incessant, unmitigated *hard work*, and none but strong, brave, resolute men could endure it. The field of practice was by no means confined to the little settlement of St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis. Calls were to be expected from patients scattered all over the sparsely settled county, from St. Paul on the East to Ft. Snelling on the South, or the summons might be to Sauk Rapids, 75 miles away, or to the almost inaccessible regions of the lumber camps on the North. The territory tributary to St. Paul and Minneapolis at this time has been defined as including "all of Minnesota, the northern half of Wisconsin, and part of Dakota." Add to these distances, the utter absence of good roads and bridges, and indeed in the woods, of any roads at all; the severity of the winter climate, the fatigue of the long journeys in the saddle, and the fact that after all had been done and dared, the doctor's fee, like the parson's, must often be taken in such farm produce or commodity as the patient could offer, and some little idea may be formed of the primitive and heroic mould in which the life of our pioneer physician was cast. All honor to

them and a loving tribute to their memory. Men of large heart they were, and active brain; sagacious, unselfish, untiring, they exerted a lasting influence upon the communities in which they lived and wrought, and their names are held in tender, grateful memory in many hearts in our midst to-day.

No more worthy heading could be found for a list of the physicians and surgeons of Minneapolis than the names of her two pioneer physicians, Drs. J. H. Murphy and A. E. Ames. Those were the days when the foundations were being laid upon which have since been builded the noble state and prosperous communities of to-day, and our young physicians threw themselves heartily into every movement of a progressive nature. Their names appear prominently in the records of the times in connection with the legislature, the constitutional convention of 1857, and, in a word, with all matters affecting the public welfare and development. The story of their lives is too closely interwoven with the general story of the city and of the state to be condensed into the short limits of this sketch, and will receive more adequate treatment elsewhere. We can only touch in passing upon Dr. Murphy's valuable and patriotic services during the whole war, and his deservedly high rank both as a surgeon and as a medical practitioner. At the close of the war, he removed with his family to St. Paul, where he still resides in the active practice of his profession, beloved and honored by all.

The story of the life of Dr. A. E. Ames is also that of an energetic, public-spirited man, a valuable citizen, as well as a beloved physician and friend. He early took a prominent part in the development of Minneapolis, removing to the West side in 1852, when the little settlement was in its infancy, the population of the year before being estimated at 15

souls. Dr. Ames soon became prominent in village affairs, and in 1854 we find him representing his district in the legislature. The winter of 1854 was spent by him in Washington, as chairman of the delegation sent by the legislature, to secure the rights of the settlers upon the lands comprising the townsite of Minneapolis, which were about to be thrown open to the public. The mission was successful and serious complications were thus averted. In 1856 Dr. Ames drew up the bill for incorporating the village of Minneapolis, and was appointed postmaster. In 1857 we find him in the Constitutional Convention, of which his partner, Dr. J. H. Murphy of St. Anthony was also a member; and so the record of his busy life runs on, bringing him prominently before us in public enterprises of all kinds; a leader in the medical fraternity, an enthusiastic mason, a useful citizen, and an ardent promoter of all educational enterprises. In 1868 Dr. Ames left Minneapolis for California, but returning after a short absence spent the remaining years of his life in active practice, in association with his son, Dr. A. A. Ames. He died in 1874. Up to 1854, Drs. Murphy and Ames seem to have constituted the sole medical staff of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, but now, others began to arrive, and the rapidly increasing population brought in its due proportion of medical men. Many an old resident of to-day, recalls with warmest sentiments of friendship and gratitude the names of Drs. C. L. Anderson, C. W. LeBoutillier, W. D. Dibb, A. Ortman, G. F. Townsend, A. E. Johnson, M. R. Greeley, Wheelock, Ward and Lowenberg, all of whom settled during these years in St. Anthony or Minneapolis. Some of these are still with us, enjoying in their ripening years, the confidence and esteem of the many into whose homes their skill has brought healing and relief, during the unremitt-

ing labors of more than a quarter century. We must dwell a little in passing upon two or three of these names.

Dr. C. L. Anderson came in 1854 to St. Anthony and at once took a high position in the community. As a physician he combined all the energies of a pains-taking, conscientious disposition, with the methods obtained from a thorough medical examination. During the war he removed to California, where he has since been most successful.

Dr. C. W. LeBoutillier was a Frenchman, highly educated, ardent, impetuous. Together with Drs. Murphy, Stewart, Levi Butler, Moses R. Greely, W. H. Leonard, A. A. Ames, and others, he went "to the front" in 1861 when the call came for volunteers in defense of the Union, and after the battle of Bul Run, refusing to obey the colonel's command to retreat with their regiment—the First Minnesota—both he and Dr. Stewart remained upon the field to care for the wounded. Taken prisoner to Richmond, he remained there many months on parole ministering to friend and foe alike, until exchanged, when he returned to Minnesota and received an appointment as surgeon in a new regiment just forming, but died of heart disease at St. Peter in 1863.

Of these earlier physicians, Drs. A. E. Johnson and Adolph Ortman are still living in East Minneapolis engaged in practice.

Dr. A. E. Johnson came to St. Anthony from Beloit, Wis., in 1853, and soon after entered into partnership with Dr. LeBoutillier. He is one of the very few left of the old pioneer physicians, and since the removal of Dr. Murphy to St. Paul, he stands as to length of residence at the head of the list. Of sturdy frame and physique he carries his long years of labor lightly, and wears the appearance of a much younger man.

Dr. Adolph Ortman located in St. Anthony in 1857, and has the record of a long and busy career. He was actively employed during one or two visits of small pox in the earlier years of our city's history, and has done much public service as city and county physician, occupying a high position for medical skill and good practical sense. Dr. Ortman is one of the oldest members of the State Medical Society, and in token of the esteem of his brother members, and in recognition of his active services in past years, he was placed on the honorary list of the society without dues—a tribute as graceful as it was well merited.

During this early period we note the organization of our first medical association, "The St. Anthony and Minneapolis Union Medical Society," organized in 1856, with Dr. A. E. Ames, president; Dr. C. L. Anderson, vice-president; Dr. Wheelock, secretary, and Dr. C. W. LeBoutillier, treasurer. A more extended sketch of this society will be given later. It well deserves honorable recognition, not only as the pioneer among the many sister societies of to-day, but also because of the efficiency with which it served its purpose during those important formative years, and the high character of its members.

SECOND PERIOD—GROWTH, 1860, 1880.

During this period we find many familiar names added to our list of physicians. After the depression of the war was over, the population increased at an ever accelerating rate, drawn to one common centre by various motives. Many came at first in search of health, attracted by the fame of the life-giving climate of this favored region; others by the magnificent water-power and the brilliant prospects already discernible to the practical eye of the intelligent capi-

talist. Yet for a while this increase was shifting and tentative; there was coming and going, and this is as true of the profession as of the public at large. There were doctors of all sorts; with diplomas and without, doctors by education and doctors "by courtesy." Many came, opened an office, remained a year or so, and then left. During the earlier years of this period, when the number of inhabitants was yet small, and every one knew every one else, new-comers upon the field were told discouraging stories of the extraordinary healthfulness of the climate and the facility with which a young physician could sit in his office and quietly starve for want of patients. One of our well-established practitioners whose years of active service, both in private practice and in public office, date back to 1865, recalls with lingering smiles how, in order to make an impression upon him, he was regaled soon after his arrival with the trials of the "old resident," who, feeling that Minneapolis though endowed with one or two churches, schools, hotels, banks, &c., could hardly be considered properly equipped until provided with a cemetery, himself donated an appropriate site; then impatient at the length of time intervening before his gift came into requisition, determined to seek from outside sources a start for his new cemetery. He was met by a friend, so the story ran, while on his way down the river to St. Louis, and when expostulated with for going so far and urged to turn back, he shook his head sadly and replied, "It's no use, I must go on—unless a man has been dead two weeks that climate up there will bring him to life!" Such were the stories told to cheer the spirits of the young practitioner as he sat in his office and—waited; and it is a fact that the directory of 1860, among other hopeful statistics in boasting of the salu-

brity of the climate, chronicles the fact that there have been but twelve deaths during the year, and this in a population of about 6,000.

Among the accessions to the medical ranks during this second period we note Drs. N. B. Hill, A. H. Lindley, C. G. Goodrich, H. H. Kimball, R. S. McMurdy, O. J. Evans, Edwin Phillips, E. H. Stockton, Chas. Simpson, E. J. Kelley, J. J. Linn, A. W. Abbott, Jas. H. Dunn, T. F. Quimby, F. A. Dunsmoor, J. D. Alger, A. C. Fairbairn, Geo. F. French, S. F. Hance, J. W. Murray, A. H. Salisbury, C. L. Wells, and others.

Drs. N. B. Hill and W. H. Lindley were among the well-known and leading partnerships of those days. Admirably adapted to one another, and possessing in a high degree the confidence of the community, they enjoyed a large practice and endeared themselves to a wide circle.

Dr. Hill will long be lovingly remembered; his superior education, natural ability and kindly traits fitted him admirably for the life of the general practitioner. His sudden death in 1875, just after his election to the presidency of the State Medical Association, produced a profound impression.

Dr. W. H. Lindley, the associate of Dr. Hill, came to Minneapolis from Virginia shortly after the breaking out of the war in 1862, a man of mature years, of the highest integrity and character. Like his partner, Dr. Hill, he was of the Society of Friends, and possessed of all that benignant gentleness and refinement of manner that seem to be so peculiarly the heritage of the Friends. As a physician he was well educated, reliable, conscientious and successful. He was the first health officer of the city, being appointed in 1867, and for many years thereafter we find his name prominently interwoven with all the sanitary

needs of the city, and all movements in the direction of medical advance and development. From the first he was a firm believer in the future of his adopted city, and his frequent and judicious investments in real estate, handsomely improved from time to time, have amply justified his confidence. Dr. Lindley is still engaged in the practice of his profession, enjoying in his ripening years the love and esteem of all who know him.

Dr. Jas. J. Linn was born in Brownsville, Pa., in 1826. He studied medicine at Uniontown and at Jefferson College, Pa., and after a few years practice, in 1858, he came to Minneapolis, and is associated with the earliest history of the city. He was one of the original members of the Union Medical Society, afterwards the Hennepin County Medical Society, and was interested in the St. Barnabas Hospital in its earlier years. His long years of residence have made his name one of the familiar ones in our city.

Dr. Albert A. Ames was born near Belvidere, Boon Co., Illinois, on the 18th day of January, 1842, and came to St. Anthony with his father, Dr. A. E. Ames, October 12, 1851.

After graduating from the Minneapolis High School as one of the members of the first class ever graduated, he began at his age of sixteen the study of medicine in his father's office, and steadily prosecuted such study until 1860, when he entered Rush Medical College in Chicago. He graduated with the highest honors from this institution in February 1862, one month after arriving at the age of twenty years and immediately entered upon the practice in Minneapolis in his father's office. In August, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteers Infantry and forthwith entered upon the

E. Finch, surgeon of the Seventh, resigned his commission, and was succeeded by Dr. L. B. Smith. On the battle field of Tupelo, Miss., Dr. Smith was killed while attending to the wounded, and Dr. Ames was soon after promoted to surgeon of the Seventh with the rank of Major. He was barely twenty-two years of age when this distinguished rank was conferred upon him, and was known as "the boy surgeon of the Seventh." At the close of the war he returned to Minneapolis and entered into the practice in connection with his father.

Dr. O. J. Evans is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., and studied medicine with Prof. Ormsby, of Albany Medical College. In December, 1862, he graduated from Albany Medical College and went immediately "to the front," as assistant surgeon of the Fortieth New York Veteran Volunteers, a regiment that had already had fifteen months experience, and was always in active service whenever the army of the Potomac was active. The following summer Dr. Evans was commissioned as surgeon of the regiment and detailed upon the operating staff for the Brigade, which duty he discharged until the close of the war, when he was detailed as chief medical officer of the department of Farnville, Va., where was a cluster of Confederate hospitals, filled with Union and Confederate wounded. Here his duties were important and responsible; the general supervision of all the hospitals, drawing and distributing of supplies, etc. In June, 1865, he took part, with his regiment in the celebrated "Grand Review" at Washington, and was mustered out soon afterwards, and in September of the same year he came, first to St. Paul, and two weeks later to Minneapolis, giving it the preference over its saintly neighbor. Still a young man, and coming out of all the activity and stir of such a life, it is not surprising

that Dr. Evans threw himself at once, most heartily into all the medical life of the young community, and we find him closely associated with the men of that earlier day in the Hennepin County Medical Society, in which from the date of its re-organization in 1870, he took an active part, serving repeatedly as treasurer, secretary and vice-president and in 1880 as president. He has also taken a keen interest in public matters affecting the welfare of the city he has chosen as his home, having served her well as health officer for two terms, alderman, member of Board of Education for three years, and also member of the Legislature. Of late years he has not sought to do much practice, though he still visits the families of his earliest friends, but he is active in his interest in public matters, and loves to talk of scenes and manners and men as they used to be in Minneapolis in the '60's.

INSTITUTIONS.

The influx of population brought with it many valuable additions to the ranks of the profession, and they began to put forth their strength in new directions. Needs that had long been felt, were now more boldly and hopefully discussed, and we find ourselves entering upon an era of organizations. Not that these were easily established; each one of them stands, not only for progress, but for unwearied patience, unswerving effort, uncounted sacrifice, on the part of those who founded it.

Pioneer of them all stands *St. Barnabas' Hospital*, organized as the Cottage Hospital in 1870, through the energy and perseverance of the Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, D. D., the first Episcopal clergyman of this city, and rector of Gethsemane Church. The hospital was first located in a rented building, corner of Washington avenue and Ninth avenue north, and was opened for the reception

of patients in March, 1871. This institution did a most excellent work, but was cramped for want of room, and in 1881, through the indefatigable and praiseworthy efforts of Dr. Knickerbacker, and the liberality of the citizens, it was removed to the corner of Ninth avenue south and Sixth street, and rechristened *St. Barnabas*.

The present officers are as follows: Visitor ex-officio, Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D.; president, John I. Black; secretary and treasurer, L. R. Robertson; executive committee, C. M. Hardenbergh, Jno. C. Reno, Geo. C. Farnham; superintendent and matron, Miss Lois L. Eastman; resident physician, Dr. L. E. Boleyn; surgeon, Dr. J. E. Moore; physician, Dr. T. S. Roberts; chaplain, Rev. A. Alexander; board of trustees, Rev. H. P. Nichols, John I. Black, L. R. Robertson, Rev. F. R. Millsbaugh, Chas. M. Hardenbergh, Jno. C. Reno, Geo. C. Farnham, A. W. Dunlap, Hector Baxter, Geo. C. Grimes; ladies' visiting board, president, Mrs. E. H. Holbrook, Gethsemane Church; vice-president, Mrs. James W. Lawrence, St. Mark's Church; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. R. S. Burhyte, St. Mark's Church; visitors, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Basting, St. Paul's Parish; Mrs. Allen, Miss Mary Abraham, Gethsemane Parish; Mrs. Dunn, All Saints Parish; Mrs. Herman Lyon, Miss House, Miss Rollitt, Holy Trinity Parish.

St. Barnabas Hospital is under the control and management of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its founder, Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, is now Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana.

Free Dispensary. The next step in the line of medical organization was, like *St. Barnabas' Hospital*, also a work of charity. The Minneapolis Free Dispensary was founded in 1878 by Hon. C. A. Pillsbury, Geo. A. Brackett, C. M. Loring, A. B. Barton and E. S. Jones. It was

intended to meet the necessities of a large class of deserving poor, who, while in need of medical assistance, were yet, not subjects for hospital care. Supported by the unflagging generosity of its directors, supplemented by donations of money and supplies from friends whom they succeeded in interesting, it was enabled to extend relief to thousands, and do a noble work—the pioneer dispensary of our city, where dispensaries now abound. It was located at 208 Second street south, where it remained until 1882, when it was incorporated into and became a department of the Minnesota College Hospital just established on the East Side, in the building formerly known as the Winslow House.

The Minnesota College Hospital was established in 1881 in the large stone building, well known at the time as Macalester College, formerly the Winslow House, on the corner of Bank and Second streets S. E. This mammoth hotel had been erected in the days before the war to accommodate the hosts of wealthy Southerners coming yearly in search of health or pleasure, and was admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was now purchased. Superbly located, on the highest point upon the riverside above the university, it commanded an unobstructed view of the river, the Falls of St. Anthony and the entire city of Minneapolis, and from its numerous verandas the convalescent patients could enjoy at once the pure and invigorating river breeze and a panorama of most entrancing beauty.

The College Hospital owed its existence to the energy and persistent labor of Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor. Enlisting the hearty co-operation of Drs. George F. French, A. W. Abbott, C. H. Hunter, and Judge Vanderburgh, as a board of directors, with Mr. Thos. Lowry as president, while he, himself, occupied the

position of Dean, he succeeded, by their united financial aid and untiring efforts, in carrying out the enterprise. The institution was organized on the plan of the Long Island College Hospital, and aimed to secure to the students the best facilities for clinical instruction—by the combination of college, hospital and free dispensary, all under one roof and management. The plan was a most complete one, providing for a college of medicine and surgery, with departments of dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine.

The new institution offered advantages, the want of which had long been felt. It was managed according to the best principles of the day, and the proximity of instructors and students to the clinical teaching made it popular from the first. The hospital department was well patronized; the first day eight patients presented themselves and others followed fast. It was a common thing to have as many as 100 beds occupied at a time. But as the years went by it was found that this department threatened to become a weight upon the college. The material available for clinical purposes, being drawn from the class of non-paying patients, far from proving any source of revenue, became instead a heavy tax upon the funds of the institution, and it was deemed best, for pecuniary reasons, to reorganize and effect a complete separation between the hospital and the college. In 1885 the ground and buildings occupied were sold to the committee in search of an eligible site for the great Exposition Hall, and the institution, under its new name of The Hospital College, was removed to the west side, and located at the north-east corner of Ninth avenue south and Sixth street, where a large and finely equipped building had just been erected for its occupancy. The hospital depart-

ment was dropped, but the free dispensary was retained and assumed large proportions, averaging 50 patients a day. Here the college under its new name entered upon a new and prosperous stage in its career, increasing continually its facilities for instruction, to keep pace with the steady advance in its standard of requirements and length of term, and attaching always the utmost importance to its clinical and pathological studies. Under these conditions it rose rapidly into prominence and favor, and was the leading medical college of the Northwest, until in 1888, a commission consisting of Drs. Hunter and Dunsmoor, of the Hospital College, and Drs. Wheaton and Fulton, of the St. Paul Medical College, met with the representatives of the board of regents of the University, and uniting the two institutions, established the medical department of the State University.

The Northwestern Hospital for women and children was organized in 1882 and removed June 10, 1887, to its present location on Chicago avenue and Twenty-seventh street. This fine property was the gift of Hon. L. M. Stewart, and the building now occupied was erected at an expense of \$36,000, of which \$20,000 was the gift of Mrs. Jane T. Harrison. The hospital was erected from plans drawn by the ladies themselves, which contemplate successive additions as need may arise and the funds be provided. The building is now thoroughly equipped with a complete operating room, and its dispensary is doing a good work. From the beginning Mrs. T. B. Walker has held the position of president of the board of managers, and has freely devoted time and means to the work. Dr. Mary G. Hood has during the whole period discharged the duties of senior physician on the medical staff, while Dr. Emily Fifield has, during the last five

years, served faithfully as house physician. This hospital does a large amount of charity work, and it has required the most sagacious management, the most self denying efforts on the part of the ladies, as well as the most kindly and generous sympathy on the part of their friends, to keep the institution out of debt, which they have so far nobly succeeded in doing.

St Mary's Hospital, under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, is the most extensive institution of the kind in the city. The location and grounds are unsurpassed for healthfulness and natural beauty. Away from the noise and bustle of the business center, it is readily accessible in five minutes by the Riverside electric car line. Situated on the high river bank the air and drainage are perfect, and the view down the river and across to the University campus charming. The spacious property now occupied, and valued at \$60,000, was purchased by Archbishop Ireland in 1888, and the large mansion already upon the grounds, was utilized for a general hospital, but in 1890 the Archbishop expended \$30,000 more in erecting a commodious and modern building for wards and rooms, and the old structure was converted into an administration building. As our city makes provision for the indigent sick, the sphere of private hospitals is no longer exclusively, or even chiefly, the care of the homeless poor. Wonderful advances in medical, and particularly in surgical, science have opened a new field in hospital work. The best results can in many cases only be secured in properly constructed hospitals with an efficient corps of assistants and nurses and a complete outfit of appliances, which cannot be extemporized in any private home however affluent or well regulated. This is becoming so well understood that the best medical men hesitate to

undertake the treatment of many serious maladies without proper hospital facilities, and the most intelligent persons of all classes when obliged to undergo operations of great gravity, or special forms of treatment, gladly enter a well regulated hospital. With all this in view the authorities of St. Mary's in constructing their new building provided a large number of cheerful private rooms and the most complete operating room in the Northwest. The hospital accommodates comfortably 100 patients, and it is designed to add wings and extensions as they may be needed.

St. Anthony's Hospital was organized in 1886 as a co-operative institution on the mutual benefit plan. It was first located on Second avenue south, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in the building formerly the home of Mr. Harlow Gale. In 1888 it was removed to the handsome residence and spacious grounds of the J. K. Sidle estate, on Second avenue south, between Seventh and Eighth streets, a brick wing being added to increase its capacity. About this time, or soon after, the insurance feature of the original plan was abandoned, being disposed of to the Northwestern Hospital and Accident Assurance Co., and St. Anthony became a private hospital for general purposes, with Dr. Geo. E. Smith as superintendent, Dr. C. H. Hunter as surgeon, and Dr. Nelson Marshall resident physician.

The Minneapolis City Hospital, designed only as a charity institution, was established in accordance with a resolution of the City Council, passed July 1st, 1888, and placed under the management of the Council Committee on Health and Hospitals, Dr. Jas. H. Dunn, then city physician, being its first superintendent. The securing of a suitable building was impossible, and the city rented, as temporary quarters, the frame houses at the

corner of Eighth street and Eleventh avenue south, which will accommodate some fifty-five patients. Since its organization a daily average of forty-two patients has been maintained.

Dr. Jas. H. Dunn was succeeded in January, 1889, by C. A. Chase, M. D., the present incumbent, and in July 1st, 1891, the management, which had originally been vested in the Council Committee was transferred by act of legislature, to a Board of Charities and Corrections, consisting of Mayor P. B. Winston, member ex-officio, and Messrs. O. C. Merri-man, Bernard Cloutier, H. B. Martin, and F. R. Woodard, M. D. On December 22d, 1891, Prof. J. Moore was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of O. C. Merriman. This Board, in the management of the Poor department and the city hospital, performs the duties of the former Supervisors of the Poor, and the Committee on Health and Hospitals.

It is gratifying to know that the erection of a suitable and commodious building in the near future is contemplated by the Council. Bonds to the amount of \$25,000 have been issued to serve as a nucleus, by the purchase of a suitable site upon which to construct a city hospital, which when thoroughly furnished and completed in all its details, shall compare favorably with the many other costly and magnificent public buildings, of which our city is so justly proud.

Asbury Methodist Hospital, the latest addition to our list, was organized during the summer of 1892. Fully impressed with the belief that the sufferings of men should afford a wide and important field for the activities of the church of Christ, the Methodists determined to take up the work already so nobly prosecuted by the Episcopalians at St. Barnabas and the Roman Catholics at St. Mary's.

The property owned and formerly occupied by the Minnesota Hospital College was about to be vacated by the medical department of the State University, after three years occupancy. The building was designed for medical purposes and with a little change could be admirably adapted to hospital work, and Dr. Dunsmoor, one of the principal promoters of the Hospital College, learning of the intention of Mrs. Sarah H. Knight to erect and endow a Deaconess Home and Training Institute, proposed to her to so modify her plan as to unite with those who were already owners of the property just about to be vacated, and by its purchase open the way for the establishment of a general hospital to be under the management of the Methodist Church. After careful consideration of the plan Mrs. Knight concurred in it and donated \$10,000 toward its inauguration. This sum, with what was already on hand in donations of stock from the several holders, was found to be sufficient to accomplish the transformation of the Minnesota Hospital College into the Asbury Methodist Hospital. It was then refitted handsomely for its new purpose, and formally dedicated by Rev. Bishop Fowler of the Methodist Church, and thrown open to the public early in September, 1892. The changes wrought have made the hospital commodious and attractive, while the plans permit of additions which will at least double its present capacity, and which, it is hoped, may be made in the near future.

The first floor is occupied by the Deaconess Institute, the dispensary and the quarters of the resident staff. On the second floor are the private rooms, 10 in number, attractively furnished by friends and patrons of the new institution. The operating room also opens from this floor as well as from the floor above.

It is most complete in all its appointments, from the preparation room, containing all supplies necessary for the surgical procedures, to the recovery room, with its stretchers, hot and cold water and all other conveniences, and the elevator just at hand to give rapid and easy communication with all the floors. The operating room itself consists of an arena, its cement floor furnished with center drain to allow of constant flushing with anti-septic fluids, while conveniently near is a long table, anti-septically prepared and furnished with all such supplies as may be needed. Here, too, are the emergency and cautery batteries, sterilizers, etc., while beyond rise the tiers of seats used by the training school nurses at lectures twice a week, and by the clinical students. On the third floor are medical and surgical wards, six in number, with two emergency wards, the diet kitchen and bath rooms, while the kitchen proper and the laundry have been relegated to the seclusion of the fourth floor, whence their steam and odors can never reach the apartments of the patients below, being still further excluded by heavy double doors. A training school for nurses is carried on in connection with the hospital and deaconess work, two lectures a week being given by members of the staff and other prominent medical men of our city, and the course demands not only attendance upon these lectures but practical work in the hospital during two years as well.

Besides these hospitals there are other institutions whose scope is more or less limited to peculiar needs, or form only incidental, though necessary features in various lines of religious or charitable work, such as: Maternity Hospital, opened November 30, 1886, incorporated July 29, 1887, of which a fuller account will be found elsewhere.

The Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess

Institute also maintains a small hospital in connection with its principal work at the corner of Fifteenth avenue south and East Twenty-third street.

The Rebecca M. Harrison Deaconess Home, under the auspices of the Methodist church, was founded August 17, 1891, by Mrs. Sarah H. Knight, as a memorial to her mother, Mrs. Rebecca M. Harrison. It is located at the corner of Ninth avenue south and Sixth street, and works in harmony with Asbury Methodist Hospital, with which it is closely connected, the work done in the training school department of the hospital furnishing the necessary instruction for the visiting deaconesses.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Hennepin County Medical Society. Mention has already been made of the St. Anthony and Minneapolis Union Medical Society. This pioneer medical association was organized in 1855 at the residence of Dr. A. E. Ames, opposite where the old Court House now stands. Dr. A. E. Ames was president, Dr. Wheelock, secretary and Dr. C. W. LeBoutellier, treasurer. Among the members at that time we find the names of A. E. Johnson,

her full quota of physicians to the Union cause, and the meetings of the society languished, but on June 7th, 1870, it was re-organized as the Hennepin County Medical Society, and has since grown steadily and filled an important place in the community. The objects of the society are the cultivation of confidence and good feeling between the members of the profession, the eliciting and imparting of information upon the different branches of medical science, and the elevation of the standard of professional education. It is the largest county medical society in the Northwest, embracing, as it does, nearly every member of the regular profession in good standing in the county. The meetings are held upon the first Monday of each month at the Public Library, and its scientific papers and discussions are regularly published in the *Northwestern Lancet*.

Unfortunately, the records of the society were destroyed in some way in 1889, and a complete list of its successive presidents cannot be obtained. The following is a partial one, beginning with the date of re-organization:

| Year. | President. | Vice-President. | Secretary. | Librarian. Treasurer. |
|-------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1870 | A. E. Ames. | N. B. Hill. | W. F. Hutchinson. | O. J. Evans. |
| 1873 | A. E. Ames. | N. B. Hill. | O. J. Evans. | Geo. B. Johnson. |
| 1874 | A. E. Ames. | N. B. Hill. | O. J. Evans. | |
| 1875 | C. G. Goodrich. | O. J. Evans. | A. H. Salisbury. | |
| 1876 | C. G. Goodrich. | O. J. Evans. | A. H. Salisbury. | |
| 1877 | J. W. Murray. | J. W. Murray. | A. H. Salisbury. | |
| 1878 | J. W. Murray. | A. H. Salisbury. | C. L. Wells. | |
| 1879 | A. H. Mumley. | O. J. Evans. | C. L. Wells. | |
| 1880 | O. J. Evans. | C. E. Wells. | A. C. Fairbairn. | W. Miller. |
| 1881 | Chas. Simpson. | C. E. Wells. | N. Spring. | |
| 1882 | Chas. Simpson. | C. E. Wells. | N. Spring. | |
| 1883 | J. J. Francis. | W. J. Barnes. | J. W. Macdonald. | C. J. Spratt. |
| 1884 | Wm. Astor Hall. | G. Willis Bass. | Chas. G. Weston. | C. J. Spratt. |

W. H. Leonard, A. Ortman, A. J. White, W. D. Dibb, Lowenberg and Ward. This first organization seemed to have afforded the nucleus for the present state medical society, which was formed the next year, with Dr. Ames also as president. During the war Minneapolis contributed

The Society of Physicians and Surgeons was organized Oct. 31, 1882, with objects very similar to those of the Hennepin County Medical Society: The discussion of medical topics for mutual benefit; the promotion of mutual esteem and personal friendship; and the eleva-

tion of the dignity of the profession through a representative body in relation with similar organizations throughout the United States.

About fifty-five names were enrolled during its existence. The society met in May's Parlors, 412 Nicollet avenue, for three years, and subsequently in the rooms over the Citizens' Bank, 416 Nicollet avenue. Occasionally it was entertained at the houses of the members, a pleasant feature being a collation after each regular meeting. Able papers were read at different times by Drs. French, Byford, Hand, Abbott, Hunter, and many others, followed by presentation and discussion of interesting cases which had occurred in the experience of the members.

In the year 1886, many members having joined the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, the objects of which society were to promote the same ends in a larger field, it was thought best to discontinue the local society, and it was disbanded.

The Minnesota Academy of Medicine was organized in October, 1887, and has maintained a vigorous existence during the past five years. It was the offspring of two or three medical minds who saw in such a society an opportunity to foster a closer professional fellowship than medical associations usually permit, to stimulate personal research and to cultivate a literary as well as an original quality in medical authorship.

It started with a charter membership of forty, chosen in equal numbers from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Its completed organization provided for an active membership of fifty derived from these two cities, an associate membership of fifteen from the state at large, and an honorary membership of ten, to which both residents and non-residents

of distinction in the profession may be elected. In its associate membership the cities of Winona, St. Cloud, Stillwater, Rochester and Howard Lake are represented.

The academy has lost by resignation or removal six members, and by death Dr. D. W. Hand, Dr. Jay Owens, Dr. G. H. Perin, and Dr. E. C. Spencer, of St. Paul.

Barring the vacancies thus created, its active membership has been continuously filled, and there are now three times as many applications for entrance as there are opportunities to enter. The conditions of candidature are sufficiently strenuous to determine a careful selection. The applicant must be recommended by three members. He must be approved by a governing board in respect to his legal and professional standing. He must submit a thesis for approval to the executive committee, and he must run the gauntlet of a ballot in which three black balls suffice to reject.

The academy meets alternately month by month in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, at 6:30 p. m. for business session and the presentation of specimens or reports of interesting cases. After an hour spent in friendly intercourse around the social board, the papers of the evening, two in number, are presented and discussed and every member is expected to take his turn in the contribution of papers to the programs.

Its limitation of membership, high qualifications required for entrance, and the respect of its members for this unwritten law of obligation to share in the literary labors, have sustained its interest, and bid fair to establish it upon a permanent footing for the future. Its present total membership is fifty-six.

The presiding officers have been in turn, Dr. J. F. Fulton, Dr. A. W. Abbott, Dr.

Park Ritchie, Dr. Geo. F. French, Dr. C. A. Wheaton and Dr. C. L. Wells.

The Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized in 1883, and the first session opened in September of the same year. Its object was to provide a thorough course of instruction in medicine, surgery and allied branches. The requirements, both for admission and for graduation have steadily advanced in order to keep in advance of, rather than abreast of, the general requirements of other schools throughout the United States. Beginning with the session of 1893-4 the standard will be raised still higher, and a certificate of one year's study with a private tutor, and three sessions of six and one-half months each, will be required for admission to the final examination, at which 75 per cent. is required for graduation. One hundred and fifty-three students have received instruction in this school, and twenty have graduated.

In 1887 the new pharmacy law was enacted in this state, when it was decided to provide a special course for students in this branch. Forty-one students have attended this department and ten have graduated—the requirements for graduation being, attendance upon two sessions of six months each of graded study, and a certificate of four years' practical work in a drug store, previous to appearing before the Examining Board.

Although large numbers have not been enrolled in either department, yet the officers and professors feel that good thorough work has been accomplished, and an impetus given to the requirements for a higher medical education in the Northwest. Dr. Edwin Philips has been president and Dr. J. T. Moore, dean of the faculties, since their organization. The course of the school, in both departments, will be extended as rapidly as the evolution of educational requirements

will allow, and the erection, in proper time, of a building specially adapted to the purpose required is contemplated. Its prospects were never brighter than to-day, and it will yet be an institution of which Minneapolis will be proud.

The Department of Medicine in the University of Minnesota. The original act creating the University of Minnesota was adopted by a vote of the people of the Territory in 1853. Among its provisions was one for the establishment of a Department of Medicine.

The first faculty of medicine was appointed in 1883. The immediate factor leading to the appointment of this faculty was the provision of an act of the Legislature providing for the regulation of the practice of medicine in the state. The provisions of this statute enacted that parties desiring to practice medicine be examined, by a State Board of Medical Examiners, consisting of the faculty of medicine of this university.

In creating this faculty of medicine, the regents limited their duties to the examination of candidates for degrees in medicine, and the performing of the duties provided by the State Board of Medical Examiners. The faculty consisted of seven members. The officers were: W. W. Folwell, L. L. D., president ex-officio, and Perry H. Millard, M. D., secretary.

This department of medicine existed for a period of five years, or until the repeal of the old act and the establishment of the new medical practice act by the Legislature. The work of the first faculty of medicine was most salutary in its effects upon the profession at large, particularly in the duties pertaining to the State Board of Medical Examiners.

In April, 1887, a committee of the existing faculty, consisting of Drs. D. W. Hand, C. N. Hewitt and Perry H. Millard, waited upon the Board of Regents

and urged the propriety of establishing a teaching school of medicine in direct connection with the university proper. The question of the propriety of establishing this department was referred to a special committee of the Board of Regents. In July, 1888, the regents were tendered the lease of the properties of the Minnesota Hospital College and the St. Paul Medical College for a period of five years, at a rental of one dollar per year, providing that a department of medicine be established at once.

A similar proposition was submitted by the College of Dentistry of the Minnesota Hospital College, and the Minnesota Homeopathic Medical College. This generous action on the part of the above named faculties permitted the establishment of the department of medicine at this time without financial embarrassment. It met with the approval of the respective professions, and the regents at once organized and established a department of medicine, consisting of three colleges, to-wit: The College of Medicine and Surgery, the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, and the College of Dentistry. A fourth college was established in 1891—the College of Pharmacy.

In the fall of 1892 they moved into their new and commodious buildings on the university campus, just completed and thoroughly equipped by the state, at a cost of \$70,000.

The faculties of the various colleges were nominated by committees appointed by the regents, a majority of the faculties being selected from members of the former colleges that had ceased to teach upon the creation of the new University Medical Department. The advantages to the various professions and to the general public in this centralization of professional education became early apparent. In the five years since

its organization the success of the various colleges comprising the department has been phenomenal. The present registration of students is as follows:

| | |
|---|-----|
| The College of Medicine and Surgery, | 164 |
| The College of Homeopathic Med. and Surg'y, | 24 |
| The College of Dentistry, | 52 |
| The College of Pharmacy | 11 |
| Total, | 251 |

The present officers of the department are as follows:

Cyrus Northrop, L. L. D., president; Perry H. Millard, M. D., Dean of the Department of Medicine and the College of Medicine and Surgery; H. W. Brazier, M. D., Dean of the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery; W. X. Suddith, M. D., D. D. L., Dean of the College of Dentistry.

The new medical department starts with the most flattering prospects of success. With the generous funds wisely placed by our young and vigorous state at the disposal of the university of which she is so justly proud, and with a medical faculty selected with care from two cities where the standard of professional excellence is unusually high, both for character and attainments, a brilliant future is before it. It is the declared intention of the Board of Regents to make the instruction in this department equal to that given in the medical colleges of the highest grade in the United States. The new buildings are substantial, elaborate, and complete, in their appointments; arrangements for clinical instruction made with the hospitals in Minneapolis and St. Paul, insure ample and varied advantages in this direction, whilst the location upon the campus of the University Free Dispensary affords to the students also opportunity to witness the examination and treatment of patients. Laboratory work in all its branches will be made a leading feature, and for this the university is thoroughly

well equipped. A high standard has been set and the course has been extended to cover four years of study, including three courses of lectures of eight months' duration each. Provision is made for special courses of study, and clinical instruction will be made a prominent and important feature.

The faculty is composed of the leading physicians of the twin cities, and stands to-day as follows:

- Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., president.
 George V. Hendricks, M. S., M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
 Richard O. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
 C. J. Bell, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.
 H. M. Bracken, M. D., L. R. C. S. E., Professor of Materna Medica and Therapeutics.
 Charles H. Hunter, A. M., M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
 Everton J. Abbott, A. B., M. D., Associate Professor of Practice.
 Perry H. Millard, M. D., Dean of the College, Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.
 Charles A. Wheaton, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
 Frederick A. Dunsmoor, M. D., Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery.
 Alex. J. Stone, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Diseases of Women.
 Annes W. Abbott, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Women.
 Park Ritchie, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
 John F. Fulton, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology and Hygiene.
 Frank Allport, M. D., Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.
 Charles C. Kings, A. M., M. D., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases.
 James H. Dunn, M. D., Professor of the Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.
 Chas. L. Wells, A. M., M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children.
 George M. Mason, M. D., Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery.
 M. P. Vanderhorck, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye.
 W. S. Laton, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.
 George M. Mason, M. D., Instructor in Histology, Bacteriology and Urinalysis.
 John Stewart, B. S., M. D., Professor of Pathology.
 F. W. Bell, M. D., Professor of Physical Diagnosis

- Chas. L. Greene, M. D., Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy.
 A. B. Cates, A. M., M. D., Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics.
 A. McLaren, A. B., M. D., Adjunct Professor of Gynecology.
 W. A. Jones, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System.
 Frank Burton, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
 H. L. Staples, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Medical and Pharmaceutical Latin.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The climate of Minnesota is widely and justly famed for its bracing and health-giving qualities. The very atmosphere is prophylactic; surcharged with ozone, every inhalation is life-giving, and in cases of phthisis pulmonalis or pulmonary consumption, and other forms of bronchial affection, cures from climatic causes alone, are frequent, absolute and permanent. Here, too, we are exempt from the presence of that noxious influence we call malaria, so prolific a source of disease, so persistent and baffling oftentimes in the way of complication.

And yet, although greatly favored in point of location and climate, and well adapted by natural advantages to assume the role of a health resort, Minneapolis is still much indebted to her medical fraternity for the high position occupied by her to-day in vital statistics.

There comes a time in the history of every community when it is suddenly, often rudely, awakened to the fact that it has out-grown its first natural and simple hygienic conditions, and that, absorbed in the problem of commercial development, it has failed to give due attention to the problem of sanitation. The city fathers are intent upon material things; they have little time for, it may be, little patience with, theories. To the medical profession alone can the people look for that vigilance, that intelligent knowledge, that faithfulness, which shall appreciate the danger, indicate its source,

and urge persistently its removal. Happy the community whose medical men are an influence and a power, not only to urge, but to secure efficient measures. How faithfully they labor in this field of unremitting agitation against public and civic ignorance and inertia, may never be fully realized, but at every step of progress the gratitude of the citizens is due to such associations as the Hennepin County Medical Society and kindred fraternities, as well as to the Board of Health and its oft-times sorely tried health officer.

The Minneapolis Board of Health was organized in 1867, immediately upon the incorporation of the city. This first board, or sanitary committee as it was called, consisted of Drs. A. E. Ames, N. B. Hill, and A. H. Lindley, with Dr. Lindley as health officer. Since that time the following well-known physicians have occupied this responsible position:

1867-68, Dr. A. H. Lindley; 1869-71, Dr. W. H. Leonard; 1872-75, Dr. Chas. Simpson; 1876, Dr. G. F. Townsend; 1877, Dr. A. A. Ames; 1878, Dr. O. J. Evans; 1879-80, Dr. A. H. Salisbury; 1881, Dr. O. J. Evans; 1882-3, Dr. J. Cockburn; 1884-87, Dr. T. F. Quinby; 1888-90, Dr. S. S. Kilvington; 1891-92, Dr. E. S. Kelley.

During all these years the health of the city has been above the average. Visited by the cholera in the early '50s, and by small-pox and diphtheria more than once, and sometimes in serious form—it has always seen them brought speedily under control and checked, partly by the prompt and well-directed efforts of her medical men, and her municipal authorities, and partly by the direct influence of her magnificent climate. Such diseases do not take root and spread and fester here, as in less favored latitudes.

During the years of her phenomenal growth Minneapolis suffered several severe visitations of typhoid fever, in 1877-8-9, and again in 1882, but prompt action, and a wide and vigorous extension of the sewerage system, with other sanitary measures soon restored the city to her normal condition of health. From the first the death rate has been low, very low, when account is taken of the large and steady influx of invalids, or semi-invalids, already alluded to; many of whom come too late to be restored by any earthly agency. But as the years have passed, even that low rate has been decreased by judicious measures, until now Minneapolis stands in the very forefront of American cities in vital statistics, and far in advance of European cities of the same or greater rank.

The year 1889 witnessed the re-organization of the department of health under a special act of legislature. This expansion was made necessary by the unexampled growth of the city, the work of the department having become too varied and complex to be covered by the general legislation afforded by the health laws of the state. Prominent among the important sanitary measures of this period is the improvement in the quality of water, supplied to the citizens. While the question of water-supply is, and must ever remain one of the weightiest, costliest and most vexatious questions that rise from time to time to confront our larger cities, and while it must also remain true that neither the Mississippi nor any other large river can ever be regarded as an ideal source of supply, yet the transference of the principal intake to the North side pumping station, in 1889, must be looked upon as a long and very important step in the right direction.

This change, made necessary by the increase of population along the river-bank, and expedited doubtless by the

prevalence the year before of that peculiar epidemic known as the winter cholera, secured to the city a supply of water drawn from a source above, and, as yet, beyond the reach of pollution.

This last decade has added largely to our list. Keeping pace with the rapid growth of the city, the number of physicians has swelled from some fifty-five names in 1880 to three hundred and fifty or more at the present day; names of men, many of whom have been valuable acquisitions because of their high personal character, professional skill and thorough preparation for the grave responsibilities which confront the physician and the surgeon.

With her rapid development along all lines of modern progress, Minneapolis has not failed to catch the spirit of the times in professional matters as well, and this last period has seen the introduction of specialists into the field of medical practice here as elsewhere.

Whilst among her general practitioners she congratulates herself upon such names, among others, as Drs. Abbott, Beard, J. W. Bell, Cates, Chapman, Dunn, Fairbairn, French, Wm. A. Hall, Hance, R. J. Hill, Hunter, Kimball, Little, McMurdy, J. T. Moore, Phillips, Quinby, Simpson, J. Clark Stewart, J. H. Stuart, Wells, Woodard, she has also a list of specialists well worthy of honorable mention, such as Drs. Frank Allport, E. J. Brown, B. F. Graham, H. M. Morton, W. B. Pineo, E. J. Spratt, in diseases of the eye and ear; W. S. Laton, F. S. Muckey and E. B. Zier, in diseases of the throat; Max P. VanderHorek in diseases of the skin; W. A. Jones in diseases of the nerves, while many of her general practitioners have shown in certain branches of practice a special ability which has been clearly recognized and appreciated. In such cases we might enumerate the names of Wm. Abbott, Geo. F.

French and F. A. Dunsmoor in gynecology; R. O. Beard in diseases of the nerves; A. B. Cates in obstetrics; J. W. Bell in diseases of the chest; Jas. H. Dunn in diseases of the genito-urinary system; W. J. Byrnes, G. G. Eitel, K. Hoegh, C. H. Hunter, J. W. Macdonald, L. M. Sharpe, surgery; J. E. Moore in orthopœdic surgery; J. A. Hendricks in anatomy; C. L. Wells, diseases of children.

The centering of railway lines in our city necessarily involves frequent calls for surgical attendance on the part of the railways represented. Among those who practice in this field are Drs. C. T. Allen, A. A. Ames, F. Burton, O. S. Chapman, F. A. Dunsmoor, A. C. Fairbairn, R. J. Fitzgerald, H. H. Kimball, Wm. E. Rochford and W. P. Spring.

As a whole, the medical fraternity of Minneapolis to-day is emphatically a body of men to command respect and confidence. Many of them, men of fine ability; most of them in the prime of life, just at the point where ripening experience stands ready with quick appreciation to seize and apply all the latest discoveries of the schools. They are, as a class, earnest, conscientious, temperate, even abstemious, to a degree unsurpassed in any town or city in the land.

Within the circle of the brotherhood the feeling of fraternity is strong and growing ever stronger, the spirit of good fellowship being most marked.

The ranks are being continually recruited by new and valuable men coming in from the outside as well as by numbers of bright and promising young graduates of our own medical schools and of the medical department of the State University. Among these, our own graduates, we note: Drs. C. T. Allen, Mowry Bell, J. E. Benjamin, H. L. Darms, Jas. Davidson, Godfrey Deziel, G. W. Dysinger, C. E. Dutton, E. A. Ed-



J. A. Murphy m.d.

holm, M. P. Finnegan, P. M. Holl, W. B. Pineo, Chas. J. Ringnell, J. W. Shaw, Ed. A. Skaro, — Soderlind and others.

A full list of the physicians and surgeons of Minneapolis comprises some 350 names. Among so many there are undoubtedly those which have not been touched upon in the short limits of this sketch, which has dealt more with the "beginnings of things" than with their full delineation as they are to-day. And yet as the names of men who have already won more or less of success in the practice of medicine, they should have at least passing mention. Among such we note the names of Drs. I. D. Alger, J. R. Barber, H. M. Bracken, C. A. Chase, J. A. Hammond, E. A. Hutchins, A. J. Murdock, W. M. Newhall, W. F. Nye, H. N. Orton, E. S. Rogers, C. G. Slagle, L. M. Sharp, F. E. Towers, all of whom are actively engaged, while Drs. T. L. Laliberte and J. W. B. LaPierre practice extensively among our French fellow citizens; Drs. J. Koehl, J. M. Kistler, Joseph Mark, L. A. Nippert, and C. F. Nootnagle are favorites with the Germans, and Drs. P. A. Aurness, Karl Bendeke, P. Lauritzen, C. J. Ringnell, Haldor Sneve, Tonnes Thams, Hugo Toll and the brothers Skaro are greatly in demand among our large Scandinavian population.

Nor must we close without mentioning those members of our medical fraternity who are of the gentler sex. There are not many of them, but those we have are good; regularly educated, thoroughly in earnest even to the point of enthusiasm, yet quiet and dignified in the steady performance of professional duty, they are doing a noble and eminently womanly work in many a sheltering "Home" or "Woman's Hospital" or by the bed-side of the sick. Such names as those of Drs. Emily W. Fifield, Mary G. Hood, Mrs. J. M. Jacobson,

Mrs. E. S. Norred and Mrs. Mary Whetstone, stand high in the esteem of all who know them.

JOHN HENRY MURPHY, M. D.: Dr. Murphy, though now a resident of St. Paul, was one of the pioneers in Minneapolis. He settled in St. Anthony in 1849, then a young man of twenty-three, and continued to reside there until the close of his brilliant service in the war of the rebellion. He was not only a pioneer in settlement, but also in the medical profession. There was not another physician between him and the Rocky Mountains, and he was called to visit the sick at Sauk Rapids, seventy-five miles north, and made many lonely trips on horse back through the big woods, where no wheeled vehicles could follow the faint trails, obstructed by fallen trees and bottomless sloughs. The first settler in the place had taken up his abode there only four years before, and the entire population at the time of his arrival did not reach five hundred,—a small constituency for a physician—but the young doctor had a prophetic eye, which took in the advantages of the location, and readily saw in anticipation a rapidly augmenting population.

Dr. Murphy was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 22d, 1826. His father, Capt. James Murphy, was born in Ireland, but came to this country in early life, and had borne a commission in the United States service in the war with Great Britain of 1812. The family removed to Quincy, Ill., in 1834, where young Murphy had the advantage of a high school, after which he studied medicine with Dr. Hall, at Lewiston, Ill. Having married in 1848 Miss Mary A. Hoyt, of Fulton County, Ill., he brought his bride to Minnesota and made a beginning in practice. But he returned the following winter, and took a course of

lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and having secured his diploma of doctor of medicine returned to St. Anthony and resumed practice with full credentials.

The only recorded instance of his early practice is thus mentioned by Col. John H. Stevens in his "Recollections." "The morning of the 30th of April, 1851, was the coldest for the time of the year ever known in the country. The wind was blowing from the north like a hurricane. The air was full of snow. The river was bank full and the waves were high. It was deemed almost impossible to cross the river, either in a batteau, skiff or canoe. It was necessary that I should have communication with St. Anthony, for the services of Dr. Murphy, who resided there, which were required in my family. The aid of three as good boatmen as ever swung an oar, with Capt. Tapper at the head, was secured. The question was anxiously discussed. 'Can any water craft at our command withstand the fierce wind, high waves and swift current? Capt. Tapper thought our large batteau would weather the storm. But we were short of hands. Fortunately Rev. C. A. Newcomb, of the Methodist Church on the East Side, joined us. The water craft was towed up the river in the face of the wind to a point above Nicollet Island in order to make the landing on the East Side above that Island. With much difficulty and much danger the crossing was made, and they safely returned with Dr. Murphy. About noon on that bleak, cold, eventful day, my first child, and the first born white child on the west bank at the falls, a little girl baby, was added to my household."

The medical practice must have increased considerably on his hands, for in 1851, Dr. A. A. Ames arrived and was taken into partnership. The same year

Dr. Murphy was elected to represent St. Anthony, then a precinct of Ramsey county, in the territorial house of representatives, his colleague being Sumner W. Farnham. He was a Whig, and was nominated by that party as its candidate for the council the following year, but withdrew before the election. During the succeeding years, until the beginning of the war, Dr. Murphy was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, but his name appears in the narrative of most social and local events which marked the period. He was a genial companion, a public spirited citizen, and an enthusiast in all that pertained to the growth and prosperity of the community. Thus in January, 1852, he was upon a committee to tender a public dinner to Franklin Steele, in recognition of his effort to develop the water power of the Falls, and at the banquet, which was served at the St. Charles Hotel, he was one of the speakers. In late years he has seldom missed attendance on like occasions, having an aptness for post prandial speech making, where his jollity and abundant humor never fails to set the table in a roar. A few months later his name is mentioned in the local records as member of a committee appointed by the citizens to secure a cemetery,—the appointment we may be sure had no reference to his calling. The need of such a place was sadly brought home to him, for before the summer had ended, a dearly beloved daughter, Littor Ella, was laid to rest. In the fall of 1854, upon the organization of the first fire company in the little town, he was elected its secretary and treasurer. At the opening of the suspension bridge, in 1855, a grand celebration was held, with a banquet at the St. Charles, on which occasion Dr. Murphy officiated as marshal of the day and led the procession through the streets of the town and across the new

bridge to the solitary West Side. The procession is said, but doubtless with some exaggeration, to have been a mile long. Capt. John Martin was the standard bearer on the march.

The Whig party gave place to the Republican in 1856 by a formal and quite enthusiastic public meeting in St. Anthony, at which William R. Marshall presided, and Dr. Murphy was an active participant. Perhaps it was in recognition of his zeal in the new party that he was made one of its candidates for delegate to the constitutional convention of 1857, and served in the Republican wing of the double convention; his seat, with others in the same election district, being contested, was claimed by his Democratic opponent. The split in the convention was caused by this contest.

On the first day of March, 1859, a notable meeting and banquet took place at the Nicollet House, ostensibly as a re-union of settlers from the Middle, Western and Southern states. It was in fact an offset to the pretentious meetings of New Englanders, which were frequent in those days. Dr. Murphy was one of the vice-presidents representing the state of New Jersey, and as usual succeeded in convulsing the table by his witty sallies.

When the Rebellion broke out Dr. Murphy abandoned his now large medical practice and offered himself for the service of his country. The surgeon of the gallant First Minnesota regiment, Dr. J. H. Stewart, having been captured at the first battle of Bull Run, Dr. Murphy was appointed to fill the place and served about six months, until Dr. Stewart's release. He was then appointed surgeon of Col. John B. Sanborn's regiment, the Tenth Minnesota, being mustered in Dec. 4, 1861. He accompanied the regiment through its brilliant

campaign in the South, and continued with it until July 9, 1863, when he tendered his resignation. His services were so valued that upon the organization of the Eighth Minnesota he was appointed its surgeon, serving with it from May 27, 1864 to July 12, 1865. The regiment formed a part of Gen. Sulley's expedition in the Indian war, proceeding as far west as the Yellow Stone. On its return in the fall of 1864 it was dispatched to the South where it was in active service.

It would be invidious when so many skillful surgeons were employed to say that Dr. Murphy was the most distinguished of Minnesota's medical staff in the war. Suffice it that he acquitted himself with great credit, and returned with a brilliant reputation in surgery. He took up his residence in St. Paul, and thenceforth enjoyed not only a large local practice, but one co-extensive with the state, and was in request even beyond the limits of the state. He was taken into the service of several railroad companies, and became first vice-president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and now is president of that organization. There are few capital operations in surgery that he has not performed, not once or twice but repeatedly. He is a bold operator, timid men would characterize it as temerity; but a large measure of success has attended his practice, and given him an enviable reputation throughout the Northwest.

He has enjoyed all the honors of the profession. Space does not allow an enumeration of medical societies of which he is an active or honorary member, but his position is such as any man might be justly proud of. He has been president of the state pension board for twenty years, and surgeon general of the state

of Minnesota for nineteen years. He has also been vice-president of the American Medical Association.

As he was a public spirited citizen of Minneapolis, so he has been in St. Paul. His name is prominently connected with whatever is undertaken to forward the interest of the city. In commerce, in education, in art, in philanthropy, he has been a frequent and effective promoter. For ten years he served as a member of the school board of St. Paul—a gratuitous service. Even in politics he has had no inconsiderable influence. In 1885 he was elected a member of the legislature, an honor which has fallen upon few stalwart Republicans in that city, where the democracy is so predominant. The honors which he has declined far outnumber those which he has accepted, as the urgency of professional life precludes a large engrossment in public affairs. Among the declinations was a nomination for the chief executive office of the city of St. Paul.

In person, Dr. Murphy is tall and portly. His temperament is cheerful, and he is an inspiration to good humor, and good fellowship in the social circle. That he is charitable is assured by his membership in the Masonic fraternity, in which he has passed all the degrees.

His family consists of four daughters and a son. The eldest, Emma, widow of the late David G. Blaisdell, with two children, resides with her father. The youngest is the wife of Robert Gale, of St. Cloud. Ada G. and Mae, the other daughters, are at home. The son, John W., Jr., at the age of eighteen, is yet at school.

from Connecticut on foot in the last century and taken a piece of wild land, on which, under laborous cultivation, "Hard Scrabble Hill," in that town, furnished a scanty living for his family. The grandfather was of English and his grandmother of Scotch descent. The great grandfather had served in the Revolutionary war, and the grandfather in the war of 1812. The sturdy qualities, inbred in a laborous and patriotic ancestry, were the inheritance transmitted to this first born of a family of four sons and one daughter. The town was strictly agricultural, with rugged hills skirting one of the upper tributaries of the Unadilla river. The home life offered little to the boy but labor, with short winter sessions of the district school. The small library of the district school contained some books of elementary science, and on the hill slopes were many forms of animal and vegetable life, to the rude farmer boys only vermin and weeds, but to young Johnson open books of nature to be studied with minute scrutiny and constantly increasing interest. He had from boyhood a scientific taste, inclining to the study of the latent qualities of herb and plant, and insensibly leading to the choice of his life profession and work.

At the age of twenty he left the ancestral farm, as his grandfather had reached it—on foot, and tramped to the then far West, ostensibly to visit an uncle who had made a home on an Illinois prairie, but with a vague purpose to find work. At Buffalo passage was taken on a lake vessel to Detroit, and there the tramp was resumed. At Ypsilanti he tarried long enough to earn a few dollars in the hay field, and then walked to New Buffalo, thence on the deck of a steamer to the infant Chicago, and again on foot, except as chance travelers "gave him a lift" to Jacksonville. Here another stop was made to earn expense money in the

JOHNSON. Doctor Johnson was born in Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York, on the 16th of March, 1825. His father was Martin Johnson. His grandfather, John Johnson, had come



Asa E. Johnson

hay field, his employer being the father of Miles Hills, one of the early settlers of Minneapolis. At last Lisbon, Kendal county, Illinois, was reached. Near here the uncle was found. Here, stimulated by the kind suggestion of his relative, he took a forty acre field and put in a crop of wheat, which turned out well, and which he hauled to Chicago for sale, in the meanwhile attending a winter term at the Lisbon Seminary. With finances recruited, and taste for study sharpened, he returned to his native town and attended a session of the Bridgewater Seminary. He then commenced a course of medical study, first in Homeopathy, but that school not satisfying his scientific ideas, he entered the office of Dr. Erastus King, of Unadilla Forks, Otsego county, N. Y., and spent three years in the study, according to the regular school. The professional study was completed by two courses of lectures at the University of New York City, in connection with Columbia College, where he earned his degree of M. D. in the session of 1849-50.

Retracing the route which he had learned five years before, he finally settled in the village of Beloit, Rock county, Wisconsin. Here he remained for the next three years, gaining some experience in medical practice, but making a better acquisition in the acquaintance of a lady, who became his wife, Miss Hannan Russel, whom he married on the 16th day of March, 1853, and who soon accompanied him to his new and permanent home.

The practice at Beloit not meeting his ambition, he opened a correspondence with a young physician at the Falls of St. Anthony, whose acquaintance he had made while attending lectures in New York, Dr. A. E. Ames, who, with unselfish interest, advised him to come here and "grow up with the country;" and, although Drs. Murphy, Anderson, Kingsley and Jordan, besides Dr. Ames, were

already settled there and dividing the slender practice of a new and healthful town, he accepted the advice and took up his residence at Cheever town, below St. Anthony Falls, in the spring of 1853.

At this time the military reservation covered the lands adjacent to the falls on the west side of the river, where the only inhabitants were the occupants of a few claim shanties, built under permits from the military authorities at Fort Snelling. A little settlement occupied St. Anthony City, as the plat popularly known as "Cheever town" was officially named, and another clustered about the saw mills adjacent to the falls, and still another in the vicinity of the St. Charles Hotel. The entire population did not exceed eight hundred, of whom many stalwart loggers were absent during winters and springs in the pineries.

One physician to each hundred of the population afforded a liberal supply, but immigration was brisk, the future was bright, and hope as ever "sprang eternal" in the breast of the poor and patient doctors. Doctor Johnson soon secured his share of calls, and his skill and attention to his patients as time went on drew to him a satisfactory practice. He soon removed to the corner of Fourth street and Fourth avenue, and afterwards opened an office on Main street, near the Tremont House. His practice was a general one, in medicine and surgery. In the latter branch he has performed many capital operations, besides innumerable ones in minor surgery. His inquiring and scientific mind was continually investigating the perplexing problems of therapeutics and with caution and close adherence to established principles, adopting such varied treatment as scientific theories, sanctioned by close observation, commended to his mind. He was the first physician to introduce, if not to suggest, a liberal use of sulphate

of quackery in typhoid. During an epidemic of that fearful malady in 1881, his diary shows that of one hundred and twenty-six cases treated, but two in his own practice were fatal, with two others where he was called in consultation. For the last five years Dr. Johnson has retired from active practice, not from loss of prestige, but through a sciatic trouble which has made it painful to visit his scattered patients. He is the oldest (in practice) physician in the city. Of the five who were his contemporaries in 1853, Dr. Anderson is living in California and Dr. Murphy in St. Paul, while Drs. Kingsley, Jordon and Ames have passed away. During these years Dr. Johnson has received his full share of professional honors. He has been a member of the State Medical Society, and of the Hennepin County Medical Society, of which he was an officer. He was county physician in 1858, and has been a member of the Board of Health of the city. He has been a frequent contributor to the literature of the profession. One of his theses was upon the effects of blood letting, a much mooted question in by-gone years; and another upon the recondite question of vital forces.

The life of a practicing physician is not a conspicuous one before the world; unlike his brethren of the other professions, he occupies no forum or pulpit. He is found amid the hush and gloom of the sick room, where pain and anguish repel the wordly visitor. The ethics of his calling forbid him access to the columns of the newspaper, or blazoning his name and achievements by the wayside. Only quacks and charlatans indulge in dramatic situations and sensational episodes. It is only in the memories of grateful patients, rescued from perilous maladies, or restored to activity and duty, from beds of languishing, that his name is cherished. At the extremities of

life—its beginning and its close—his ministrations are unrecognized by the subjects, and, in too many cases are forgotten when the pulses of health course freely through their channels. Into these tender and delicate ministrations the biographer can not enter. But Dr. Johnson's life has been more than professional. He is by taste and devotion a naturalist. Not alone by study, but by original investigation, he has earned the title; and although his modesty has restrained his adding his own name to any of the many species which he has discovered, it is most probably by this employment that he will longest live in memory of coming generations of men. Palentology, Anthropology and Mycological botany are the departments to which he has been most addicted.

In his investigations in the former in 1856, he discovered the remains of a *Orthoserus*, nearly four feet in length, in a rock blasted from the ledge below the falls, which occupied about the middle stratum of the upper magnesian limestone. It was a rare fossil. He also discovered a *Trilobite*—the *Asaphus Gigas* which are preserved in the museum of Harvard University. With his co-laborer, Dr. Simpson, he opened a mound at Palmer lake, and was rewarded by finding the well-preserved skeleton of a mound builder, which is preserved in his cabinet. But the most prolonged, minute and pains-taking investigation in natural history was among the *Fungi*. To study these humble forms requires the impelling force of scientific enthusiasm. Dr. Johnson identified and catalogued by their scientific names over eight hundred species, among which were seventeen species which had never before been observed, and to which he gave the names by which they are known in scientific catalogues.

Dr. Johnson's interest in natural his-

tory led him to suggest early in 1873 the formation of a scientific body, which, when organized in January following, was christened the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences. He was its first president, and occupied the chair during several years. Its beginnings were humble, meeting in the office of the projector, and its early collections were stored and cared for by him. Among the founders, were, besides Dr. Johnson, Prof. N. H. Winchell, A. F. Elliott, A. E. Ames, W. H. Leonard, Charles Simpson, M. D. Stoneman and S. C. Gale. Moving to the West Side, the academy occupied rooms in Kelly's block, on Hennepin avenue; and on the completion of the public library, the second floor of that fine building was devoted to its use, where is open for public inspection and study, its fine museum of collections in many departments of science. The scope of the academy, as outlined by Dr. Johnson in its constitution, is "to observe and investigate natural phenomena; to make collections of specimens illustrating the various departments of science; to name, classify and preserve the same; also, to discuss such questions as shall come within the province of the academy."

In taking the chair, Dr. Johnson delivered an address in response to the inquiry, "Did life originate by a law?" It was published by the academy and occupies thirty pages of the transactions. It was a masterly paper, sketching the history of opinion, leaning to the evolutionary hypothesis, but with a reverent recognition of a creative power. We have only space to quote from its concluding paragraphs a specimen of its rich diction and reverent spirit.:

"In conclusion, we challenge any one to point out a single principle of science which does not, in some way, illustrate the perfections of the Deity; that does not put into our hands a thread of a common cord that will carry us towards infinite wisdom; and that the investigations of the works

of God will not constitute the employment of men in the world of spirits. If this were not so, I for one, would as lief be chipping my flint axe, after the manner of primitive man a few hundred thousand years ago, as perplexing myself with the endless malady of thought and investigation. * * * The finger of God shines in every sunbeam, and His foot prints are upon the Silurian rocks. His wisdom is manifest in every blade of grass and every drop of water. All nature manifests Him, from the elements of matter to the organization of a star. In wisdom they were all created, and through the silver cord of science infinite wisdom is revealed to finite man. Hence, I will search for the wisdom of the Lord, as revealed in his words, as long as I have my being."

On retiring from the presidency of the academy, Dr. Johnson delivered another masterly address, on the "Geological and Archeological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man." It fills forty pages of the transactions. Its conclusion is thus summed up:"

"We cannot honestly disregard the evidence of the great antiquity of the human race. * * * We cannot close our eyes against the revelations of geology, archeology and paleontology, and attempt to explain them away in favor of any preconceived opinions as to the antiquity of man, and be true to the dignity of our nature, true to reason, and true to common sense. To do this would be to disregard the clearest revelations of science, and disregard the clearest legitimate deductions, as well as wilfully and untruthfully to resist conviction."

Other papers read before the academy had for themes: Biology; the probable whence of man; Evolution evidenced by transitional forms revealed by paleontology in the paleozoic age; Can we account for life and its phenomena by correlation of forces? or, in other words, are inorganic forces metamorphosed into vital form, plastic power or vital principle? Man's genetic relations; Man's teleological relations, and Mycological botany.

The latter is evidence of a vast amount of study and minute care in a little valued department of science, in which are catalogued the many hundred species of

long identified by him in the vicinity of the Falls of St. Anthony, which, he testifies in one of his addresses, from personal experience "is a magnificent field for the scientific botanist."

Dr. Johnson's bodily infirmity prevents his active participation in the transactions of the academy in the latter years of its great prosperity; but it must be a satisfaction that the institution which he founded, in a disinterested love of science, will continue to instruct and amuse the people of his city, as the generations come and go, long after the other labors of his life are submerged by the ever rolling flood of years.

Dr. Johnson resides at present (1892) on Second street, near Central avenue (N. E.), where the companion of his life,* and a married daughter, Mrs. Rosina A. Hunter, with her small family, share his home. He is to be found at most business hours, in an office building in the yard, surrounded by his books and specimens, smoking the solacing pipe, in some congenial study, or enjoying with genial temper the society of some old neighbor or late made friend.

ALFRED HADLEY LINDLEY. Doctor Lindley is a native of the state of North Carolina, born May 3, 1821, at the village of Cane Creek, in Chatham County. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Long) Lindley. The Lindleys had resided in the place for three generations, having emigrated about the middle of the last century from Pennsylvania. They were attached to the Society of Friends, and probably came from England with the Quaker colonists following the flight of William Penn. Thomas Lindley was a farmer and country merchant. He had a family of eight children, but all died in infancy or early life except Alfred.

No common school system existed in North Carolina, but the village maintained a good subscription school, which he attended until sixteen years of age. He then entered the Friends New Garden Boarding school of Guilford County, where after two years attendance as pupil, he became a teacher, continuing for two years longer in the institution. Returning to his native village, he entered the office of Doctor Abner Holton, where he studied medicine, and in the winter of 1843-4 entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. The next six years were spent in the practice of medicine, in Chatham and Alamance counties. In the winter of 1849-50 he took a second course of lectures at Jefferson College, and graduated at the conclusion of the course in the spring of 1850. Graduation was followed by marriage on the 2nd of May, 1850, to Miss Eliza J. Hill, of Uharie, Randolph County, N. C. Mrs. Lindley was a sister to Doctor Nathan B. Hill, who was a resident and medical practitioner in Minneapolis from 1861, until his death in 1875. Dr. Lindley continued the practice of his profession, at his native place, with the usual incidents of the life of a doctor in a rural community until the summer of 1861. Then a crisis arose which compelled a stern decision. The war of the Rebellion had broken out, hostilities had commenced, and his state had joined the Confederacy. He belonged to a sect which abhorred war, and believed bearing arms to be a breach of Christian obligation. He was attached to the old flag, and saw no sufficient reason for breaking up the Union. The decision involved the sundering of life long attachments, and the sacrifice of his inheritance and years of labor. It would introduce him among strangers, to begin life anew. Already the lines of communication with the North were obstructed, and it was doubted if the trans-



Wm. H. Conley



Humbert H. Kimball

fer could be made. But the call of duty was imperative and the removal was determined on. So exchanging his patrimony for wild lands in Minnesota, he converted what valuables he could dispose of into gold, leaving his credits uncollected, and taking his surviving mother, and his own family, he made a detour through South Carolina, and reached the border by way of Chattanooga. He suffered no personal detention but was searched in crossing the lines, and relieved of correspondence and papers. After a short tarry in Indiana, he joined his brother-in-law, Dr. N. B. Hill, who had also made his escape from North Carolina, and they came together to Minneapolis, arriving here September 10, 1861.

A partnership was soon formed between Drs. Hill and Lindley, in the practice of medicine, extending likewise into other business relations, and continuing until the death of the former. Since that time Dr. Lindley has continued in active practice until the last seven or eight years. His large property interests have latterly occupied much of his time, and he has surrendered his medical practice to younger men, though still called in consultation by old friends or former patients.

From the time of their establishment in Minneapolis Drs. Hill and Lindley occupied a leading position in the medical practice of the city, of the regular school, and enjoyed the entire confidence and esteem of the community.

The life of a physician is less conspicuous than that of the other learned professions, and in proportion that he is devoted to his calling, he is withdrawn from those connections which bring preferment. The *esprit de corps* of the faculty forbids notoriety, and almost suppresses competition. To speak of one as the "beloved physician" implies that he

will not be found among politicians or public functionaries.

Dr. Lindley has revisited his native state, in 1866, 1871 and 1881. The first occasion was a melancholy one. The war had but just closed. Many of his early friends had been swept away by the casualties of war, families broken up, property depreciated, and social relations disturbed. The credits which he left, were never paid. If not confiscated they were liquidated by the solvent of war. The gradual rehabilitation of society and business which the last visits showed made them more cheerful, and gave promise that the war in its final results was not an unmixed evil.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindley have a pleasant home at 1920 Stevens Ave. Their only surviving son, Clarkson Lindley is a respected and well known man in social and business circles.

They are prominent members of the Society of Friends, which, though not numerous, is a very respectable connection, occupying a place of meeting on Hennepin avenue, and making their charities widely felt in the community.

Mrs. Lindley has been foremost among the ladies devoted to benevolent work, and is a highly educated and influential member of the society. She is president of the Woman's Christian Association of the city, and a leading promoter of the Woman's Boarding Home, a very successful institution; as well as of Bethany Home, for the reformation of a neglected class of women; Jones-Harrison Home, and Northwestern Hospital for Women and Children.

DR. HANNIBAL HAMLIN KIMBALL.
The life of a physician is not calculated to win public notoriety. He who enters the medical profession must forego the alluring hope of receiving a grateful people's commendation for pains-taking and

skillful service. True, the public is exacting of medical practitioners, but when they have done all that scientific skill and willing hands can do, the public often sits quietly and complacently back with folded hands, contented, if success crowns the physician's efforts, but with no words of praise. Even the sick and unfortunate, the recipients of the physician's skillful and tireless care, cannot know all his self-denials, eager anxieties and personal dangers. When an opportunity is offered to record the story of a life full of all the experience a successful physician is heir to, we accept it cheerfully. Such a life is that of Dr. Hannibal Hamlin Kimball.

Away back in the early forties there lived "down in Maine" a man whom Maineites love to honor, and who later became known and honored by the whole commonwealth. This man was Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president of the United States from 1861 to 1865. In 1843 Mr. Hamlin was a member of the government council, and John Kimball, Dr. Kimball's father, was in the State Senate. Besides being associated together in public affairs, Councilman Hamlin and Senator Kimball were close personal friends; so that when Mr. Hamlin learned that the Senator had a boy who had not been christened, he asked that he might be named for him, promising in return a year in college to the boy when he attained to the proper age. The request was granted, though the "year in college" was not different from the other years of the boy's college life; and young Hannibal Hamlin Kimball grew into the Dr. Kimball, so well known and respected in Minneapolis and in Minnesota.

Dr. Kimball was born in Carmel, Penobscot county, Maine, August 18, 1843. His early education was received at the district school, Hampden Academy and

Lewiston Seminary (now Bates College.) He began the study of medicine with Dr. Paul A. Stackpole at Dover, New Hampshire, with whom he read for a short period. He afterwards studied at Pittsfield (Mass.) Medical College, and pursued a thorough course at Bellevue, New York. Although Dr. Kimball was still a young man when the war closed, he had served eighteen months as contract surgeon to Dr. S. B. Morrison, a surgeon of the regular army. Fresh from the study of medicine and surgery, and eager to become thoroughly skilled in their practice, Dr. Kimball here found an opportunity such as few men of his age have had. That he was entirely successful in improving that opportunity, and particularly in surgery, is shown by his subsequent career. After the war was over he continued his studies at Bowdoin College, from which institution he graduated in 1866, having filled the chair of prosector of surgery during his senior year. The following year he came to Minneapolis, where he has built up such a reputation in his practice that his name and surgery have been almost synonymous for a great many years, while he stands peer to the best in general practice.

It sometimes happens when a man attains to success that his biographer paints in vivid clearness the difficult portions of the way over which he has come, leaving in dim outline the more easy and agreeable part; for thereby he magnifies the sturdier and strongly perseverent qualities calculated to command admiration and mark the possessor as an individual strong in personality. But real success is often farther removed when opportunities are favorable, than when the road to fortune leads over many steep and rugged ways. Dr. Kimball has a good line of ancestry and has had every advantage for thorough

preparation. His father was a lawyer of distinguished ability and learning, and was associated politically and professionally with the leading statesmen of Maine during the thrilling period prior to the Rebellion. His mother, Abigail, whose maiden name was Homans, is of Spanish ancestry, and a woman of extraordinary talent and lofty principle. The doctor feels that it is to her he owes whatever success he may have achieved, and it is his especial delight to recount her inspiring counsels and deeds of usefulness. She is still living at Bangor, Maine, and every year the doctor visits her in her Eastern home as a slight token of the deep veneration and respect he feels for her who has done so much for him.

When Dr. Kimball came to Minneapolis in 1867, he found a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, surrounded with about all the disadvantages common to a western city. But this new "West Side" town had just been granted a charter by the State Legislature, and Dr. Kimball, along with many others who have come to be "old stand-bys," saw great prospects ahead, so he opened an office and quietly bided his time. Those were the days when the "trunk lines" entering Minneapolis numbered something less than they do now, and street car service was yet unknown. The winters, too, were extremely cold, and high water not uncommon in spring-time; and as a practitioner was expected to care for the sick in the surrounding country within a radius of twenty or thirty miles, long cold rides over bad roads were quite common for the doctors, and Dr. Kimball had his share. The doctor's practice, however, was not burdensome, his way of describing it being that he had "an abundance of leisure." Dr. Kimball enjoys the companionship of keen, bright, humorously inclined fellows, too well to spend his

'leisure' alone; so when Thomas Lowry, then a tall, gaunt, uncouth young lawyer from Illinois, asked to share his office room one day in September, '67, the doctor consented and helped him put in the partition. Later, lawyer J. M. Shaw was taken in, and the doctor and two lawyers passed the 'leisure' hours quite as pleasantly, no doubt, as their busy ones.

But Dr. Kimball's leisure hours were not destined to continue long. His thorough preparation, love of scientific investigation and sincere devotion to his profession, soon brought him to the notice of the best people in the city, while his frank and courteous manner, affable and jovial disposition, and his strong personal magnetism made him a favorite wherever known. In the spring of 1868 he and Thomas Lowry purchased the lease, practice and office fixtures of Dr. A. E. Ames in the Harrison block, and this office has been occupied by Dr. Kimball ever since. The following year he formed a partnership with Dr. C. G. Goodrich which lasted nearly five years, and with this exception Dr. Kimball has always practiced without a partner.

In 1870 Dr. Kimball was married to Miss Grace Everett Morrison, daughter of the Hon. Dorilus Morrison, one of the wealthiest men in Minneapolis, and one closely identified with all its history, particularly the early part, having been its first mayor. Mrs. Kimball is a lady of great refinement and many accomplishments. She is very cordial and sympathetic and exceptionally constant, always appearing in the same, even, good humor that makes her loved and admired wherever she is known. She is very liberal in her giving, yet all is done quietly and without show; and probably no one will ever know how much private charity has been dispensed by her generous hands. Besides, she is a conspicu-

ous figure in public charities, notably the Northwestern Hospital, which she was instrumental in founding, and with whose management and support she has ever since been connected. Her home life is one of culture, activity and comfort, while in social circles she is a general favorite.

As a practitioner, Dr. Kimball stands among the first in Minneapolis, and is peer of the best in any state. Dame Fortune has blessed him with that happy faculty of putting every one at ease who comes into his presence, while at the same time commanding their respect. His positive and assuring manner is almost sufficient to cure his patient, even though the prescription remain in the pocket; and then when the doctor's careful preparation and wide experience are considered, everyone can understand why he has such an extensive and successful practice. Ever desiring to be well informed from the best known sources, Dr. Kimball visited Europe in 1879-'80, spending eleven months at the best hospitals in London, Heidelberg, Berlin and other European cities. Several times since he has visited Europe, always having in mind the object to become more thoroughly acquainted with the intricate problems that present themselves in his profession. The real key to Dr. Kimball's success, however, may be found in the fact that he is progressive. He accumulates a vast store of valuable ideas, and that he may put them into practice, and in so doing he does not confine himself to an old rut. His wide, practical experience enables him to branch out from "the books," if necessary, without fear and without danger; thus he inspires his patients with confidence, while with unerring judgment he arrives at diagnosis.

Dr. Kimball is an energetic man of strong physique, dignified presence and quick executive ability. Although he has

an extensive practice, he never appears jaded nor complains of weariness. He is fond of a joke and rarely too busy to enjoy a good story.

No one has been more closely connected with the medical history of Minneapolis than Dr. Kimball. He has been president of all the principle medical societies of the county and state; vice-president of the American Medical Association; is now president of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, having been a member of that board since 1869; and for eighteen years past has been surgeon for the trunk lines entering Minneapolis. He joined the Masonic fraternity in 1891, and having risen through the preliminary degrees, is now a member of Zion Commandery in Minneapolis. He has a high sense of honor, both professional and otherwise, is deservedly popular as a man, and universally respected and esteemed as a practitioner. His kind heart and love of justice, leads him to aid many in a quiet way, even where the public least suspects it, so that he has hosts of friends among all classes.

CALVIN GIBSON GOODRICH. Few men have lived and died in Minneapolis or elsewhere, leaving behind them more reminiscences of kindly services done to their fellows than the subject of this sketch.

At the time of his death he was a physician of large practice and wide experience. In the line of his profession he had been brought into close and familiar contact with men and women of all classes in the community; and those who had been most closely identified with him in his professional and social life would be the first to bear testimony to his essential worth as a Christian, his skill as a physician and his high character as a citizen.



C. G. Goodrich

Edmund Goodrich, his grandfather, was born in England, removing to this country and settling first in Connecticut during the closing years of the last century. Later he moved to Amherst county, Virginia, where he became a farmer and tobacco planter. Here he acquired a competence and reared a large family. His son, John Baldwin Goodrich, the father of Dr. Goodrich, became an eminent lawyer at Petersburg, in his native state.

Calvin Gibson Goodrich was born on the 11th day of May, 1820. His father died in the prime of life and the widow removed with her large family to a farm near Winchester, in the State of Indiana, when Calvin was only six years old. Young Calvin took his turn at the labors of the farm, while his prudent mother looked to it that his evenings were given to study and his Sabbaths to the strict observance of religious duties. Thus he grew to manhood, self-reliant, strong, intelligent and ambitious. An older brother had been elected county surveyor of the county of Randolph, and when young Calvin had fairly entered into the dignity of his teens, he was handed over to him for further instruction in the practical application of mathematical principles. Here he remained for many years and became an expert in handling the chain, the ax and the transit—in short, one of the best practical surveyors in the state. Upon his brother's retirement, he was elected to the office, which position he held until he removed to Cincinnati to enter upon a course of study at the Medical College.

In 1845 he graduated with honor and entered upon the practice of his new profession at Richmond, Indiana, where he remained three years, when he removed to Oxford, Ohio. In this quiet and dignified old college village he remained for twenty years. His skill as a surgeon

and talent as a physician gave him the leading practice in that part of the state, and his fine sense of literary excellence made him a great favorite alike with professors and students of the Miami University, the Oxford College and the Western Female Seminary.

While practicing in Richmond, Dr. Goodrich was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Wall. Three of the children of this union are still living, to-wit: Beatrice, now the wife of Thomas Lowry, Nellie, now the widow of Volney S. Ireys, and C. G. Goodrich, vice president of the Minneapolis Street Railway Company.

In 1868 Dr. Goodrich removed with his family to Minneapolis. Here he opened an office and entered actively upon the practice of his profession, a few months later associating with himself, Dr. H. H. Kimball. This firm of medical practitioners soon became one of the best known in the city. Dr. Goodrich had acquired a competency before removing to the West. Upon his arrival here, he invested largely in real estate, which, increasing in value rapidly, soon made him one of the wealthiest citizens of the young and flourishing city.

In November, 1872, his faithful companion and the mother of his children passed away. She was a lady of striking beauty of person, gentle manners and large charities. Notwithstanding her brief life in their new home, Mrs. Goodrich left behind her here, a large circle of sincere friends to mourn her loss.

In 1875 Dr. Goodrich married Mrs. Harriet Dodman, of Worcester, Mass., who survives him—a lady of rare charm of person and refinement of manners, whose disciplined mind and benevolent heart have made her a leader in the literary and benevolent circles of the city.

Dr. C. G. Goodrich for twelve years was a living benediction in Minneapolis; modest, truthful, faithful, intelligently

gentle life and generous, he was at once the good citizen and model physician. His life was even more. The aged found in him a pleasant companion; the sick room grew clean and sanitary by his very presence; the young and the weak loved him instinctively, for he was their friend and helper always.

In early life Dr. Goodrich adopted the faith of John Wesley, and at the time of his death was a member of the Centenary Church in this city. But his faith was of that larger kind that loved the entire race and believed in a Deity, who by the very fact of having created men and women, assured them of His ever present guardianship and a love as lasting as his own eternal being.

His business relations were always pleasant and his affairs through life uncommonly successful. He used some of the faith in this life which smaller men are wont to expend entirely on the life to come. He believed in the manifest destiny of the human race, and especially in the thrift, intelligence and energy of that portion of it which he knew the best and was in daily contact with.

He took hold of public enterprises as of all other duties and was a positive and helpful agency in the early evolution of the city.

He died March 20, 1880, at the age of sixty, and yet it seemed to all who knew him that the grim destroyer for once had struck a foul blow, and that Dr. Goodrich died too young.

DANIEL ALGER, M. D. Dr. Alger has been engaged in medical practice for twenty-eight years of which eighteen years have been at Minneapolis, making him one of the veterans of the profession in the city. Theson of a practicing physician, with a good medical education, and ten years of experience in a country practice in his native state, he settled in

Minneapolis in the summer of 1874. Soon after he arrived he purchased a home at the corner of University and Thirteenth avenue southeast, where he has ever since lived. Until 1885 his office was on the west side, but since that time has been near his residence, and in close proximity to the State University. His practice has always been good, and has become quite large, and has always been satisfactory. While he attends to calls of a miscellaneous character, his especial forte is gynecology. He is of the regular school, and has given his almost exclusive attention to the exacting duties of his calling. This has left little time, and he has had no disposition to engage in diverse enterprises, but content to build up a fortune and acquire fame by the careful and conscientious attention to his patients. In both these respects he has been successful, enjoying the confidence of the community, and the high esteem of those who seek his services. He indulges in no extravagancies, unless the ownership of a greater number and a better strain of horses, than a city practice employs, may be so regarded. Of his love for the horse, he makes no secret, and if he did so, his turn-out would soon make the attempt futile.

Dr. Alger is of medium stature, slight compact frame, light complexion, and mild and gentle manner. He seems endowed with the natural qualities which make one welcome in the sick room, and bring a soothing and gentle influence. Soon after taking up his residence in Minneapolis, Dr. Alger returned to Vermont, and on the 10th of February, 1875, was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Josephine Whitney, only daughter of Mr. Edmund and Mrs. Esther Whitney, of Williston, Vermont. On his return his father and mother accompanied him, and shared his home during the remainder of their lives. The former died in



Isaac H. Lyer



Wm. H. Murray

February, 1892, having almost reached the age of ninety years.

Dr. Alger's academic education was obtained at the Williston Academy. His medical education, commencing at the earliest period of consciousness, in an active practicing doctor's family, was completed by a formal course of study with his father, and two years course at Burlington, and a final term at Harvard College, where he received his degree in 1864. He commenced practice at Stowe, Lamoille County, Vt., remaining there four years, when he returned to his native town, and entering into partnership with his father, carried on the work for six years.

Dr. Alger was born at Morristown, Vermont, March 16, 1844, but the family removing to Williston, Vt., when he was an infant, he was brought up in the latter town.

His father, Dr. Isaac Smith Alger, was a skillful physician, and a learned and religious man. He was a native of Strafford, Vt., born in 1802, though living through his active life at Stowe and Williston, Vt. His health failing he embarked on a sea voyage, and followed the sea for five years, with the result of recovering his health, though suffering the peril of two shipwrecks. The mother of Dr. I. D. Alger was the widow of Daniel Robinson, whose maiden name was Priscella Churchill Lathrop, born May 22d, 1800, of Stowe, Vt.

The name of Alger is not a common one. The first to bear it in this country was Andrew Alger, of Scarborough, Mass., a settler of 1651. In 1665 one of the inhabitants of Taunton, Mass., was Thomas Alger. Though the line of connection has been lost, it is probable that the Algiers of Vermont are descended from one of these colonists of Massachusetts. The family seems to have been of French origin, as the name was borne by a dis-

tinguished ecclesiastic of Liege in the early part of the twelfth century.

Dr. Alger has one son, Edmund Whitney, born July 13th, 1877, who is a student in the High School of Minneapolis, East.

DR. ROBERT STRONG MCMURDY. Comparatively few men in this world are contended with their lot. Indolent, incompetent or vicious persons are, of course, not referred to, but men of ability and prudence—men who have attained to what the world calls success—comparatively few of these men I say are contented with the station in life they have reached. Prompted by inordinate ambitions and urged on by personal and professional jealousies, most men are too busy to stop in their daily rush for wealth and preferment and enjoy the comforts past successes have already brought them. This condition leads to vast results perhaps, but what a relief, what a pleasure, how refreshing it is to meet a man who has time to enjoy life as he goes along, whose cheerful countenance throws sunshine into every life about it, and who, though in his declining years, is just in the prime of life. And with what added respect we greet this man, too, when his life work has been among the sick and unfortunate; not the place to inspire cheer, save the cheer that comes from having given relief from pain and despondency, according as knowledge and skill will permit. One of these beautiful inspiring characters is Dr. Robert Strong McMurdy, for nineteen years known, respected and loved by Minneapolis.

He was born in Albany, New York, July 17, 1824. He was the youngest of three brothers, the second having died when forty years old, while the oldest, Isaac McMurdy, is still living in Albany where he has been a government employe

in the Albany postoffice for more than fifty consecutive years. His father, Anthony McMurdy, was steamboat captain on the Hudson and was accidentally killed when the doctor was about a year old. His mother, whose maiden name was Catherine McGourkey, was born in Albany where she lived and died at the age of seventy-three. She was a lady of great kindness and patience, doing all that a careful mother could for the welfare of her fatherless boys.

The doctor seems to have had, at a very early age, a definite notion as to what his life work would be. When a mere child an inquiry as to his name would elicit the prompt reply, "Bob Strong, the doctor," "the doctor" portion being his own addition, and so firm was this early decision that never for a moment did "the doctor" ever hesitate as to his profession. The great advantage of such a decision will be more apparent when we remember that many prominent educators consider a college course well spent if, during that course, a definite decision as to life work is reached. Dr. McMurdy received his education at the Albany Academy, and at a very early age began the study of medicine with doctors Wing and Boyd. A doctor's apprentice was required to learn a great deal in those days that is now not required. Every doctor was his own pharmacist, and the apprentice was expected to put up the prescriptions. The doctor's love for his chosen profession, his extreme carefulness and thorough reliability made him a favorite with his preceptors, and, although three or four other apprentices were studying under the same preceptors, young McMurdy was always expected to attend to preceptorial duties. He was not without the discomfort of himself (at certain times) as well as the other apprentices. He afterwards studied

Anatomy in the Albany Medical College (now the medical department of Union University) and later he took the full course at that institution, being ready to graduate in 1843, but could not get his diploma, being only nineteen years of age. He was very mature, however, his appearance indicating a man of full age; and having complied with all the requirements of the law entitling him to practice, except being twenty-one years old, he went to portage county, Ohio, and began the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. James Cromwell, who had been a fellow student in the office of doctors Wing and Boyd several years before. Although they had studied together, Dr. Cromwell was much older than Dr. McMurdy; yet they had formed a strong attachment for each other, and when Dr. Cromwell left for the West to begin practice he urged Dr. McMurdy to join him as soon as he should have finished his studies. Ohio in those days was "out West," and it took a long, tedious journey to cover the six hundred miles that intervened. Obtaining the consent of his mother he started for his new field, accompanied by James A. Brown, also a fellow student. They took the stage coach to Schenectady, beating the railroad train, which, it may be observed, differed somewhat from the trains of to-day. The cars in use were quite similar to the open cars now used in summer on street railways, the conductor swinging along the outside on the step at the side, running the full length of the car. The journey was completed by canal, lake, rail and stage, and the firm of McMurdy & Cromwell continued in practice till 1846, at which time the junior partner returned to Albany Medical College to receive his diploma. Having now complied with all the requirements of law entitling him to practice in the state, he went to Sch-





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lack, Rensselaer county, and opened an office where he practiced for seven years.

In 1847 he married Miss Esther Eliza Leverich, who died leaving one son, Robert C., who now lives in Aitkin, Minn. The doctor was married again in 1873, to Miss Mary E. Pease, daughter of Erastus H. Pease, of Albany, N. Y. They have two children, Katherine E. and Erastus Charles, who live with their parents at their pleasant home on Third avenue S.

In 1853 Dr. McMurdy removed to Albany and began practice in his native city. His business there was entirely satisfactory and he continued in the enjoyment of a well established and agreeable practice for nearly 20 years, and might have continued much longer but for a flying visit to Minneapolis in 1873. Although it was winter time, the doctor was completely captivated by the city, and resolved to come back at once and establish himself here in his practice, which he did, being ready for business by March 1, of the same year; and during the whole of the 19 years of his residence here, he has never regretted his coming for an hour. In fact the doctor is an enthusiast over the rare beauties and wonderful development of his adopted city; and it is a great pleasure to sit down and hear him recount in his pleasant, entertaining way, some of the changes that have taken place since his coming. He lived opposite where the West Hotel now stands for a good while, and that was then considered "pretty far out." Although he has now been practicing for fifty years, he still continues in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, much to the delight of his numerous patients. He has never made a specialty of any part of medicine, being thoroughly fitted, capable and experienced in all; yet if he excels in any line it is in obstetrical cases, while he cares

least of all for surgery. Notwithstanding the fact that Dr. McMurdy was wending his way "out west" to Ohio before Dr. Hannibal Hamlin Kimball was named, yet circumstances finally brought them together, and for almost twenty years they have been "like brothers," having many points in common, and each a great admirer of the other. Dr. McMurdy has usually preferred to practice alone, and for over seven years has occupied his present commodious and pleasant quarters in the Collom Block.

Personally Dr. McMurdy is a rather modest, kind-hearted, whole-souled man of medium size and graceful bearing, with grey hair and small side whiskers, a pleasant, confiding face, gentle manner and bright, cheerful eyes that give every one such a cordial welcome that it is a pleasure to come into his presence. He is the very embodiment of honor, and his word is as sacred as his life. His credit is unlimited, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of both practitioners and people. He does not enter much into society, but is a favorite wherever he goes. He is fond of study, but recognizes that in his profession experience is often in advance of published works. He never writes for medical journals, but is a careful reader of them. He enjoys a story with the best, yet has withal that quiet dignity that bespeaks him a man of culture. Before coming to Minneapolis he was a member of the Albany County Medical Society, and is now a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also censor of the state society and consulting physician to the Asbury Methodist Hospital.

DR. F. A. DUNSMOOR was born May 28th, 1853, at the little settlement of

Hennepin, now included within the city limits of Minneapolis. His father, Jas. A. Dunsmoor, came to St. Anthony in 1852 from Farmington, Me., where he had been a man of prominence, representing his district in the legislature and discharging other offices of trust and honor. Failing health brought him to St. Anthony, where he took a new lease of life, and spent the next twenty years on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Minneapolis, from which he finally removed with his family to Los Angeles, Cal., in 1873, where he soon after died. He was one of the early settlers of Hennepin County, a man of unusual enterprise and high standing in his town and county.

Jas. A. Dunsmoor was married June 4th, 1837, to Almira Mosher, of Temple, Me., who still survives him in Los Angeles, Cal. Of their family of eight children six sons grew up to manhood; Frederick Alanson, the youngest but one of these received his education at the public schools of Richfield and Minneapolis, and later, at the State University. At the age of sixteen he taught school for one term; then, following the strong bent of his own inclinations, he began to read medicine in the office of Drs. Goodrich and Kimball, going later to New York, where he took the full course of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of the years 1873, '74, '75, taking his degree of M. D. in March, 1875. During these years he also received private instruction in sur-

gery, from Dr. Frank H. Hamilton; in diseases of the chest, from Drs. Loomis and Flint; in pathology, from Dr. E. G. Janeway, and in chemistry, from Dr. R. Ogden Doremus. After graduation he visited his family, now removed to California, where his brothers warmly urged him to locate, making most generous and attractive offers of material aid in establishing a practice; but his preference was for Minneapolis,

and returning to this city he entered into a partnership with Dr. H. H. Kimball, which was dissolved in 1877, when Dr. Dunsmoor established himself in the rooms at No. 8 Washington avenue south, which he has occupied ever since.

In 1876 he was married to Elizabeth Emma Billings Turner, daughter of the late Surgeon Geo. F. Turner, U. S. A. Mrs. Dunsmoor comes of good pioneer blood. Her father, Surgeon Turner—a lineal descendant of the famous Puritan, Capt. Miles Standish—was stationed at Ft. Snelling in 1846, when all this region was a vast "happy hunting ground," and was the contemporary and beloved friend of such pioneers as Gov. H. H. Sibley, Gen. R. W. Johnson, Franklin Steele, Father Geer, Rev. Dr. Williamson, and others. Seven children have been born to them, of whom but three are now living—Marjorie Allport, Elizabeth Turner, and one son, Frederick Laton.

The passing years have dealt lightly with the Doctor, though they have ripened his powers and heaped responsibilities upon him. In surgery he ranks deservedly high. It has been his master passion from boyhood, as was evinced by his dissection, even in early school-boy days, of all the available material in the shape of small animals to be found about his father's farm. As an operator, he is bold, rapid and skillful, with a firmness and precision of touch which seem intuitive to him. His enthusiastic love for his profession keeps him abreast of every advance, both in the practice of surgery, and in the invention and improvement of instruments and appliances. Flying visits to the great medical centers put him in touch with the leading surgeons of the day, and he is well-known and highly rated outside of the limits of his own field, being summoned to attend cases in Chicago, New York, Montana, Washington, California,

and so far south as the City of Mexico.

In actual practice he ranks especially high as a gynecologist, having repeatedly performed most successfully all of the major operations, such as are but rarely attempted outside of our larger cities; perhaps his most remarkable record has been made in abdominal hysterectomies.

As an instructor he is also in demand. His first experience in this line was in connection with the St. Paul Medical School, as professor of genito urinary diseases in 1878, after which he held the chair of surgery in the St. Paul Medical College and in the medical department of Hamline University, which position he resigned in 1881 to devote himself to the organization of the Minnesota College Hospital as an elaboration of his theory of the importance of giving prominence to clinical over didactic instruction. He purchased Macalester College, formerly the Winslow House, and by untiring effort succeeded in interesting others in the project, and the Minnesota College Hospital was inaugurated under the management of a Board of Directors consisting of Mr. Thomas Lowry, president; Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor, vice-president and Dean; Dr. Geo. F. French, secretary; Dr. A. W. Abbott, treasurer, and Dr. C. H. Hunter.

The history of the Minnesota College Hospital, afterwards the Minnesota Hospital College, will be found in greater detail under its appropriate heading on page 866. It is enough in this connection to say that during all these years, Dr. Dunsmoor was the enthusiastic and devoted organizer, the moving spirit and the main-stay of the institution, serving throughout the whole period, both in the College Hospital and the Hospital College, as vice-president and dean of the medical faculty, as professor of surgery, and as surgeon to the dispensary as well as attending surgeon, until the establish-

ment of the medical department of the State University, when he accepted the chair of operative and clinical surgery in that institution, which he still holds.

But the doctor was born an organizer, and as such, can only know rest in action. Before the building on the corner of Ninth avenue south and Sixth street was vacated, by the removal of the medical department of the University to the new buildings prepared for it on the campus, he had thrown himself heartily into the work of organizing the Asbury Methodist Hospital, which succeeded it.

In addition to his duties as an instructor and his labors as an organizer, Dr. Dunsmoor has for years been in active service as surgeon to St. Mary's and St. Barnabas' Hospitals, as he is also to several of our more important R. R. lines, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, the Northern Pacific, the Kansas City, the St. Paul & Duluth, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern, etc., as well as for some thirty or more milling and insurance companies. In 1879 he served for one year as county and city physician.

The Doctor is a member of the International Medical Congress, the American Medical Association, the National Association of R. R. Surgeons, the Minnesota State Medical Association, the Hennepin County Medical Society, and a charter member of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, and the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis, as well as of the Medical Greek Letter Society, known as the Nu Sigma Nu.

Dr. Dunsmoor keeps his library well stocked with all the latest works on his specialties, and takes all the leading medical magazines and papers. Withal, being a many-sided man, he finds time to indulge himself in his love for music and art. He is president of one musical

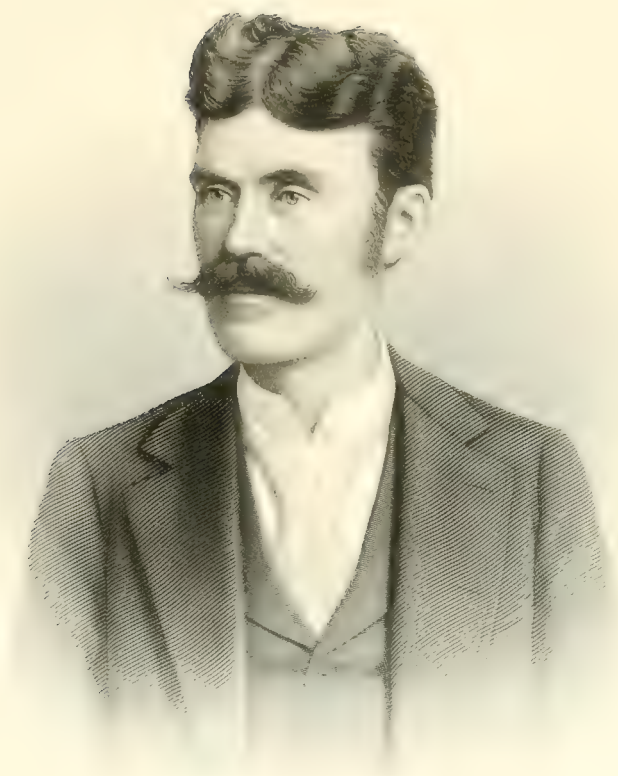
sects, and a member of a number of orders. Whilst his taste for fine paintings, etchings and water colors, and the carelessness with which he delights to gratify it, are well known to all his friends.

A warm hearted, companionable man, he loves to meet with men in every walk and does not restrict his affiliations to the medical profession. He is a Mason, a Druid, a Good Templar, etc., and an active member of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church, where he has served for years on the official board. In habits he has always been a total abstainer from the use of liquor and tobacco, and in his manner of life thoroughly domestic, being never happier than when he can gather a congenial group of friends about him in his elegant hospitable home on Tenth street and devote a few half hours to social intercourse and music.

DR. JAMES H. DUNN. Though not a very old resident of Minneapolis, Dr. James H. Dunn is recognized not only in the city but throughout the state and the Northwest as one of her representative and popular medical men. Dr. Dunn was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., May 29, 1853. In 1856 his father removed to Winona county and engaged in farming. There two years later he lost his life by drowning, and the son was given a home in the family of Mr. Jesse Wheeler, a pioneer farmer of that county. On the death of that gentleman in 1868, at the age of fifteen young Dunn was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and decided to prepare himself for the profession of teaching. Up to this time he had, like other farmer's sons, attended the district schools regularly during the winter terms, and during the summer

ing the three and a half years supported himself by teaching during his vacations. The two years following were spent as principal of the public schools at Alexandria and Sauk Centre, Minn., respectively. While investigating the subject of school hygiene, Mr. Dunn concluded to take a full medical course, the better to prepare him for the profession of teaching, and in 1875 entered the medical department of the University of New York City, graduating in 1878. While at the university his vacations were spent in giving lectures on physiology and hygiene before the Minnesota State Teacher's Institutes in various counties of this state at the request of State Superintendents Wilson and Burt. While studying medicine he was offered the position of instructor in the natural sciences at the Second Normal School at Mankato, but refused to accept. After graduation the position becoming again vacant was accepted and filled by Dr. Dunn until 1880, when the remunerations of teaching not proving satisfactory he decided to resign and change his vocation. He began his practice at Shakopee, in Scott County, where he soon had a large and laborious practice extending over Scott and Carver counties within a radius of 25 and 30 miles of Shakopee. The population of these counties is largely German, and the doctor found many opportunities to familiarize himself with the German language during the two and a half years he remained there.

In 1883 Dr. Dunn went to Germany to take a two years' course in post-graduate work. The first year was spent in Vienna, probably the best clinic for skin diseases in the world. His year at Vienna was devoted to the study of skin diseases and surgery, and the following year he went to Heidelberg where he studied pathology exclusively in the laboratory of Prof. Arnold. On



James A. Moore

his return from Europe in the spring of 1885, Dr. Dunn located in Minneapolis where he has since remained, having won the confidence and respect of both laymen and practitioners. Shortly after locating in Minneapolis he was given a professorship in the old College Hospital, and when the medical department of the University of Minnesota was established, he was elected to the chair of genito-urinary diseases, which position he still holds. He is one of the surgeons of St. Mary's Hospital, and president of the medical staff of that institution; also one of the surgeons to the Asbury Methodist Hospital. He was Minnesota's delegate to the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen in 1884, and president of the Minnesota State Medical Society during 1889. He was city physician from 1887 to 1889. It was during his administration that the City Hospital was established, and while he favored the scheme of believing the city physician should attend the sick rather than go about directing who should be attended, yet he stoutly protested against the use of hazardous and unhealthy quarters for such a hospital.

When the storm swept so disastrously over St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids districts a few years ago, Minneapolis responded generously, and Dr. Dunn, by order of Mayor Ames, was put in charge of affairs at Sauk Rapids where he staid for five weeks dispersing the gifts of our citizens and caring for the sufferers, and when he broke camp to come away he brought the unrecovered injured along and continued to care for them.

In politics Dr. Dunn is a Democrat, though not a strong partisan, believing that policy not party should be considered in local affairs. He is a hard student and a contributor to surgical and medical journals. He is one of the best known physicians among the profession

in the state, as is shown by the positions of honor and trust that they have given him. He has no liking for politics and is averse to society, preferring rather the privacy of his home and study and the acquaintance of men of his craft. As a boy he was very timid and bashful, but a good student; as a man he is modest and unassuming, having a great devotion to his profession. In practice his tastes are toward surgery, where he has been eminently successful as well as in general practice.

In 1885 Dr. Dunn was married to Miss Agnes Macdonald, daughter of Hon. John L. Macdonald, of St. Paul. As a practitioner he is one of the most prominent, having a large and lucrative practice and the respect and confidence of his fellow practitioners. In the professor's chair he is quite at home, and is a special favorite with the students. The doctor is credited with being very "level headed," and the saying is current among both faculty and students that when Dr. Dunn has anything to say it is worth hearing.

DR. EDWIN PHILLIPS was born October 19, 1833, in Tinmouth, Rutland County, Vermont. He remained in his native town, working on a farm summers and teaching winters, until he was twenty-two years of age. At this time he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and entered the preparatory department of Oberlin College, where he remained three years. He then went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and entered the medical department of the Michigan University, graduating in medicine in the class of 1861.

He then returned to his native state, and in the following September, (1861) when the Sixth Vermont Volunteers was organized, he enlisted in that regiment as a private.

August 6, 1862, he was promoted to

assistant surgeon of the Fourth Vermont volunteers. October 28, 1863, he was promoted to surgeon of the Sixth Vermont volunteers, and held that position until the regiment was mustered out of the service in July, 1865.

The following Fall Dr. Phillips went to New York City and entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in the class of 1866. He then located in Fort Edward, New York. He practiced there for three years, and in 1869 removed to Minneapolis where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, enjoying a large patronage. His kindness of heart and benevolence are well known, and he has devoted much time to hospital service and among the poor without hope or expectation of pecuniary compensation.

Dr. Phillips has been in no sense a politician, but is a man of wide reading and keeps himself well posted on the leading political questions and issues of the day. From his early education and associations, his sympathies and affinities were with the Republican party, or perhaps more properly speaking with the Abolition party, the radical element of the Republican party, and which he supported so long as it remained a distinct organization. In 1872, in common with many others entertaining the same political views, he supported Greeley for the presidency. Since then he has thrown himself heart and soul into the Prohibition party and movement, and has been one of its most steadfast and staunchest supporters for many years.

Those who know Dr. Phillips are certain that his political views and action are never surveyed by motives of either personal or party policy, but are inspired and governed solely by the conviction that the ends at which he aims, are the most noble and the greatest

good for the greatest number. However much one may differ from him on these questions, it is impossible not to admire his sincerity and the ability and earnestness with which he sustains his positions. He has the courage of his convictions, and be they popular or otherwise he manfully stands by them. In these days when party trimmers and time and man-service are so numerous, it is refreshing to find a man based firmly on what he believes to be right principles, and let consequences take care of themselves.

CHARLES HENRY HUNTER, M. D. The life of a physician and surgeon, accomplished though it may be in general learning, complete in all scientific attainments and skillful in practice, in proportion as it is confined within the lines of professional labor, presents few points to arrest the attention of the general reader, or to employ the pen of the biographer. The lawyer exerts his most brilliant powers before the public in cases which attract public attention; the clergyman appears weekly before a listening and appreciative congregation, where he enforces duty and illustrates truth with the embellishment of learning and eloquence; the politician in the senate house or on the platform, sways his auditors by discussion of high themes of statesmanship; while the faithful and conscientious physician, though endowed with learning which would instruct, and graces of speech and manner which might enthral a popular assembly, passes from house to house, and amid the gloom and hush of the chamber of sickness, in privacy and seclusion, applies the results of study and the momentous decisions of judgment to the relief of pain, and the rallying of the disordered functions of human life. If he ventures beyond the pale of professional life he oftener becomes



Chas. H. Hunter

known to the public through the pen than by personal contact with men. The bent of his thoughts leads him to scientific investigation, though sometimes he gives loose rein to fancy and imagination, giving the world tales like "Elsie Venner," dialogue flashing with humor and pathos like the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," or from the heights of Parnassus throws to the winds verses flashing with scintillations of wit and wisdom like the "One Horse Shay."

A professional career of ten years has brought to the front of the medical faculty in Minneapolis a young man, endowed with all accomplishments which liberal learning and scientific training can bestow, with an enthusiasm for professional work, and an undivided attention to its laborious detail, which leaves no time to gather laurels in other fields.

Dr. Charles H. Hunter was born at Clinton, Kennebec County, Maine, February 6th, 1853. His father, Geo. H. Hunter, was a merchant. He passed through the studies preparatory to entering college at the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, and entered the freshman class of Bowdoin College in 1870. Passing through the course of four years study he graduated in course in 1874. In college he affiliated with the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. After graduation he was for two years principal of the Limerick Academy. He now took up professional study, at first in the Portland School of Medical Instruction, then in the Medical School of Maine, and finally in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which institution he graduated and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1878.

On the ninth of February, in the same year, Dr. Hunter was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Orr Stone, daughter of Colonel Alfred J. Stone, of Brunswick, Maine. On her mother's side Mrs.

Hunter is descended from John Orr, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who emigrated from Ireland to America in 1726, settling in Bedford, N. H. His son, John Orr, was a lieutenant under Gen. Stark, of Revolutionary fame, and in the battle of Bennington, Vermont, he was wounded so seriously as to be crippled for life. He was for many years a representative and senator in the New Hampshire legislature, also State counsellor, and served for twenty years as justice of the peace. One of his daughters married Samuel Chandler, from whom descended the Honorable Zackariah Chandler, the distinguished senator from Michigan. One of Lieut. Orr's sons, the Honorable Benjamin Orr, grandfather of Mrs. Hunter, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and by profession a lawyer. "He was one of the most brilliant and successful advocates in the State." Upon his death, Chief Justice Mellen, in addressing the grand jury, said "he had long stood confessedly at the head of the profession in our State; he had distinguished himself by the power of his intellect, the commanding energy of his reasoning, the uncompromising firmness of his principles, and the dignity and lofty sense of honor, truth and justice which he uniformly displayed in his professional career and in the walks of private life."

The wife of the Hon. Benjamin Orr was Miss Elizabeth Tappan, who was of the fourth generation in descent from Rev. John Robinson, the Leyden pilgrim and venerated pastor of Plymouth church before its migration.

Mrs. Hunter is an accomplished lady, justly proud of her honorable and heroic ancestry, and in Minneapolis lends to the home of her husband the charm which an educated mind, an attractive person, and a refined and gentle manner, confer.

Dr. Hunter settled at Newport, Me.,

in practice, but remained only a year. He felt that a higher medical training could be obtained in the old world, and taking his wife, went abroad, studying in the most celebrated surgical and medical schools of England and the continent, and devoting intervals of leisure to travel. Three years were spent in this pleasing and profitable study and travel, during which he heard lectures at the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London and Strassburg, and attended the clinics where surgical science was demonstrated by the most eminent surgeons of the world.

On his return to America Dr. Hunter settled in Minneapolis. This was in 1882. He opened an office, to which his splendid preparation and winning manner, soon brought an abundance of patronage. His practice has been a general one, both in medicine and surgery, and has become so engrossing as to leave him little time for the social and athletic life in which he delights.

Dr. Hunter was connected with the teaching force of the Minneapolis Hospital College, of which he was one of the founders, and upon its identification with the State University, became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota. He is consulting surgeon of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Hospital of Hudson, Wis., and on the active staff of St. Anthony Hospital of Minneapolis, as well as consulting surgeon of the Northwestern and Asbury Hospitals.

Dr. Hunter originated the idea of founding the Academy of Medicine, a society composed of a limited number of physicians from the twin cities, and the most successful organization of its kind in the Northwest. He is also a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, and,

in fact, has been active in all public relations of the profession.

The pleasant home of Dr. and Mrs. Hunter is at the corner of Second avenue and Ninth street south. Their family consists of two children, a son, DeKoven, and a daughter, Margaret. Dr. Hunter's interest in his *alma mater* led to the assembling at his residence in February, 1884, of the local alumni, who formed a Western Alumni Association of Bowdoin College. He has also affiliation with the Masonic fraternity, and at one time was a member and director of the Long Meadow Gun Club. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and when he is able to steal a day or two from professional engagements delights to follow his dogs through field and forest, gaining sport and recreation in the air untainted with the odor of drugs, and free from the exhalations of the hospital ward. But these holidays are few, for the urgency of the lecture room and the hospital soon reclaim his time and thought to the stern pursuits of professional life.

DR. JAMES E. MOORE. It is an uncommon thing for a young man to have definitely in mind the exact line of work in which he wishes to devote his life, and having it, push on toward that end regardless of many obstacles that seem to thrust themselves in the way. When we find a man who has done this thing and has reached his goal, we instinctively feel an interest in him, and wish to know something of his life. Such a man is Dr. James E. Moore, of Minneapolis. He was born in Clarksville, Mercer County, Pa., March 2, 1852. His father, Rev. Geo. W. Moore, was a Methodist minister of sterling qualities and a member of the Erie conference for thirty years. Although he never attended school but nine months in his life, Rev. Geo. W.



F. B. Moore M.A.

Moore by dint of energy and strength of character, pushed on to a prominent station in middle life where he took an active and useful part in all philanthropic questions, until a few years ago when he retired from the pulpit and is now living in Minneapolis. The doctor's mother comes from the old German family of Zeiglers. She was born in Pennsylvania and her people, like all the rest of the doctor's relation, save his father, were Pennsylvania farmers. Her father, Jacob Zeigler, was one of the famous "Greybeards" of Iowa.

Dr. Moore had good opportunities for early education, attending the public school nine months each year till he was fifteen years old. He then went to Poland, Ohio, where he remained three years. The following year was spent in teaching and studying medicine, assisted by medical friends. The next year, 1871-2, he studied in the medical department at Ann Arbor. During vacations Dr. Moore was always engaged in some sort of industry—in the rolling mill, on the farm, at the furnace, selling books and sewing machines, or in some way keeping busy; not that he had to, for his parents were indulgent and able to help him, but they believed it best for the boy to be kept busy. His second course in medicine was taken at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which institution he graduated in 1873, at 21 years of age. The one thing uppermost in Dr. Moore's mind during all his course of study, had been the desire to become an efficient and skillful surgeon; so his first field for practical operations was chosen with view of finding some work in that line. Upon graduation he went to Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he remained two and a half years, establishing a living practice, though the result as a whole was discouraging. His practice had been chiefly among rail-

road employes, and the panic of 1875 coming on, they were unable to pay their bills. This, therefore, seemed to be a good opportunity for further study, so the doctor went to New York City, where he spent seven busy months studying in the colleges and hospitals. This was really the most valuable study he had taken, and was, in fact, the entrance upon a higher practice, the beginning, as it were, of the realization of the hope he had cherished so long. While at Ft. Wayne, Dr. Moore was married, in 1874, to Miss Bessie Applegate, of Pittsburgh, Penn. They had been schoolmates at Poland Seminary, and afterward Miss Applegate attended the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin, where she was widely known among amateurs as the possessor of an exceptionally sweet and strong soprano voice.

When Dr. Moore left New York to return to Ft. Wayne, he stopped to visit his father at Emlenton, Pa. The panic had not been felt in the oil regions, and the doctor thought a location in his native state might be an improvement over the one he had made; so when an offer of partnership was made by Dr. B. F. Hamilton, a nephew of the late Frank Hastings Hamilton, and himself the most renowned practitioner in that section, it was gladly accepted. This region was particularly favorable to surgery, and the new firm soon built up a flourishing and profitable business, which remained undiminished during the partnership of three years duration, and during the following three and a half years that the doctor practiced alone he had his full share of the business. Dr. Moore is an enthusiast in his profession, however, and never for a moment thought of stopping short of whatever possibilities might be in store for him; so he faithfully continued his studies, repeatedly going to the hospitals in New York and Phila-

doctor, fitting himself for this special work in larger and more agreeable fields. While living at Emlenton, Mrs. Moore died, in January, 1882.

When Dr. Moore came to Minneapolis in August, 1882, he knew only one man in the city and he was a stranger here. The doctor opened an office on Nicollet avenue, where he remained just a week, at the end of which time he was offered a partnership by Dr. Ames, which he accepted. Dr. Ames was at that time prominent in politics and had a large practice, chiefly in surgery, and being engaged in his congressional campaign, he could not attend to his practice; thus a good opportunity was offered to Dr. Moore which he used to good advantage; and although the two doctors differ as widely in their personal tastes and habits as is possible for two men in the same profession, still, during the four years that their partnership continued, their relations with each other were entirely amicable and satisfactory. In 1886 Dr. Moore went to Europe, studying in some of the best hospitals on the continent and in London. In Berlin he was a close attendant upon Dr. Von Bergman's clinic. While in London he studied at the Royal Orthopedic Hospital, and was shown special favors by Sir Richard Barwell, at Charing Cross Hospital. Besides this study abroad, Dr. Moore has made yearly visits to the hospitals in New York and Philadelphia, taking special instruction from the great masters in surgery, and particularly in Orthopedic surgery at the New York Orthopedic Hospital. Soon after his return from Europe he discontinued his general practice, and since the Fall of 1888 he has confined himself exclusively to surgery, being the first practitioner in the northwest to confine himself to that specialty. His success in this line

performed, successfully, almost every operation known to surgery, save those of ear and eye. The saying goes at the Northwestern Hospital that "Moore's patients never die," and it seems sometimes almost literally true, for he has never lost but one patient at that institution as the result of an operation. The doctor has probably done as much as any other man to make Minneapolis the medical center of this portion of the country. His patients coming from all over the state and from the whole northwest, from Illinois to Montana; yet he is never too busy to attend to his little poverty stricken cripples. One example will serve to illustrate how much dearer the doctor loves humankind and his profession, than he does the money obtained by his practice. A penniless boy with a twisted and helpless leg came hobbling to him on crutches. Dr. Moore cured him, kept him two years in his own house, had him taught to paint signs, and to-day, the boy with no thought of crutch, walks the street and earns his living at his trade. One or two of his class are always receiving the kind attention and care of Dr. Moore. The doctor's kind heart makes him a liberal giver, and the amount he dispenses in charity no one can tell. He is never known to refuse when asked, and no solicitor fails to see him, yet all is done in a quiet way, far from show. In examining the afflicted, too, and especially children, he handles them more kindly than surgeons generally do, yet there is no flinching or hesitation when he comes to the operation. It is this same kindly spirit that makes the doctor so fond of the domestic animals, fine horses and the canine being especial favorites.

Dr. Moore is excessively fond of his profession, and what time he is not practicing, he is either thinking or reading about it. His evenings are thus all taken

being indeed. He has



W. G. S. Murray, M. D.

up in study at his home, and no time is left for society. He is a constant correspondent of medical journals, both East and West, and never had an article rejected. His wife takes great interest in his work, is a keen critic, and, although in very poor health, she aids him greatly in his literary work.

In 1885, Dr. Moore was elected professor of Orthœpædic Surgery in the old College Hospital. He held the same position in the St. Paul Medical College during its school career, and now holds a like position in the medical department in the University of Minnesota. He performs operations every week before the class at St. Barnabas Hospital, being surgeon for that institution. He is also consulting surgeon for the Northwestern Hospital, and Orthœpædic surgeon for St. Mary's and the Asbury Methodist Hospitals. He takes great interest in his work at the Northwestern, and has helped that institution in many ways. He is an active member in the Hennepin County Medical Society, in the Minnesota Academy of Science, in the Minnesota State Medical Society, having twice been its vice-president. He is also a member of the American Orthœpædic Association, and of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. He has many acquaintances among the physicians and surgeons in New York, and through his articles on orthœpædies, etc., is pretty well known abroad. He is held in high esteem by practitioners, and becomes greatly endeared to all his patients. His practice is becoming more lucrative, and he is now in the enjoyment of his long wished for desire—devoting all his time to surgery, with no anxiety as to the material result.

As a man, Dr. Moore is kind and considerate, modest and unassuming; rather below the medium size, and dark complexioned. Although a strict moralist

and a "teetotaler," he is not a regular church goer. He is far from being a "club man;" his aspirations in that line stopping with Master Mason. He has no taste for politics, but votes the Republican ticket.

In 1884 he was married to Miss Clara Collins, of Pittsburgh, a cousin to his first wife, and a woman endowed with all the noble gifts common to her sex. She died the following year at the family residence on Park avenue, in this city, leaving a little girl, who is still living, and is the doctor's only child. In 1887, Dr. Moore was married, for the third time, to Miss Louise Irving, also a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. Moore is a very pleasant and attractive lady, and almost as enthusiastic over the doctor's profession as he is himself. Their home life, at the West Hotel, is quiet and uneventful, the doctor always spending his evenings at home with his books and journals.

FLOYD S. MUCKEY, M. D., though a young man in years, is one of the oldest inhabitants of the state, and a pioneer in more than the usual acceptation of that term, being a pioneer as a specialist in his branch of medicine and in birth.

He was born at Owatona, Steele Co., Minn., February 5, 1858, and is, therefore, the same age of the state, which was admitted to the Union in that year. At the time of the Indian massacre in 1862, he was not old enough to appreciate the gravity of the situation, but can remember the consternation which startled the community into preparations for flight. While he attended the district schools in his earliest years, the aborigines still had possession of a large part of the state, and hunted and fished and scalped the enemies in true Indian fashion, in the trackless regions of Northern Minnesota.

Minneapolis was then no more than a village, with all its potentialities still hidden in the unknown future. Dr. Muckey's parents came to Minnesota in 1854, from Wisconsin. His father was originally from New York, and his mother from Vermont. As already hinted, Dr. Muckey's education was begun in the district school of his native place. He early showed that quick perception of the true relation of things, that ready absorption of knowledge, which have been characteristic throughout his life. When old enough to think for himself, the doctor resolved to devote himself to the pursuit of knowledge, and at an early age determined upon a medical career. There were alluring prospects for money making in those days, but he followed out his original intentions without looking to the right or to the left, and with gratifying result.

From the common schools the doctor went to the normal schools at Winona and Whitewater, Wisconsin. When he had graduated from these institutions, he taught one term in a district school and four terms in the graded schools at Owatona and Faribault. He then took a course in the State University of Minnesota, after which he attended the McGill Medical College of Montreal, from which he was graduated in 1883, after a full course of four years, standing well towards the head of his class.

In the fall of the same year he began a general practice of his profession in St. Paul, but did not long remain in that city.

The next spring Doctor Muckey took special medical courses in Philadelphia and New York, spending a year in this manner. He came to Minneapolis in July, 1885, and has practiced here since that time.

He is the first specialist to treat diseases of the throat and nose exclusively

in Minneapolis, and has been very successful in that branch of practice. He was recently elected an honorary member of the (U. S.) Hay-Fever Association, which embraces many of the leading physicians in the country. Dr. Muckey has frequently contributed scientific essays to the manual published by that organization, which have attracted much attention among the medical fraternity. The doctor has been twice married. The first time in 1882, while still a student at McGill College, Montreal, to Miss Azelie Bastien, of that city, after a short but happy wedded life she died in 1884. His second marriage took place in Minneapolis on November 1, 1886. His wife's maiden name was Miss Annette L. Bruce, of this city. He has no children. Dr. Muckey is a lover of music and has a thorough knowledge of that art. He is a member of the Westminster church choir. During the summer he lives at Maggiore Heights on the upper end of Lake Minnetonka, where he has a beautiful cottage and a fine stock farm, attending to this is his recreation. He is very fond of stock and poultry, of which he keeps the finest breeds, and is never so happy as when looking after his blue-blooded pets, after his days' duties as a physician are over.

DR. MAX P. VANDER HORCK is the sixth child of Capt. John Vander Horck, who has been identified with the affairs of Minnesota since pioneer days. The family is of German-Dutch origin. Dr. Vander Horck was born in St. Paul Aug. 5, 1862. When he was four years old his parents moved to Minneapolis, and since that time this city has been his home. He attended the public schools, and the University of Minnesota through the junior year. Instead of entering the senior class he went east, in the fall of 1882, and began the study of medicine



W. P. Vander Horck

at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. After a year in New York Dr. Vander Horck went to Philadelphia, where he entered the Jefferson Medical College and completed his course, graduating with honors in March, 1885. He won the "Practice of Medicine" prize and was admitted as *interne* to the Blockley Hospital, and later to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital. The extensive hospital service gave him great advantages in the study of dermatology, which he had chosen as his speciality, but he determined to be more thoroughly equipped before commencing practice. Accordingly, in January, 1886, he went to Europe and spent nearly three years in special study of skin diseases. He matriculated for one year at the University of Berlin, was afterwards for fifteen months at Vienna and six months at Prague, Bohemia. His work was principally in the large hospitals at these places and with such famous instructors as Lassar and Lewin of Berlin; Kaposi, Neuman, Hans Von Hebra, Rhiel, Ehrmann and Lustgarten at Vienna, and Janowski and Prof. Pick of Prague. During his sojourn in Europe Dr. Vander Horck travelled quite extensively through Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy, but was prevented from carrying out plans for further travel by an appointment in the fall of 1888 to the professorship of dermatology in the medical department of the University of Minnesota. He at once returned to Minneapolis to prepare for the duties of the position. For the first year after his return Dr. Vander Horck was associated with Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor, but in September, 1889, opened an office in the Syndicate block, and has since confined himself to the practice of his speciality in which he has been exceedingly successful. In addition to the requirements of a very large practice and the

professorship at the medical college, Dr. Vander Horck's duties include those of consulting dermatologist at Asbury Methodist Hospital and St. Barnabas Hospital. He also has charge of the treatment of skin diseases at the University free dispensary.

Upon commencing practice here Dr. Vander Horck identified himself with all efforts for the advancement of his profession, and threw the enthusiasm which had already brought him distinction as a student into the work of the physicians of the city and state. He is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, the State Medical Society of Minnesota, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, and member of advisory council of the Pan-American Medical Congress for the section of Dermatology. In addition, he maintains his membership in two college fraternities and the Masonic order, being a member of Minneapolis Lodge 19 A.F. & A. M.

In 1890 Dr. Vander Horck married Miss Emma Curtiss Robb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Robb of Minneapolis. They have one child. Personally Dr. Vander Horck is of agreeable presence, and of enthusiastic and earnest temperament. He is an ardent and patient student, and keeps abreast of the best thinkers in his profession. It is his intention to visit Europe again in the near future for the purpose of pursuing more extensively certain studies in connection with his speciality.

DR. EDWARD B. ZIER. Among the successful young professional and business men of Minneapolis, Edward B. Zier occupies a prominent place. During the decade in which he has been a citizen of the northwestern metropolis, he has achieved a reputation and position in society such as few men are able to

Minneapolis comparatively short a time.

Dr. Zier was born on the 19th day of May, 1857, in New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana. His father, M. Zier, was an iron manufacturer and steam-boat builder at that place for nearly forty years.

Edward, while at home, obtained a good high school education, and spent, besides, much time in his father's iron works. He served an apprenticeship as a machinist and mechanical engineer, becoming proficient in the calling, but failing to find the occupation congenial turned his eyes to the medical profession. In 1873 he began the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., where he graduated with distinction in 1877. After leaving his *alma mater*, Dr. Zier went abroad, pursuing his medical studies for four years in the largest hospitals of Europe, most of the time in the hospitals and clinics of Vienna—the medical center of the world. Here his ability received recognition from some of the ablest of the great medical men in the Austrian capital. In addition to his work in Vienna, Doctor Zier pursued his studies in the hospitals of London and other cities, supplementing what he had learned in theory with actual practice.

Doctor Zier came to Minneapolis in February, 1881, where he at once engaged in general practice of his profession for the first five years. During the last six or seven years, however, he has devoted himself exclusively to diseases of the throat and lungs—the first who made a specialty of that branch of medicine in Minneapolis. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and his achievements, both as a professional and business man, are notable. He visits the eastern hospitals yearly, thus keeping in touch with the latest development and discoveries in the medical world.

On October 24th, 1884, Dr. E. B. Zier was married to Miss Minnie M. Harrison, daughter of the late Hon. T. A. Harrison, the organizer and president of the Security bank. They have two children, a son and a daughter, six and four years old, respectively.

In 1888 he began the erection of the large "Zier row," on the corner of Fourth avenue south and Ninth street. The building was built under his own personal supervision, and the block is conceded by all competent judges to comprise the finest block of city houses in this country. There are very few eastern houses anywhere equal to or better than the "Zier row."

The doctor has always been a staunch Republican, and although he has never held a public office, there are few politicians who know what is taking place behind the scenes better than he does. He takes a quiet but active part in political matters, for which he has both inclination and ability.

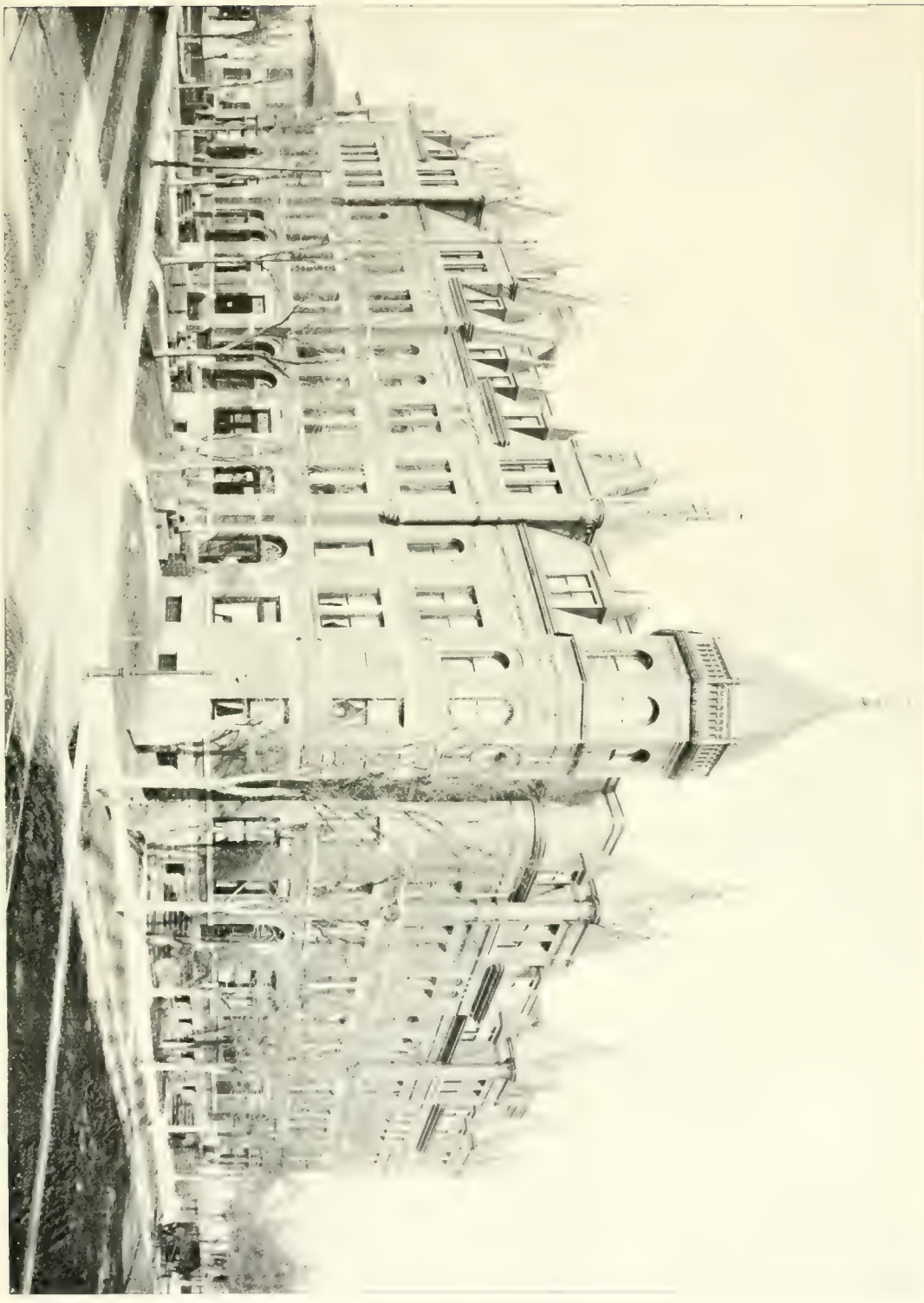
He is a member of the Hennepin Ave. M. E. Church.

DR. LEVI BUTLER. The year 1855 brought considerable emigration to Minnesota. Among the enterprising young men who settled in Minneapolis that year was Dr. Levi Butler. He was a native of the State of Indiana, where he had been well brought up. He had secured a good academic and medical education, married and had spent ten years in the practice of his profession, and brought with him, besides professional skill, a moderate fortune, a robust constitution and an unusually fine and engaging presence. At the time of his arrival he was thirty-six years old. He at once engaged in the practice of surgery and medicine, and soon took a leading and honorable position among the practitioners. He entered with zeal into so-



Edw. B. Linn M.D.

ZIEGLER ROW, CORNER OF 104 EIGHTH AVENUE SOUTH AND NINTH STREET, BUILT IN 1889



North Carolina, thoroughly educated, of mature age, and had long been engaged in practice in their native state, when, being of the Quaker faith, they fell under the displeasure of their neighbors from suspicions of sympathy with the Union cause, and were compelled to flee. With much difficulty and not a little danger, they passed the closely drawn cordon of military lines, and after a short stop in Indiana, came to Minneapolis and settled.

Dr. Hill was a skilful and sympathetic physician of fine physical presence and bearing. He was a philanthropic, and manifested uncommon business prudence and sagacity. The family residence, a beautiful brick mansion, was on Third Avenue, and one of the first residences erected in the vicinity of Franklin Avenue. Two sons, Samuel Hill and Dr. Richard S. Hill, are among the leading citizens of Minneapolis, who with Miss Anna Hill survive and perpetuate the name and memory of one of Minneapolis most beloved and respected citizen.

Dr. John D. Anderson was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1855. His medical education was received at Trinity Medical School, of the Toronto University, and in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he graduated in medicine in 1879. He was admitted to membership in the British Medical Association at London. He has been a resident and practitioner in Minneapolis since 1883.

Dr. Frederick R. Baldwin is a native of Minneapolis, born Nov. 6, 1860. He is the only son of Rufus J. and Caroline L. Baldwin, and has on both sides an unbroken line of descent from colonists in Connecticut prior to 1640. His education was in the public schools of his native city. After a three years course at the University of Michigan he spent a year of reading with Dr. H. H. [unclear] graduated at Bellevue

Medical College, New York, in 1887. After a post graduate course in medicine and surgery in Vienna, Austria, and a supplemental year at Bellevue, he opened an office in Minneapolis, where, with a thorough equipment in professional knowledge, and a thoughtful and judicious temperament, he is building up a respectable practice.

Dr. William Winthrop Betts is among the younger medical practitioners of the city. He is a native of Chatham, Columbia County, New York, born May 16th, 1859. He graduated at Albany Medical College with the class of 1883, and took a post graduate course at the same institution a few years later. He located in Minneapolis in September, 1889. He is a member of the state and county medical societies, of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, as well as of the medical society of his native county in New York.

John W. Bell, M. D., was born March 18th, 1854, in the State of Ohio. After receiving a preliminary education at the public schools, he attended the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating from there in the class of 1876. He came to Minneapolis in 1881. He was one of the faculty in the Minnesota Hospital College, and now very acceptably fills the chair of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis in the medical department of the Minnesota State University. He is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, Minnesota Academy of Medicine, and the Hennepin County Medical Society.

Dr. Bell takes a lively interest in politics, at present being one of our State Senators.

William J. Byrnes, M. D., the son of the well-known pioneer of this city,—William Byrnes—was born January 5th, 1859, in Minneapolis. After receiving a public school education, he took a college course at St. John's College, Prairie-du

Chien, also a special course at the Minnesota State University.

He graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1882, after which he pursued his medical studies in Germany. He then located in his native city, where he has been very successful, being elected county physician of Hennepin county, 1887-1888, also coronor of Hennepin county 1891-1892.

Dr. Byrnes is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and the Hennepin County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1889.

William Asbury Hall, M. D., was born in Aurelius, New York, June 17th, 1853. He received his education at Auburn, N. Y., receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Albany Medical College, Albany, N. Y., December 23d, 1875. He located in Oswego, N. Y., where he was very successful, being elected coronor of Oswego county 1880-1881, and also United States pension examining surgeon of Oswego in 1885.

Dr. Hall has been an active worker in medical science since his arrival in Minneapolis in 1887. He was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Minnesota Hospital Medical College, attending surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, attending surgeon to St. Barnabas' Hospital, and surgeon to the Chicago & Great Western Railway. He is a member of the following societies: New York State Medical Association; American Medical Association; Oswego County Medical Society, N. Y., of which he was president in 1885; Minnesota State Medical Society; Hennepin County Medical Society, and now president of the same and the New York Medico-Legal Society.

Dr. Elijah S. Kelly, the present efficient Health Commissioner of the City of Minneapolis, is a native of the Province of Quebec, Canada, born June 24th,

1846. He has been a resident of Minneapolis since his twentieth year. His literary education was received at the State University of Minnesota, and his professional training at Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated in 1878. Dr. Kelly has held the offices of Hennepin county physician, police surgeon, and health commissioner. He is initiate of Cataract Lodge, No. 2, A. F. and A. M., and of Darius Commandery Knight's Templar.

Dr. Thomas L. Laliberti has been a resident and practitioner of medicine in Minneapolis since 1881. He is a native of Quebec, Canada East, born May 8th, 1852. His education was received at the Loyal University of his native city, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1874 and of Doctor of Medicine in 1876. He is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and of the Hennepin County Medical Society.

Dr. Hugh Nelson, a physician and surgeon of the regular school, is a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, born October 7th, 1842. His great-great-grandfather was a soldier in the Continental army, a member of the Continental Congress, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was also Governor of Virginia. His grandfather was Judge of the Circuit Court, Senator in Congress, and Minister to Spain. His father was a large land owner in Albemarle county, Virginia.

Dr. Nelson was educated at Hampden Sidney College, Virginia. At nineteen years of age he joined the Second Virginia Cavalry, under Fitz Hugh Lee, and served in that army until the close of the war, participating in most of the stirring events of the Virginia campaign. After the war he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he took three full courses in

medicine at the Washington University. He settled in Minneapolis, where he made rapid progress in his profession.

William Byther Pineo was born in Columbia Falls, Maine, April 22d, 1858. He was educated at Kent's Hill Seminary, Readfield, Maine. He came to Minneapolis, September 15th, 1882, and entered the Minnesota Hospital Medical College, from which he received his degree of medicine in 1885. Dr. Pineo is a member of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis, the Hennepin County Medical Society, and State Medical Society.

LIST OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

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|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Abbott, A. W., | Allen, L. B., | Darms, H. L., | Douglass, A. C., |
| Adams, E. F., | Ames, A. A., | Davidson, Jas., | Dunn, J. H., |
| Alger, I. D., | Anderson, J. D., | Deziel, Godfrey, | Dunsmoor, F. A., |
| Allen, B. T., | Anderson, Mrs. M. J., | Disen, C. F., | DuMou, C. F., |
| Allen, C. T., | Aspinwall, S. M., | | Dryssinger, G. W., |
| Allen, H. W., | Aubin, W. E., | | Elson, J. E., |
| | Auerness, P. A., | | Evans, O. J., |
| Bacon, L. W., | Bendeke, Karl, | Edholm, E. A., | Fairbairn, A. C., |
| Bakke, Peter, | Benjamin, A. E., | | Farnsworth, S. E., |
| Baldwin, F. R., | Betts, W. W., | | Fay, H. B., |
| Bancroft, E. K., | Bishop, J. B., | | Fifield, Emily W., |
| Barber, J. P., | Boleyn, E. S., | | Finlayson, F. G., |
| Barnard, Albion, | Bowers, John, | | Finnegan, M. P., |
| Bass, G. Willis, | Bracken, H. M., | | Fishblatt, E. N., |
| Beard, R. O., | Brown, E. J., | | Gibson, E. T., |
| Beery, Abraham, | Buck, A. E., | | Giere, E. O., |
| Bell, J. W., | Burton, C. N., | | Golden, A. J., |
| Belk, Thomas, | Burton, Frank, | | Gould, A. J., |
| | Byrnes, W. J., | | Gould, J. B., |
| Calums, G. M., | Christie, Geo., | | Hall, Wm. A., |
| Carlaw, C. W., | Cleveland, Wm., | | Hallowell, W. H., |
| Carpenter, G. W., | Cockburn, J. C., | | Hammond, J. H., |
| Cary, H. E., | Cohen, I. N., | | Hance, S. F., |
| Case, L. F., | Conner, J. L., | | Hanscom, W. H., |
| Cates, A. B., | Cook, N. M., | | Hanscome, W. C., |
| Chapman, O. S., | Cosman, E. O., | | Hansen, J. P., |
| Chase, C. A., | Crafts, L. M., | | Harding, H. J., |
| Cheney, W. W., | Crandall, L. S., | | Harrah, J. W., |
| | Crosby, J. A., | | Hart, E. S., |
| | | | Heflen, E. H., |
| | | | Irwin, A. F., |
| | | | Jacobson, Mrs. J. M., |
| | | | Jerman, W. L., |
| | | | Janson, E., |
| | | | Johnson, A. E., |
| | | | Janson, I., |
| | | | Jones, L. S., |
| | | | Jones, W. Alexander, |
| | | | Keith, Saml., |
| | | | Kistler, J. M., |
| | | | Kelley, E. S., |
| | | | Knight, H. A., |
| | | | Kilvington, S. S., |
| | | | Knights, F. A., |
| | | | Kimball, H. H., |
| | | | Köchl, Jeremiah, |
| | | | Laliberti, T. L., |
| | | | LeDuc, E. H., |
| | | | Lane, L. C., |
| | | | Lehman, E. F., |
| | | | LaPaul, G. F., |
| | | | Lewis, J. M., |
| | | | LaPierre, J. W. B., |
| | | | Lindley, A. H., |
| | | | Laton, W. S., |
| | | | Linn, J. J., |
| | | | Latz, H. E., |
| | | | Little, J. W., |
| | | | Lauritzen, Peter, |
| | | | Long, Jesse, |
| | | | Laws, F. F., |
| | | | Lovett, A. S., |
| | | | McCollon, C. A., |
| | | | Montgomery, G. R., |



Eril F. Willard

McDonald, H. N.,
 McMurdy, R. S.,
 Macdonald, J. W.,
 Mann, W. A.,
 Mark, Joseph,
 Martindale, J. H.,
 Mitchell, F. C.,
 Moffett, J. B.,
 Myers, W. D.,
 Naegeli, Andrew,
 Neilson, Yord,
 Newhall, W. M.,
 Nippert, L. A.,
 Nootnagel, C. F.,
 Nye, W. F.,
 O'Brien, R. P.,
 Orton, H. N.,
 Pearce, T. J.,
 Phillips, Edwin,
 Pineo, W. B.,
 Platner, Renseller,
 Quinby, T. F.,
 Rainey, T. G.,
 Rettraye, M. M.,
 Ringnell, C. J.,
 Roberts, Mrs. H.,
 Roberts, T. S.,
 Rochford, W. E.,
 Salisbury, A. H.,
 Samson, F. B.,
 Sandberg, J. H.,
 Sharp, L. N.,
 Shaw, J. W.,
 Sherry, J. F.,
 Simpson, Chas.,
 Skaro, A. K.,
 Skaro, E. A.,
 Skaro, J. G.,
 Slagh, C. G.,
 Smith, W. S.,
 Smith, A. V.,
 Smith, C. A.,
 Tasker, C. H.,
 Thams, Tonnes,
 Thomas, D. O.,
 Tobey, C. McV.,
 VanderHorck, M.P.,

Moore, J. E.,
 Moore, J. T.,
 Morton, H. M.,
 Muckey, F. S.,
 Muldberg, Sig.,
 Murdock, A. J.,
 Murphy, Lea,
 Murry & Lindsey,
 Norred, C. H.,
 Norred, Mrs. E. S.,
 North, T. S.,
 Norton, A. K.,
 Noyes, A. A.,
 Ortman, Adolph,
 Polk, W. R.,
 Pomeroy, M. P.,
 Powell, W. H.,
 Pratt, J. A.,
 Rogers, C. E.,
 Rogers, E. S.,
 Rossbach, Michæl,
 Rothwell, W. P.,
 Russell, E. B.,
 Rutledge, J. W.,
 Smith, G. E.,
 Smith, M. B.,
 Sneve, Haldor,
 Spratt, C. J.,
 Spring, W. P.,
 Staples, H. L.,
 Stark, T. F.,
 Stephens, W. O.,
 Stewart, Mrs. A. M.,
 Stewart, J. Clark,
 Stockton, E. H.,
 Stuart, J. H.,
 Sweet, A. B.,
 Sweetser, H. B.,
 Toll, Hugo,
 Towers, F. E.,
 Tryon, Wm. E.,
 Tupper, W. G. W.,
 Waite, Henry,
 Weeks, L. C.,
 Wells, C. L.,
 Wentworth, S. S.,
 Weston, C. G.,
 Whetstone, A. S.,
 Whetstone, M. S.,
 Whitman, S. C.,
 Whittle, J. W.,
 Young, W. B.,
 Wilkins, Timothy,
 Williams, C. W.,
 Williams, U. G.,
 Witham, A. K. P.,
 Woodard, F. R.,
 Woodling, M. E.,
 Wooster, S. J.,
 Wright, C. A.,
 Wyatt, J. D.,

ADOLPHUS FITZ ELLIOT, the second son of Dr. J. S. Elliot, was born at Corinna, Maine, September 2d, 1836. He grew to manhood amidst the rugged scenery of Penobscot county, familiarized with practical things by the varied industries of his father's mill and merchandizing, and knit into a vigorous frame by active pursuits. He received a good education in the common school, supplemented by an academic course at the village academy. When his father, with his oldest brother, Wyman, left for the West to find a new home, and commenced the erection of his house in Minneapolis, Adolphus remained behind in charge of the mills and business at Corinna.

In September of 1855 he came to Minneapolis ahead of the family, and joined Wyman upon his claim near Monticello, where they secured the first harvest. After securing the crop, he returned to Minneapolis, and obtaining a school in the Shepley district, at the corner of the present Lake street and Eighth avenue, he taught four months during the following winter. This was one of the earliest schools on the west side of the river.

In the spring he assisted Wyman in hewing out the timber and erecting a large farm barn upon his father's homestead, and finished the season by driving team on the St. Paul road in hauling merchandise from the head of navigation. In the winter of 1857 he entered the law

son of Isaac M. Stewart, who, about 1810, had removed to Minneapolis from the same vicinity in Maine where the Elliots had resided. The study of law was pursued with diligence, intermixed with some minor practice for four years, although he was admitted to the bar in 1859. Before engaging in practice, the stirring events of 1861 had aroused the country and incited the patriotic young men to take up arms in its defense. Young Elliot laid aside his books and deferred professional engagements at the call of patriotic duty. He enlisted as a private, and was mustered into the service December 1st, 1861, in Company A. of the Third Regiment of Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Col. Henry A. Lester, who had been a captain in the First Regiment, commanded the regiment, while Wm. W. Webster was captain of Company A. The regiment was sent to the South, with orders for active service, and was surprised by the mounted guerillas, under Gen. Forest, and surrendered. Promotion had raised private Elliot through the grades of Orderly Sargeant and Second Lieutenant to that of First Lieutenant. He was directed by his commanding officer to take the vote of the company on the question of surrender, and report the result, which was that they were about equally divided, no vote being taken. His own opinion was not sought nor given. Having no vote he could not have any say in the matter. After the regiment had been paroled and released from confinement, without trial, and upon a report which had never been made public, then or since, an arbitrary order from the war department dismissed from the service Col. Lester and certain other commissioned officers, among whom was Lieut. Elliot. He was, naturally, no less surprised than chagrined. He demanded, through Col. Aldrich, then

the member of congress from this district, for a hearing and trial, but received only the poor consolation of a reply, that though injustice may have been done, the government was too busy with the prosecution of the war to listen to private grievances. When the many cases are recalled in which the arbitrary decision of the Secretary of War, or of commanders in the field, have been reversed by better information, upon impartial trial, no imputation of dishonor can rest upon an officer who has been denied an opportunity for vindication.

In the beginning of the year 1863, instead of taking up the practice of law Mr. Elliot determined to give his attention to medicine. What influence produced this change in his plans is not apparent. Perhaps a sense of injustice had disgusted him with the administration of justice, or more probably a natural inclination for the healing art which had already turned his father from a successful career, to a not less brilliant practice of medicine, wrought the change. Possibly the sight of sickness and suffering among his comrades in the army impressed him with the beneficent influence of the medical profession. He now applied himself to the study of books which he found in his father's library, who practiced the botanic or sanative system of medicine, and his observations upon the effect of natural remedies as sanative agents, as administered by him. He entered the Physio Medical Institute at Cincinnati, where, after two courses of lectures, he graduated in 1866. Dr. Elliot now applied himself to the practice of medicine, to which he brought an acquaintance with practical affairs, a thorough training in the literature of the law and medicine, and a mind and judgment thoroughly natural. His success was immediate and signal. After some years Dr. Elliot took a special course at

the Bellevue Medical College New York, in surgery and anatomy, and graduated with the regular degree of Doctor of Medicine. Resuming his practice he gave especial attention to the effect of remedies, limiting his trials to no school of practice. His observations and careful analysis led him to be classed with the eclectic system, a result not unusual with those practitioners possessing original and constructive powers, with whom the administration of remedies is not a mere routine drawn from technical books.

The wear of an absorbing profession, with the cares of business engagements in which he had entered, so impaired his health that about 1885 he dropped the active practice of his profession, though he continued actively employed in other directions.

Dr. Elliot has been twice married, first to Miss Sarah Jane Sheldon, a native of Webster, Mass., who was at the time of her marriage a teacher at Winona. She died in 1888. Their only son died at the age of four years in 1878. His present wife was Miss Mary Holbrook, of Boston.

Dr. Elliot has been largely engaged in assisting his father in the care of his valuable real estate, and has also been employed by others in like business. He was also at one time largely interested in the lumber business.

Not the least important contribution made by Dr. Elliot to the general interests, was in the organization and promotion of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences. Early in the year 1873 he joined with ten other gentlemen of scientific attainments and tastes in obtaining a charter and putting the academy in operation. Its object as declared in the constitution is "to observe and investigate natural phenomena; to make collections of specimens illustrating the various departments of science; to name,

classify and preserve the same; also to discuss such questions as shall come within the province of the academy." To the success of the institution Dr. Elliot devoted much time and labor and incurred no little pecuniary responsibility.

He was one of the trustees and for some years curator of the museum. For eight years in succession he was its president. He also made contributions to the literature of the academy, but his chief solicitude was to awaken the dormant interest of the community in scientific studies and keep the organic machinery in motion. Through the persistent labors of himself and a few like-minded colleagues, the academy has now almost attained its majority and has entered into permanent and elegant quarters in the city library building.

That his earnest and untiring efforts were recognized by the academy the following resolutions, published in the Proceedings of the Academy, volume iii, bulletin 3, page 297, under date of January 16, 1890, will clearly show:

WHEREAS, Dr. A. F. Elliot has now retired from the Presidency of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science and from membership in this Board;

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees recognize in this retirement the loss of a tireless worker; one, who, at all times and under all circumstances, was loyal to the interests of the Academy and eager to advance its work in the community, and one whose enthusiasm in this work commanded the respect of all;

Resolved, That we extend our thanks, as a Board, to Dr. Elliot for his efficient labors as President during the past eight years, and that we wish him a speedy and perfect recovery to many years more of work in advancing the interests of this Academy;

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the forthcoming 'Proceedings of the Academy.'

For the last two years Dr. Elliot has resided at Santa Monica, Cal., where he assisted his father in building a fine residence, which he has occupied since his father's death.

He is interested in Minneapolis, and will return here for permanent residence.

Dr. JOSEPH ADRIER HUTCHINS. Is a practitioner of thirty years' experience, and of which has been passed in Minneapolis, where, by undivided attention to his professional duties, fidelity and skill, he has built up a private practice which equals his most sanguine expectations, and has secured him a position among the city's most respected citizens.

Dr. Hutchins was born in the town of North Hero, Grand Isle County, Vt., on the 14th day of November, 1838. His father, Levi Hutchins, was a descendant of one of three brothers, who, coming from England were among the early settlers of New England. On his mother's side he is of Irish descent, his mother, Caroline Fitzgerald, being a daughter of Lieutenant Fitzgerald, an officer in the British army during the Revolution, from whom she inherited a talent for poetry, and was, during her life, a contributor to several periodicals. Her two brothers were prominent lawyers—one settled in New Haven, Conn., and the other in Washington, D. C.

The doctor's father was a successful farmer for those days, and gave his son all the advantages the town afforded, but did not feel able to indulge him in his ambitious ideas for a better education, and not thinking he would accept, offered to let him leave the farm and work for himself. Accepting his father's offer he started out at the age of sixteen on his own resources, with a determination to win his way and fit himself to be in a better position in life. He had to practice economy and self-denial which the students of to-day studying professions know little about. Before seventeen years of age he taught a country school, receiving the meagre sum of ten dollars a month and board, boarding around among the families of the pupils which was customary in those

days. Intervals, between teaching and work, was spent at the academies at Swanton and Fairfax, Vt., and Ft. Edward Institute, N. Y., and having gained a fair education commenced the study of medicine in 1859 with Dr. J. F. Stevens, of Plattsburgh. The next year he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont at Burlington, and considered himself fortunate in being able to secure private instructions from Prof. Styles, and to be taken into the confidence and tutelage of Dr. Thayer, one of the leading physicians of New England, later the well-known surgeon of the Northern Pacific during its construction through Minnesota and Dakota.

This course of study was followed by a fall and winter of teaching, and a second course at Burlington, while the third was taken at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., which, with a term of practice and private course of lectures during the summer with Dr. Childs, enabled him to take his degree of medicine in the fall of 1862.

After three months' teaching during the winter he settled at North Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and commenced the practice of his profession.

The following year he married Miss Myra Arthur, of Keesville, N. Y., who died a little more than two years after their marriage, leaving one son, whose death occurred ten months later. In 1868 he was again married to Miss Jane Elizabeth Thickins, of Brasher, N. Y., who has been the mother of four children, of which only one, Gabrielle Eugenia, wife of Reuben Warner, Jr., of St. Paul, survives.

In 1877 Dr. Hutchins sold his home and practice and spent the fall and winter in Boston and New York in hospital work.

Coming to Minneapolis in the spring



E. J. Hutchinson

of 1878, he opened an office at 38 Washington avenue south, and as his business increased he made several changes, until he finally settled in his pleasant and commodious office in the Syndicate block, where he enjoys a large practice, especially in the branch of gynecology to which he devotes special attention.

His success is due largely to his careful investigation of every case, not trying to remember what he had prescribed for other cases, but what each individual case required. He found a careful diagnosis always suggested the proper remedy. He only deals with facts, and is never carried away with theories only as they can be substantiated by facts. And by his close attention and observation of every case by itself, he is enabled to treat them with but few remedies which is gladly appreciated by the patient. He never thinks it belittles him to tell a patient he does not know the cause of their illness, or hesitate to advise them to put themselves in the hands of some other physician. That branch of his practice which afforded him the greatest satisfaction from the first, was chronic cases. His first case of this kind illustrates his principle of practice. He was called to see a lady who had been confined to her bed over a year, but because he would not prescribe without a thorough examination was refused care of the patient. Three days later he was called again, and remained their family physician fifteen years. This is related to show the stand he took; he would not sacrifice his principles for the dollars, though in great need of them at that time.

His library is kept supplied with all the latest and best recognized authors, and what time he has had to devote to study has not been wasted on theories, when there are so many writers, and so few facts deducted from them one is

liable to waste much valuable time. And as the doctor's life-work has been for the benefit of his patients whose approbation and gratitude he desired more than any other position of honor his profession could offer, his life has been a success in the work he has chosen.

In the summer of 1891 Dr. Hutchins took a trip abroad, attending the International Medical Congress at Berlin and visited the hospitals in Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. He is a member of the American Medical association and State Medical society; has been visiting physician at St. Barnabas Hospital for three years, and is consulting surgeon for Asbury Hospital.

While he has never tried to advance himself by clap-trap political following or the use of societies, no man in his profession in this city to-day has a larger circle of warm personal friends, and his business capacity is such that his services have been sought by many of the financial institutions of Minneapolis, he being at present Medical Director of two life insurance companies, and a director in one of the largest financial institutions in the Northwest.

The doctor's family are attendants of St. Marks Episcopal Church, his wife being a member. In politics and religion he holds his own views, but never interferes with the enjoyment of others in the same right.

The doctor has done for himself that which is too rare with members of his profession—he has acquired a competency in the practice of medicine and surgery. He is seen to best advantage in the sick room and his home at 1125 First avenue north, for he is of a most genial and social disposition, and though absorbed in his profession believes that a few hours spent every day in social enjoyment with his friends is better rest to mind and body than a few extra hours of sleep.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—PART II.

HOMŒOPATHY IN MINNEAPOLIS.

BY HENRY C. ALDRICH, M. D.

In writing the history of the birth and progress of Homœopathy in Minneapolis, we virtually give its origin and advancement throughout the world; so far as it relates to time, the obstacles to its growth, and the prejudices of the so-called regular medical profession against it. There is a prevailing false idea, even at this late date, that Homœopathy means simply infinitesimal doses; whereas, if one would only seek an explanation and qualification of this system of therapeutics, he would soon withdraw his prejudice against it and discover that it has no reference whatever to the size of the dose.

That diseases are cured by virtue of the power which medicines have of producing similar symptoms, has, from the earliest period, been a recognized fact by different writers, who have expressed the prevailing belief of the ages in which they lived.

Hippocrates, the father of medicine, gives numerous examples of what may be termed homœopathic cures. He recommends for the cure of mania this remarkable prescription: "Give to the

Uranium made from the root of

——————
by Dr. William L. Tomlinson,
 Lecturer on the Preparation of

mandrake in a smaller dose than sufficient to induce mania." In his writings is also found the Greek equivalent of the fundamental maxim, "*Similia, similibus, curantur.*"

Probably the oldest expression of this belief from the poets is found in the lines ascribed by Athenæus to Antiphanes, who lived 404 B. C. Milton, in his preface to "Samson Agonistes," and Shakespeare, in many of his plays, express this same sentiment.

Thus, there must have been a vague tradition that medicines cured diseases similar to those they caused. But it was not until in the latter part of the eighteenth century that a noted and able investigator of science, Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, a native of Germany, proclaimed to the world the highest of sciences—*the immutable law of nature*—a law for the practical application of remedies to the cure of diseases that can as surely be depended upon to produce salutary changes in the diseased organism, as can chemical reagents be relied upon to produce the phenomena which invariably follow their proper combination.

The necessity for such a law had always been apparent in the practice of medicine, and Hahnemann, deeply im-

pressed with the inconsistencies in the methods of the general practitioner of his time, and believing that as other things in this world of matter are governed by natural laws, that there must be a law governing the action of medicine on mind and body, commenced testing the action of the medicinal agents then in use on the human healthy body, making exact record of all the effects.

He soon noticed the similarity between the drug effects and the disease effects. Communicating his observations and discoveries to his medical friends, he enlisted their aid toward making further tests or provings. The result of their united efforts was the verification of his former conclusions and the enunciation to the scientific world of the new system of therapeutics, which Hahnemann designated "Homœopathy," from the two Greek words signifying "Similar suffering."

In making these investigations, both Hahnemann and his followers ascertained another important fact, viz.: That in the administration of remedies to the sick of sufficient strength to produce drug effects, they generally obtained an aggravation of the symptoms, and hence, it was found that curative results were made from smaller (not necessarily infinitesimal) doses than were at that time administered by physicians generally.

Greeted with very little favor at first, the system of Hahnemann has gradually but steadily continued to advance, until it has enlisted among its earnest advocates and supporters a very large number of the most intelligent of every country, not only in Germany, where it originated, but in every part of the civilized world. Especially is this true in America, where, in the year 1825, starting with only one homœopathic practitioner, we have now, in 1892, over fifteen

thousand, seventeen homœopathic colleges and thirty homœopathic journals; the fair city of Minneapolis having her full share of these zealous, intelligent workers.

Although thirty years after the advent of homœopathy into this country, the small community on the west side of the Mississippi could not boast of any physician practicing under the law of Hahnemann, the cause had a staunch and true friend in Dr. A. L. Bausman, a man, who stands to-day a leader and worker in all that pertains to homœopathy—a man, who, if due mention were not accorded his name, the absence of the same would be as noticeable as would the effect on the play of Hamlet were the chief actor left out. He it was, who, with his kindly advice, helped the early practitioners in their trials and struggles with the professional prejudices. He it has been, who, with his purse and perseverance, has helped establish societies, hospitals, dispensaries, journals and colleges. All the time that could be spared from his own profession—that of dentistry—has been devoted willingly and unselfishly to the promotion of homœopathy.

The first physician to practice homœopathy in Minneapolis was Dr. William A. Penniman, a man pre-eminently fitted for his work. He was born in Albany, New York, October 18, 1802, and removed with his parents to Providence, R. I., receiving his education at the Brown University of that city. At the age of twenty-five he graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and immediately commenced practice, locating at Elizabeth, Penn. He must have been somewhat of a politician, as well as a physician, as he was twice elected to the State Legislature during his residence at Elizabeth. In 1846 he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he soon acquired a large practice.

Feeling that his methods of prescribing were not science, but only a system of individual guessing and experimentation, he investigated the Hahnemannian law, with the result that he soon became a good representative of the homœopathic school.

He came to Minneapolis to visit friends in 1855, and being charmed with the climate, he decided to change his residence from Pennsylvania to Minnesota, which he did in the following year, 1856, locating in St. Anthony—now East Minneapolis. Early in the sixties he removed to the west side of the river.

Being remarkably successful in the terrible epidemic of typhoid fever which raged in Minneapolis in 1857, not losing a case, he thus brought homœopathy into prominence before the people. Ten years later, the few pioneer homœopaths throughout the State, aroused by the spirit of intolerance manifested towards them by the allopathic practitioners, determined to band themselves together against the opposition and persecution of the old-school. Thus began the Minnesota State Medical Institute, of which Dr. Penniman was chosen its first president.

He was a man of decided strength of character, taking great interest in all questions of the day. His character as a physician, his fidelity as a friend, his acute sense of right and wrong, and his unswerving devotion to his opinions, made him a valued and esteemed citizen. He died at Elizabeth, Pa., March 10, 1872, believing that he had provided liberally for his beloved cause, as he left thirty thousand dollars toward establishing a homœopathic hospital in Minneapolis and a chair of homœopathy in the University of Minnesota. This noble gift, unfortunately for homœopathy, through a technical error, advantage of which was taken by his heirs, was never received.

The next homœopathic practitioner, and the first to locate on the west side of the river, was Philo L. Hatch, M. D., a graduate of the Homœopathic Hospital and College of Cleveland. He had done much toward building up homœopathy in Dubuque, Iowa, where he had practiced since receiving his degree. His health failing, from over-work in the epidemic of cholera in which he had been wonderfully successful, he came to Minneapolis to recuperate.

The citizens, recognizing his ability, urged him to remain with them, which he decided to do, settling here in 1858. He was of a scientific turn of mind, being the first Ornithologist of the State University, and he has always been considered an authority on this subject.

That his worth and capability were recognized by his brethren in the profession, is evidenced by the following compliment, paid him by the eminent Dr. Constantine Hering, of Philadelphia, at one of the sessions of the American Institute of Homœopathy: "Dr. Hatch has built up a greater following in Minnesota than any of us. He deserves great credit for it all."

Dr. Hatch helped to establish the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College, of which he was the first Dean and Professor of Obstetrics.

In the last years of his residence in this city, his son, Raymond W., a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, class '87, was associated with him.

In the year 1860, William H. Leonard, who had been, since 1855, a prominent allopathic physician in Minneapolis, proclaimed himself a homœopath. Such a course required considerable nerve and strength of character, as with a change of school came a change of friendship—on the part of his former associates. He did not escape the usual abuse and en-

mity awaiting those who abandon a party or abjure a system long dominant, but he adhered to his convictions, identifying himself with every earnest endeavor to secure and advance the interest of homœopathy. The noble elements of his nature, no less than his professional skill, have won for him a place among the highest in the medical profession.

There were no further accessions to the ranks of homœopathy until in the year 1866, when Drs. T. Romeyn Huntington and David M. Goodwin came to Minneapolis, about the same time. Dr. Huntington only remained with us seven years; but in that short period he did most efficient service in the cause of homœopathy. By his death, which occurred March 11, 1873, the community sustained the loss of a skillful and competent physician.

Dr. Goodwin associated himself in practice with Dr. Hatch, the co-partnership existing only one year. His success as a practitioner of rare judgment and consummate skill, his close attention to his patients, his noble personal character, soon gained for him a practice, the extent and success of which has been surpassed by none. The progress and prosperity of the homœopathic school of medical practice in Minneapolis has been largely due to his earnest efforts and powerful influence.

It seems difficult to realize the obstacles so heroically overcome by these brave pioneers of a new theory in medicine in a comparatively new country, or to justly estimate the greatness of their success. It has frequently been remarked that the convert from one religious belief to another is more enthusiastic and energetic in the cause of his newly adopted faith than those who have been educated in the same. A like remark will apply to the medical profession, and it is eminently true of these early physicians. Each of

them was thoroughly educated in the allopathic tenets, and when they came out of darkness into light they worked for their new faith, as only men of their worth and ability can work.

The list of physicians who have taught the people of Minneapolis to regard their profession as philanthropic, rather than that of mere money making, is not a short one. There are many of them who can give as good a record of their labors as one of our pioneer physicians, who kept an account of his charitable work, and in the twenty-five years of practice had done \$75,000 worth of this work.

Only two deaths, besides those of Drs. Penniman and Huntington, have occurred in the ranks of homœopathy in our city, Drs. Simon Peter Starritt and Arthur A. Camp being stricken down in the prime of life, in the very beginning of medical careers of great promise.

Not many men of thirty-eight years have the memory of so noble and complete a character as Dr. Starritt. He was born in Hopwell, New Brunswick, Oct. 9, 1845. His life was a constant struggle against adversity. When only sixteen years of age he served in Hatch's battalion on the frontier, enduring manifold hardships for three years. In 1875, after manfully fighting his way against poverty, and indeed aiding in the support of his aged parents, he graduated from the University of Minnesota, receiving the degree of B. A. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. W. H. Leonard.

He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1878, receiving second prize for general proficiency. No student was ever more popular in college than "Old Simon," as he was familiarly called. Although constantly harassed by pecuniary difficulties, his genial smile never failed, his

warm heart never grew cold, or his tongue cynical. His watch-word was ever: "Duty first, self afterward," and through this forgetfulness of self he lost his life. In an epidemic of diphtheria that visited the town of Anoka, Minnesota, he unnecessarily exposed his own life in the performance of what he deemed his professional duties. Working day and night over his patients, he himself contracted the dread disease and died January 3, 1883.

Dr. Arthur A. Camp was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, August 15, 1854. He graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in the spring of 1878, coming directly to Minneapolis. He made a special study of diseases of infants and children, particularly the artificial feeding of infants. He was actively engaged in the organization of the Homœopathic Hospital. He was a member of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin County, also of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, holding the office of secretary in both societies. Homœopathy lost a most zealous worker in his death of April 9, 1888.

There have been many physicians who have tarried with us but a short time, gone so quickly as to leave but a trace of their name on memory.

As the city has increased in size, so has the list of homœopathic physicians lengthened, until at the present time, 1892, they number fifty, all in successful practice.

In the early days of homœopathy in Minneapolis, the physicians met together at their offices and related their experiences in the treatment of their cases, thus helping each other on in their work. Through the efforts of Drs. W. H. Leonard and D. M. Goodwin, the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin County was organized at one of these informal

meetings. The constitution and by-laws were adopted and signed Sept. 16th, 1872, the society doing good work in everything pertaining to the advancement of medical science from its inception to the present day.

In April, 1875, a medical fee bill was established, regulating the charges of the society, a joint committee of the homœopathic and allopathic schools meeting and agreeing on the rates they should charge.

In May, 1880, a joint committee drew up a schedule fixing the fees for certain surgical operations. Also, in the same year, this society established a Free Dispensary at Cottage Hospital (now St. Barnabas), Sixth street and Ninth avenue south. This dispensary was later removed to the Homœopathic Hospital.

The work and success of the society has varied with the enthusiasm of its members, until it has been superseded by the Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society. This change was adopted on account of the fact that the members of society felt that this name was better calculated to let the outer world know who and where we were than was a society labeled simply "Hennepin County."

The society under the new name was organized in October, 1891, and incorporated in July, 1892. The present officers are: George F. Roberts, M. D., president; Adele S. Hutchison, M. D., vice-president; Henry C. Aldrich, M. D., secretary and treasurer; Drs. H. W. Brazie, Asa S. Wilcox and D. W. Horning, Board of Censors. Its meetings occur on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the lecture room of the public library building.

The first attempt on record, toward organizing a homœopathic hospital in Minneapolis, was when the "Penniman Homœopathic Hospital of Minneapolis" was organized on July 22, 1874, in

order that there might be an association to which the funds bequeathed by the late Dr. W. A. Penniman, could be intrusted. Officers were elected, but through a technical error in the will, the bequest was lost and the Hospital Association named after Dr. Penniman gradually lapsed into forgetfulness and oblivion.

But the project of having a homœopathic hospital in our city was by no means entirely abandoned by the friends and supporters of homœopathy.

Several well attended and enthusiastic meetings were held in the spring of 1881, which resulted in the legal incorporation of the present Homœopathic Hospital of Minneapolis. In the first year not much was accomplished, but in June 1882, an active committee was appointed to solicit funds for the purchase of property at Lake Calhoun.

This committee was successful in regard to funds, but owing to an unsatisfactory title to the property, it was decided not to make the purchase.

In the meantime, the necessity for some place in which the sick might be cared for became so great that Geo. A. Brackett, Drs. D. M. Goodwin, A. E. Higbee and A. A. Camp purchased the land and buildings at No. 804 Ninth street south in order to rent them to the Hospital Association; also a number of ladies of the city decided to establish a charitable institution for the care of indigent sick women and children.

Their first meeting was held on Nov. 6, 1882, and in less than a month a house had been procured, all the necessary furnishings contributed, and sufficient cash donated to cover the expenses for many months. This society called themselves the "Hahnemann Ward Association."

The Hospital Association invited the Hahnemann Ward to co-operate with them. The ladies accepted, relinquishing

the house they had engaged, and when the hospital opened, January 9, 1883, with twenty beds for the reception of patients, the Hahnemann Ward furnished and supported ten of them. This Ward still holds its prominent place in the hospital.

In January, 1883, property on Ninth Street and Tenth Avenue South was purchased, \$5,000 being paid down, and a mortgage given for the balance, \$9,000. After the gift of Elliot Park to the city, the Park commissioners desired to buy the hospital property as a needed addition to the above gift. This they did, assuming the mortgage and paying over to the hospital corporation \$10,000.

Through the efforts of Dr. A. L. Bausman and N. F. Griswold, a most propitious opportunity for re-investment was found in the E. V. White property, on the corner of Twenty-Fifth Street and Fourth Avenue South.

Early in 1884 the hospital patients, furniture, etc., were transferred to the new home, the present location. Nothing within reasonable distance of the center of the city can exceed this situation in point of natural beauty and appropriateness for the purpose to which it is dedicated. The ground comprises two acres and rises gently to over twenty feet above street grade. On the height of this knoll stand the hospital buildings, with their spacious rooms and every convenience tending to improve the sick. However richly endowed with funds hospitals may be, the services rendered them by their physicians and surgeons are a greater gift than money donations.

The Minneapolis Homœopathic Hospital has never felt the stimulus of any large individual bounty and was in its first years the nursling of the medical profession almost exclusively, but as the

HISTORY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

...older it required a more pro-
 ...ing influence to keep it in a healthy,
 thriving condition, therefore in May,
 1889, the management of this offspring
 was turned over to a Board of Directors
 composed entirely of ladies. They at
 once recognized the need of, and the
 demand for, trained professional nurses,
 and in the summer of 1889 they organ-
 ized a "Training School for Nurses,"
 requiring a course of study of eighteen
 months, which has since been lengthened
 to two years. The school maintains a
 large corps of efficient nurses, whose
 services are sought by both the medical
 profession and the laity, not only in the
 city but throughout this and adjoining
 states.

A charity nurse is provided, whose
 duty is to go out to the poor at the call
 of any reputable physician. The Board
 of Directors have been increased the
 present year to thirty members. Un-
 stinted praise must be accorded these
 noble women for their royal work in the
 last three years; every department of
 the hospital work has shown progres-
 sion. The officers of the Board of Direc-
 tors are as follows: Mrs. Henry L.
 Chase, president; Mrs. C. H. Chad-
 bourn, vice-president; Mrs. Chas. Godley,
 secretary; Mrs. S. B. Lovejoy, treasurer.
 Advisory Board: Dr. A. L. Bausman,
 chairman; C. H. Chadbourn, Julius E.
 Miner, W. S. Benton, C. M. Loring, Rev.
 Smith Baker, F. C. Pillsbury (deceased);
 Miss Nella Harned, superintendent.

DISPENSARY STAFF

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>[Name]</i> , M. D., | President. |
| <i>[Name]</i> , M. D., | <i>[Name]</i> , State University |
| J. A. Steele, M. D., | Vice-President. |
| <i>[Name]</i> , M. D., | Secretary. |
| <i>[Name]</i> , M. D., | <i>[Name]</i> , State University |
| <i>[Name]</i> , M. D., | House Surgeons |
| J. A. Steele, M. D., | House Surgeons |

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| G. E. Ricker, B. A. M. D., <i>Prof. of Clinical Med. State Univ.</i> | House Physicians |
| H. C. Aldrich, D. D. S., M. D. | House Physicians |
| John F. Beaumont, M. D., | Eye and Ear. |
| <i>Prof. Ophthalmology, State University.</i> | |
| C. E. Thayer, M. D., | Throat and Lungs. |
| A. S. Wilcox, M. D., | Obstetricians. |
| Geo. E. Dennis, M. D., | |
| H. W. Brazie, M. D., | Children's Diseases. |
| A. P. Williamson, A. M., M. D., | Mental Diseases. |
| Cora Y. Hill, M. D., | Assistant Eye and Ear. |
| Henry N. Avery, M. D., | Skin and Venereal Dis. |
| Consulting staff: G. F. Roberts, M. D., Adele S. Hutchison, M. D., P. M. Hall, M. D., O. M. Humphrey, M. D., W. H. Leonard, M. D. | |

The homœopathic physicians of Min-
 neapolis, realizing the fact that their
 city, being a well known center of enter-
 prize and capital in every commercial
 and material interest, and that it also
 was fast becoming an educational cen-
 ter, resolved that medicine should not
 be behind her sister sciences in educa-
 tional advantages.

In 1883, eight members of the profes-
 sion, after due consultation, formulated
 articles of incorporation in accordance
 with the statutes, making all prepara-
 tion to establish a Homœopathic Medi-
 cal College.

Events transpired which indicated
 that the time was not ripe for success,
 and therefore it was deferred,—but only
 temporarily, as these faithful workers
 characterized by true western zeal were
 too sincerely in earnest to abandon such
 a noble enterprise.

Again in 1884, the physicians com-
 prising the Dispensary Staff of the Ho-
 mœopathic Hospital, organized them-
 selves into a society called the "Minne-
 apolis Clinical Society" having in view
 the same ultimate object. They adopted
 a plan for mutual benefit and advance-

ment, each one of the members taking turn in lecturing.

After a time, interest in these meetings flagged, and they were discontinued, to revive again the following winter, when meetings were again held weekly at Dr. A. L. Bausman's office and were known throughout the State as "Dr. Bausman's Clinical Society."

This fraternity was a peculiar one in this respect, that it had no officers except the President, Dr. Bausman, who allowed no business to be transacted, and no subjects to be discussed, excepting such as bore directly on medical topics.

This society held nineteen well attended and interesting meetings, and one of the results of their deliberations was, that having seen the benefit derived from the organization of, and work done by the Homœopathic Hospital Association, they felt that the time had come for the establishment of a homœopathic medical college and also a homœopathic medical journal as the best method of promoting the true interests of homœopathy.

Therefore, a mass-meeting of the local profession was held January 20, 1886, to discuss the project of starting a college immediately. Committees were appointed, and reports were made on the 27th day of the same month. These reports were not satisfactory, and another committee was elected and instructed to take a month for deliberation, and then present either a unanimous report or none at all.

At a mass meeting held February 23, this committee presented a report which was unanimously adopted.

In accordance with this final report, another committee was chosen, who, under the instructions of this mass-meeting, made provision for publishing a medical journal, and under the same in-

structions this committee prepared the articles of incorporation of the "Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College" which were signed by sixty-five incorporators, all prominent physicians and laymen of the city.

Thus, the Homœopathic College had become a legal fact, and no time was lost in electing a Board of Trustees that entered at once upon its duties.

After much careful consideration the trustees appointed the following faculty to whose discretion the questions concerning the further movements of the school were henceforth intrusted:

- Philo L. Hatch, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Dean.
- David M. Goodwin, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
- Henry W. Brazie, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
- Albert E. Higbee, M. D., Professor of Gynecology and Registrar.
- Jno. F. Beaumont, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
- Geo. E. Ricker, B. A., M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
- Wm. E. Leonard, B. A., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Institutes.
- Robt. L. Matchan, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
- Salathiel M. Spaulding, M. D., Professor of Pædology.
- Pearl M. Hall, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis.
- H. B. Ehle, M. D., Professor of Skin and Venereal Diseases.
- S. Francis Brown, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
- Samuel A. Locke, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
- Hon. Henry G. Hicks, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
- C. F. Mitchell, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
- Asa S. Wilcox, M. D., Adjunct to Chair of Surgery.

This faculty was re-inforced in the second year by Drs. Geo. E. Dennis, lecturer on Sanitary Science and Hygiene; and Henry C. Aldrich, lecturer on Histology, Pathology and Microscopy.

The Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College entered upon its active life October 4, 1886, faculty and students

meeting for the first time in one of the lecture rooms of the college building at the corner of Fourth avenue south and Twentieth street.

The first lecture was delivered by Dr. S. F. Brown, Professor of Chemistry, to a class of twenty, two of them, D. F. Krudop and Chas. Hoveland, graduating at the first commencement, on April 4, 1887. The next year opened with an increased number of students, and in the spring of 1888 the college sent out four graduates..

In 1888, an event which marks the history of medical education in Minnesota, was the establishment of a medical department in the State University, composed of three colleges: College of Medicine and Surgery, College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, and College of Dentistry.

Its creation was the signal for the discontinuance of the leading medical institutions of Minneapolis, whose faculties thus sought to enlarge the opportunities for the establishment of a college, broader in its scope and more complete in its corps of teachers.

The College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, with which we are chiefly concerned, absorbed the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College, many of the working members of the faculty in the latter school being appointed on the new faculty, which is as follows:

- George E. Long, M. D., President.
 Charles E. Leonard, A. B., M. D., Professor of
 Homœopathic Medicine and Therapeutics.
 Henry H. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Theory
 and Practice of Homœopathic Medicine.
 Charles J. Miller, A. P., M. D., Professor of Clin-
 ical Homœopathic and Physical Diagnosis.
 Robert D. Matchan, M. D., Professor of the Prin-
 ciples of Homœopathic Surgery.
 Warren S. Briggs, B. S., M. D., Professor of Clinical
 Homœopathic Surgery.
 William C. Johnson, M. D., Professor of

- B. Harvey Ogden, A. M., M. D., Professor of Gyn-
 ecology and Genito-Urinary Diseases.
 Albert E. Higbee, M. D., Clinical Professor of Gyn-
 ecology.
 John F. Beaumont, M. D., Professor of Ophthal-
 mology.
 Henry W. Brazie, M. D., Dean and Professor of
 Pædology.
 Eugene L. Mann, A. B., M. D., Professor of Dis-
 eases of the Heart and Respiratory Organs.
 D. A. Strickler, M. D., Professor of Otology and
 Rhinology.
 Henry C. Aldrich, D. D. S., M. D., Adjunct Pro-
 fessor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics
 and Lecturer on Skin and Venereal Diseases.
 A. P. Williamson, A. M., M. D., Professor of Men-
 tal and Nervous Diseases.

The instruction in the primary branches is received with the students of the other colleges in the following chairs:

- Geo. A. Hendricks, M. S., M. D., Professor of
 Anatomy.
 Richard O. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
 C. J. Beil, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.
 Perry H. Millard, M. D., Professor of Medical
 Jurisprudence.
 John F. Fulton, M. D., Professor of Hygiene.
 Thomas G. Lee, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Histol-
 ogy and Bacteriology.

From the inception of the college, the lectures have been given in the large building on Sixth street and Ninth avenue south, in common with the other colleges of the department. Since the close of the college year 1891-2, this building has been sold for a Methodist hospital. With the beginning of the fifth year of instruction, this college will be found on the campus, with the other University buildings, where two elaborate and substantial buildings have been erected for the medical department. The standard of education required is equal to that of the highest grade college of the United States. While maintaining these superior educational opportunities, the college affords its students the clinical advantages of the hospitals and dispensaries of the city.

The Free Dispensary connected with the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical



J. W. Huntington

College was removed to the grounds of St. Barnabas Hospital when the college became merged into the medical department of the State University. It was re-organized and incorporated as the University Homœopathic Free Dispensary, and with the aid of the Woman's Homœopathic Society, has gone on with the noble charity inaugurated by Dr. W. H. Leonard when he established the Dispensary connected with the old Cottage Hospital. Upwards of two thousand patients were treated by the dispensary physicians the past year, over eight thousand prescriptions being made. In addition to which a very large number of surgical cases were treated, and many hundreds treated in their homes.

The work done by the dispensary staff is entirely gratuitous. The staff is composed of Drs. H. W. Brazie, G. E. Ricker, J. F. Beaumont, R. D. Matchan, Chas. E. Thayer, Henry C. Aldrich.

The officers of the Woman's Hom. Society that so ably aids this dispensary in its charitable work are: Mrs. C. E. Peake, President; Mrs. Thomas E. Clarke, Secretary; Mrs. A. E. Higbee, Treasurer. In this connection must be mentioned the Dispensaries which flourished for a time at the Homœopathic Hospital, and also at the Bethel of the Plymouth church on south Second street. The latter Dispensary was conducted for a long period by Drs. D. A. and S. A. Locke. Neither of these Dispensaries are now existent.

There is only one Homœopathic journal published in Minneapolis. This energetic standard bearer of scientific medicine in the northwest, was established in 1892, the initial number appearing in January of that year. The editorial corps are as follows: Henry C. Aldrich, M. D., Editor; John F. Beaumont, D. W. Horning, Asa S. Wilcox, Associate Editors. The Minneapolis Pharmacy Co. are the publishers. This magazine was

preceded by the "Minnesota Medical Monthly" which was established in 1886, the first issue appearing in May, and which was so ably edited by Dr. William E. Leonard and his associates, P. L. Hatch, M. D., and S. M. Spaulding, M. D. Unfortunately it succumbed to that dread affection, inanition, only living two years.

T. ROMEYN HUNTINGTON, ^{MD} Doctor Huntington, who was a resident of Minneapolis from 1866 until his death in 1873, and who practiced medicine here during those years with great success, was a native of Shaftsbury, Vermont. He was born September 2d, 1829. The family to which he belonged is one of the oldest in this country, being descended from Simon Huntington, who sailed from England with his wife and three sons in 1633. He was one of those who sought a home in America for religious freedom. The emigrant died upon the passage, but his widow and sons settled in Roxbury, Mass., where Rev. John Elliot was pastor of the Congregational church, from whence they soon passed to Salisbury, Mass., where they settled in 1640. Christopher, a son of this emigrant, was one of the founders of Norwich, Conn. His son, Christopher, was the first male child born at Norwich, and became a much respected citizen and deacon of the church. His son, Matthew, born 1694, remained at the same place. Amos, of the next generation, settled in Shaftsbury, Vt. He was a Captain in the Revolutionary army, and a member of the Baptist church. His son David was born 1776, and Jonas, of the next generation, born 1804, resided at Shaftsbury. The latter was the father of T. R. Huntington. Both the father and grandfather of the latter, as well as his maternal grandfather, Doctor Goddard, were physicians.

He was thus of the seventh generation of direct descent from the emigrant of 1600. When the son was about five years old, Dr. Huntington, with his family, removed from Vermont to the village of Perry, Wyoming county, New York, where the boy received his early education, which was supplemented by an academic course at the academy at Lima, New York.

It is not surprising that a young man of eighteen years in choosing a life calling should be influenced by the associations of his youth and the traditions of his family; so young Huntington made choice of the medical profession, of which his father and both grandfathers were reputable, if not eminent practitioners.

His first course of lectures was in New York, and the last two in Philadelphia, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Jefferson Medical College in 1851, at the age of twenty-two.

Graduation was speedily followed by marriage to Miss Caroline M. Chapin, also a resident of the village of Perry. The young wife died the following year, leaving an infant daughter, Abby A., who survived, and is now the wife of A. F. Gale, of this city. Why the thoroughly trained physician did not at once enter on the practice of his profession does not appear. Perhaps his father's practice covered the field. More likely he was impressed with the proverb concerning a prophet in his own country and among his own kindred. However, he opened a select school at Perry, which he taught with acceptance to his patrons through the following winter. Not until the spring of 1853 did he enter upon his professional life. This was at the village of Mt. Morris, Livingston county, New York. Here he remained for three years, with a satisfactory and increasing practice, during which time he married in

November, 1853, for his second wife, Miss Elizabeth M. Fox, of Perry, New York, who survived him, and still resides here. The children of this marriage were Frederick W. Huntington, of New York, and Harry B. and Elon O. Huntington, of Minneapolis.

His method of medical treatment was the Allopathic, in which he had been educated. Unlike many physicians, who oppose with a blind prejudice everything in which they have not been trained, his mind was open to conviction. He had become familiar with the medical theories of Hahnemann, and in some critical cases tried the remedies prescribed by his school. Finding them efficient, he carefully studied the theory of the system and became a convert to it. He now removed to Perry, where his father continued in the Allopathic practice, and opened an office as a Homeopathic physician. We may be sure that the unusual event created a commotion in the village discussions, without supposing any unfilial spirit of rebellion against parental authority, or any opposition to the new system adopted by the son, on the part of the father, beyond that profound contempt which the practical disciple of the old school feels for the new, there could not fail to spring up an active competition between the doctors of the rival schools and an active championship of their favorites among those who favored the one school or the other.

It would seem that the old school was too strongly entrenched to yield to the new, for the following year the young Homœopath sought a new field of practice at Kalamazoo, Mich., where he settled in 1857, and soon found himself in the front rank of the profession, with a good business, which rapidly increased for nine years to such an extent that its demands so impaired his health and wore him out that he was forced to retire



F. H. [unclear]

from his exhausting labor and seek restoration in another climate.

It was in 1866 that he settled in Minneapolis, a stranger, and in poor health. As he became better known, and his professional skill came to be appreciated, he secured a respectable share of business, which increased until his death. His ability and skill as a physician were recognized by his professional brethren, by whom he was often called in consultation. "He had," says one who knew him intimately, "a cheerful and encouraging way that always inspired confidence in his patients. He was quick and accurate in the diagnosis of disease, and prompt, decided and skillful in the use of remedies. He was sympathetic and warm hearted, especially kind to the poor, whom he never declined to visit and care for when they were in need. He had considerable magnetic influence over his patients, and seemed to have an intuitive perception of the causes and character of the ailments which he treated."

It should not be inferred that the harmony of the family was disturbed by professional rivalry; on the contrary, the father and family of Doctor Huntington followed him to Kalamazoo, and settled about him on his removal to Minneapolis. Doctor Jonas Huntington died here some four years since, and the brother, W. W. Huntington, is one of the active and respected citizens of Minneapolis.

Doctor Huntington was passionately fond of music, and a good judge of it. He was master of the flute, and fairly skillful with the violin. In his earlier years he was associated with musicians, and found his recreation in musical circles and in the melody of his best beloved instrument, the flute.

DAVID MARCUS GOODWIN was born at Tunbridge, Orange county, Vt., October

12th, 1833. His father, Moses Goodwin, was a prosperous farmer, having moved to that town from New Hampshire.

This son, the youngest of the family, consisting of two sons and a daughter, passed his infancy and youth on the home farm, developing a healthy, robust physique amid rural surroundings. His early education was not neglected. Passing through a course of elementary and academic study, he was prepared, at the age of twenty, to commence the study of his chosen profession. This was thorough and complete. It embraced reading in the office of a physician in his native town, Doctor C. B. Chandler, and a three years' course in the medical department of Dartmouth College, and also the New York Medical College, then a flourishing institution. The lectures at Dartmouth continuing through the fall months were followed by a winter course at New York, where special advantages could be had in anatomical study, hospital and clinical practice. Dr. Goodwin received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the fall of 1856, at which time he received an appointment on the medical staff of Blackwell Island Hospital.

Selecting the town of Cabot, Caledonia county, Vermont, in which to commence his professional life, he settled there in the spring of 1857. At this time he practiced in the Allopathic school, in which he had been educated. Feeling the monotony of a country town, he joined with his musical friends of the village in the organization of the Cabot Cornet Band, with which he spent many social hours.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Dr. Goodwin enlisted in the Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteer, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the regiment June 20th, 1861, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, going into camp at Chain

Dr. Goodwin, the following month. The succeeding fall and winter months were occupied by the routine of camp life until the opening of the Peninsular Campaign. In the summer of 1862 he was designated, in accordance with an order given by the medical staff of the Army of the Potomac, as one of the two operating surgeons for the Vermont Brigade. This selection was due to the skill manifested in his surgical operations and is a better testimony to his merit than any verbal eulogy. Promoted from Assistant Surgeon to Surgeon April 29th, 1863, he assumed the duties of Surgeon Henry Janes, promoted Surgeon of Volunteers. The Sixth Corps, to which his regiment was attached, participated in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac—some of them as desperate and sanguinary as any of the war. At Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, the Seven Days before Richmond, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and others, Dr. Goodwin found ample opportunity for surgical practice, some of his operations being reported in the "Surgical History of the Rebellion." In addition to the surgical duties of the field, Dr. Goodwin had charge of the regimental hospital and for two winters was attending surgeon of the small pox hospital of the Sixth Army Corps.

At the expiration of his enlistment, in 1864 he was honorably discharged and returned to his Vermont home. But the years of absence had broken up his practice, and the exciting events of the war had unfitted him for the quiet life of a monotonous village. During a brief sojourn at Cabot, an epidemic of typhoid fever afforded an opportunity to observe the favorable influence of Homœopathic remedies.

In June, 1866, he turned his face westward, seeking a wider and freer field for his practice. With no

thought or knowledge of Minneapolis, he casually met upon the train a gentleman then and still residing here, who gave so favorable a description of the place, that he resolved to visit it. Taking quarters at the Nicollet house, then conducted by the Gilsons, he found himself surrounded by so many people from Vermont that he did not hesitate to decide to remain.

A partnership was formed with Dr. P. L. Hatch on the first day of January, 1867, which continued for a year. Dr. Hatch practiced the Homœopathic system, to which Dr. Goodwin had, for some time, directed his thoughtful attention. His diligent reading of the literature of this school, coupled with a careful observation of the effect of remedies, confirmed an inclination which he had for a long time felt, and he determined to adopt it in his future practice. He opened an office and met with the most gratifying success. His income for the first year was such as might well satisfy the ambition of a physician established in practice. His skill and attention brought such success that he was soon recognized as a leading physician, and became the family physician of not a few of the best families in the city.

This popularity has in no measure abated, and after twenty-six years of incessant professional activity in the City of Minneapolis, his position in the lead of practitioners of the Homœopathic school is unchallenged. Since settling in Minneapolis, Dr. Goodwin has strictly adhered in his practice to the tenets of the Homœopathic system, not yielding to the temptation to adopt an eclectic course. He has also given his undivided attention to his profession.

In the complex relations of social life, no one occupies a more important and delicate position than the physician; while he practices his profession for a



Miss S. Hutchinson.

livelihood, he comes to deal with the most precious interests of health and life, and enters into the most sacred intimacies of our being. From infancy to old age, he ministers to us in times of sorest trial and need; he strengthens the feeble, cheers the despondent, and restores the fainting soul. While the rules and routine of the healing art are learned from books and taught in schools, there is a delicate perception, a subtle influence, a tender and soothing touch, which is above technical art, and comes from the natural aptitude of our constitution. Above the distinctions of systems of medicine, beyond the potencies of drugs and the the efficacies of doses, there is an inborn adaptation in the true doctor which brings him into sympathy with his patient, and draws out the restorative qualities of nature, *vis medicatrix naturæ*. The family physician, of whatever school, comes to be valued and cherished among the dearest associates of our lives. His form is the first upon which our infant eyes rest, and he notes the first and last breath and feels the latest throb of the departing life.

For more than a quarter of a century Dr. Goodwin has gone his rounds in Minneapolis, prompt, attentive, kind, patient, skillful, bringing strength to the feeble and courage to the despondent.

Doctor Goodwin's family consists of a daughter, Mabel; now a young lady of eighteen years. A stepdaughter married the late well-known and popular F. C. Pillsbury, whom she now survives, with an interesting group of four children.

ADELE STUART HUTCHISON, M. D. is a native of New England, having been born in Andover, Massachusetts, where her early life was spent. By heredity she claims a mixture of the solid qualities bequeathed on the mother's side—from the sturdy soldiers and sailors for many

generations, in Scotland and England, while her father was of the old Cameronian-Covenanting stock of the South of Scotland. From both she receives the blessed gift of a fine constitution, while in her character is easily traced the influence of her paternity.

Doctor Hutchison was educated in the common schools of her native town and in the Abbott Female Seminary. Later she was a pupil of the Fall River High School and Boston University, where she took a special course in metaphysics and psychology, studies for which she was especially fitted by the natural bent of her mind, and which have never lost their interest.

In religious faith, though reared a Congregationalist, Dr. Hutchison finds her home among the "Friends," and in political belief she is a staunch Republican.

Through the influence of her guardian—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps—who seems from the first to have read the character of her somewhat peculiar young ward as she would read a book, and to have had a great influence over her, Dr. Hutchison was induced to take up the study of medicine in the Boston University School of Medicine, from which institution she was honorably graduated in 1877.

Women in the field of medicine and surgery, were, at that time, not the accepted fact of to-day that passes so without challenge or comment, except as they find their level upon the scale of actual merit; and so it was in the character of a pioneer that the young girl M. D. set her face Westward to find a field for her life of toil and achievement. Fortunate, indeed, was she in her choice of a location, for, from the first, Minneapolis has always had plenty of room for women.

For the fifteen years which she has

part of Minneapolis her life has been the constant self-sacrificing one of the young working and successful physician. Her treatment for patients (which in so many cases degenerates into a prayer for *patience*) was exceedingly brief, and for many years her professional work shut her out entirely from social life, or even the opportunities for intimate acquaintance with the educated, thoughtful, progressive woman with whom alone she feels at home. But of late, feeling her right to more leisure, she has wisely lightened her professional labors and taken more time for her books, her pen and her friends.

Having throughout the years maintained habits of study on the severe lines, she is entirely fitted to mingle with the educated men and women to be found in such large numbers in our city. A good reader, a fine writer, intensely interested in whatever she undertakes, Dr. Hutchison would have made a great success upon the lecture platform. Clear cut and positive in her beliefs, she is yet saved from bigotry by her sense of justice which impells her to give to her opponent the same honest judgment that she asks for herself.

Short of stature and rather heavily built, her quick movements savor of abruptness to a stranger, and even her friends do not all know that much of this seeming brusqueness is put on to hide the painfully sensitive spirit and under estimate of herself, which are her real nature.

Recognizing her executive ability and excellent judgement, Dr. Hutchison was elected to a position on the Women's World Fair Board for the State of Minnesota, and as President of the Hennepin County Auxiliary to the same. She is also an active member and officer of the *Woman's Club* and various literary societies.

Though trained in the school of Homeopathy she does not refuse to see good in other schools, but gleans in all fields and holds out the fraternal hand to all good work—as witness her being unanimously chosen by the Board of Directors of the Northwestern Hospital, an Allopathic institution, to make the annual address to the graduating class of their nurse's training school.

Full of the quickest sympathies, she yet holds a firm hand over the nervous vagaries of her sex when ill, and in all her professional work strives to infuse into purposeless souls some of the vigor of her own masterful will, as the best remedial agent for their unnerved bodies.

The results of Dr. Hutchison's life proves the wisdom of her choice of a profession. She has made her way unassisted by influence, patronage or favor to a position of financial independence and professional honor—in short, she has done a man's work in a womanly way, with the results of which any man might be proud.

Henry Clay Aldrich, D. D. S., M. D., the son of the late Col. Cyrus Aldrich, is one of the few professional men born and reared in this city. His education was acquired at the public and high schools of Minneapolis, and at the State University.

He graduated from the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, but finding the study of medicine more to his liking, he immediately took up this study, receiving his degree from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1881.

His first field of labor was in Charles City, Iowa, from whence he removed to Nashua, in the same State. In the year 1887 he returned to the city of his birth to accept the position of Professor of Histology, Pathology and Microscopy,

in the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College, and later, when the medical department of the State University was organized, he was appointed Professor of Dermatology in the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery. He has been actively interested in the work of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, and when in 1891 the Minneapolis Homœopathic Magazine was established he was made the editor, which position he still occupies. He is a member of the local, state and national Homœopathic medical societies, Masonic, Knights of Pythias, and other secret societies.

John F. Beaumont, M. D., was born in Freeport, Illinois, March 29th, 1853, and was educated at the high school of Freeport, and the military school of Montrose, New Jersey. He began the study of medicine in the office of his father, J. H. Beaumont, a well-known physician of Freeport, recently deceased. His first course of lectures was at Hahnemann College, Chicago, but he graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1876. During his course there it was his privilege to live at the home of the late revered Doctor Constantine Hering. He then took up the study of his specialty at the New York Homœopathic Ophthalmic Hospital.

He came to Minneapolis in 1880, where his practice has been confined strictly to diseases of the eye and ear. He is Professor of Ophthalmology in the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery in the State University, and is also an active member in the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute and Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Henry W. Brazie was a native of Trumbull county, Ohio. He enlisted as one of the first volunteers from Michigan when but sixteen years of age, serving

with the Seventh Michigan Infantry through many battles; he was taken prisoner, but was exchanged shortly after. He was wounded twice during his service. After discharge he re-enlisted in General Hancock's Veteran Corps, and after the close of the war attended the high school of Lapeer, Michigan, and later spent two years in the schools of Albany, N. Y. Afterwards he studied medicine with Drs. A. H. Thompson, of Lapeer, and L. Van Hoosen, of Albany, and graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic College Hospital in 1870.

He came to Minneapolis in 1881; has been elected president of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin county, vice-president of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, and has served as medical director of the Grand Army for several terms, also as a member of the board of commissioners for examining insane hospitals. He was formerly Professor of Physiology in the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College. He now occupies the chair of Pædology in the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery in the medical department of the University of Minnesota, and is also one of the aldermen of the City of Minneapolis.

George E. Dennis, M. D., was born in Livonia, Wayne county, Michigan, November 27th, 1839. He received his education at the Michigan State Normal school. He taught school one year in Michigan and three in Minnesota, (Dakota county.) Most of his early life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He entered the war in 1863, serving in the First Michigan Cavalry as Sergeant. He fought in twenty-one different battles from the time he enlisted to October 19th, 1864, when he was wounded at the battle of Cedar creek. He had always had a taste for medical studies, and in 1879 he en-

tered the medical profession, graduating from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1883. He located in Minneapolis 1884.

Albert Enos Higbee was born in Pike, New York, January 1st, 1842. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Wisconsin. He served with distinction during the late Civil war, at the close of which he began the study of medicine, graduating from the Hahnemann College of Chicago in 1871; practicing in Red Wing and St. Paul, Minnesota, before coming to Minneapolis in 1878.

Thoughtful, but quick in discernment and prompt in action, he has been particularly successful in his chosen profession. He was one of the incorporators of the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College, and when it was merged into the medical department of the State University he was appointed to the chair of Clinical Gynecology. He has been an active member in the city, state and national Homœopathic societies, and with his wonted zeal and energy has ever helped to advance the cause of Homœopathic science. Dr. Higbee is a prominent Mason, occupying a high office in that order.

Dr. Otis M. Humphrey was born April 26th, 1832, at Victor, New York. He received his medical education at the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn, New York, graduating in 1862; he came to Minneapolis in 1870. Dr. Humphrey served in the "late unpleasantness" as Assistant Surgeon of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, being later commissioned as Surgeon United States Volunteers by the President, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and distinguished

services." He has been an active member of the following societies: Massachusetts Medical Society, Northeast Historic Genealogical Society, American Institute of Homœopathy, and the state and county societies of Minnesota.

Dr. Wm. D. Lawrence was born May 16th, 1852, in Lawrenceville, Province of Quebec. His education was acquired at Granby Academy, and his medical studies were pursued at the Chicago Medical College and the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1879. He came to Minneapolis in April, 1879, and is a member of the North Star Lodge I. O. O. F., having held the office of "Past Grand." He has been an official in the local medical societies, and is the proprietor of the Minneapolis Medical & Surgical Institute.

Dr. William H. Leonard was certainly the pioneer practitioner of Minneapolis, coming here in the year 1855, although in the first years of his residence in this city he was a prominent representative of the old school, and helped to organize the Hennepin Medical society the year of his arrival. He was born December 2d, 1826, in Mansfield, Tolland county, Connecticut. His father, Dexter M. Leonard, was the son of a noted physician in Ashford, Connecticut. His ancestors, James and Henry Leonard, emigrated to Massachusetts from England in 1652, erecting the first forge in America at Taunton.

Dr. W. H. Leonard was reared to agricultural occupations, enjoying the advantages of winter schooling, while the summers were devoted to labor on his father's farm. He had the benefit of a course at a select school, after which he taught for six years, devoting all his leisure time to self-improvement.

Inheriting a taste for medical studies

from his grandfather, he entered the office of Orrin Witter, M. D., of Chaplin, Connecticut, where he prepared himself for attendance upon lectures at the University of New York. The winters of 1850-51 were passed at this college, from which he entered the medical department of Yale College, where he graduated in 1853.

His first labors in the practice of medicine were in Orangeville, Wyoming county, New York, where he remained two years, whence he removed to Minneapolis.

To one of his active and investigative mind, the question of homœopathy could not long remain unnoticed. Educated in the allopathic system, and imbibing, from infancy, veneration for its theories, which the successful career of his grandfather had instilled into the minds of his family, he did not intend to turn his attention to homœopathy with a view to its adoption. However, after a thorough investigation of its merits—and the only investigation that would satisfy him was the practical application at the bedside—he could no longer hesitate in the course he should adopt in regard to the new therapeutic law. Being thoroughly convinced of its superior claims, he announced himself a homœopathist in 1859.

In November, 1862, he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Fifth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, and was afterward promoted to surgeon. He was honorably discharged at Fort Snelling in 1865, and immediately after resumed his practice—a firmer believer in homœopathy than ever.

No physician in the city has been more prominent in State affairs. He was the first health officer who introduced the vital statistics of the city; also the first commissioner of the State Insane Examining Board. Since 1875, he has been a

member of the State Board of Health. At the time of his appointment, some of the members of the Board demurred, and threatened to resign if a homœopathist was appointed. Thereupon Governor C. K. Davis forcibly informed this august body "He should use his best judgment and appoint Dr. Leonard at all hazards; they might all resign if they wished, and then he would appoint all homœopathists." None of the members have had occasion since to regret the governor's decision, as the homœopathic member has proven one of the most useful and energetic on the Board.

He helped organize the Homœopathic State Institute, of which he has been three times the president. When the State University in 1875 organized a medical department, Dr. Leonard was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.

Through efforts on his part the "Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin County" was organized, of which he was many times its president. In all matters pertaining to the advancement of homœopathy he is a zealous and efficient worker. To his attainments as a skilled physician are added those qualities of mind and heart so essential to the highest degree of success in any walk of life.

William E. Leonard, B. A., M. D., is the only son of Dr. William H. Leonard. He was born in Minneapolis in 1855. His education was acquired in the public schools and at the State University, where he received the degree of B. A. in 1876, being by election the salutatorian of his class. A three years' medical course at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, ending in 1879, was supplemented by a years residence at the Wards Island Homœopathic Hospital, New York City,

He then returned to Minneapolis, be-

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...an ally partner with his father, ... he practiced for six years. He ... been done in general practice. For two years he edited and chiefly managed the *Minnesota Medical Monthly*, and at the same time filled the chair of Materia Medica and Institutes in the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College. In the management of that institution, and in the establishment of the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery in the medical department of the State University, which superseded the former, he played a prominent part, and is now, by virtue of his chair, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, at the head of that faculty. He is a member of the following societies: American Institute of Homœopathy, Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, and Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Geo. F. Roberts was born at Barnstead, New Hampshire, March 25th, 1848; he was educated at Monmouth College and Rush Medical College, from which latter institution he graduated in 1871. Not being satisfied with old school practice, he began the study of homœopathy, graduating from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1882. He has held the positions of Professor of Homœopathy, medical department Iowa University; Professor of Gynecology in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, and Surgeon of Cook County Hospital in Chicago.

He came to Minneapolis in May, 1884. He has been a member of the following societies: American Institute of Homœopathy; Secretary Iowa State Institute of Homœopathy; Secretary and President Minnesota State Institute of Homœopathy; Hennepin County Homœ-

opathic Medical Society, and President of Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Salathiel M. Spaulding was born December 5th, 1839, in New Hampshire, and came to Minneapolis in November, 1867. His education was acquired in the academies of his native State and the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which institution he graduated March 1st, 1879. He was paymaster's clerk in the War of the Rebellion, and was the first city physician in Minneapolis (1880). He was a member of the first Free Dispensary in the old Cottage Hospital, now St. Barnabas. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society, Hennepin County Homœopathic Medical Society, and Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, having served as president of the two last named societies.

Dr. John Andrew Steele was born January 30th, 1837, at Stanstead, Canada East. His early education was acquired in Vermont at its State University; in medicine he graduated from Berkshire Medical College in November, 1856, and from the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania in March, 1858.

He came to Minneapolis in October, 1878, and has been interested in and a member of the Vermont Homœopathic State Medical Association, of which he was president; the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association; the Minnesota State Homœopathic Medical Institute, of which he was vice-president, and chairman of the bureau of surgery, and the Hennepin County Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was president.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

DENTISTRY.

BY M. M. FRISSELLE, M. D., D. D. S.

This specialty in the broad field of medical science, that has for its object the care and treatment of the organs contained in the oral cavity, has, within the last few decades, made advancement quite equal to any of the other branches in medicine.

Each succeeding year during this period of its history, it has drawn to its ranks men eminent for their learning, talents and culture, who have labored diligently and accomplished much in elevating the standard of requirements necessary to enter the ranks of this profession. No branch of the healing art has better illustrated the doctrine of evolution than this, the practice of which, within the memory of men still living, was considered as simply a branch of mechanics, but is now elevated to the position of a learned profession whose members are fitted for service by years of study and University training—by lectures and practical work.

By reason of the recent rapid growth in population of the City of Minneapolis and Hennepin county, few of the dental practitioners are natives of either the City or of the State, but, by various

motives, have been brought here from more eastern portions of the country.

The attractions which every growing, thriving city offers to the enterprising and ambitious citizen, has had the effect to bring from eastern cities the best talent found in the profession, so that it is safe to say, and proverbially true, that the members of the dental profession in Minneapolis, in point of intelligence, scientific attainments and professional skill, are the peers of any in the world.

As the nuclei of all history, whether it be political, commercial, social or scientific, are essentially the history of individuals and of individual enterprise, so the history of dentistry in Minneapolis and Hennepin county must be constructed from the biographies of the early and leading representative members of the profession, who have, by their characters and conscientious labors, brought the profession to its present high standing. The essential forces that have been important factors in the advancement of the profession here, are the Minneapolis Dental Society, Minnesota State Dental Association, and the College of Dentistry of the University of the State of Minnesota. These, with the conservative,

The chapter on "Dentistry," with the exception of two biographical sketches, was prepared by M. M. Frisselle, M. D., D. D. S.

enacted laws that forbid the practice of dentistry by any person not authorized by the State Board of Examiners—the Board consisting of members of the profession appointed by the Governor of State—effectually protects the community from irregular and incompetent practitioners.

The Minneapolis Dental Society was organized in 1882. A meeting for this purpose was called at the office of Dr. A. T. Smith, and Dr. M. M. Frisselle chosen chairman and Dr. J. H. Martindale was made secretary. At this meeting, the object and importance of such a society was freely discussed, and at an adjourned meeting on September 13th the following persons were chosen to fill the various offices of the society: Dr. A. M. Reid, president; Dr. A. T. Smith, vice-president; Dr. J. H. Martindale, secretary.

During the entire twelve years of the existence of this society, its members have zealously labored to promote the best interests of the profession. Valuable papers on current professional topics have been produced and intelligently and vigorously discussed, stimulating its members to secure broader and better views of the profession, and to do better work. This society, more than any other agency, has been instrumental in securing to the people of Minnesota the most conservative and protective laws regulating the practice of dentistry known to the country. These laws have been largely copied and embodied in the statutes of other states.

The Minneapolis Dental Society took steps for enlarging their field of work by reorganizing the old State Society. A meeting for this purpose was called Nov. 21st, 1883, at which meeting a committee was appointed to issue a call for a meeting of the dentists of the State to be held January 16th, 1884. This meeting was held at the Nicollet house, Min-

neapolis. Dr. A. T. Smith was called to the chair, and Dr. H. A. Knight made secretary, pro tem. The following officers were elected: Dr. H. M. Reid, president; Dr. L. W. Lyon, vice-president; Dr. Cruttendon, secretary; Dr. T. E. Weeks, corresponding secretary; Dr. S. D. Clements, treasurer. This organization has always been vigorous and flourishing, through the cordial support of nearly all the dentists in the State, and its influence on the national association has been both salutary and progressive.

The College of Dentistry, which has become an important part of the department of medicine in the State University, was organized in 1882 as a special department in the Minnesota College Hospital. In 1881, M. M. Frisselle, M. D., was appointed Lecturer on Medical and Surgical Dentistry in the college, and in 1882 was made a full professor in the college, with instructions from the trustees and faculty to organize a dental department and nominate persons to fill the various chairs. By appointment by the officers of the college, the following persons were called to fill the various chairs in the dental department:

- M. M. Frisselle, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Medical and Surgical Dentistry and Therapeutics.
- W. F. Giddings, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry.
- A. W. Abbott, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
- F. A. Dunsmoor, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
- W. A. Spaulding, D. D. S., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry.
- Chas. W. Drew, P. H. B., M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
- R. M. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
- C. H. Hunter, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Microscopy.
- T. F. Quimby, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
- J. A. Parke's, D. D. S., and Dr. L. D. Leonard, demonstrators of Operative Dentistry.
- F. H. Brimmer, D. D. S., and C. E. Cleveland, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry.

In 1885-6 both the medical and dental departments were re-organized under

the name of the Minnesota Hospital College, at the same time taking possession of a new college building located on the corner of Sixth street and Ninth avenue south with the following Dental faculty:

- W. F. Giddings, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Histology.
 W. A. Spaulding, D. D. S., Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Metallurgy.
 M. G. Jenison, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Dental Pathology Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
 A. W. Abbott, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
 R. O. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
 Chas. W. Drew, P. H. B., M. B., Professor of Chemistry.
 F. A. Dunsmoor, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
 J. P. Martindale, M. D., D. D. S., Lecturer on Oral Diseases and Deformities.
 T. E. Weeks, Lecturer on Practical Dentistry.

Here the institution flourished, each year increasing its number of students and its efficiency till 1889, when it relinquished its charter, becoming a department of the University of Minnesota. The following competent faculty is now in charge:

- Cyrus Northrup, LL. D. President.
 W. Xavier Sudduth, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Dean and Professor of Pathology and Oral Surgery.
 Thomas E. Weeks, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Technics and Dental Anatomy.
 Charles M. Bailey, D. M. D., Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, Metallurgy and Orthodontia.
 William P. Dickinson, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Therapeutics.
 Geo. A. Hendricks, M. S., M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
 Richard O. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
 C. J. Bell, A. B., Professor of Chemistry.
 H. M. Bracken, M. D., L. R. C. S. E., Professor of Materia Medica.

INSTRUCTORS.

- Thomas G. Lee, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Histology.
 Henry F. Nachtrieb, B. S., Lecturer on Comparative Dental Anatomy.
 F. B. Kremer, D. D. S., Demonstrator in charge of the Prosthetic Clinic.
 F. E. Twitchell, D. M. D., Instructor in Continuous Gum Work.
 J. D. Jewett, D. D. S., Instructor in the Administration of Anæsthetics.

Miland Austin Knapp, D. D. S., Instructor in Technics.

Forrest Hoy Orton, D. D. S., Instructor in the Treatment of Cleft Palate.

The few following biographical sketches of some of the pioneers of the profession, and some of the younger members who are prominent by their inventions or rare mechanical genius, are but the van guard of a long line of first-class men who have made and are still making Minneapolis famous for its men of talent and high attainments in the profession of dentistry. So far as can be ascertained the first dentist who opened an office in Minnesota was Dr. Biddle, who came to St. Paul in 1850. The first dentist who practiced his profession in St. Anthony was Dr. Gould, whose office was on the East Side of the river. His immediate successor was

MARK DAVIS STONEMAN, M. D., who was born in Grayson county, Virginia, December 4th, 1815. He received a common school education—studied medicine under the tuition of his father, who was a physician of high repute in the locality where he lived.

Doctor Stoneman graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838, entering immediately into general practice with his father. In 1848 he moved to the State of Indiana, where he continued the practice of medicine till 1858, at which time he commenced the study of dentistry.

In 1860, at the breaking out of the Civil war, he responded to Governor Morton's call for volunteer surgeons to go to the front. During the summer of 1862 he came to Minnesota visiting Taylor's Falls, St. Paul and St. Anthony. In May, 1863, he commenced the practice of dentistry in the office previously occupied by Dr. Gould, who was the first dentist in what is now the City of Min-

in the Minnesota State University. Here he continued the practice of his profession till his death, which occurred in 1876.

Dr. Stoneham was a man of marked abilities, prominent in Masonic and church circles, and a member of the first Board of Directors of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences.

DOCTOR BOLTON LOUNDES TAYLOR, one of the reliable dentists of the city, is of staunch Quaker stock. His great-grandfather, Richard Webb, on the maternal side, came from England with William Penn in 1682, taking up a considerable tract of land on the Brandivine above Chadd's ford. His daughter, Rebecca Webb, married Richard Baker, and their daughter, Rachel, married Loundes Taylor, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, February 1st, 1832. He was educated at the Friend's school and at the Friend's Weston College. He spent the early portion of his life on the old homestead farm where he was born. He was a student of dentistry in the office of Dr. Jesse Green, of West Chester, for several years, and came to Minneapolis in 1856 and for more than ten years devoted himself to business outside of his profession. In 1867 he built the Taylor Brothers' flour mill, on the ground now occupied by the Pillsbury "B" mill, which exploded and was burned in 1878.

In 1869 he opened an office for the practice of his profession in the Pence Opera House, remaining for about one year, then removing to 214 Nicollet avenue, and finally to 300 Nicollet avenue, where he still remains.

Doctor Taylor was married to Miss Harriet Hurlbut in 1865, the result of the union being one son and one daughter, the latter being married and living in 1910. The son is a student

in the Minnesota State University.

The Doctor is a constant reader of the best literature of the day, and is especially interested in ancient history. He is also fond of natural history, and has given much attention to the study of bees, and is authority on the culture and care of these wise and interesting insects.

Doctor Taylor is a graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery; a man of quite gentle manners, modest and conscientious, of firm convictions and unswerving integrity. Quaker like, he has never been ambitious for public office of any kind, is patriotic to the core, believing that in all governmental affairs their management should be committed to those who are to the manor born.

DOCTOR ABNER LAYCOCK BAUSMAN was born at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, March 25th, 1834. He is of German decent on his father's side, and of Huguenot French on the side of his mother. He received his early mental training at the common schools of the City of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, spending most of his time till he was fifteen years of age on a farm, where with plenty of plain, nutritious food and a generous amount of exercise in the open air, he developed a vigorous body and an active mind.

In 1854 he entered as a dental student the office of Dr. W. Fundenberg, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. In 1856 he made a journey to Minnesota, pre-empting a claim near Mankato, on the Minnesota river. In May, 1857, he came to Minneapolis, opening a dental office on Helen street—now Second avenue south—between Washington avenue and Second street, that being the center of business and the most popular business portion of the city. He remained there nearly two years, then removed to Bridge Square, that becoming the popular center on



A. L. Bousman

account of the financial failure of nearly all the business firms on Second street. In 1859 a vicious fire burning the building in which his office was located compelled him to move across the street to the corner of Hennepin avenue and First street, where he remained about three years. On November 1st, 1865, he formed a partnership with Dr. George H. Keith, under the firm name of Keith & Bausman, with an office in Centerblock. This partnership continued till about 1870, when Dr. Keith retired and Dr. Bausman removed his office to 242 Nicollet avenue, where he has remained till the present time.

From the earliest period in the history of Minneapolis, Dr. Bausman has taken an active interest, as well as an active part, in the promotion of all the permanent development of the city's best interests. In church and municipal government, in her schools, library and hospitals, he has rendered valuable service in establishing good foundations on which has been reared our beautiful city. Dr. Bausman was one of the charter members of the Young Men's Library Association, which afterward became the Athæneum, and its secretary for fifteen years, and one of its directors. In the winter of 1857-8, Bayard Taylor was secured to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the association, and the same year Ole Bull gave a concert, bringing with him (the afterwards famous) Adeline Patti, then thirteen years old, who was heralded as an "infant musical prodigy." The proceeds of the lecture was seventy-two dollars, which was the first considerable sum of money received by the Library Association. In religious belief, Dr. Bausman is a Baptist, and has been, for many years, one of the pillars and a trustee in the First Baptist Church of Minneapolis, and was one of the originators of the Baptist Union,

and one of its directors for many years. Dr. Bausman was vice-president of the Homoeopathic Hospital, its first secretary, and one of its first directors. He was also the leading spirit in the organization of Hanneman Medical College. He was a charter member of the Minnesota Dental Association, which was organized about 1870, and was its treasurer for some time.

Doctor Bausman was married in 1863 to Fanny R. Abraham, who died in 1876. He was again married in 1878. Doctor Bausman, in common with many of the early settlers of city, entertained a sublime faith in its future. They believed that the spot on which Minneapolis stands was the natural position for a great city and the future center of numerous beneficent and business organizations; that it would be the center of religious and educational institutions—all of which and more have been realized.

The Minnesota Homoeopathic Medical College conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine on Dr. Bausman in 1888. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and, in a quiet way, has wielded a great influence in the councils of the county and municipal government.

No citizen of Minneapolis has left a more beneficent and enduring monument than Dr. Kirby Spencer, who came to this city about 1863, opening an office on Bridge Square, afterward removing it to his property on the corner of Washington avenue and Third street south. His knowledge of the science and practice of dentistry was limited to the treatment of diseased teeth, he having little faith in artificial dentures, and persistently refused to construct and apply one for any of his patients.

When he came to the city he was possessed of about two thousand dollars,

Dr. Kirby Spencer, receiving approximately fifty lots on the corner of Washington Avenue and Third Street north. These lots he was subsequently compelled to take for the loan.

Dr. Kirby Spencer was a man of unique methods, eccentric habits and scientific tastes. He was the possessor of a very good microscope, with which he amused and entertained his patients by showing the circulation of the blood in the foot of a frog, which latter he always kept on hand in the office ready for a demonstration. The sign over the door of his office contained the legend, "Dr. Kirby Spencer Dentist 23 years," which was designed to advertise him as a practitioner of twenty-three years' experience.

During the early period of his life in the city he became much interested in the Athenaeum, and on making his will he bequeathed the entire income of his real estate, which was rapidly increasing in value, to this public institution, to be forever alone used for the purchase of books on science, art, literature, politics, history, and any and every subject, except *theology*. This bequest of Dr. Spencer, though comparatively small when made, has proved to be the most valuable contribution, from a private source, which the public library has ever received. This was the real nucleus around which our present library has grown, and all honor should be given to the man who laid so good a foundation for such a beneficent structure. Although Dr. Spencer had it in his heart to do a good thing, still "he builded better than he knew." He died Thursday, March 10th, 1870, and was buried from the Quaker meeting-house, corner of Hennepin Avenue and 8th Street, while his monument stands on the corner of Washington Avenue and Hennepin Avenue.

Dr. YERGENY BOWMAN was born in Barnard, Vermont, June

10th, 1837. He sprang from that rugged New England stock which has furnished the Northwest with so much of its brain and energy. He has inherited to a marked degree the sterling qualities of his ancestors, which have shown themselves throughout his life in active usefulness and remunerative industry. He was educated in the common and select schools of his native town, and at the academies of Royalton and Newbury, Vermont.

In 1855 he commenced the study of his profession in the office of Dr. H. N. Roberts, of Ludlow, Vermont. In 1858 he went to Canton, Saint Lawrence county, New York, and there commenced the practice of dentistry in partnership with his brother, which partnership continued till 1862, when it was dissolved, Dr. Bowman entering the army. He was assigned a member of the Post Band at Alexandria, under the command of General John P. Slough, Military Governor of Virginia.

At the close of the war he came to Minneapolis, and again resumed the practice of his chosen profession. His first office was located on Bridge Square, in Center block, then one of the principal buildings of the town. In 1870 he removed his office to the corner of Washington Avenue and First Avenue South, entering into partnership with Dr. E. M. Griswold, which partnership continued till 1882. In 1884, Dr. T. E. Weeks and Dr. M. G. Jenison were admitted to partnership, under the name of Bowman, Weeks & Jenison. In 1891 this firm was dissolved, since which time Dr. Bowman has been associated in business with Dr. A. E. Peck. During the entire period in which he has been a citizen of Minneapolis he has been identified with the dental profession as an active practitioner and a leader in all that tended to its advancement. He has been a careful



J. W. Bowman





H. A. Spaulding.

and intelligent observer, and a wide reader of dental literature, keeping well abreast of the times and in touch with the best thought and the most progressive professional practice. He was one of the founders of the State Dental Association; was its first vice-president and subsequently its president.

Doctor Bownan, in common with all the other members of his family, possesses rare musical ability. He has been prominently active in the numerous musical societies and associations of the city, always lending a generous hand in promoting their general welfare.

He was married in 1862, at Canton, New York, to Miss Mary Jenison, daughter of Judge Minot Jenison, of St. Lawrence county, New York. They have had one son, George E., who died April 9th, 1881.

Doctor Bowman entertains liberal views in religious matters, and is an active member of the Church of the Redeemer. He is a man of strong character, of irreproachable integrity, of great originality of thought and expression. He possesses a cheerful, magnetic nature, is a true and loyal friend and a lover of humanity.

DOCTOR WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SPAULDING was born in Stetson, Maine, March 7th, 1842. He was educated at the public schools of Monticello, Minnesota, to which place his parents moved in 1856. His boyhood was spent like that of most country boys—working on a farm, with intervals of attending school, clerking in a country store, and, in his case, the unusual work of serving in a printing office.

In 1862, when twenty years of age, he enlisted in the Second Battery of Light Artillery, which was enlisted at Fort Snelling. He followed the fortunes of his battery at Pittsburg Landing, Corinth,

Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Perrysville, until there were not sufficient men left to man the battery, when they were assigned to garrison duty at Chattanooga and afterwards at Philadelphia, Tennessee, where they remained till mustered out of the service at the close of the war in 1865.

During several succeeding years he was variously employed, and in 1869 was attached to the engineering department of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, and was soon after placed in charge of the construction of bridges, turn-tables, etc. On the completion of the road he joined a government surveying party, remaining several months, after which he took up his residence in Minneapolis, commencing the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. M. D. Stoneman.

In 1875 he entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, where he was graduated with honor, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He commenced the practice of his profession in Hastings, Minnesota, in March, 1874 and came to Minneapolis in the autumn of 1875. At the winter session of the Minnesota College Hospital of 1884-5 he received the appointment of Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry in the dental department of the college. In 1886 he was made Dean of the Dental Faculty.

Doctor Spaulding is a member of both the State Dental Association and the Minneapolis Dental Society, and has often served these societies in official positions. He has also been prominent in Masonic and other kindred organizations, where he has been the frequent recipient of the highest honors these societies had to bestow. He spent a year in European travel for relaxation from professional work and for receiving fresh ideas and new methods from foreign societies and operators.

He was married in 1886 to Miss *Permelia Johnson*, the result of which union was a son, and a daughter, the son being married, the son is a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. His wife died in 1882, in 1884 he was again married to Miss Carrie Knowles, who has one daughter.

DOCTOR CHARLES MONROE BAILEY was born in Portland, Maine, December 6th, 1843, and the education which he received at school was obtained before he was thirteen years old, at which age he entered the office of the law firm of Deblois & Jackson, in Portland, as errand boy, where he remained two years. The influence of this experience made a permanent impression upon his young and plastic mind. Leaving that office he passed the usual experience of boys essaying to earn their own living, with no fixed purpose in life, till the summer of 1862. When he was nineteen years of age, he was influenced and assisted by his brother to go to Calais, Maine, and enter as a student of dentistry the office of Dr. Jas. E. Grant. After five years of diligent study and close application to the duties of the office, he went to Machias, Maine, and buying the good will and practice of Dr. S. T. Clements, he put out his own sign and assumed the responsibilities of his profession, entering the battle of professional life with enthusiasm. During the four succeeding years he took time to attend lectures at the dental department of Harvard University, where he graduated in 1871, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine, and in 1874 he represented his State in the American Dental Association, which met at Detroit, Michigan.

In 1874, Dr. Bailey came to Minneapolis, opening an office in the Wensinger block, on Central avenue, soon after re-

moving to the Andrews block, where he remained for fifteen years, till he came to his present office.

He has always identified himself with every movement which looked to the advancement of his profession, giving freely of his time and abilities to that department of labor he had so heartily and enthusiastically espoused. He was one of the organic members of the Minneapolis Dental Society; has been twice its president; is an active member of the Minnesota Dental Association, and has been honored by the highest official positions in its gift, and has represented the State in representative national bodies. He was elected to the chair of Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics in 1886-7 in the Minnesota Hospital College, which chair he occupied until that institution surrendered its charter, upon the organization of a medical department in the State University, when he was appointed to the chair of Prosthetic Dentistry by the Regents of the University. On the retirement of Prof. Angle from the chair of Histology and Orthodontia in 1891 the duties of the chair of Orthodontia were added to those of Dr. Bailey's other duties. He was secretary of the college for two years, retiring on the appointment of Dr. W. X. Sudduth to the position of Dean of the Faculty.

Doctor Bailey was married in 1876 to Miss Laura Longfellow, of Machias, Maine, who died within two years, leaving one son, who is now fitting for the University.

Doctor Bailey is an enthusiast in his profession, giving his whole heart and mind to its duties, keeping himself well informed on all matters pertaining to his chosen vocation. He is a man of conscientious conduct, of firm moral principles, a good citizen whose influence is always on the side of good education and

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... always on the side of good education and



Chas. Bailey.



Mr W. F. Fiske



morals, a man to be relied upon in emergencies, a faithful friend and a lover of his fellow men.

DOCTOR MASON MARCELLUS FRISSELLE is a native of Western, Massachusetts, where he was born January 10th, 1822, and is the senior dentist of the city. He is a lineal descendant of the early Pilgrims who settled near Boston. The first eighteen years of his life were spent on one of the sterile New England farms in the County of Berkshire. The discipline furnished by plenty of farm work and the practice of rigid economy, necessary under the then existing domestic conditions, furnished the foundation of a character not to be daunted by ordinary obstacles. His early education was procured at the common schools, high schools and at Worthington and East Hampton academies in his native State.

From the age of nineteen to twenty-three he spent in teaching and study, preparatory to entering on the study of medicine, which he commenced in April, 1844, in the office of Dr. T. H. Brown, of Worthington, Massachusetts. He spent four years in study, attended three full courses of medical lectures, one of which was at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, the other two at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. After taking his medical degree he spent six months in practice with Dr. C. Gitteau, of Lee, Massachusetts. Early in 1848 he opened an office in Rockville, Connecticut, where he spent five years, removing to Plainfield, New Jersey in 1854.

He relinquished medical practice in 1859, removing to Kingston, New York, where he practiced dentistry for twenty years, removing to Minneapolis early in 1880. Dr. Frisselle was an active member of Tolland County, Connecticut Medical Society; of Ulster County Medical

Society, New York, and of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis, and was a charter member of Minneapolis Dental Society. In 1862 he published a work entitled "The Teeth; their Care and Treatment," and in 1883 invented a jacket for the treatment of spinal curvature. He has been a contributor to not only medical and dental literature, but to the current literature of the day, and has furnished many valuable papers for scientific and literary societies.

He was appointed Lecturer on Medical and Surgical Dentistry in the Minnesota College Hospital in the winter 1881-82, and in the following year he was appointed Professor of Medical and Surgical Dentistry in the same institution, and was instructed by the trustees and faculty to organize a dental department and to nominate persons to fill the various chairs. Not only in this organic work of establishing the College of Dentistry did he show his zeal for professional advancement, but in his persistently advocating a higher standard of dental education, claiming that dentistry is one of the most important specialties in the broad field of medicine, and as such demands thorough preliminary culture and abundant scientific, technical training by teachers of high, moral, intellectual and professional attainments. In 1882 the Ohio College of Dental Surgery conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Dr. Frisselle is a wide reader of the best literature, thereby keeping abreast of the thought of the times and in full sympathy with the liberal, progressive spirit of the age.

He was married to Miss Martha M. Smith, daughter of Hon. Henry Smith, Lee, Mass., in 1849. The fruit of this union was two daughters—Mrs. Gilbert Van Etten and Mrs. James P. Gould, both of whom reside in Minneapolis. Mrs. Frisselle died in 1882, and the

10700] was again married in 1884 to Mrs. Alice M. Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

He retired from professional office in 1889, since which he has chiefly devoted himself to the study and practice of horticulture. He is an expert in the culture of small fruits, and those who have had the good fortune to be his guests at Clover Nook, at Lake Minnetonka, can testify to the beauty of his flower garden and the abundant fruit of his vineyard. He is a member of the State Horticultural Society and a regular contributor of valuable papers at its annual meetings.

Although the doctor has reached the ripe age of three score and ten, he still retains his youthful activity of body and mind, attracting the young by his genial and friendly intercourse, and those of middle life by his intelligence and wide range of knowledge. By all these he will be missed and kindly remembered long after his last harvest of flowers and fruit have been gathered.

DR. EDWARD HARTLEY ANGLE was born at Herrick, Bradford County, Penn., June 1st, 1855. His father was a farmer, of German extraction, and his mother Scotch by birth. The first seventeen years of the doctor's life was spent on the farm where he received that discipline generally given to boys in the country through the performance of the usual arduous duties required of the farmers' boy. His early education was obtained at the common school of his native town, and at the high school at Canton, Penn., where graduated in 1874. In 1875 he commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. Marcus, D. L. (10700) — at Towanda, Penn. In the following year he was enrolled as student at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, taking the full course and graduating in 1878. Soon after

he opened an office in Towanda, Penn., where he succeeded to the practice of his preceptor. Dr. Angle became a citizen of Minneapolis in 1884, where he has since been engaged in practical work and original research, and none have labored more zealously and intelligently to elevate the standard of professional work and status. It was chiefly through his instrumentality and that of Dr. J. H. Martindale that the present conservative and stringent laws relative to the practice of dentistry in the state were formed and passed by the State Legislature.

Dr. Angle has always been an earnest and active member in both the Minneapolis Dental Society and the State Dental Association where he has been the frequent recipient of official honors.

While yet a student in college his attention was called to the numerous cases of dental irregularity, and during the past ten years he has devoted himself chiefly to that department of practical work known as Orthodontia, or the correction of deformities of the teeth and jaws. He is the inventor of a system of appliances which, though exceedingly simple, are wonderfully effective in moving the teeth from abnormal to normal positions in the dental arch, and there retaining them till nature fixes them in their new relations and positions.

Dental irregularities have always been the *bete noir* of the profession, and not till Dr. Angle by his simple, unique and convenient appliances had made the successful treatment of these deformities easy and certain, has the profession been able to cope with these trying cases. The original work done by him in this special department has given him a national reputation, and his inventions and methods have received acknowledgment and commendation from all recent

authors of dental literature, and the leading practitioners in the profession.

In 1887 Dr. Angle published his system of treating irregularities of the dental arch, which is now in its third edition. This work is highly approved by all of our American dental colleges and some of those abroad, and is by the former used as a text-book. In 1890 appeared his system of treating fractures of the maxillary bones, and he has nearly ready for publication a work on oral deformities.

In 1886 Dr. Angle was elected professor of Dental Histology in the dental department of the Minnesota College-Hospital, and in 1888 made professor of Histology, Comparative Anatomy and Orthodontia in the dental department of the University of Minnesota. He filled these positions with marked ability and conscientious zeal till 1891, when he resigned his position on account of pressure of office business.

Dr. Angle is a diligent and careful student, a wide but discriminating reader of the best authors in science, and a frequent contributor to current dental literature. He is an earnest advocate of a high standard of intellectual attainments and moral worth for admission to our dental colleges, and believes that without the thorough elimination of the commercial and money-making spirit from all educational institutions supported by the state, they can never deserve the best patronage or highest respect of the people.

JOHN HOWARD MARTINDALE, M. D., D. D. S., was born in New York City Jan. 25, 1859. His parents soon removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch resided for seventeen years. His scholastic training was mainly received at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the Emerson Insti-

tute, Washington, D. C., and at Helmouth College, Ontario, Canada. He removed to Minneapolis in June, 1876, commencing the study of dentistry and entering upon practice in 1878. He received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery of Cincinnati, in 1880. Entertaining as he did advanced views of the scientific and technical training necessary to the best professional skill, he commenced the study of medicine in 1881, and by persistent application was graduated Doctor of Medicine from the Medical Department of the University of New York City in the winter of 1885. During the fourteen years of his dental practice he secured a deserved and abundant patronage, enjoying at all times the fullest confidence of his professional brethren and the public. In social life his unusual intelligence on all current topics, his urbane, dignified and manly conduct, his affable and courteous manners, has always given him free access to the best society of the city. Dr. Martindale was elected Professor of Oral Surgery in the Dental Department of the Minnesota Hospital College in 1885, which chair he held for two years and was subsequently elected Professor of Dental Medicine and Dental Surgery in the Medical Department of the same college. In 1885 he was appointed by Gov. Hubbard a member of the Board of Dental Examiners for the State of Minnesota for three years, and was reappointed for two subsequent terms by Gov. McGill and Merriam. He was elected member of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis and was made its honored secretary for one year. He was one of the charter members of the Minneapolis Dental Society and for one term was its president. Dr. Martindale retired from the practice of dentistry in September, 1892, subsequently spending considerable time in

in special preparation for the practice of medicine as specialist in diseases of the throat, nose and mouth, to which particular department he had already given much study and attention.

DR. THOMAS EDWIN WEEKS was born in Massiton, Ohio, in 1853, and was educated at the public and high schools of Mansfield in the same state. In 1873 he commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. W. F. Semple in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he remained for about three years, when he went to Council Bluffs and opened an office for the practice of his profession. In June, 1880, he came to Minneapolis, since which time he has been identified with the profession in the city. In 1881 he became a member of the firm of Bowman, Weeks & Jenison, occupying rooms on the corner of Nicollet avenue and Third street. This partnership continued for ten years, terminating in the early part of 1891, when Dr. Weeks opened an independent office. He was a charter member of the Minneapolis Dental Society and of the Minnesota Dental Association, of both of which he is still an active member, and to which he has been a frequent contributor of valuable papers and clinics. Dr. Weeks has been the recipient of honorary membership in various dental societies outside of the city and state. He has always been in sympathy with all movements that looked to the advancement of the profession, and has contributed a liberal share of time and energy to such objects. He was appointed Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry in the Dental Department of the Minnesota College Hospital, which position he held for two years. In 1885 he was appointed lecturer on Practical Dentistry. In 1886 the Minnesota College Hospital conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He was appointed to fill the chair

of Professor of Operative Dentistry made vacant by the resignation of Dr. W. F. Giddings. This position he retained till the college surrendered its charter, becoming a department in the University of the State of Minnesota, when he was appointed by the Board of Regents to the chair of operative dentistry, and in 1892 he received the appointment of Professor of Dental Anatomy and Operative Technics, which position he still occupies. Dr. Weeks literary efforts have been mostly confined to professional topics, such papers having been written for the entertainment of dental societies and for the benefit of students in the profession.

DR. LEON DONHAM LEONARD was born in Hebron, Maine, of good old Puritan stock on Jan. 30, 1859. His ancestors came to that inhospitable region in the early days of New England and there planted their church (Hard-shelled Baptist) and the common school. They cultivated the hard, reluctant soil, and by gathering two crops of stones every year (a crop by the way which is still being regularly harvested) they managed to rear and maintain families, the enterprising ones of which have never ceased to emigrate as soon as they arrived at the age of discretion.

In the winter of 1878-9 Dr. Leonard went to Boston with the view of studying music and preparing himself to teach that divine art. During the winter his observations and experience led him to consider some important reasons for changing his plans, and after mature deliberation concluded to study dentistry for a business, leaving music for recreation and social enjoyment, and to this end in January, 1880, he entered the office of Dr. John T. Codman, of Boston, Mass. After completing his studies there he spent a few months in his native town

doing some work for his old neighbors and friends, and in the latter part of 1882 he came to Minneapolis. He soon found a position in the office of Dr. W. A. Spaulding where he practiced his chosen profession for two years.

In 1884 he entered into partnership with Dr. M. M. Frisselle which partnership continued until the latter retired from business in the city. Dr. Leonard was a charter member of the Minneapolis Dental Society and one of the active members of the Minnesota Dental Association at its reorganization in 1884. He has always maintained a lively interest in both these societies and at various times has filled the highest and most responsible offices in the societies gift. For three successive years he has occupied the position of secretary of the state Association. At the reorganization of the Dental College at the time it became a department in medicine of the State University, he received the appointment of Professor of Pathology and Oral Surgery, which position he filled for two years. Dr. Leonard has always enjoyed the reputation of being a man of advanced and progressive views in professional theory and practice, which have nevertheless always been tempered by a wise conservatism and prudence which has placed him among the best and most reliable dentists of the country.

He has a fine musical taste and practical ability which he generously employs for the entertainment of his numerous friends as well as for enjoyment at his own fire side. He is also a careful and discriminating reader of current literature, entertaining sound views in science, religion and political economy, is broad and generous in his sympathies, honorable in all his intercourse with his professional brethren and the world, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all men.

He was married in 1884 to Miss Mary A. Judson, two promising sons blessing their union.

DR. MINOT GAYLOR JENISON was born at Eau Claire, Wis., July 29, 1858. He received his education at the graded schools and academy at Canton, N. Y., and at the public schools and business college at Washington, D. C.

He commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. J. A. Bowman, of Minneapolis, in 1878, where he remained about two years when he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery where he received the degree of doctor of dental surgery in 1881, and entered at once upon the duties of his chosen calling.

He practiced his profession during three years in Washington, D. C., removing to Minneapolis in 1884. While in Washington he was an active member of the Washington City Dental Society, and since coming to Minneapolis has taken an active interest in all that pertains to the profession, being a member of the Minneapolis Dental Society and of the Minnesota Dental Association, in both of which societies he has been called to occupy the highest official positions.

In 1800 he was appointed professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics and of Oral Surgery in the dental department of the Minnesota College Hospital, which position he held for about three years, or till the college was merged into the medical department of the University of the State of Minnesota. Dr. Jenison received the degree of M. D. at Howard University, D. C., in 1882. He is a man of large attainments, enjoying the confidence of his professional brethren and numerous patrons.

DR. FLORIAN EMILIUS HANSEN, one of the popular and capable dentists of the

He was born in Philadelphia, Penn. He received his education through private tutors, and at the college Liceo Calasancio Puerto Principe, Cuba. He commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. Howard Ing, commencing practice in New York City in 1861. In 1863 he removed to Winchester, Ill., where he practiced his profession for twenty years, removing to Minneapolis in 1883. Since he has become a citizen of the city he has been in full sympathy with its progressive element and alive to her best interests. He is an enthusiast in his profession; is a member of the state association and president of the local society, and in other cities where he has resided has been honored by official position in many organizations, both professional and civic. He is the inventor of the cube mortar with rotary pestle, and also of a rubber-dam holder, and a screw pivot with triangular lock for mounting artificial crowns, all of which are valuable additions to the dentist's helpful appliances. In religion the doctor is a Baptist and in politics a Republican of the most pronounced type, and since living in the city has had aldermanic honors thrust upon him. He is a man of high standing, an earnest advocate of the highest culture and professional attainments, and believes that every dentist in unselfish motives and manly character should be the peer of the noblest and best of men.

Although a recent addition to the dental force of the city, Dr. William P. Dickinson, has been for many years an ardent laborer in the field of practical dental work. He was born in New Hampshire, but at the early age of four years obeyed the injunction of Horace Greely and came West to Dubuque, Ia., in 1846. He was educated in the common and high schools of Dubuque, where

he spent the early part of his life till he was 19 years of age.

In 1861 he responded to the first call for troops and at the expiration of the term of service, again enlisted in 1862 in the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry Volunteers. He was promoted to position of sergeant-major and was seriously wounded in the famous charge on Vicksburg May 22, 1863. His wounds disabling him from further service he was honorably discharged in November, 1863. He commenced the study of dentistry in 1864, and opened an office in 1865 at Charles City, Iowa.

He received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1884. He was appointed a member of the Board of Dental Examiners by the governor of Iowa and for two terms was president of the Iowa State Dental Society, and is now a member of the Minnesota State Dental Association and of Minneapolis Dental Society. He came to Minneapolis early in 1890 and has since received the appointment of Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Therapeutics in the Dental Department of the State University. Dr. Dickinson's liberal experience as a teacher, and his long experience as a practitioner especially fit him for the position of instructor in the College of Dentistry of the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Dickinson is a man of scholarly attainments, spending his spare margins of time in the pursuit and enjoyment of German literature with which he is familiar. He is an enthusiast in his profession, and has at various times furnished valuable scientific papers on subjects connected with his profession.

DR. FRANCIS HOLLIS BRIMMER made his advent into the city of Minneapolis as early as September, 1879. In common with very many of our citizens he

was born in Maine and in the City of Ellsworth. His professional training was received in the office of Dr. James T. Osgood, of Ellsworth, Maine, where he was a diligent student for six years. He matriculated at the Philadelphia Dental College in 1876, and graduated from the same institution in the class of 1876-7, with the degree of doctor of dental surgery.

Dr. Brimmer has been one of the most potent factors in building for the dentists of the city a reputation for good work and honorable dealing equal to that enjoyed by the dentists of any city in the country.

He has been active in promoting the usefulness of both the local and state dental societies, and he has been honored by official positions in both.

DR. HUGH M. REID, one of the oldest dentists of the city, was educated and spent his early life in Ohio. He graduated from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in 1875, and was made professor of clinical dentistry the same year in that institution, which position he filled till 1880. He has been a member of various state dental societies and associations; was the first president of the Minnesota Dental Association and of the Minneapolis Dental Society.

He came to this city in 1881 and has since been identified with the progressive element in the profession here.

DR. GEORGE W. AVERY came to Minneapolis in 1874 from Oswego, N. Y., where he was born in 1853 and where he received his early education. He is a graduate of the dental department of the University of Michigan; is a member of the Minnesota State Society and is secretary of the Minneapolis Dental Society which office he has filled for two years.

DR. ERGAR B. DILLINGHAM was born in Maine in 1856 and came to Minneapolis at the tender age of two years, and has probably spent more years in the city than any other dentist. He was a student of Dr. J. A. Bowman and a graduate of Pennsylvania College of dental surgery in 1878. His professional reputation stands high, both among his brethren and the public.

DR. JOSEPH WILLIAM PEMBERTHY was born in Warrensville, Ohio, but was educated in Milwaukee, Wis., taking the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery at the Baltimore college of dental surgery. Dr. Pembertly is vice-president of the Minneapolis dental society and is prominent in Masonic circles.

DR. HENRY ATHERTON KNIGHT was born in Peru, Mass., receiving his early education in the common schools of that state and in the State of Connecticut. He attended medical lectures at the college of physicians and surgeons in New York City in 1878.

In 1879 he commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. M. M. Friselle in Kingston, N. Y., and in 1880 he came to Minnesota, continuing his studies in the office of Dr. A. T. Smith of Minneapolis. He is a graduate of the Dental Department of the University of Michigan. He has been a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners and its secretary for four years, and is a charter member of both the Minnesota Dental Association and the Minneapolis Dental Society, and a member of the American Dental Society and other similar organizations.

DR. ISMOR C. ST. JOHN is a native of LeRoy, N. Y., where he was born in 1855. He received his education in this state and at the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of D. D. S.

HISTORY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

1880 - 81, after which he opened an office in Minneapolis. He is an active member of the Minneapolis Dental Society.

In this chapter of the history of dentistry in Minneapolis and Hennepin County, it is impossible in the limited space allowed to speak at length of all the practitioners who deserve an extended notice in this work. Some of these men though young in years and limited in experience, are possessed of rare mechanical talents, which if properly directed will soon place them in the foremost ranks of the profession. Among the young men of unusual promise may be mentioned Dr. E. J. Morrison and Dr. Arthur E. Peck, the latter of which is associated with Dr. J. A. Bowman. Dr. Peck received an excellent preliminary education in the common and high schools of Iowa, entering the Dental Department of the College of Medicine in the University of Minnesota in 1886 and receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1890. He has an unusual talent for mechanics and has made improvements and invented appliances of great value to the profession, among

which is an improvement on the Logan crown whereby the platinum band is concealed by a porcelain cover. He has invented pliers for forming loops on metallic plates, whereby rubber attachments may be made to metal dentures. He has made an improvement on the Stoddard furnace by using a platinum muffle and a rotary blower which will secure fusion of porcelain in less than one minute. These are only specimens of what the young men just entering the profession promise for its future advancement. The following are some of the names of dentists in this city and county who have been and are contributing much by word and deed to make the profession both honorable and useful:

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| H. L. Wilkins | H. B. Tillotson |
| W. L. Jerman | C. L. Sargent |
| A. W. French | C. C. Coffee |
| H. W. Clark | W. R. Martin |
| H. M. Loughridge | W. G. Patten |
| J. A. Parker | C. M. Colby |
| C. Strauchauer | E. F. Clark |
| W. M. Murray | W. A. Spaulding |
| Neil Downey | T. L. Hedderly |
| J. F. Baker | P. S. Calkins |
| J. D. Jewett | K. S. Morgan |

CHAPTER XXIX.

CEMETERIES.

BY BYRON HARVEY TIMBERLAKE.

Lakewood. Away back in the early seventies it became apparent to some of our leading, far-sighted citizens, that a new place of interment of the dead should be secured on some of the beautiful locations out near the lakes, where the encroachments of the city would never seriously interfere. To Col. Wm. S. King belongs the credit of suggesting the matter to George A. Brackett, D. Morrison, C. M. Loring, and other public spirited men, who at once fell into line, held an informal meeting and appointed a committee to examine the various localities suitable for the cemetery. The committee after a careful examination of all possible locations, reported in favor of a one hundred and twenty-eight acre tract of gently undulating land, lying between lakes Calhoun and Harriet, owned by Col. King, who was willing to dispose of the land for that purpose. This was in August 1871, the committee having been appointed the month previous. The report being looked upon favorably, an organization was effected under the name of the Lyndale Cemetery Association (changed to Lakewood the following February) and the following named persons were elected as the first board of trustees: Wm. S. King, D. Morrison,

H. G. Harrison, Dr. C. G. Goodrich, W. D. Washburn, W. P. Westfall, George A. Brackett, Levi Butler and R. J. Mendenhall. Dr. Goodrich was elected president; R. J. Mendenhall, treasurer; and A. B. Barton, secretary and superintendent. The report of the committee was accepted and the land bought for \$21,000 on a year's time; land that to-day, but for the cemetery, would bring well nigh a million dollars in the open market. Thus was obtained this beautiful tract of land, with graceful rolling surface and modest oaks, touching two of the most cherished and attractive lakes, appropriately fitting into our extensive and prided park system, easy of access, and, as it were, intended by nature herself, for a "City of the Dead."

The first thing Lakewood Cemetery Association wished to impress upon the mind of the public was, that their enterprise was not for money making purposes; and indeed those knowing the high character of the parties interested, would need no such assurance. But every movement was made openly and above board, so no quiet whisperings of private or selfish interests being involved could ever get a start. From the very first, every man buying a lot became a

The first trustees furnished two-thirds of the purchase price, and the stock was raised to \$25,000, thus providing a fund to begin improvements; but since these sums were returned and the title of the land made clear, every dollar that has been received from the sale of lots, and from all other sources, has gone toward beautifying and embellishing the grounds.

Another wise provision made by the trustees, was the setting aside of twenty per cent. of the receipts from lots until the sum of \$500,000 shall have been reached, as a perpetual fund; the interest of which may be applied to the care of the cemetery, the principle to remain forever intact. Over \$50,000 has already been set aside, and in less than fifteen years the entire \$500,000 will be so provided.

The trustees were not so fortunate in adopting the "Plan" for the cemetery. They corresponded extensively with landscape gardeners, and finally adopted a plan drawn by C. W. Falsom, superintendent of Mt. Auburn, Mass. A portion of the ground near Lake Calhoun was then platted and on September 16, 1872, the dedication took place, a large number of lots being selected at the close of the exercise by the citizens present. The board was not thoroughly satisfied with the plan they had adopted, however, so they sent Superintendent Barton east to visit the principal cemeteries and confer with the superintendents; and as a result the adopted plan was exchanged for the "Park" plan, so successfully inaugurated by Adolph Strauch at "Spring Grove," Cincinnati; and the replatting of the grounds that had been set apart for immediate occupancy became necessary. This occasioned very little inconvenience, however, and now the cemetery, enlarged to one hundred and seventy

acres, beautified by the reservation of wide stretches of green sward, and shaded by the rustling foliage of native trees, rests on the edges of the peaceful lakes, a thing of beauty; a gentle reminder of the way we all must go.

Perhaps few people stop to think what a great service to Minneapolis these few public spirited citizens have given, in providing this beautiful burying ground, not to speak of their other services. The amount of planning, patience and labor necessary to transform the crude outline into the well developed picture, none can know save those who have done the work, and although much time and money must yet be spent before the picture is made complete, still as long as Minneapolis takes pride in the vast system of public parks, and this the only really public cemetery, the names of Brackett, Loring, Morrison, Mendenhall, Wilson, Pillsbury, King, Harrison, Goodrich, Washburn, and many more who have so generously given both time and money to the support of everything that would promote the welfare of the Flour City, will be remembered with deep gratitude.

Of course the early days of Lakewood were not without their drawbacks and discouragements. During the negotiations for the land, matters dragged along so slowly that at one time Col. King talked of withdrawing his offer; but George A. Brackett and D. Morrison quickly persuaded him not to do so. The present officers of the Association are: president, George A. Pillsbury; treasurer, C. M. Loring; secretary and superintendent, A. W. Hobart. George A. Brackett, C. M. Loring and L. P. Hubbard comprise the executive committee, while the trustees are: George A. Brackett, W. D. Washburn, D. Morrison, L. Fletcher, C. M. Loring, George A. Pillsbury, L. P.

Hubbard, R. J. Mendenhall and Samuel Hill.

The entrance to Lakewood is straight out Hennepin, on thirty-sixth street. The gateway is a magnificent structure of red granite, built in the Romanesque style of architecture, with grained arch ceilings of stone and brick. Probably less than a dozen buildings in the whole country have solid stone and brick arched ceilings as this one has. The windows are of a special design and particularly appropriate and emblematic. On the top pane of the window on the side toward Lake Calhoun is the Lotus flower, the sacred Lily of the Nile. In the center of the middle pane is the cross, and below are the love birds and Olive branches, suggestive of Peace, while on the panes at the side is the Passion flower. The building was designed by Mr. Frank E. Read, was erected in 1889 at a cost of about \$35,000, and is absolutely fire proof. It contains two rooms which are used as the office rooms of the Cemetery. The vault, a short distance within and to the left, was built last year at a cost of about \$25,000, is wholly underground, will accommodate 450 caskets, and is absolutely safe against fire. The funds available at that time not being adequate for the construction of a permanent chapel in keeping with the improvements, a temporary one was built over the vault, but this will be replaced by a permanent stone chapel in the near future.

One thing that perhaps mars the beauty of Lakewood, is the location of the roadways, which follow the ridges rather than the ravines. A large amount of land, which would otherwise be available for burial purposes, is thus used up, and the capacity of the cemetery correspondingly diminished. Lands thus used, together with those already occupied,

sold and used for park purposes, have cut the portion remaining for lots and single graves, down to less than forty acres, although only 6,000 have yet been buried there. One of the chief points of interest in Lakewood is over on the side next to Lake Calhoun, near the northwest corner. First there may be mentioned the willow that grows beside a tomb, that rests on a prominent knoll over-looking the lake. In the tomb rests the body of Sir Joseph Francis' wife, and the twig from which the tree grew was brought by Sir Francis sixteen years ago, from the willow that stands near the place where Napoleon was buried, on St. Helena. The knoll itself, is also a point of interest. Long before the cemetery was laid out, Mrs. Francis stood here, and looking out over the lake said that she had never seen so beautiful a burial spot as that one, and she wished that it might be her final resting place. When the cemetery was laid out, Mr. Francis secured that portion, and it was so arranged that it is described as "lot I section I." Mr. Francis is still living, but quite advanced, being over ninety-one years old. He spends most of his time in summer sitting by his wife's tomb, and explaining to visitors, points of interest about the cemetery. His own epitaph is already chiseled on a granite slab that inclines downward from his wife's tomb, covering the place where he himself is to be laid away. The inscription itself is full of interest and is as follows:

"Joseph Francis, Father and Founder of the United States Life Saving Service 1812. Founder of American Ship-wreck Society 1842. Inventor of Corrugated Metallic Life Car, Life Boat, &c. Received the thanks of the 49th Congress, honored by the 50th Congress for his service to humanity. Honored, decorated, rewarded and knighted by the

rows. Headstones facing them March
 1885.

Looking toward Lake Harriet and a short distance in front may be seen the monument erected by the head millers of Minneapolis in memory of those who lost their lives in the mill explosion, *ibid.*, 21, 1878. It is a magnificent monument of large proportions and bears the names of E. H. Grundman, George A. Burbank, Chas. Henning, Fred. A. Merrill, August Schmidt, Henry Hicks, Patrick Judd, Wm. Leslie, Edwin C. Merrill, Ole P. Schie, Clark Wilbur, John E. Rosenius, Peter Hogberg, Jacob V. Rhodes, Chas. Kimball, Walter Savage, John Boyer and Cyrus E. Ewing. The carved designs are a set of old styeed grist stones, a new process roller and a bevel gear wheel with broken niche.

Farther on toward Lake Harriet, side by side lie eight of the Rand-Coykendall family who were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in a storm on Lake Minnetonka in 1885. Farther up the slope and on the highest ground in the cemetery is the McNair monument, the tallest (nearly fifty feet) and the Pillsbury's, a magnificent structure, and the most expensive. Following down the slope many beautiful monuments are seen, and the general effect of uniformity, coming from the absence of curbing, railings, foot-stones and every sort of perishable material, is everywhere noticed. Beside the roadway near the centre of the grounds are the Wolford and Pence monuments, two of the largest and most expensive individual monuments, resting on two of the highest-priced single lots in the cemetery. Surmounting J. W. Pence's monument is the finest piece of statuary in Lakewood. The monument is the work of Caribilli.

The three lots between the Pence and

Wolford monuments are owned by three men whom Minneapolis is proud to honor: Geo. A. Brackett, C. M. Loring and Loren Fletcher. Monuments are now building for Messrs. Brackett and Fletcher, and a monument in keeping with the surroundings will shortly be erected by Mr. Loring. Mr. Fletcher's monument is a large, plain, Greek sarcophagus, while Mr. Brackett's is a sarcophagus, heavily carved, surmounted by a draped Greek urn. The leaf carving on this monument is by far the finest in the cemetery, and the surface cutting cost almost double that of any other monument, and excels proportionately for smoothness.

Off to the right is the portion of the cemetery owned by the Quakers, and even here their old-time plainness may be noticed, for no expensive monument distinguishes the rich from the poor, all sharing alike in modest head-stone marks. The Masons and Odd Fellows also have their private grounds in Lakewood, and on the left, up in the northeast corner of the cemetery, is the section for single graves. There are many other points of interest in Lakewood, but one more must suffice. In the South it might not be interesting, for it would be less rare; but here we have little contact with people of color. The place is where the body of "Aunt Millie Bronson" lies, on Geo. A. Brackett's lot 3, section 2. "Aunt Millie" was about a hundred years old (quite likely more) when she died in March, 1885. She was a servant of Gen. Bouregard during the war, and was captured at the battle of Tishomingo by Major Brackett of St. Paul, and being brought North to Geo. A., she always thereafter looked to "Massa George" as her protector. She was very devoted to the family and especially to little Annie Brackett, and when the little one sickened and died in

June, 1864, "Aunt Millie's" sorrow was as great as that of any member of the family. Mr. Brackett had her kindly cared for in her declining years, and when the end had almost come he asked her if she would like to be laid beside little Annie, and the look that accompanied her feeble answer, "Oh, yes, Massa George," showed how grateful she was for the privilege.

The bodies of a great many old settlers and prominent men rest at Lakewood; for, although comparatively new, bodies have been removed from almost every other cemetery around Minneapolis to it. Many of the finest monuments were erected by old settlers and prominent men who are still living, and it is safe to say that, while many changes may come, and many unlooked events take place, Lakewood cemetery will remain one of the fixtures throughout all time.

Minneapolis (Layman's) Cemetery. When Martin Layman came to this country in 1853 and pre-empted a section of land bordering on what is now Lake street, he did not suspect that twenty-seven acres cornering on what is now Cedar avenue and Lake street, would be used as a place of sepulture. Such is the case, however, and there on that level tract of land, now some miles inside the city limits, lie buried over 17,000 bodies. The history of the land is interesting. As mentioned above, Martin Layman pre-empted a section of land, but soon afterward found it to be school land. In order that his pre-emption claim might hold good, it was necessary that this section should be set aside from the school lands by special act of congress. This was done, and Mr. Layman's title to the land became clear. A portion of that land thus obtained directly from the government was

never transferred till it went to Mr. Layman's heirs after his death in 1886. More than that, the unsold lots in the cemetery have never been transferred at all, nor has the land ever been mortgaged, held on tax title or even paid taxes, unless from 1854-'59.

Martin Layman built the sixth house that went up on the West Side, but settlers came soon and fast. In 1855 or 1856 there was a death near Mr. Layman, and the family having no land and being poor, Mr. Layman gave them a corner (now Cedar and Lake) for a burial place. And "Uncle Wardell" was thus the first person to be laid away there. In 1859 a half-acre was laid out by Mr. Layman as a family lot and for the accommodation of the neighbors. The following year he platted ten acres under the name of the Minneapolis Cemetery, which is the correct name, and in 1871 another ten acres, and again in 1886, just before he died, an additional seven acres, over near the H. & D. tracks, making in all twenty-seven acres. They originally were nearly all 8 by 24, and these were sold and deeds given for the consideration of one dollar. Sometimes a lot was sold for fifty cents and very rarely was a lot sold for more than five dollars. There was no records kept in these early times, but later a very complete system has been inaugurated, and now by giving the name of the deceased to Charles B. Lyman, the actuary, any later grave in the cemetery may be quickly and easily found. For a great many years, this was about the only cemetery on the west side, so a large number of Catholics were brought here for burial, and there are more soldiers in this cemetery than in all the others combined. Col. John Stevens' daughter, the first child born in Minneapolis, was buried in the family lot in this cemetery in 1862, though her remains have since

been removed to Lakewood. The Nichols family were buried in one of the graves. It was a case of drowning. One of the children was in bathing at Calhoun and was caught in a whirl pool—a little brother went to the rescue and he too was sucked in by the treacherous wave. Then the mother went and met a like fate. Another member of the family rushed in after the mother—the father followed and all went down together.

The cemetery is laid out so as to make a large portion of the ground accessible for burial purposes. The main entrance is on Cedar avenue, almost directly across from the old homestead, and is guarded by a large wooden archway with iron gates for both pedestrians and vehicles, which are always open to the great number of visitors who may be found strolling about the pleasant grounds in fine weather. Following the drive-way that runs straight back from the entrance, we come very soon to the first monument on the right and near the roadway. It is a splendid granite monument, six feet at the base and twenty-five feet high and is the finest monument in the cemetery. The largest monument is that of Kerby Spencer, which stands over to the left beyond the front toward the car shops, near the brow of the slope. From this monument southward are the finest lots in the cemetery and quite a number are yet vacant. The cemetery throughout is well supplied with shade trees and is beautifully sodded and is well cared for. The monuments as a rule, are not large and expensive, yet there are a great many very pretty ones, and almost every grave is marked by a great stone.

Map 200. There is nothing in the arrangements made for the burial of the dead, by the early settlers in the town

of St. Anthony, to indicate that a great city was expected to grow up about the Falls. The first place of interment was a small tract near the corner of Fifth avenue and Eighth street southeast. No name was given to the grounds, nor were there records kept of burials made, but old residents remember it, and a few years ago when the streets and avenues were opened, several bodies were removed by Wetmore O'Brien, sexton of Maple Hill cemetery, while there are without doubt a great many still there in ground that was not disturbed by the streets.

The next oldest cemetery in the vicinity of Minneapolis is Maple Hill, a ten-acre tract of gently sloping and slightly undulating land on Broadway, between Polk and Filmore Northeast. The land was obtained from the government by R. W. Cummings in 1849, and originally a tract of 20 acres was reserved as a cemetery for the burial of the dead, but only ten acres was platted, dedication taking place February 20th, 1857. Maple Hill has been always considered a private cemetery and is still so held, although some move toward a Stock Company was made a good many years ago, but the organization seems to have never been perfected, and the matter dropped leaving Mr. Cummings as sole proprietor of all unsold ground. The cemetery was never kept up as well patronized cemeteries are expected to be to-day, and this together with being so near to the heart of the city caused it to be the occasion of much disputation, legislation and litigation; the health officer as long ago as 1890 having forbidden further burials there. By the legislative act of 1891 the City Council was given power to condemn 33 feet of land on all sides of the cemetery for street purposes, but since the same act illegally provides that bodies lying within

the 33 feet may be taken up and buried on unoccupied lots within the grounds, the whole action of the Council may be set aside by the court when the case comes to trial. It seems to be the idea of the City, to make a public park of the cemetery, the bodies to be removed at the City's expense or left where they are; and the prospect seems to be that in some way the park idea will eventually be carried out.

Being the oldest cemetery and particularly convenient to the east side a large number of burials have been made in Maple Hill and among them are a number of old settlers and prominent people.

A great many removals have been made, a large number going to Lake-wood; and now that Hill Side is opening up with so much promise, a still larger number will likely be removed to that pleasant place. In this cemetery all classes of people have found a resting place, from the wealthy business man and University professor, to the humble artisan and stranger vagrant within our gates—a portion of the grounds having been set aside as "the potters field." No absolute record of burials has been kept, but it is estimated that no less than 5,000 bodies have been laid in Maple Hill, many of them having lain there for 20 or 30 years, and the greater part of these will probably remain undisturbed, even though the cemetery does become a part of our extensive and much prided system of parks.

Hillside. The want of a well arranged and carefully managed place of interment for the dead on the east side of the river had long been felt, and the pressure of its necessity increased from year to year with the growth of the population, till finally the closing of Maple Hill cemetery in 1890 made it necessary that such a place should be selected

without further delay; and accordingly a portion of the plat of land, known as Thwing's Highland Addition to Minneapolis, was set apart for cemetery purposes, and a company incorporated under the name of Hillside Cemetery Association of Minneapolis.

The Hillside Cemetery comprises nearly eighty acres of beautifully varied surface, with exceptionally prominent knolls and winding ravines at the point immediately southeast of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, where it enters upon the high ground after crossing the level stretch on which East Minneapolis is situated. It is easily accessible from the east, north and south portions of the city, and is less than three miles from the City Hall. The street car line which is to be built the coming season to the new Stock Yards, will pass within a few yards of the cemetery, and side tracks will be put in to accommodate funeral cars as soon as that most commendable custom of conducting funerals shall have been inaugurated in Minneapolis.

The portion of the ground already platted had been under cultivation for a good many years, previous to the time it was set aside for cemetery purposes, and consequently the native trees had all been removed (though native trees still cover a considerable portion of the part not yet platted) and the result is that the perfectly sodded ground, waving in precipitous and graceful undulations, dotted with evenly sized deciduous and evergreen trees, regularly placed at the corners of the lots, presents a most pleasing appearance on approaching the cemetery. The cemetery is laid out on the park plan, the ground being arranged in accordance with its natural topography from designs prepared by Professor Cleveland, in such manner as to give easy access by carriage to all parts of the area, and also secure the most

attractive views from prominent points, while reserving the portions which are

The Chapel, situated near the main entrance of the cemetery, is the most beautiful structure of its kind yet built in any of the Minneapolis cemeteries, and is most fortunate in its arrangement. A covered drive-way in front affords protection in bad weather, and on entering the main room, which is about 28x40 feet—and is well lighted by stained glass windows—the singing of birds and the sight of numerous plants and flowers in the conservatory which opens from this room on the south, makes the place seem cheerful. The vault is below, and the connection between the chapel and vault is by elevator. This is so arranged that nothing but the catafalque will show in the chapel, while below, a system of doors completely cuts off all connection between vault and chapel. The building is heated by steam, comfortable and appropriate arrangements being made for holding services. The vault is built of stone, iron and cement, being fire proof, and is so arranged that over two hundred bodies may be easily received and properly cared for. Its excellent ventilation insures perfect freedom from dampness and foul air.

The chapel stands on the brow of a considerable hill, and below is a marshy sag which will be transformed into an artificial lake—the only thing lacking to make Hillside the best fitted by nature for a cemetery of all spots so used in the vicinity of Minneapolis—by throwing a heavy dam across and holding the water that now passes off to the river below. Stretching out beyond this lake, is a large level area, which will be used as a nursery for the cemetery, and no lots will ever be sold on this portion.

The drainage at Hillside is absolutely perfect. There is not one single lot where

the water can accumulate in a grave in the smallest quantities. The ground is firm and gravelly, and never caves. Two graves may be dug side by side leaving a wall but four inches thick, and this wall will bear the weight of a man without crumbling, yet only a spade is necessary for the digging. The sections and lots are of such sizes, shapes and positions as to satisfy the taste and requirement of all classes. Sales are made with the understanding that perpetual care shall be given the walks, grass, shrubs, trees and surroundings of the lots. The most expensive lots are on the high point immediately back of the chapel, where the slope on the south goes precipitously down to the level stretch below. Here at the highest point is a large circular mound in the center of which is a carefully kept and beautiful flower bed. Standing here, the line of vision being far above the chapel tower, the entire city lies spread out on its miles of stretching level below. The officers of the Association are: President, J. B. Thwing; Vice-President, Professor Wm. W. Folwell; Secretary and Treasurer, M. A. Thwing; and Superintendent, Thomas Hand. The Board of Directors are: R. S. Goodfellow, Baldwin Brown, Professor H. W. S. Cleveland, J. P. Thwing, M. A. Thwing and George Thwing.

Crystal Lake Cemetery. Realizing very wisely that the land put aside for burial purposes in the vicinity of Minneapolis would be wholly inadequate in a few fleeting years, a movement was put on foot to secure a very suitable piece of land on the north side, for as yet there had been no cemetery in that quarter. The grounds consisting of 40 acres, was secured in 1891, and in a tract well fitted by nature for the purpose. The cemetery is in and named for the beautiful

township of Crystal Lake, on the north-east corner of the northwest quarter of section four, township twenty-nine, range twenty-four, in Hennepin county, Minnesota. The main entrances are on Thirty-eighth avenue, and as one rides along the front, a succession of ridges and ravines, high at the front, gradually slope back to the north at right angles to the street, winding now and then, so that the curvature of the roadways which follow the ravines—the ridges and ravines being, in the main, parallel—adds materially to the architectural beauty of the grounds. The entire front half of the grounds is a succession of graceful undulations, there being no less than eight prominent knolls in sight, while the portion to the north is more level, yet all portions have a perfect drainage. On the north less than a mile away is Shingle Creek, near the mouth of which is the city pumping station. The grounds are beautifully laid out and platted upon a plan very similar to that in Lakewood Cemetery, and the regulations for care and preservation are almost identical. All lot owners are entitled to vote for trustees at the annual elections and the perpetual care of lots is assured without special deposit; though provisions are made for special care when such deposit is made. Although the tract was once quite covered with native trees, a portion of it was cleared off before being set apart for a cemetery; yet enough trees were left on the part already platted, and on the other part trees will grow to sufficient size before it is wanted for occupancy. No under ground vault has yet been built, but as fast as money is received from the sale of lots it will be applied to this purpose, and other ways of improving and beautifying the grounds. The tract is of course inclosed with good fences, a wooden picket fence

and iron gateways lining the front. The grounds have not been used and improved in the past as they will be in the future on account of not being easily accessible heretofore.

The trustees have had to make their own roads, but good roads and street car connections will soon be made, and Crystal Lake Cemetery will rapidly grow in popularity, particularly among people on the north side. There have been about five hundred and fifty interments at Crystal Lake, the first after the survey being Johanna H. Frick Morgan, wife of Walter Morgan. The Morgan lot is on the top of a prominent knoll near the center of that portion already improved, and in front of the entrance now in use. The Morgan and Hasty monuments, standing near together on this knoll are two of the finest in the cemetery. The Association has its own green-house, and an adequate supply of water at all points, and the ten acres already improved, is certainly very beautiful. The present officers are: J. W. Tousley, president and manager; C. A. Smith, treasurer; and E. M. Trousley, secretary. The trustees are J. W. Tousley, C. A. Smith and E. M. Tousley.

Friends Cemetery. The society of friends usually have their own cemetery, so in keeping with that custom the early Friends in Minneapolis bought a tract of land for burial purposes at the junction of Nineteenth street and Nicollet avenue, which was laid out and one burial made there, but for some reason it was abandoned and another plat purchased out near elevator A. north of Hennepin avenue; but later finding that this location would have to be abandoned, they sold this property to the Railroad Company, and R. J. Mendenhall being prominently connected with Lakewood, they purchased 65 lots in section 7 out at

ground, which is shared in common by all denominations, the Friends Church.

There had been 52 bodies interred on the old grounds near the elevator, and these were all removed to the new grounds at Lakewood by R. J. Mendenhall.

CATHOLIC CEMETERIES.

St. Anthony. One of the first tracts of land set aside for burial purposes in the city of Minneapolis, was a block on the east side of the river, just above where Orth's brewery now stands. In 1851 Peter Bottineau, a French Indian, pre-empted 160 acres lying along the east bank of the river above where the Great Northern railroad tracks now cross, and in 1857 he gave two blocks to the Catholic Bishop at St. Paul, one for a church site, the other for a cemetery. On the church site is now the Church of *St. Anthony of Padua*, on Main street and Ninth avenue northeast. The block intended for a cemetery was the one on the river bank, near Orth's brewery. This block was sold and with the proceeds the ten acre tract on what is now Central and Twenty-eighth avenues northeast, was purchased by Rev. Father McDermit, there being enough left to fence the new grounds. This new cemetery was called "St. Anthony," and the first person buried there was David Neory, the entire number now being about six thousand.

The ground in St. Anthony is almost level. It fronts on Central avenue and a drive way, lined with lombardy poplars, runs clear around the cemetery just inside the fence and straight back from the entrance, past the middle to a small circle in which are some well kept lots, and some of the finest monuments in the cemetery. The cemetery is plainly laid out with driveways and straight narrow avenues. There are native trees grow-

ing, and the owners of the lots are allowed sufficient privilege to create great diversity. Curbings are used a good deal, and the great number of expensive and beautiful monuments is noticeable, none excelling particularly, but all of about the same size and height (eight to ten feet). Near the entrance and at the left is a plain monument, surmounted by a cross gracefully draped; not differing in size or appearance from many others, but the inscription thereon is often read. It is: "Patrick Judge, killed by the explosion of the Washburn mill, May 2d, 1878. Age 28 years, and eight months and five days. Native of County Longford, Ireland. May he rest in Peace, Amen." This monument was erected by his loving wife, mother, brother and sisters. Further on to the right, is a splended monument, not nearly so expensive as many others, yet attractive. It is of granite and the word "Milstom," near the base shows prominently for some distance. The inscription is: "Hier ruth in Gott Heinrich Joseph Milstrom, gest den 18 Februar, 1890, im alter von 52 Jahren. Selig sind die todten ihre werke folgen ihnen nach." The Herbert, Darrack, Menard, Sullivan, and Flanigan are all fine monuments, but perhaps the finest of all is that of Timothy O'Connell, near the center of the cemetery.

St. Mary's. Singularly enough the two Catholic cemeteries, though nine miles apart are connected by a single line of street cars. The turntable of the Central and Eighth avenue line is a little beyond St. Anthony in Northeast Minneapolis, while St. Mary's is some distance beyond the present terminus of the same line on Chicago avenue. St. Mary's Cemetery is larger than the one on the east side, there being thirty acres in the former, and the site was secured about seventeen

years ago. It was quite apparent that the St. Anthony Cemetery was too small to accommodate all the Catholics in the city, and moreover it was away out on the east side; so Anthony Kelly bought a twenty acre tract of land for a cemetery out on Chicago avenue. It was the old Gen. Karnes homestead nearly opposite where the Horace Mann school now stands. Property holders in that vicinity, however, were much opposed to having a cemetery at that place, so through the efforts of the Rev. Father (now Bishop) McGolerick a transfer was made whereby the twenty-eight acre tract on Forty-sixth street and Chicago avenue, was secured over and above the price of the Karnes property.

The lay of the land thus obtained for the new cemetery is most fortunate, there being but one low corner and that can be filled with spare dirt from other parts. It fronts on Chicago avenue, has a gracefully sloping approach to the gateway, and is laid out in the form of a double Grecian Cross. The large circle in the front half is most beautifully graded and sodded, and is reserved for priests and sisters, three priests and two sisters being already buried there. In the center of this circular mound is the statue of the Holy Family, in life size. This statuary will be removed to St. Anthony the coming year, and a vault and chapel built where it now stands. The elevation at this point is somewhat higher than at the entrance, the rise being gradual all the way up. Standing here facing the entrance, the "Washburn Home" may be seen to the front, and about a mile away; on the left—but nearer by—resting on the summit of a prominent hill is the Catholic Orphan's Home, in the center of a forty acre tract which joins the cemetery on the south. To the right is the city, stretching for miles in every direction on the level surface, the resident

portion reaching out even toward this cemetery in a surprising manner. All the proceeds from the sale of lots go toward embellishing the grounds, which are already beautiful; and indeed, St. Mary's will rival the best managed cemeteries of the city in attractive features. Some very prominent men own lots and have beautified them in many ways. Anthony Kelly has two whole blocks thown into one lot and very neatly enclosed. James Baxter has one block enclosed in a half circle of highly polished granite curbing. Michael Nash, Thomas Sexton, William McMullen, Terrence Connelly, Felix and Dennis Trainor, Patrick McHale and several others have large and carefully attended lots near the large circular mound. The firemen will erect two fine monuments this spring, one in St. Mary's and the other in Lakewood—the two to be just alike.

The back part of the cemetery is filled up more than the other portions, the single grave section being here, and the whole is better improved than the front part, but all graves in the cemetery receive perpetual care. The total number of interments is about two thousand. A. B. Page is Superintendent of both cemeteries.

HEBREW.

Among the places set aside for the interment of those of Jewish descent, the oldest and best improved is the Montefiore, the Reform Church Cemetery, at Third avenue south and Forty-second street. This cemetery was established in 1877 by the prominent members of the Jewish Synagogue, and the management has continued much the same ever since.

The plat consists of two acres, neatly fenced in; but no private ownership of lots is allowed, the burials being in common, save that children and adults always occupy separate rows. The total

number of burials in Montefiore does not exceed twenty, only one having been made during the past year.

The purchasers of this property for burial purposes were Ralph Rees, K. Brin, Jacob Dentch, and J. Skoll; and the present officers are: President, Ralph Rees; secretary, J. Harpman; and treasurer, S. J. Segelmann; the remaining trustees being, Isaac Weil, J. Skoll, and M. Weil.

The "Adath Yeshurun Association," provides a place for the burial of the dead belonging to the Jewish Orthodox Church. The cemetery is a half mile west of Lake Harriet, and comprises two acres of gently rolling ground nicely fenced in, with grassy lawns and well laid out roads, shaded by native trees. It was opened in 1888, and only twenty-five persons have there found a last resting place. The officers are: Nathan

Gumbiner, president; John Gouenbourg, secretary, treasurer and superintendent; A. Weitzner, A. Harris, and O. A. Goldman, trustees.

O. B. A. Cemetery Association. The members of the O. B. A. (Order of Berith Abraham) Cemetery Association are Orthodox Jews, but they represent a secret society rather than a church. Their place of interment is the "Garden Edition," eight miles east from the City Hall, out Lyndale, and was platted in 1890. The enclosure consists of two acres and will be improved and beautified in many ways. At present about thirty-five burials have been made, mostly children. K. Goldblum is actuary and S. Joseph, chairman of the burial committee of twenty, Jay Gould being secretary.

CHAPTER XXX.

ORDERS, SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

By R. J. BALDWIN.

The social instincts so prominently developed in modern life, have led to the formation of numerous societies, in which men, and sometimes both sexes, find opportunity to cultivate the social relations in various forms. Nowhere have these sprung into existence with more spontaneity and in greater number than in Minneapolis. The leading secret orders, combining fraternity with charity are largely represented. Literature and art have their numerous votaries. Citizens of foreign nationality revive the memory and traditions of Father Land in societies gathered about national nucleuses, trade and labor organizations abound, while others affiliate in clubs representing good fellowship, or for the cultivation of athletic, or rural sports. Indeed so general is the custom of gathering in coteries of religious fraternal and special relationships, that general social intercourse is greatly restricted and in many instances almost wholly superceded. When one looks over the long list of these societies, with their numerous memberships, he is led to wonder that any time is left from their exactions to devote to general society.

It would be difficult to give a complete catalogue of all these organizations,

but the more prominent will be noticed.

Masonry. The first organization formed in the city was Cataract Lodge U. D., which dates from February 14th, 1851. Upon his arrival here the late Dr. A. E. Ames called a meeting of such Masons as he found residing in the vicinity, who assembled in the parlor of Ard Godfrey in St. Anthony. A petition for a dispensation was sent to the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The Grand Master of Illinois to whom the petition was sent, and who granted the dispensation was Judge E. B. Ames, now, and for many years a resident of Minneapolis. A. E. Ames was Worshipful Master, William Smith, senior warden; Isaac Brown, junior warden; Ard Godfrey, treasurer; John H. Stevens, secretary; D. M. Coolbaugh, senior deacon; H. S. Atwood, junior deacon, and William Brown, tyler. Col. E. Case and Captain J. W. T. Gardiner, of Fort Snelling, were members. The first who presented petitions for membership were Isaac Atwater, John G. Lennon, Anson Northrup, John C. Gairns, John H. Murphy and Robert W. Cummings. From this beginning the Masonic order has extended in organization and membership until it embraces at the present time the

following: Cataract Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W. M.; Hennepin Lodge No. 4; Minneapolis Lodge No. 19; Khurum Lodge No. 112; Plymouth Lodge No. 160; Minnehaha Lodge No. 165; Ark Lodge No. 176; Arcana Lodge No. 157; St. Anthony Falls Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; St. John's Chapter No. 9, R. A. M.; Ark Chapter No. 53, R. A. M.; Minneapolis Council No. 2, R. and S. M.; Adoniram Council No. 5, R. and S. M.; Zion Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar; Darius Commandery No. 7, Knights Templar; Excelsior Lodge of Perfection No. 2; Scottish Rite, Southern jurisdiction; St. Vincent de Paul Chapter of Rose Croix No. 2; Alfred Elisha Ames, Preceptory No. 2; Minneapolis Consistory No. 2; Zurah Temple of Mystic Shrine; Minneapolis Lodge of Perfection; Minneapolis Council Princes of Jerusalem; Minneapolis Chapter Rose Croix; Minneapolis Council Knights Kodash; Rameses Chapter R. M. R.; Harmony Chapter No. 8, Order of Eastern Star; Minneapolis Chapter No. 9, Order of Eastern Star; Lorraine Chapter No. 16, Order of Eastern Star; Plymouth Chapter No. 19, Order of Eastern Star; Minnehaha Chapter, Order of Eastern Star; Omiega Chapter, Eastern Star.

Besides these special organizations, there is a Masonic Board of Relief, and a Masonic Temple Association. The latter has a capital of \$250,000, and has erected a beautiful and costly building at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Sixth street, which has specious rooms for many of the Lodges, &c., with all the accessories which go to make a place of social meeting convenient and attractive. The Masonic Temple is one of the most beautiful buildings in the city, and reflects credit upon the liberality and good taste of the Minneapolis Masons.

Amity Group. The large and re-

spectable membership of this popular order is distributed among the following organizations:

North Star Lodge No. 6; Robert Blum Lodge No. 27; St. Anthony Lodge No. 40; Fraternity Lodge No. 62; Ridgely Lodge No. 85; Anthon Lodge No. 88; Highland Lodge No. 99; Flour City Lodge No. 118; Nicollet Lodge No. 119; Northern Light Lodge No. 121; John White Lodge No. 150; Golden Lente No. 167; Minneapolis No. 169; Schiller Encampment No. 5; Union Encampment No. 14; Ridgely Encampment No. 22; Minneapolis No. 31; Boyd 37; Hennepin No. 41; Canton Minnesota No. 1; Canton Advance No. 7; Canton Minneapolis No. 15; Minnehaha No. 13, Rebekah Lodge; Myrtle No. 13, Rebekah Lodge; Vine No. 22, Rebekah Lodge; Mistletoe No. 24; Martha No. 25; Joy 30; Iola No. 35; Crescent; Harmony No. 53; Pansy No. 54; Leah No. 66.

Knights of Pythias. This popular order has lodges in Minneapolis as follows: Minneapolis No. 1; Eureka No. 2; Germania No. 4; Davman No. 5; Scandia No. 6; Hermion No. 18; Nora No. 339; Minnetonka No. 34; Nicollet No. 46; Franklin No. 48; Beaver No. 56; and Plymouth No. 79; besides North Star Division No. 1, W. R.; and North Star Division No. 12, W. R.

The Ancient Order of Aztecs. Numbers Minneapolis Council No. 1; Bloomington Council No. 3; Montezuma Council No. 4; and Cortez Council No. 6.

The A. O. Foresters. Gather in Courts respectively named: Minneapolis No. 7191; St. Anthony 7373; Minnetonka No. 7465; Hennepin 7498; Nicollet 7638; Lyndale 7726; Flour City 7731; Plymouth 7737; University 7738; Steadfast 7739; North Star 7807; Lake 7810; Pride of Minneapolis No. 49 (Juvenile branch); Hiawatha 7856; Sunnyside 7811.

The companions of the Forest for ladies, have Plymouth Circle No. 92; and Golden Circle No. 140.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen, have established lodges bearing the names: Advance No. 6; Minneapolis No. 12; Upchurch No. 13; Hennepin No. 15; Nicollet No. 16; Levi No. 20; Minnehaha No. 81; Plymouth No. 82; Bridal Veil No. 108; and Eintracht No. 117.

The Independent Order of Good Templars is represented by lodges named respectively, St. Anthony No. 1; Union No. 2; Minnehaha No. 6; Chicago Avenue No. 9; True Blue No. 11; Runeberg No. 83; Camden No. 103; Enighedden No. 111; Lincoln No. 121; Triumph No. 205; Midnight Sun No. 306; and by Juvenile Temples, Little Tiger No. 1; Wide Awake No. 2; Young Lion No. 7; Young Soldiers No. 13. Junior Lodges, Friga No. 16; Bernadoette No. 18; Northern Watchman No. 22; Scandinavian No. 23, Evening Star No. 29; and Juvenile Templars, Scandinavian Protector.

Knights of Honor, have lodges as follows: Minneapolis No. 587; Germania No. 3327; St. Anthony, No. 3390; Viking No. 3436; East Side No. 3600; Unity No. 3612; with a Uniform Rank, in Vicking Commandery No. 39.

Modern Woodmen of America have Minneapolis Camp No. 445; Flour City Camp No. 650; Anchor Camp No. 379; and Prospect Camp No. 1035.

National Union has Minneapolis Council No. 157; St. Anthony Council No. 391; Fraternity No. 386; Ben Hur No. 404; and Highland Park No. 405.

Patriarchal Circle, is represented by Minnesota Temple No. 1.

Patriotic Order Sons of America, have Washington Camp Nos. 5 and 6.

Royal Arcanum, is represented by Central Council No. 669; Flour City Council No. 1120; Minneapolis Council

No. 1149; Minnehaha Council No. 1160; University Council No. 1193; Itasca Council No. 1206; Hennepin Council No. 1234; and Cecilian Council No. 1367.

Sexennial League, Minnesota Lodge No. 144 S. L. Marguerite Lodge No. 287 S. L. Flour City Lodge No. 343 S. L.

Sons of Herman, hold lodges as follows: Humboldt No. 4; Minneapolis No. 12; Steuben No. 23; Kaiser William No. 27; St. Anthony No. 31.

U. A. O. Druids, assemble in Groves, as follows: Minnehaha; Bismark; Eintracht; Mistletoe; Odin; and Minneapolis Chapter No. 2, of Uniform Rank.

E. A. W. has Minneapolis Union No. 120; Falls Union No. 771; Minneapolis Star Union No. 318.

The following societies are represented by one organization each: B. P. A. E.; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Catholic Knights of America, C. O. F.; Daughters of the American Revolution; N. A. of S. E.; and O. C. F.

The Grand Army of the Republic marshals its forces in the Posts following, viz: George N. Morgan No. 4; Dudley P. Chase No. 22; L. P. Plummer No. 50; William Downs No. 63; Levi Butler No. 73; Bryant No. 119; John A. Rawlins No. 126; Jacob Schaefer No. 163; Oliver P. Morton No. 171.

Sons of Veterans. George N. Morgan Camp No. 4; L. P. Plummer Camp No. 9; L. L. Locke Camp No. 99.

Womans' Relief Corps; Levi Butler No. 3; Dudley P. Chase No. 10; Appomatox No. 33; Jacob Schaefer No. 46; O. P. Morton No. 52; James Bryant No. 54.

RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS. Connected with the work of the churches are various missions and other associations to carry on such lines of work as are best preformed by special organizations.

The Congregational Club, is composed of gentlemen connected with the

Womans Christian Association Churches in Minneapolis, St. Paul and the vicinity. Its membership is active, and numbers between two and three hundred. The meetings are held monthly, and are preceded by a substantial collation. Topics assigned for discussions, are treated by recently prepared papers, followed by oral discussion. Ladies are admitted to the meetings, which are varied, spirited and full of interest.

The Presbyterian Alliance, is an association among the membership of Presbyterian Churches, of similar plan and purpose with the Congregational Club, and is a numerous and flourishing organization.

The Young Mens' Christian Association, is an active, aggressive and very useful institution. It has been in existence over twenty-five years. Since occupying its new building, situated at the corner of Tenth street and Mary Place, an elegant stone edifice, devoted exclusively to the association, it has greatly enlarged its work—the membership is fifteen hundred. Geo. R. Lyman is president; John H. Elliott, general secretary; and W. W. Huntington, W. M. Tenney, Georger H. Miller, Robert D. Russell, W. J. Dean, Franc B. Daniels, I. C. Seeley, David C. Bell, John T. Barnum, F. A. Chamberlain, W. C. Gregg and W. L. Sawyer are Directors. [See cut page 247]

The Young Womans Christian Association, a similar institution for the opposite sex, has Mrs. O. S. Chapman, for president, Miss Ella Everhard, for general secretary. Its location is No. 47 south Eighth street.

Other organizations of a religious or reformatory character are: Baptist Union, organized in 1871; Central Prohibition Club; Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Hennepin County Bible Society; Hennepin County Sunday School Association; Methodist Episcopal

Missionary and Church Extension Society; Methodist Preacher's Meeting; Methodist Christian Science Association; Minneapolis City Missionary Society; Norwegian Young Men's Christian Association; Woman's Christian Temperance Association (non partisan); Woman's Christian Association. The latter owns and conducts a Home for working women on Sixth street south, and a branch Home on Nicollet avenue.

The Roman Catholic Church and people maintain a large number of active benevolent societies, among which are: Cadets T. A. Society; Catholic Knights; Crasaders T. A. Society; Father Mathew T. A. Society; Holy Angel's Sodality; Holy Name; Immaculate Conception; Roman Catholic Benevolent Association; Ladies Aid Society; League du Sacre Coeur; St. Aloysius Society; St. Clotilde Total Abstinence; St. Rosa, for Young Ladies; St. Vincent de Paul; Sisters of Christian Charity; Society of Christian Mothers; Society of the Holy Rosary, and Sacred Heart; Society of the Perpetual Adoration of the Most Holy Sacrament; Third Order of St. Dominick; Young Ladies Society of Blessed Virgin.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. By co-operation and persistent effort the industrial organizations of Minneapolis have erected and control a fine building, called Labor Temple. It is a brick block of three stories, situated at Fourth street and Eighth avenue south. It furnishes rooms for the various society meetings, and has a spacious hall for lectures, meetings and entertainments. It is a unique possession of the labor element, and has greatly aided in perfecting and consolidating the working people of the city into effective trade and helpful social organizations. Among the Societies meeting at Labor Temple are: Boiler Makers L. A., 6034; Brick Layers

Union; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineer's, Minnehaha Division No. 180; Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, Division No. 11; Carpenter's L. A. 1014; Carmen's Mutual Aid Association No. 1; Cigar Maker's Union; Horse Shoer's Union; Ladies Protective Association L. A., 5261; Lithographers International Protective and Insurance Association, S. A. No. 10; Minneapolis Typographical Union, No. 42; Moulder's Union; North Star Labor Club L. A., 805; Printer's Protective Association, L. A., 5386; Plaster's Union; Plumber's L. A. 71; Retail Clerk's Protective Association; Steam Fitter's Union; Stone Cutters Union; Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, No. 30; Tin and Sheet Iron Cornice Maker's Union; Trades of Labor.

The Woman's Council is a unique and altogether original organization recently established in Minneapolis. It grew out of the association of women from various literary and charitable societies, in connection with the preparation of an exhibit for the World's Columbian Exposition, and has grown into a permanent organization. Over fifty clubs co-operate, representing three thousand women. Open parliaments are statedly held at which papers are read on subjects carefully assigned and discussions are invited and sometimes elicited. The first annual congress held in this city in November, 1892, occupied three days with busy sessions, and filled one of the large churches of the city. The subjects treated covered a wide field of history, art, literature, philosophy, and charity. Abstracts of many of the papers were published in the daily press, and elicited many tributes of admiration, at the excellence, breadth and scope of many of the articles. The suggestion of the organization is attributed to Mrs. M. W. Lewis. Mrs. T. B. Walker is

president of the council, which seems to have become a permanent institution.

The Associated Charities, has been in operation for several years, and has become a substantial and useful method of distributing charity, and discriminating the deserving from the unworthy objects of charity. It is composed of representatives from the several church and charitable associations, and is organized for practical work with a Board of Directors, and a central office. George A. Brackett is President and Geo. D. Holt the efficient Secretary.

The Minneapolis Academy of Natural Sciences, dates from February, 1873. As its name imports it is devoted to scientific study and research. It has published a series of transactions and many addresses and papers. It is one of the societies that united in the project of the Public Library building, in which it occupies a spacious room on the second floor for its library and museum. The Academy has a very creditable collection in Natural history, mineralogy, zoology, botany, and paleontology. Through the liberality of Louis F. Menage, Esq., it has maintained an expedition of two scientists for several years, in exploration and collecting specimens in the Phillipine Islands, whose collections are of great variety and of much beauty and interest. Prof. Henry F. Nachtrieb is President and Prof. C. W. Hall, Secretary.

The Union League, is a political club, of the Republican party, having a club house at Sixth street and Hennepin avenue.

The Minneapolis Club, is the chief gentlemen's social club of the city. It owns and occupies a spacious and elegant Club House at the corner of Sixth Street and First Avenue South. Hon. R. B. Langdon is President and Reuben Tomlinson Secretary and Treasurer.

Minneapolis is a very active society, occupied with political and social reforms, of which the leading one is expressed in its name. It holds weekly meetings at the West hotel, at which the radical views of the members are energetically and often very ably expressed.

The *Minneapolis Press Club*, represents the newspaper writers of the city. It has elegant quarters, and cultivates with an *esprit de corps* of the profession, charitable and social relations.

Nationalities and states are represented by the Caledonian Club, Canadian-American Reciprocity League, Minneapolis Gruetti Verein, Swedish Brothers' Society, Normannia Society, Vermont Society, New York Society and Michigan Society.

Other clubs and societies are, Columbian Associates, Eighth Ward Relief Association, owning a fine hall, Hennepin Athletic Club, Ishwara Theosophical Society, Ohio Checker and Whist Club, Driving Club, Humane Society, Improvement League, Flambeau Club, Operative Miller's Association, Society of Minnesota Florists, Union Veteran's League.

Musical societies embrace East Minneapolis Maennerchor, Harmonia Society, Normandas Singing Society, besides a number of bands and orchestras.

The *Minneapolis Society of Art*, is prominent in the cultivation of painting, besides maintaining an art school of merit under the direction of Prof. Douglas Volk. It occupies the upper floor of the Public Library building with a gallery, where are exhibited many paintings of great merit and value. Some of the pictures are owned by the society, while others are loaned by the Minneapolis Exposition, and by private owners, among whom are T. B. Walker, and Thomas Lowry. Here are to be seen a life size portrait of the Emperor Napo-

leon in his coronation robes, by David, flanked on the one side by the Empress Josephine, and on the other by Marie Louise,—the latter by LeFevre. Among its treasures are the charge at Tel El Keber, by Neuville; Gen. Jackson receiving his sentence for contempt in the United States District Court, in New Orleans; rugged landscapes by Bierstadt; and many other choice original paintings. The Society also possesses some fine statuary, antiques, ceramics, and a variety of bric-a-brac.

In addition to her social, literary, and art clubs, the people of Minneapolis cultivate in no small degree athletic sports, and rural recreations.

The *Lurline Boat Club*, was organized about fifteen years ago. It has a boat house on Lake Calhoun, and possesses a good outfit of racing shells. Its annual receptions are among the most popular social occasions.

The *Minnetonka Yacht Club*, having its membership among the citizens of Minneapolis, spreads its canvas on the waters of Lake Minnetonka. Its frequent regattas are made social occasions of no little interest and pleasure.

The *Long Meadow Gun Club*, owns a club house in the Minnesota Valley, where the devotees of the gun find water fowl to exercise their skill upon.

The *North Star Gun Club*, has grounds on Fortieth street, where its members practice their skill upon clay birds, since wild pigeons have disappeared.

The *Minneapolis Gun Club*, a similar organization, practices on its grounds on Bloomington Avenue.

The *Minneapolis Rifle Club*, has many contests on its fine range below the city.

The *Minneapolis Driving Club*, has a track, barns, and grand-stand on its grounds on Minnehaha Avenue.

Other Athletic organizations are the Thistle Curling Club, the Flour City

Bicycle Club, Base Ball Association, and Minneapolis and St. Anthony Turn Verein.

*THE G. A. R. AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

In the Grand Army of the Republic the unit of organization is the post, composed of Union veterans. Post Commanders and delegates, from posts within a given territory—usually a state—constitute a department, while past and present commanders-in-chief and department commanders, with department delegates annually elected, form the National Encampment, which is the supreme governing body. The order was founded by Dr. B. F. Stevenson, the first post having been formed at Decatur, Illinois, in April, 1866. In August of that year General John B. Sanborn was appointed Provisional Department Commander in Minnesota, and Dr. Levi Butler, former surgeon of the Third Minnesota, was authorized to organize posts in Hennepin county. A post was at once formed in Minneapolis, another in St. Anthony and a third at Osseo. No official record of these early organizations is known to exist; but from members thereof we learn that of the Minneapolis post Dr. Levi Butler was the first commander; George W. Shuman, adjutant; L. P. and John W. Plummer, James Bryant, Chris. B. Heffelfinger, E. M. Wilson, George Bradley, R. H. Conwell, George W. Fox, Washington Pierce and A. A. Ames were members. That of the St. Anthony post, Gen. H. P. Van Cleve was commander; William Lochren, adjutant; and O. C. Merriman, Henry D. O'Brien, William Duncan, Samuel B. and Adam C. Stites were members.

These posts were not political organizations, but the leading members thereof engaged during the following autumn

in an active political contest, to elect to office in this county, only old soldiers, without regard to their previous affiliation. The political venture was a success, but the effect upon the posts was bad, as those who were not members were led to believe the posts to be secret political clubs. As veterans who became members of the order did not deem themselves thereby debarred from political rights and duties, and as they were naturally active in all public matters, politics included, throughout the entire country during the next ten years the order was looked upon with fear by politicians, and with distrust and suspicion even by old soldiers who were not members thereof; and so it was that St. Anthony post lived scarcely a year; the Minneapolis post despite the jealousies of politicians and the suspicion of veterans survived, grew slowly and in August, 1867 took a prominent part in establishing the Department of Minnesota, in which it assumed the name of George N. Morgan Post and was given number three on the department roster. It was largely instrumental in establishing a soldier's orphan home under state aid and control, and for more than ten years continued to look after the old soldiers and the widows and orphans of dead comrades. Henry G. Hicks, Geo. W. Shuman, E. M. Marshall, L. P. Plummer and D. W. Albaugh were successively elected commander. By the surrender of the Department Charter in 1879, its affiliation with the order was broken, but in 1880 the order throughout the country took new life and the members of Morgan Post No. 3, with many new comers, organized a new post under the old name, taking the old records and post flag and became Geo. N. Morgan Post No. 4, under the reorganized Department of Minnesota. This post at once took front rank in the order and has ever

most numerous — largest post in the — more than a thousand — on its roster and more than five hundred different members in good standing at one time. At present it has nearly three hundred members; this decrease is owing to the fact that George N. Morgan Post has been the parent hive from which have swarmed nine other posts, all active organizations with a present membership of about seven hundred.

John P. Rea, James H. Ege, E. C. Babb, W. P. Roberts, Washington Pierce, L. W. Pruss, J. A. Fillmore, Lewis Maish, John H. Hasty and E. W. Mortimer have been its commanders. Out of this hive on the 13th day of March, 1884, went Levi Butler Post No. 73, instituted for the convenience of members living in North Minneapolis. Its commanders have been J. C. Price, Peter Mathew, B. F. Seaborn, O. B. Skinner, Robert Branton, V. Truesdale, H. L. Nason, J. F. Foote and C. W. Maddock.

Again in May 1884, as a sort of protest against the temperance element in Morgan Post, L. P. Plummer Post No. 50 was formed of which M. H. Sessions, Geo. F. Smith, Chas. Bromwich, John A. Wilson, C. W. Curtiss, T. B. Hawkins, John Paulson, A. W. Gould, L. D. Boody, and E. R. Bristol have been commanders.

September 24th, 1884, the so called "silk stockings" of the order formed John A. Rawlins Post No. 126, which, although not large, has probably the finest quarters of any post in the United States. The furnishings of its post room in the Masonic Temple is in strong contrast with those which "the boys" had during the winter in tent and bivouac. Its open meetings during the winter months have become delightful social and literary gatherings. Its commanders have been R. R. Henderson, W. G. Byron, D. M. Gilmore, Henry A. Norton,

Thomas Downs, Daniel Fish, Ell Torrance, Fred C. Harvey, William McCrory and — Pratt.

April 21st, 1885, the comrades living on the east side of the Mississippi, for their convenience established Dudley P. Chase Post, No. 22, which has always been an active, social and charitable organization. J. W. George, George W. Coburn, Herman Voght, H. E. Blaisdell, W. P. Chase, Z. C. Colburn, and William Leitz have been its commanders.

July 18th, 1887, the comrades who speak the German language formed Jacob Schaeffer Post, No. 263, of which John A. Gilman, Fred Jassaud, Nick. Bretz, Fred Wahl, Adolph Lemke, and Mathias Kees have been commanders.

December 29th, 1887, Williams Downs Post, No. 68, was organized in New Boston, to accommodate comrades living in Northeast Minneapolis. Its post commanders have been L. Sage, C. H. Taylor, L. L. Locke, and G. W. Hare.

February 2nd, 1888, James Bryant Post, No. 119, was instituted in the Eighth ward to accommodate comrades living in that vicinity. Its commanders have been John Day Smith, B. M. Hicks, Andrew A. Kelly, Charles H. Mero and J. F. Reynolds.

March 10th, 1888, Plummer Post swarmed, and the result was Oliver P. Morton Post, No. 171, of which H. H. Downing, W. Lee Moore, and F. A. Heebner have been commanders.

Washburn Post, No. 72, was instituted in 1885 for the accommodation of members in South Minneapolis. In 1891 the comrades of that portion of the city formed a post under the name of Appomatox post, taking the old number, 72. W. H. Geery, W. H. Dow, W. O. Schemmerhorn, John D. Meadows and M. D. Corkey have been commanders.

Very early in the history of the order, attempts were made to form societies

of women which should in some way be officially connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1883 at Denver representatives of several such societies conferred together and the conference was favorable to the Woman's Relief Corps, to which the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of veterans as well as all loyal women are eligible. The purposes of the order were social, charitable, and patriotic, the founders thereof intending that for every post of the Grand Army of the Republic, there should be a corresponding Corps of the Woman's Relief Society. The Woman's Relief Corps is, however, no part of the Grand Army of the Republic nor has it any official connection therewith, but its organization has been recognized with fraternal greetings by every National Encampment of the G. A. R. since 1883. In 1884 several corps were formed in this city, the first being George N. Morgan Corps, No. 4. There are now in Minneapolis nine corps, one named after each post of the G. A. R. except John A. Rawlins Post. The present membership is nearly four hundred.

Another kindred organization is that of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., founded in 1881, by Major A. P. Davis, of Pittsburgh, Pa. This order is composed of the "male descendants of soldiers, sailors and mariners who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the civil struggle of 1861-5." Its principles and objects are almost identical with those of the G. A. R., but the order has no official connection with the latter order. The unit of organization is the Camp, of which there are three in Minneapolis, Geo. N. Morgan Camp, No. 4, chartered in 1883, of which L. L. Warham is commandant; John A. Rawlins Camp, No. 9, chartered in 1886, of which J. A. Foss is commandant, and L. L. Locke Camp, No. 99, chartered in

1892, of which M. A. Knapp is commandant. The membership in this city is at present only 111, while the membership of the order in the United States is now nearly fifty thousand. Francis G. Drew, of Minneapolis, is at present commander of the Division of Minnesota.

HORTICULTURE.

Divine revelation informs us that in the beginning "the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and he took the man and put him into the garden to dress it and keep it." In all ages since Eden the cultivation of fruits and flowers has been one of the most useful of arts and among the most healthful and delightful of employments. Its mingling the "useful and the sweet" promotes man's physical health, recruits his purse, and ministers to the cultivation of the sense of beauty, and the development of a fine artistic taste. It is a fascinating occupation for the young, a healthful diversion for the gentle sex, an innocent employment for mankind, and a solace for the old. It transforms the desert into a garden of delights, develops the wild flower into a fragrant and gorgeous mass of delicacy and beauty, and changes the wild and acrid berry into a luscious fruit. Its rewards rob no one of his rights and its sweets leave no nausea or bitterness. While the most ancient of arts, there are no limits to its growth, nor end of its progress. New varieties continually reward the labor of cultivation, and more gorgeous beauty, and more delicate forms succeed one another in measureless abundance.

Forty years ago Minnesota was regarded as a hyperborean region, whose summers were delayed by a late and frosty spring, and shortened by an early and biting fall. "It is too cold for cawn" was the aphorism current along the Ohio. It might mature a crop of spring sown

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wheat, or perchance produce potatoes, but in the early settlement there was no adaptation. The prairies might be gay with coarse flowers, the thickets might redden with the wild plum, and the bogs bring forth their burden of tart cranberries,—the wild grape might hang its shriveled clusters on the branches of the elms along the water courses, and perchance stawberries hide amongst the moss of old Indian graves, but neither nature nor art were capable of producing the delicate flowers and the delicious fruits which the hardy emigrant from the south, or even from the Atlantic coast left behind with the memories of youth, and the accumulations of time. The fleeting years of a few decades have passed, and we behold Minneapolis the largest and best fruit market in the country. Nowhere does Pomona pour out a more tempting variety of her delicate fruits, nor Flora deck herself with more gorgeous blossoms. This is due in part to the perfection of railway transportation. The rapid trains fairly confounded the seasons, and pour upon us the choicest products of all the zones. The strawberry blushes upon the grocer's tables before the snow has melted from his window sills, and lingers long after the summer solstice. The peach and grape, the orange and banana, fairly pall upon the taste from the abundance which overwhelms us from the shores of the Gulf and the far off Pacific coast. But the greater and more enduring supply has come from the labors of the horticulturist. His work has transformed the wilderness into a garden, and changed the old buffalo ranges into vineyards and orchards. The land of the thorn and the sloe has become the paradise of the "olive and the vine."

With the first settlement of the town the work of rural adornment began. The Clutes as early as 1858 transplanted

2,000 cottonwood trees along the street lines of St. Anthony, which today rival in size and shade the elms of New Haven and Pittsfield. Col. Stevens brought with him a love and devotion for the gentle art of horticulture. The street lines of Minneapolis were marked by lines of shade before houses defined their course. The long boulevards carry coolness and shade of the forest from lakes to the city center, and are brightened and beautified with patches of bloom and fragrance. The yards of isolated city homes, are green with shaven lawn and with shrubbery and flowers.

In 1857 Doc Alfred E. Ames, erected a capacious hothouse and brought from Germany a young florist to plant and manage it. William Buckendorf, his gardner, continued the business as a calling, and to-day maintains in the midst of the city an ample cluster of greenhouses and gardens. Deacon L. M. Ford started green houses and nursery at Groveland between St. Anthony and St. Paul and furnished much of the shrubbery which adorned the early homes. The Elliott's planted a nursery and built a green house where the city maintains one of its beautiful parks. Thos. Moulton planted a fruit and ornamental tree nursery on the heights back of St. Anthony.

Wm. R. Smith established a small nursery at Portland avenue and Lake street. J. T. Grimes devoted a portion of his fine farm beyond Lake Calhoun to the propagation of fruit and ornamental trees; and Amasa Stewart opened a similar nursery on Lyndale avenue, nearly out to the Richfield mill. From the latter were taken the thousands of young elms with which Col. King lined the long avenues through the Lyndale farm. The Hoags,' the Ames,' the Murphy's, the Morrison's and others added in lesser measure to the adornment of the city in its early days.



N. S. Mendenhall



As early as September 1853 the Hennepin County Agricultural Society was formed in connection with which such familiar names as Dr. Ames, Joseph H. Canney, John W. North, Isaac Atwater, John H. Stevens, E. Case, and Charles Hoag are found. In the following year a County Agricultural and Horticultural Fair was held, and not long afterwards a Horticultural Society was organized and has prosecuted its patient and useful work, with few interruptions to the present time. It has held in many years a winter exhibition, at which blooms delicate and gorgeous as the products of a tropical forest, have exhaled fragrance and beauty amid the blasts and frosts of winter. Summers' heat and winters' cold recur with as vivid contrasts as in primeval days, but they present no greater contrasts than has been seen during the present year, when a "rose fete" at Villa Rosa, the delightful home of the Morrison's, held in the leafy month of June, presented no more entrancing beauty of bloom than the *Chrysanthemum* exhibition of the Florists offered in the following November, upon whose table the showy and delicate plants of Japan presented an array of dazzling beauty, worthy of the "Flowery Kingdom" itself.

The parks of Minneapolis offer a fine opportunity for the display of the Florists' art. During the season they are not only adorned with flowering shrubs, trailing vines and blossoming trees, but borders, and parterres scattered through their areas, are brilliant with gay colored annuals, roses and a nameless multitude of blooming plants.

The florists of the present time, while doing business on a much larger scale than their early predecessors and offering a greater variety of choice exotics, but continue the work which the pioneers began with such rare devotion. The

production of plants and flowers has become a great industry, and is nowhere better patronized and appreciated than in Minneapolis. No establishment in the West surpasses the Mendenhall greenhouse in the variety and beauty of its products, while the gardens and greenhouses of Buckendorf, Nagel, Smith and several others are of unusual excellence.

It is through the facilities so abundantly offered and the taste for horticultural ornament so early developed and so persistently contributed, that the homes of Minneapolis, from conservatories, windows and balconies, present in winter as well as summer such charming tableaux of floral beauty.

In this enumeration should not be omitted the resting place of the dead,—beautiful Lakewood, situated upon the site of an ancient Indian village, on a swelling height overlooking the shining water of Lakes Calhoun and Harriet, of ample dimensions, entered through a massive gateway and lodge of brilliant quartzite, traversed by gracefully winding driveways, its park-like lawns and flower crowned plats rob the place of graves of its sombre associations, and mantle the crumbling remnants of mortality with the soft and cheerful veil of budding and blooming nature. Landscape-art and floral decoration unite their delicate ministries to convert a place naturally gloomy and forbidding, into a bower of rest, which faith crowns with the aurora of hope.

RICHARD JUNIUS MENDENHALL. Surveyor, land agent, banker, florist,—express the business record of R. J. Mendenhall, during his thirty-six years of residence in Minneapolis. Entomology and botany have been his scientific diversions. Democracy has been his political affiliation, while the strict tenets of the sect of orthodox Friends

and his family were ever engaged in the most active and successful business, and his life was devoted to the development of the city's growth; and, especially during the first decade, not many were more prominent in its business and social affairs. Launching boldly on the tide of infant enterprise, he reached many of its rewards and shared in its failures and reverses; struggling often with infirm health, his resolution and power of will, overcame every weakness, and enabled him to endure incessant labor. Turned by adverse circumstances from one field of enterprise he applied himself with equal assiduity to another, and with undaunted enthusiasm, he has triumphed over opposing elements, and in later years, cheered the dreary winter with the roses of summer, and twined a wreath of floral beauty about the frigid columns of a hyperborean clime.

The family history is thus related by another writer. There is a tradition in the Mendenhall family that they are descended from a Russian nobleman of one of the ancient races in the great northern empire. At a later date they appear in Suffolk county, England, under the name of Dr. Mildenhall. Their American ancestor was John Mendenhall, a Quaker gentleman who immigrated to Pennsylvania with William Penn. From this pioneer the line of descent passes down through his son Aaron, his son James, and his son George, to his son Richard. The last named was married according to the Quaker custom, to Mary Pegg, a descendant of an old Welsh family settled in Maryland at an early date. Richard Mendenhall was a tanner, and carried on an extensive business at Jamestown, North Carolina. Here Richard J. was born November 25, 1828. The events of his youth and early manhood, are interestingly and somewhat

minutely sketched in another publication, and can only be briefly narrated here. His educational opportunities were quite varied, but withal liberal. After a few brief years at the village school, at the age of nine years, he spent a year in study at the Quaker boarding school at New Garden, North Carolina, and then returning to his native village, spent four years at school, varying study with work in the tan yard, garden and farm. Here he acquired familiarity with all rural affairs, especially with gardening, in which he was assisted by his mother and sisters, who delighted in the culture of fruits and flowers.

At fourteen he went to Greensboro, the county town, and lived with a physician who was also postmaster of the town, and assisted in the detail of the postoffice. Afterwards at his native village he entered the store of his uncle, who was a slave owner, while his own father was a strenuous Abolitionist. One of his uncle's slaves having escaped, his cousin, prevailed upon young Junius to accompany him, in the pursuit of the fugitive. They drove through the valleys and over the mountains of Western Virginia, and embarking on a steamer on the Ohio river, proceeded to Cincinnati, and thence to Richmond, Indiana. But the pursuit was fruitless, as the *chattel* made good his escape over the underground railway, which traversed that part of the country. The son of the Abolitionist did not repine at the disappointment of the son of the slave owner, as he had accompanied him, rather as a companion and protector, than as an assistant.

From 1848 to December 1850 he studied again at the New Garden boarding school. From there he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and entered the celebrated Friends School. A summer vacation was passed at the village of

Center Harbor and Lake Winnepesoukee, New Hampshire, and in excursions on foot through the White mountains. Here he met Cyrus Beede, of Center Sandwich, New Hampshire, with whom he spent many hours conjuring all manner of schemes for their future lives, one of which was afterwards realized, when they became partners in a land office and bank at Minneapolis. Attendance at the Providence school was followed by teaching a school at North Falmouth, Massachusetts, where he first met the lady who afterwards became his wife.

Visiting Richard Fox at Jamaica, Long Island, he was engaged by him to go to Ohio and take charge of the books, time and supplies of a crew of men, engaged in building a railroad tunnel. After this business introduction he spent some time in traveling, visiting Niagara Falls, Oswego, Syracuse, Ogdenburg, Boston and West Falmouth, and finally settling down with his brother Nereus, engineering on the North Carolina railroad. On a subsequent visit at the North, he found his friend Beede, with another young man, manufacturing oil cloths. They sent him to New York to take charge of a store for the sale of their goods, but the employment proved uncongenial. Learning that he could get employment as an engineer at the West, he repaired with a letter of introduction to John Houston, a Scottis engineer, to Muscatine, Iowa, and was put to work on the rear end of a surveyor's chain. At the end of a month he had been promoted to the head of the party. He left the surveying party at Des Moines, where he passed the winter of 1855-56 in the office of Dewey & Tubby civil engineers, and land agents. In the spring he set his face northward, and arrived at St. Paul by the river, whence he took stage to St. Anthony, and finding a boarding house in Minneapolis, trans-

ferred his baggage and possessions on a wheelbarrow.

At the age of twenty-eight, after a life of uncommon variety, Mr. Mendenhall was content to settle permanently and identify himself with the fortunes of a new community. The year following his arrival he was joined by the companion of his vacation rambles in New Hampshire, Mr. Cyrus Beede, with whom he formed a partnership under the firm name of Beede & Mendenhall. The business was that of land and loan agents, to which was added the more pretentious functions of banking. Their office was a frame tenement (the only kind then attainable) situated on the east side of the open space known as Bridge Square, about opposite the City Hall. For a time all went swimmingly; times were brisk, many new comers were arriving, values were increasing, and sales of real estate frequent. The banking firm loaned many thousands of dollars on securities which were considered good, but in the end proved worthless. They were worthless for present realization, but to those who were able to carry them until a revival of business, they almost invariably proved sources of great profit. The panic of 1857 blighted the glowing prospects, not only of the banking firm but of the entire business community; yet they held on, preserving their credit, and doing such business as was possible under the adverse conditions.

In the beginning of the year 1858, Mendenhall returned to the East, and on the 11th of February, at West Falmouth, Mass., married Miss Abbie G. Swift, a daughter of Capt. Silas Swift. No minister officiated at the ceremony, but after the custom of the society of Friends, the groom and bride separately repeated the marriage form in the presence of the assembly, and plighted to each other their troth.

All the people who came in North Dakota the early people repaired to Minneapolis where they established a home which has ever since continued a centre of refinement and hospitality.

At the town election in the spring of 1862, Mr. Mendenhall was elected town treasurer. To relieve the scarcity of currency the town issued scrip redeemable in bank notes in sums not less than five dollars. This was endorsed by Mr. Mendenhall as treasurer, which gave it credit and currency. He also put in circulation notes of Indiana banks which, aside from his pledge to redeem them, commanded but feeble confidence. The leading merchants, however, received them and they were all faithfully redeemed.

In November, 1862, the State Bank of Minnesota, under a state charter of Minnesota, was removed to Minneapolis, Mr. Mendenhall purchasing one-half the capital stock and becoming its president. Its business rapidly increased and soon became the leading bank in the city. After occupying the frame building at the corner of First street and Bridge Square for a time, a new banking house was erected on the same site. It was of cut stone with solid masonry vaults, and was the finest building of its kind in the town. About 1860 the State Bank of Minnesota was merged into the State National Bank of Minneapolis with capital increased to \$100,000, Mr. Mendenhall being elected president and continuing such until 1871. He was also president of the State Savings Association, connected with the National bank. A panic in 1873 paralyzed credits and blighted values, the savings bank was forced to suspend, and Mr. Mendenhall placed securities and property deemed sufficient to secure all its liabilities in the hands of the trustees for the protection of its depositors. A ravenous

lawyer, forfeiting the claims of friendship and gratitude, pursued him with weapons of legal craft and did all in his power to wreck the property, but Mr. Mendenhall survived the assaults of greed and envy, and by personal sacrifices he has settled nearly all just claims against him.

For many years Mr. Mendenhall was secretary and treasurer of the Board of Education of Minneapolis, and took great interest and devoted much time to the interests of the public schools of the city. While absorbed in the cares and perplexities of business, he yet engaged with much assiduity in natural history studies. His investigations were in the line of entomology, and so thorough and minute were they that his published observations became authoritative on this little known subject. Natural taste, combined with a generous desire to aid useful industries, led him to take great interest in the promotion of agriculture and horticulture. He has always been connected with the state and local societies, and not infrequently participates in the discussions of practical subjects, especially those connected with horticulture. While in prosperous circumstances he had erected near his fine residence on Nicollet avenue, a green house where the cultivation of choice exotics, as well as the common floral beauties, engaged his leisure hours. When adversity overtook him this was turned to business. He extended his green houses and enlarged their floral contents. Year by year the establishment grew in magnitude and increased in beauty until an entire city block is now under glass. A store in the central part of the city is a depot of flowers, from which are sent out spreading palms, fragrant roses and twining vines to decorate festivals and weddings, while no funeral cortege starts on its solemn march that does not depart



Abby G. Wendonhall -
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from a home draped with the pure emblems of hope and immortality. Christmas and Easter, the glad festivals of the Christian year, derive much of the charm in chapel and church from the pure and sweet blooms of the Mendenhall green house. Whether or not the business is a source of profit, it is a never failing delight to its proprietor.

Before his settlement in Minneapolis, Mr. Mendenhall had been attacked, by hemorrhage of the lungs, and the symptoms ever hovered about him. He also suffered much from rheumatic afflictions, yet his active habits, much out-door life and resolute will have warded off serious attacks, so that he has seldom been laid off from active life by illness.

Without bigotry he has ever been a most constant attendant and liberal supporter of the simple worship of the Society of Friends. In the yearly meetings of the society he has often been a representative and an almoner of its quiet charities.

Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall have no children, but in the place of parental love their affections have expanded to the sons and daughters of the poor and friendless, who have found in them help and sympathy.

No sketch of the life of Mr. Mendenhall would be complete which did not take account of the share which his wife has had in the moulding of his character and guiding his life. Reared in a like religious atmosphere and partaking of his devout habit, she has enjoyed more leisure to devote to charitable and church work, filling several of the highest offices in the church with true devotion and faithfulness.

They are seldom seen in the assemblies of the gay and fashionable world, but where kindly sympathy and saintly charity are needed they are to be found.

Not that they are ascetics, or in any sense unsocial, for their home is a centre of refined and cheerful hospitality.

In the vicissitudes of an active and adventurous business life, circumstances have sometimes given apparent occasion for calumny and reproach; but when the life is summed up, which Mr. Mendenhall has led in the community for an entire generation, he will be found to have been one of her most just and honorable citizens.

ABBY GRANT MENDENHALL. Silas Swift was a seafaring man, as was his father before him. His home was at West Falmouth, Massachusetts, on the easterly coast of Buzzard's Bay, whence he sailed on voyages to foreign ports in the Merchant Marine, leaving his wife Chloe to care for a family of seven daughters, of whom Abby G. was the youngest. The family belonged to the Society of Friends, and the daughters were trained in the ways of sobriety and virtue by a mother of rare devotion and intelligence, according to the simple style of the Quakers. The girl grew to young womanhood in the rural village, amid suggestions of the sea, for the port was a considerable ship building place, and in the companionship of earnest and devout people. She attended diligently the school of the village, but was prevented by ill health from receiving the advantages of the seminary or boarding school, in remoter places. The want was compensated by the practice of study and reading, while a taste for the rearing of plants and flowers, brought her into so much of outdoor life, as to overcome the weakness of her early days. She imbibed a longing for missionary service, and had little desire to shine in the circles of frivolity and fashion. A few years were passed at New Bedford, where she assisted a relative in the conduct of her

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On the 11th day of February, 1858, when a little past the age of twenty-five, she was united in marriage with Richard J. Mendenhall, who had been for two years a resident of Minneapolis. After a visit to the North Carolina home of the Mendenhalls, they arrived at their future home on the 25th of April, 1858, where for now nearly thirty-five years they have borne a conspicuous part in the religious and charitable work, which has been so marked a feature of the life of the place. At the same time they have not been unmindful of social obligations, and have ever maintained a home of generous and kindly hospitality.

Soon after their arrival they occupied plain rooms in the second story of a store building on upper First street, where they established a home. After two years a new home was built in the suburbs of the city at the corner of Portland avenue and Lake street, and this was exchanged in a few years for a rural home on Nicollet avenue, then surrounded by poplar groves and hazel brush, but now a compactly built part of the city. Here the wildness of nature was soon subdued by cultivation; trees and hedges were planted, and in a few years became beautiful by the attractions of fruit and flowers, reared by the joint care of husband and wife, both of whom delighted in floriculture.

The various religious sects were early represented in the life of Minneapolis. A few disciples of George Fox gathered and founded a meeting and maintained regular worship. They erected a plain meeting house at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Eighth street, which, although surrounded by places of business, still maintains its character as a Friend's Meeting house. In this form of religious association both sexes enjoy equality of

engaged in the religious and charitable work of the meeting, with zeal born of early aspiration and rare fitness for it. In the missionary work of the society, both in home and foreign fields, she found opportunity to follow the bent of her early desires.

When the Indian massacre occurred in 1862, which devastated the frontier and drove so many families from their homes, Mrs. Mendenhall gathered about her a number of sympathetic ladies who devoted themselves to collecting clothing and supplies, and in distributing it to the sufferers.

Not long after a number of ladies, prominent among whom were Mrs. Cauny, Mrs. Rulifson, Mrs. H. C. Keith, and Mrs. William Harrison, united with Mrs. Mendenhall in forming an aid society for the relief of women and children, out of which has grown the efficient Woman's Christian Association with its several homes, and the munificently endowed Jones-Harrison Home for aged women and disabled ministers.

The Northwestern Hospital for women and children, which now has its fine brick building on Chicago avenue, equipped with all conveniences for its salutary work, has its origin in the Friend's Meeting House, and had the warm sympathy and active co-operation of the ladies of this faith in its early days, as well as throughout its career.

The Sisterhood of Bethany had its origin in some remarks by a lady in one of the fifth day meetings of the Society of Friends. The suggestion of the need, and promise of good of labor for an unfortunate and outcast class of women took root in the hearts of some of the women present, who proceeded to undertake the thankless and unpopular work. Soon Mrs. Euphemia N. Overlock, Mrs. Harriet G. Walker and Mrs. Charlotte O. Van Cleve associated with





Wm. H. Stevens

Mrs. Mendenhall and organized a formal society some time in the year 1875. A house was rented on the East Side, a matron employed, and the Bethany Home established. In 1879 the society became an incorporated body. It was driven from one location to another—its work was prosecuted amid misrepresentation and obloquy—but the ladies, conscious of the utility of their work, undismayed though often sorely tried, persevered until opposition was overcome, the city authorities became supporters of the work as a department of the relief of the poor, and the society was enabled, through munificent generosity of one of the prominent business men of Minneapolis, to establish itself in permanent quarters on Bryant avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. The Home shelters and cares for two hundred and fifty unfortunates during the year, and has ministered to more than two thousand during its history. Its private records disclose many touching instances of unfortunates relieved and restored to lives of usefulness, as well as the perfidy and heartlessness which have brought dishonor and ruin upon many a woman who might under better influences have become an ornament to society. During its entire history Mrs. Mendenhall has been treasurer of the society, and one of its active guardians. While engaged in these formal organizations she has been no less actively engaged in temperance work, both in private labors, and in association with the Woman's Christian Union.

Mrs. Mendenhall has been for many years clerk of the Friend's Quarterly Meeting. She has also served as delegate to the district and national conferences of the society, and her name is known throughout the circles of her religious connection.

Without children of her own Mrs. Mendenhall has become by sympathy and choice mother to the unfortunate. Many of these have been inmates of her own family, from which they have gone to illustrate in their own households the virtues of Christian motherhood.

If this sketch has dwelt upon the public and charitable work of its subject, it should not be inferred that she is a "*Mater Dolorosa*." She is no ascetic, but full of the cheer and amenity of social life. Her home is surrounded by floral beauty, and is a center of much kindly and bountiful hospitality.

Mrs. Mendenhall's mother, Mrs. Chloe Swift, was a member of her family in Minneapolis for the last twenty years of her life, having departed this life in 1891 at the age of ninety-five years. She preserved to extreme old age a degree of youthful freshness, and beauty, and maintained a lively interest in all that was passing in the world about her.

JOHN HARRINGTON STEVENS was born in Lower Canada, June 13, 1820. His parents were citizens and natives of Vermont. He is the second son of Gardner and Deborah Stevens. All of his immediate ancestors were New England people, many of whom occupied prominent positions in the councils of the national and state governments. His mother was the only daughter of Dr. John Harrington, who served in the war for independence. He died in Brookfield, Vt., in 1804. His father was a man of wealth and unusually respected by the community in which he lived.

Before he became of age Mr. Stevens was a resident of the lead mines near Galena, Ills. In 1846 he went to Mexico and served with the army of the United States during the war with that country. He returned to the scenes of his early home in Illinois and Wisconsin in

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1844. In 1844, Col. Stevens, a pioneer of the Territory, came to Minneapolis in the early spring of 1844, and made a claim to that portion of the west bank of the Mississippi just above the Falls of St. Anthony. His house occupied the site of the present Union Depot in Minneapolis.

On the 1st day of May, 1850, Mr. Stevens was married at Rockford, Ill., to Miss Frances Helen Miller, daughter of Abner Miller, of Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y. Mrs. Stevens' parents were from New England, of Puritan ancestors. Her mother, before marriage, was Sallie Lyman, of the Lyman Beecher branch. Her grandfather and the grandmother of Henry Ward Beecher, were brother and sister. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have had six children. Mary Elizabeth, the first white child born in the original Minneapolis, died in her seventeenth year. Catherine D., their second child, is the wife of Hon. Philip B. Winston, a prominent and wealthy citizen, the recent mayor of Minneapolis, and now member of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Minnesota. Sarah, the third child, died when a young lady. Gardner, their only son, is a civil engineer. Orma, the fifth child, is the wife of Wm. L. Peck, an excellent business man. Frances Helen, the youngest daughter, is at home in Minneapolis. Simon Stevens, a pioneer of Minneapolis, now of Clearwater, in this state, is a brother of Mr. Stevens. Mrs. Stevens has two sisters, residents of Minneapolis, Mrs. Jacob Schaefer and Mrs. Marshall Robinson. Mr. Stevens has, during his long residence in Minnesota, occupied several different high positions of trust, of both a civil and military character.

To the foregoing memoranda of the leading events in the life of Col. Stevens published by himself, the publishers venture to add a further estimate of his

character prepared by one who has been a near neighbor throughout nearly his whole life in Minneapolis.

The foregoing modest outline gives no clue to the life and character of the pioneer of Minneapolis. While some others who became permanent residents preceded him some two years in St. Anthony, he made the first claim, built the first house, opened the first farm and was father of the first white child in the original town of Minneapolis. While he yet lives to enjoy the fruitage of the civic seed which he planted, the settler's pre-emption claim of 1850 remains the center and nucleus of a city of nearly a quarter of a million of inhabitants, busy with manufactures and trade, opulent in accumulated wealth, and complete with all the beneficent institutions which make life fruitful and happy. Of all this magical growth Col. Stevens can truly say, though his modesty might forbid, "All of which I have seen, and a great part of which I was."

In 1890 Col. Stevens published a volume of over four hundred pages, entitled "Personal recollections of Minnesota and its people, and early history of Minneapolis," which contains more information of the people who made Minneapolis, and of their work in the early period of its history, than can be found in any other work; most of which is drawn from the retentive memory or copied from the voluminous memoranda of the author. Amid his busy practical life Col. Stevens has done much useful work with his pen. He has been proprietor and editor of several newspapers, and has prepared many addresses and papers on subjects connected with early history, and especially with agriculture and horticulture. Among the newspapers which he has conducted or edited are the St. Anthony Express, Chronicle, Glencoe Register, Tribune, Cataract and

Agriculturist, Farmers' Union, Farmers' Tribune, and Farm Stock and Home. He has been connected with the the establishment of most of the state and local Agricultural and Horticultural Associations, and has been at one time or another President of most of them. His interest in these pursuits has not been merely theoretical or sentimental. His early claim, now the site of hotels, depots, stores and warehouses, was a well cultivated farm, with fields of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes; with gardens, shrubbery, and fruits. He was the first to import throughbred stock, and has labored through these years with ceaseless enthusiasm to improve the agricultural and horticultural interests of the community.

Col. Stevens was the first Register of Deeds of Hennepin County, and has on several occasions been elected to the State Legislature, where his influence and labors were efficient for building up the interests of his community, and the state.

His house, at the westerly landing of Capt. Tapper's ferry, was not only the first home established, where an example of domestic virtues, contentment and industry was set forth, but it was a fountain of hospitality and kindly helpfulness, as well as headquarters for all neighborly consultations and primitive organizations. Here was held the first court in Hennepin county. Here were organized lodges, boards and societies; and here resorted travelers, prospectors and tourists. The latch-string of the humble abode was always outward, and even the untutored savage entered freely for refreshments, or suffered his little ones to flatten their noses at the window panes while they gazed at the wonders of civilized life within.

Col. Stevens was the friend alike of settler and stranger, giving freely infor-

mation from his extensive knowledge of the surrounding country, and proffering advice in the perplexities which life in a new country brought to the pioneer. He was patriarch and sage, as well as helper of all in need.

During the forty-three years of the life of Minneapolis, Col. Stevens has watched its growth and shared with a fond enthusiasm, in most of its public and private enterprises. In the beginning he was most liberal in the disposition of his lots, selling many at low prices, and even giving away some as inducements for settlement or business. He never allowed private gain to stand in the way of improvement. He allowed others to reap the large pecuniary rewards of his early fortune, retaining not even a homestead upon his original possessions.

Enthusiasm and devotion to the interests of Minneapolis were his prime public characteristics, while kindness and helpfulness were the leading traits of his private conduct.

A genial good nature, charity, and toleration, have attended his life, and allowed him to preserve in an age kindly lengthened into the seventies, the serenity of a sage, the enthusiasm of youth, the charity of a saint, and have drawn to him the love of his contemporaries, and the respect and veneration of all his fellow Minneapolitans.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

In pursuance of previous notice, the first meeting of the Agricultural society was held in the temporary court house, Minneapolis, September 7, 1853. The society was incorporated by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 28th of the same year. The articles of incorporation read as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, that Emanuel Case, Joel B. Bassett,

...Almon Worn, Bristol, Hezekiah Fletcher, A. E. Ames, John H. ... Joseph Dean and ... associates and successors be, and hereby constitute a ... and corporate, to all intents and purposes by the name of the 'Hennepin County Agricultural Society,' and by that name may be sued, plead and be impleaded, answered and be answered unto; may purchase, hold and convey both real and personal property to any amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars; and the same to grant, lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of for the benefit of the society, and to receive donations to be applied as the donor may direct; and to devise and keep a common seal, with the right of altering it at pleasure; and to make and enforce such by-laws as they may choose not repugnant to the laws of the Territory or of the United States, and to enjoy all the privileges and franchises incident to a corporation."

Section 2 contained provisions for the collection and dissemination of agricultural knowledge and the encouragement and advancement of agricultural pursuits; sections 3 and 4 simply referred to the manner in which the organization of the society was to be perfected.

After accepting the provisions of the charter the organization was completed by the election of Dr. A. E. Ames to the chair, and Joseph H. Canney secretary. Hon. Isaac Atwater, Edward L. Hall, John W. North, Judge Andrew G. Chatfield and other prominent citizens of the day participated in the proceedings of the meeting. A permanent organization was perfected by the adoption of by-laws and a constitution. Rev. John Wesley Dow was elected the first president, E. Case treasurer, J. H. Canney secretary. The executive committee consisted of Messrs. John H. Stevens, N. E. Stoddard,

Wm. Chamber, W. W. Getchell and Rev. Stephen Hull.

It was decided to hold the first fair on the third Tuesday of October 1853, in Minneapolis. This was the humble beginning of a series of annual fairs under the subsequent management of Col. Wm. S. King, the late Hon. Chas. H. Clarke and other prominent gentlemen, that, in consequence of the surprising excellence of the exhibitions became national in character and in importance. Distinguished men from all over the continent were visitors; while such personages as Hon. Fred Watt, Horace Greeley and other speakers of a world wide reputation were called to address the large audiences that gathered on the interesting occasions. These fairs were a source of great and lasting benefit, not only to Minneapolis, but to the state at large. Col. King and his able associates will be held in grateful remembrance for the good work they accomplished in all that appertains to agriculture during these early days in the history of Minneapolis.

THE EASTMAN FAMILY. Roger Eastman was the ancestor of the Eastmans in America. Though of English ancestry he was born in Wales in 1611. He sailed from Southampton, England, April 24, 1638, in the ship Confidence, with others from the County of Wilts, bound for New England. He was one of the original grantees of Salisbury, Mass., and settled there in 1639. His descendents have become numerous, and among the noted members of this family have been Daniel Webster, William Pitt Fessenden, Zach Chandler, Hon. Enoch W. Eastman, Hon. Ira Allen Eastman, the eminent New Hampshire jurist, Hon. Zebina Eastman, of Chicago, the poet Charles G. Eastman, Prof. John R. Eastman, of the United States Naval Observatory,

and Dr. Edward T. Eastman, of Boston. The line of descent from Rodger to the Eastmans of Minneapolis has been:

First, Rodger, 1611-1694; second, Phillip, 1644-1722; third, Captain Ebenzer, 1681-1748; fourth, Lieut. Moses, 1732-1812; fifth, David, 1763-1824; sixth, William Kimball, 1794-1884.

Philip, an early settler of Haverhill, Mass., was a soldier in King Philip's war. He was captured twice by the Indians, and his house and buildings burned. Finally he was released, peace being declared.

Captain Ebenezer Eastman was born in Haverhill. At the age of nineteen he joined the regiment of Col. Wainright in the expedition of Port Royal. In 1711 he commanded a company of Infantry destined against Canada. In 1725 he, with others, petitioned the general court for a township of land at Penny Cook (now Concord, N. H.), which was granted February 2, 1726. On May 13 he arrived with six sons, and it is conceded was the first to get settled. He became in a few years the "stong man" of the town, and held the most important offices of trust and honor. In the war between England and France the most important event in the Colonies was the capture of Louisburg. Captain Eastman commanded a company at the reduction and surrender of this French stronghold June 16, 1745. During the War of the Revolution there were fourteen soldiers enlisted from Concord named Eastman, all of whom were either children or grandchildren of Captain Ebenezer Eastman.

Lieut. Moses Eastman was a second lieutenant, Benjamin Emery being captain of the Sixth (or Concord) Company of the thirty-one companies of militia raised by the New Hampshire

Committee of Safety in 1775-6, and was under General John Sullivan at the siege of Boston.

David Eastman was born in Concord and lived in London, N. H. He too was a Revolutionary soldier in Capt. Head's company of Col. Runnel's regiment of New Hampshire militia 1781.

William Kimball Eastman was born in London, N. H. His youth was spent in London and Concord, but after he married Miss Rhoda Messer he settled in Conway, N. H., where the greater part of his long and useful life was passed. Among his earlier enterprises was the carrying on of a large tannery and boot and shoe factory. Later he built two paper mills and conducted a flourishing business for many years. He was frequently called upon by his fellow citizens to occupy many positions of trust and honor, and for many years was a member of the legislature and always an old time Democrat. In 1865 Mr. Eastman and wife happily celebrated their golden wedding at the old home in Conway. After the death of Mrs. Eastman in 1870 he came to Minneapolis in order to be with his children, all of whom had established homes in this city, John W. Eastman coming first in the year 1854. Here he died October 18, 1887, aged 93. He had four sons and four daughters, Hasket D., John W., William W., Mrs. Annette E. Thompson, (deceased), Mrs. D. A. Secombe, Mrs. C. C. Eastman, Mrs. John De Laittre and George H. Eastman. The members of this family have taken an important part in the development of Minneapolis. At the same time brotherly relations have been fostered and the annual family reunions, Thanksgiving at John's, Christmas at William's and New Year's at Mr. Secombe's, were celebrated for twenty-five years in true New England style, and were only discontinued by reason of some deaths,

of sadness than pleasure.

The greatest number among their progenitors the family names of Masset or Massay, Ladd, Hersey, Carter, Whittmore, Fowler, Upham, Brooks, Kimball, Peaslee, Barnard and Keene, who were among the first settlers of the towns of Salisbury, Salem, Newbery, Amesbury, Haverhill, Charlestown, Ipswich and Watertown.

JOHN WHITTEMORE EASTMAN was born in Conway, N. H., October 28th, 1820. He grew to manhood in the typical New England village. He had all the advantages of education which the neighborhood afforded, completed by courses at the Fryburg, Me., Academy, and graduated at the neighboring academy at Plymouth.

At the age of twenty he left home for Boston, which then attracted the enterprising youth of the Eastern States, and found employment in the wholesale dry goods house of Fales & Dana. In 1847 he embarked for South America in the ship *Cheshire* as super-cargo, with a stock of goods for Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and returned to Boston with a cargo of hides. In December, 1849, he sailed for California in the ship *George Henry*. The route taken was around Cape Horn and occupied some six months. On the voyage they touched at the Cape Verde Islands, Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso, and arrived in San Francisco June 17, 1850, the day after the big fire. He soon went to the mines, first to Feather river, then to Nevada City, where he worked successively three placer claims for about six

months. He then sailed for southern California, landing at San Pedro; then going to Los Angeles, which was solely occupied by Spaniards and Indians rais-

ing wool. He remained here a few

months and bought 6,000 cattle and assisted by Spaniards drove them to Stockton and sold them. Returning to San Francisco he purchased a schooner and sailed for Mexico, arriving at Guaymas. Here he bought a cargo of vegetables and sheep from a Catholic priest, who exacted them of his people as his "decimo." Mr. Eastman returned and sold his cargo at San Francisco. He then made a second voyage to Guaymas and Mazatlan. Disposing of his schooner and cargo at San Francisco, he returned to Los Angeles, and remained some three years, his business being to forward consignments, principally of fruit, to San Francisco. While among these people he learned to read, write and speak the Spanish language fluently, which he still retains. While here he negotiated a sale of eleven square leagues of land at San Bernardino, from some Spaniards to Parley P. Pratt, a great Mormon leader. In 1853 Mr. Eastman returned to San Francisco and learned of the gold excitement in Australia, he purchased a consignment of mining implements, quicksilver and quartz crushers, and sailed for Melbourne, via Sandwich Islands. These were the first quartz crushers brought to Australia. After disposing of his goods at Melbourne he returned to San Francisco and in a few months sailed for home, taking the Nicaragua route, arriving in New York January 1854. He returned to the old home in Conway and on March 9th, 1854, he married Susan Maria Farrington, daughter of Jeremiah Farrington. Soon they started west to establish for themselves a home. Arriving at Rock Island on the Mississippi River, they were of a different opinion whether to go north to Minnesota or south to Texas, where Mr. Eastman had purchased a large tract of land, and desired to go. They decided to take the first boat which came. This boat came



W. H. Eastman



north, and on it was Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cahill, whose acquaintance they formed and who became lifelong friends. They all settled in St. Anthony. Among Mr. Eastman's earlier enterprises, was the establishing of a town at Merrimac, some miles below St. Paul. A company was formed, several farms purchased, a saw mill built, etc., but a freshet changing the channel of the river, the scheme was abandoned.

The first man to originate and carry out the enterprise of erecting a large flour mill at the falls was Mr. J. W. Eastman. In the spring of 1854 he associated with him Captain John Rollins, and R. P. Upton, the firm name being Rollins, Upton & Eastman. They built the Minnesota Flouring Mill on the east side of Hennepin Island. When the mill was completed Mr. W. W. Eastman was taken into the firm. The mill had three run of stone and manufactured 100 barrels of flour per day. The obstacles to overcome in this initial undertaking were many, as there was absolutely nothing in the way of building material or machinery at hand. The wheat was supplied in part by surrounding farmers, but the largest portion came from Iowa and Wisconsin in boats to St. Paul, and thence to St. Anthony by teams. The market, in addition to local consumption was with emigrants, who took thousands of barrels in their "prairie schooners in their westward course.

In 1857 Captain Rollins, and in 1858 W. W. Eastman retired from the firm, and in 1862-63 Mr. Upton sold out to William F. Cahill. The firm now became Eastman & Cahill. The mill name changed to "Island Mills." The mill was remodeled, rebuilt and enlarged, being 60x90 in size, having five run of stone, capacity of 500 barrels, and employed fifteen hands. This change cost \$45,000. The first flour exported to eastern mar-

kets was made by this mill. During the War of the Rebellion many thousands of barrels were supplied to the army, the firm taking large government contracts. This flour was shipped direct to Rock Island, and from there distributed to the army. The poorest grades of flour in those days was made from the middlings, and from this mill were branded "Red Dog" and "Superfine." This was shipped to the Indians principally on the Missouri River,—also by government contract. The best grades of flour were branded "Island Mills" and "Gold Dust." After the war regular shipments of flour to eastern markets began. During 1868 Eastman & Cahill manufactured 28,000 barrels of flour, 2,000 being for home consumption.

In 1867 the Minneapolis Millers Association was organized, and Eastman & Cahill were among the charter members.

After retiring from the flour business in 1869 Mr. Eastman, in company with Elijah Moulton, built a large planing and re-sawing mill on Hennepin Island. In a few years he sold out his interest to Mr. Moulton. Mr. Eastman is a Royal Arch Mason, a Republican in politics, and voted on admitting both California and Minnesota into the Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Eastman have had three children—Dr. Arthur M. Eastman, of St. Paul, Jessie Maria Eastman, who died in early youth, and Alfred F. Eastman, of Tacoma, Washington.

Mr. Eastman built three houses on University avenue near Eighth avenue south, the first in 1854 and the other two in 1880, where he has resided since coming to Minnesota. The little village where he built his home has become a metropolis. Content with the part which he took in its beginning and with the moderate fortune which it yielded him, he has seen the great mills arise and the opulent fortunes accumulated around

...of regret. He has shared in the enthusiasm which the immediate transition has evoked, and enjoyed like the spectator of a combat the struggle and turmoil about him. The more than three score and ten years of his life have brought him neither weariness of the flesh nor faintness of the spirit.

With the wife of his youth in a home near the place of their first settlement, with children filling honorable positions in life, they live contented, happy and respected lives. Mrs. Eastman has been an active member of the Andrew Presbyterian Church, and has always been among the foremost in good works of charity and benevolence.

WYMAN ELLIOT Wyman Elliot is the eldest son of Dr. Jacob S. Elliot. He was born at the town of Corinna, on the head waters of the Sabasticook, an eastern tributary of the Kennebec river, in Penobscot county, Maine, May 19, 1834. He was a broad-shouldered, stalwart youth, receiving in boyhood a good English education. While yet in his teens he became an assistant to his father in conducting his business, consisting of saw and grist mill, farm and merchandise. He developed at an early age a taste for horticultural pursuits, assisting his mother in the cultivation of fruits and flowers to which she was ardently devoted. As his father adopted the practice of medicine, the management of his business devolved largely on his eldest son, who carried it on with energy and success after the family removed to the West.

Dr. Elliot, with his son visited Minneapolis in the spring of 1854, and purchasing the eighty acre tract of John L. Tenney, which was afterwards pre-empted by Daniel Elliot. The land, then far beyond the limits of the settled or platted

part of the town, purchased for \$1,500, was afterwards platted as J. S. and Wyman Elliot's addition, and has brought to the owners a revenue of at least half a million dollars, besides the satisfaction which its use in the early days of the town and city yielded by cultivation as a suburban farm, nursery and market garden. Here it was that the first market garden of the town was established and Wyman was the market gardner.

After his father had made this purchase and determined to make his residence in Minneapolis, he left his son in charge of his claim and went east to close up his business, and bringing out the family in the latter part of the year 1855.

In the winter of 1855 Wyman went to Monticello, Wright county, Minn., and took a pre-emption claim, living in a log cabin which was located near the foot of the Big Bear Island in the Mississippi river. This Island at that time was the favorite camping grounds of the Chippewa Indians. Upon this claim he started a farm and gathered his first crop, being among the first settlers and actual cultivators of land west of the Mississippi river. He soon, however, left his claim and returned to Minneapolis where he took charge of the home place. From time to time trees were planted, convenient buildings erected, and the raising of such vegetables as were in demand was engaged in, until in 1862 an extensive market had been established, with a green house for the production of plants and flowers. A nursery of trees was also planted, from which not only the Elliot addition was made attractive by rows of shade trees and ornamental shrubbery, but the nursery was a source from which much of the stock was derived, which has made the streets of Minneapolis shady and beautiful. He also ad-



Wm. Elliot-

RESIDENCE OF WYMAN ELLIOT, 1400 NINTH AVENUE E. SOUTH, BUILT IN 1885



ded to the garden and nursery, the seed business and maintained for many years a store in the city market for the sale of trees, shrubbery, plants, vegetables and garden and field seeds.

The site of the Elliot green house was upon the west margin of a sunken water hole, about where the fountain in Elliot Park now throws its spray into the sun. When the Elliots gave this tract to the city for a public park the water hole was excavated and the low marshy borders raised with neat sloping embankments, and the tract has become one of the beauty spots of the city.

Wyman Elliot had a natural love and taste for horticulture, and whether its indulgence brought profit or loss, he has amid his other important business engagements, always found time to engage in his favorite pursuit. Not only has he practiced the art for his own pleasure and profit, but he has also labored with energy and zeal to promote it in the community. As early as 1864 he participated in the formation of the Hennepin County Horticultural Society, and later of the state society, of both of which he has been president, treasurer and director. He has rarely missed attendance upon the meetings of the societies, and has participated in their discussions of the art of horticulture, and contributed freely and copiously to the literature of the society, by addresses and papers, which enrich the published transactions of the societies. He was also an exhibitor at the local and state fairs, whose tables seldom failed to show rare flowers, and lucious fruits of his production.

Mr. Elliot married Miss Mary Ella Chase, daughter of Elbridge W. Chase, of Minneapolis, but formerly from Haverhill, Mass. They have four children, Sarah C., wife of Frank C. Metcalf, of Minneapolis, Jenella, Wyman S. and Stuart D.

Some years ago Mr. Elliot erected a family residence at the corner of Ninth avenue and Tenth street south, overlooking the Elliot Park, which is among the elegant private houses of the city.

More than twenty years ago Mr. Elliot identified himself with the Second Congregational Church, then a struggling mission in the lower part of the city. Almost constantly serving as trustee of the society, a liberal contributor to its expenses, he has persevered often through discouragement and gloom, in maintaining the organization and work of the church, until it has become established as the Park Avenue Congregational Church, and become one of the leading churches of its denomination in the city. Its succession of able and devoted pastors—Carrier, Leavett, Williams, Hovey, Woodbury and Smith Baker have found in Mr. Elliot a staunch supporter, and reliable friend, whose counsels and aid have done much to make their spiritual work successful.

Miss Jenella, youngest daughter of Mr. Elliot, returned in the fall of 1892 from a tour of the world, having in company with the family of Rev. Edwin Sidney Williams, visited Japan, China, India, Egypt, and the Turkish Empire, and made visits to the leading Protestant missions of the Orient—an enterprise seldom undertaken even by the sterner sex.

Mr. Elliot has made many visits to the Pacific coast, to which his father removed seventeen years ago, but however much admiring the "land of the olive and the vine," the sunny skies, and prodigal soil of that favored clime, have not seduced him from his devotion to the cultivation of fruit and flowers under the severer conditions of our more inclement skies.

The passing years have dealt kindly with him. He is broad shouldered, stout and stalwart. His hair is only slightly sprinkled with silver, and

the common sense and energy. A line of energetic laborers, the majority of whom were engaged in the business of rural agriculture, and of rural laborers, applying others by the institutions of religion and education, made his country and a blessing.

JOHN A. ARMSTRONG. The father of John A. Armstrong was a Protestant Irishman, who emigrated to America in early life and settled in the town of Ellsworth, Maine. He was a tanner, carrying on a small farm in connection with his trade. In later life, he removed to Illinois, where he survived to the mature age of eighty-seven years. He was a devout man, of sturdy character and much intelligence.

Of his family of seven children, John A. was the third, and was born at Ellsworth, Maine, September 15th, 1831. His minority was passed at home, assisting his father on the farm, with only the ordinary advantage of the common school. At twenty years of age, with a brother, he joined the throng that for two or three years' had been pressing to the Pacific coast. They sailed to Chagres, crossing the Isthmus on foot, and embarked on the Pacific in an old steamer whose unseaworthiness was little less dangerous than the cholera which attacked the crew and passengers in a virulent form.

Arriving at San Francisco, they made their way to the placer mines in the vicinity of Feather river, and engaged in washing the alluvial gravels for gold. Having accumulated a few thousand dollars in dust, they deposited it in two banks, which soon failed, leaving them penniless. Continuing their arduous labor for about four years, they found themselves possessed of a comfortable stake, and decided to abandon the rough life of miners, and returned to Maine.

Mr. Armstrong took up his residence in St. Anthony in 1856, and engaged in the lumber business. He went into the pineries, taking contracts cutting and hauling logs. He was a young man of powerful frame and robust health, enured to labor, and of an enterprising disposition. The arduous but stimulating life in the woods suited his energetic temperament, and for several years he remained in the business with success and profit.

In 1858, he was elected marshal of the city of St. Anthony, and developing an aptness for the kind of duty which the office imposed upon him, he was appointed deputy of Sheriff Lippencott, and was elected at the annual election of 1860 sheriff of Hennepin county. He was re-elected to the same position in 1862, serving through two official terms. He was an efficient officer, and at the expiration of his term was one of the best known and popular among the citizens.

A few years later, about 1867, the Northwestern Fuel Company was organized, composed of James J. Hill, E. N. Saunders, C. W. Griggs and Mr. Armstrong. Its operations were quite extensive, dealing both in wood and coal, and supplying a large part of the fuel consumed in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and also in the purchase of timber lands and the cutting of wood throughout the "big woods" country. He continued in the management of this business throughout his life. Though strong and vigorous, he had a violent attack of pneumonia, which, after a course of but a few days, terminated his life November 29, 1878.

During the winter of 1861, Mr. Armstrong married Miss Mary A. Donehue, of the Province of New Brunswick, who was at that time a member of the family of the late Ed. A. Lippencott, of St. Anthony. Four children were born to the marriage, and with their mother sur-

A life of energetic labor, the means of accumulating a fortune, and the mingling of rural art, with the labor of uplifting others by the institutions of religion and education, made his life a joy and a blessing.

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[Faded signature or text, likely the name of the man in the portrait above.]



J. A. Anthony



Geo. F. Johnson

vive and constitute the family; they are George H., who, at the age of twenty-one, is a member of the freshman class of Yale College; Frank E., aged seventeen, who is a member of the Minneapolis High School; Cora A., and Grace B., daughters, living with their mother.

Mr. Armstrong was a Master Mason, belonging to Cataract Lodge. He was an attendant of the Church of the Redeemer. He was a strong man physically, with good business capacity, tenacious of purpose, and just and honorable in his dealings. He was kindly and courteous in his intercourse, affable in disposition, and of strong domestic affections.

GEORGE W. CHOWEN was a native of Green County, New York, born in 1822. His father removed to Wyoming County, Pa., while he was yet a child. The family, consisting of several children, was brought up to rural pursuits, and most of them have been content to remain farmers. George learned the trade of a machinist, which he followed for several years after reaching manhood. He was a young man of more than ordinary sobriety and industry, and improved the slender advantages for obtaining an education which the rural community offered. He had a literary taste, occupying the intervals snatched from labor with reading and study, and kept informed as to the current events of the time.

When the tide of emigration from the East began to flow towards the Upper Mississippi Valley, a number of young men in Wyoming formed a colony for settlement in the West. Mr. Chowen was selected as a pioneer to select a place of settlement. He came to St. Anthony in 1850 and thought favorably of a location in the valley of the Rum river. When Simon Stevens and a fellow explorer penetrated the thickets of the

big woods and brought back information of the beauty of Lake Minnetonka and the attractiveness of its shores he decided to adopt it for the new settlement. In accordance with the selection a number of pre-emption claims were taken in the town of Minnetonka, among others those of his brothers, Joseph H., and William S. Chowen, and his brother-in-law, James Shaver, Jr., and A. N. Gray. Meanwhile Geo. W. Chowen had become interested in St. Anthony, where he worked at his trade for Messrs. Steele and Stevens. Hennepin County was organized in 1852 and Col. John H. Stevens was elected register of deeds. He appointed Mr. Chowen his deputy, who really performed most of the work of the office. He recorded the first deed upon the county records. He remained deputy register of deeds during the succeeding official terms of Geo. E. Huy and C. G. Ames. The latter gentleman had come to Minneapolis as a missionary of the Free Will Baptist Church, and became pastor of the church of that denomination in St. Anthony, and afterwards in Minneapolis. He became editor of the St. Anthony Express, and afterwards established a paper of his own, the Minnesota Republican. He was a radical in politics and a liberal in theology, becoming a Unitarian minister and occupying in latter life pulpits of that church in San Francisco and Philadelphia.

A warm friendship grew up between Messrs. Ames and Chowen, both of whom adopted liberal theological views. Mr. Chowen attached himself to the Universalist Church, and during the whole of his subsequent life was a most devout and efficient supporter of that faith. Upon the expiration of Mr. Ames' term he was elected register of deeds, November, 1860, and continued in the office for several successive terms. He was

HISTORY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

...the district court, ... of supervisors. He was a ... a penman, methodic in his habits, attentive to his duties and ... From his retirement from the register's office he made copies of all the public records and opened an abstract office, which he continued to manage during the remainder of his life, though in late years others became associated in the business. Probably no man in the county was as familiar with titles to real estate as Mr. Chowen. His knowledge upon questions of title was accurate, and his judgment unerring. The abstract business grew to large proportions and afforded a liberal income.

Mr. Chowen married Miss Susan E. Hawkins Oct. 14, 1858. He bought a lot at the corner of Helen street (now Second avenue south) and Fifth street, upon which was a neat story and-a-half cottage, where the family made their home. After a dozen or more years the cottage was replaced with a fine double house, which in time gave place to the elegant building of the New York Life Insurance Company, which occupies the site of the former cottage. This 60 foot front lot, valued at the time Mr. Chowen purchased it at about \$500, sold for \$1,000 a foot, making a liberal patrimony for his family.

Mr. Chowen died May 5, 1887, leaving his widow, two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Herbert O., was one of the first settlers and is now a ... of Great Falls, Mont. Few men have had more friends and fewer enemies during a long course of residence in a rapidly changing community. He was ... in his intercourse, reverent in spirit, firm in his opinions and ...

FENDALL GREGORY WINSTON is one of three brothers, composing the firm of Winston Brothers, for many years among the largest railroad contractors in the Northwest. The elder of the brothers is Philip B. Winston, late mayor of the city of Minneapolis, and the younger, William, is junior member of the firm. A sister is the wife of Gen. T. W. Rosser, formerly chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railway, and at one time city engineer of Minneapolis. They are children of William Overton and Sarah A. (Gregory) Winston, born and reared on a plantation in Hanover county, Va., called Courtland, not far from the city of Richmond.

Fendall G. Winston was born May 1, 1849. The plantation comprised six hundred acres, with its mansion house and buildings devoted to the culture of tobacco and the cereals, and was tilled by the labor of about fifty slaves, old and young, some of whom remain as hired laborers to this day. The Winston is an ancient family that removed from Yorkshire, England, in the early years of the seventeenth century, settling in Virginia, and handing down the homestead from generation to generation. The earliest record begins with Dr. Thomas Winston, of Gloucester, England, who was born in 1575, and was interested in a plantation in Virginia as early as 1621. He wrote numerous medical works and was physician to King Charles of England. They are connected with many of the noted families of the "Old Dominion" and bore a prominent part in civil and social life.

William Winston, who was a major in Washington's army during the Revolutionary War, is credited by the British Encyclopedia with having formed a nucleus of the cavalry arm of the American Army.

The mother of Patrick Henry and



F. G. Winston



RESIDENCE OF F. G. WINSTON, 436 CLIFTON PLACE BUILT IN 1871.

Dolly Madison, the wife of President Madison, were Winstons, and upon the homestead at Courtland still stands the foundation of a store once kept by the patriot Henry himself, and from which he harangued an expedition organized to capture some war supplies of the British. It was within a few miles of the spot that Henry Clay, "the mill boy of the slashes of Hanover," was born. Up to the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion young Winston pursued a quiet life at home, attending, after he was old enough, one of the "log cabin" schools of the neighborhood. These were private schools usually taught by university educated men. From his twelfth to his sixteenth year the war raged about his home and greatly distracted the course of his life. Sometimes he worked upon the plantation and sometimes attended school; but the country was devastated by the conflict which raged through it, sometimes in possession of the Union Army and again passing under the Confederate arms. The close of the war left the home devastated and desolate, and the son, now sixteen years old, left it to find employment by his labor elsewhere. He first worked as a farm hand for an uncle for about eighteen months, and then he rented a part of the homestead which he carried on for two years. He then engaged in the same employment in King William county, putting in the time from the close of the war until 1872 in labor and farming. The experience, if it did not put him in possession of much ready money, put him on the path of self support and gave him strength and energy.

In the spring of 1872 Mr. Winston came to Minnesota and joined an engineering party on the Northern Pacific railroad survey at Fargo. Having had no experience or instruction in civil engineering he could do little beside carrying

chains and wielding the axe, but being apt to learn, and of observant habit, he soon picked up enough of the art to enable him to handle the instruments, and to make the mathematical calculations required. The party ran the line of the road from Fargo to Bismarck, and then pushed west into Montana, where they were engaged, running as far west as the Muscle Shell river, in looking out a line for the Northern Pacific road. Returning the following year, the brothers obtained a government contract to survey public lands, and surveyed on Dagget brook and west of Leach Lake. In August, 1874, they undertook a survey north of the divide among the sources of the Rainy Lake and Big Fork rivers, and passed two winters, among the coldest which have ever been experienced in this latitude, far from civilization or succor. They had only cloth tents for shelter, blankets and boughs for beds, and cooked their meals over the camp fire and ate them in the open air. They persisted in their arduous work through storms and blizzards, and snow and ice, sometimes with frozen feet and limbs, but survived all their hardships, and came back in good health.

The summer of 1875 was spent in work for the Minneapolis Harvester Works, and in locating some lands for an Eastern owner of Northern Pacific bonds.

In August, 1875, Mr. Winston married Miss Alice Olmsted, daughter of the late David Olmsted, the first mayor of St. Paul. That fall the Winstons obtained a contract to remove obstructions from the Minnesota river, and spent the following winter in that work. From the spring of 1876 until the fall of 1879, they were engaged in government contracts upon the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, under the firm name of Winston Bros. The first railroad work which

building the short line Eastern railroad, along the river bank and behind the mills in Minneapolis. From the completion of that job until the present time they have been engaged in executing contracts in railroad construction, having built lines in Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana. They have constructed not less than 4,000 miles of railroad, of which about 1,000 miles was on the Northern Pacific line. At present they are engaged in a job on the Duluth & Iron Range road in Northern Minnesota. The amount of energy and capital necessary to carry on successfully such gigantic enterprises can be more easily imagined than expressed. The firm has achieved a high position as contractors, and its members have accumulated very considerable fortunes.

Mr. Winston's first marriage was terminated by the death of his estimable wife in 1881, leaving two young daughters and a son. He was married a second time in 1884 to Miss Lillian Jones, of Richmond, Va. By this marriage he has also two daughters and a son.

They have a beautiful residence on Clifton place, constructed of brown sand stone.

Mr. Winston is a director in the Security Bank and in the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company. He is also a director in the Minneapolis Business Men's Union. He is one of the governing board of the Minneapolis Club. The parents of Mr. Winston were Presbyterian, and the sons are members of the congregation of Westminster Presbyterian Church. Mr. Winston's life in Minneapolis has been a busy one, full of labor and enterprise. While he has been assiduously engaged in his private business he has found time to do his part in forwarding public interests, and by contributions of personal labor

and money has participated in the enterprises which in later years has made Minneapolis the metropolis of the Northwest.

FRANK GRIGGS McMILLAN. Representative of a generation born while the pioneers of Minneapolis were laying the foundations of her institutions; himself prominent among those who are building upon the foundations a more elaborate and stately structure than was thought possible by the first generation, is Senator F. G. McMillan. His career so conspicuously begun, gives promise of a broadening and influential future, and furnishes a conspicuous example, of one who has risen to a high position of influence, against adverse circumstances, by worth of character, tenacity of purpose, and aptness in pursuing callings which are sometimes thought servile if not degrading.

He was born at Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, October 4, 1856. His father, Andrew McMillan, was a professional civil engineer, who had received his education at the National Military Academy at West Point, but who, resigning from the service, was engaged in commercial business. The American ancestor of the family was Col. Andrew McMillan, a native of the Province of Ulster, Ireland, a Protestant who emigrated to America about the year 1755. One of his sons, Gen. John McMillan, born February 8, 1774, was the father of Andrew and grandfather of F. G. McMillan.

Both Col. Andrew and Gen. John McMillan were allied in marriage with the Osgoods of New Hampshire, while Andrew, the father of Frank, married Susan Griggs, whose name the latter bears.

At the age of fifteen years Frank G. McMillan was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade. The printing office



J. G. McMillan



where he worked was the publication office of the *North Star*, founded and conducted by the Eatons, which, amid a strongly whig and Republican community, advocated the principles and measures of the Democratic party. During the two years of his service the young apprentice, whose father was a life-long Democrat, imbibed so strong a love for the democracy that upon gaining man's estate he attached himself to that party and has become its representative and one of its most zealous supporters. After attending a year at the Dummer Academy he went to Boston and found employment as a journeyman printer for two or three years. With symptoms of pulmonary disease manifesting themselves, he was advised to a change of climate, and coming West in 1878 took up his abode in Minneapolis, where an older brother had already settled. Here he found employment as a printer in the job office of the *Tribune*, where he worked for a year. The confinement and monotonous work at the case brought back his old complaint, and he decided to quit the business. For several months nothing offered. His brother being agent for a company that was engaged in putting up buildings; told him he could go to work demolishing some old buildings to make way for new ones. Commencing at this job he soon became handy with of tools, which indeed, had become familiar to him as a recreation during his early apprenticeship, and he was able to do rough carpenter work and received the wages of a common carpenter. About this time an agent of the government was engaging men to go out to northern Montana to erect a military post. Joining the expedition he went up the Missouri river and spent a season working as a carpenter on Fort Assinnaboine. The pure air of the moun-

tains, with stimulating and out-door labor, restored his health, and he returned at the close of the season strong and vigorous. He now engaged in millwright work in the fitting up of the Washburn "A" flour mill, and after its completion found similar employment in the Pillsbury "A" mill. He was next employed as foreman in the erection of several residences, and then engaged in a small way in contracting for the erection of buildings. In the latter business he has found congenial and compensating work, until the present time. A better class of building has been entrusted to him, so that he has been employed with some of the finest residences of the city. His own residence at the corner of Seventh street and Tenth avenue southeast, is a fine example of his taste in designing and skill in executing, in the line of domestic architecture.

In the summer of 1890 Mr. McMillan was nominated as the Democratic candidate for State Senator, in the district comprising the Second and Ninth wards of the city, the former the Republican ward of the old city of St. Anthony. His competitor was a popular young Republican, long resident in the same ward, and for years its representative in the City Council. In the animated canvas between these two young men, representatives of opposing parties, Mr. McMillan was successful by a majority of over 550. The session of the legislature which followed, winter of 1891, was an active one. The Republican party, for the first time since the organization of the state, lost control of the legislature, which was divided between Republicans, Democrats, and Farmer's Alliance, neither having a majority. Senator McMillan was appointed chairman of the standing committees of Elections and University and University Lands, and was also a member of the committees of Geological and

Natural History Survey, Grain and Warehouse, Manufacturers, Military Affairs, and State Prison. He was also appointed upon a special committee for investigating the management of the state prison. A measure which especially engaged his attention, was the establishing of a commission to take into consideration the location and erection of a new state capitol; a bill having been prepared and introduced by him, which became a law, and the commission is now considering the subject. His senatorial term of four years has not yet expired, having a session in the winter of 1893.

Mr. McMillan married May 25, 1881, Miss Lillian A. Connor, daughter of Elias Connor, a native of the city of Minneapolis. They have four children, the eldest of whom, a daughter, is now ten years old.

The family is attached to the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis, of which Mr. McMillan is a member and active supporter.

Aside from politics Mr. McMillan has few social attachments. He is vice-president of the Hennepin County Democratic League, and a member of the executive committee of the State Democratic Association.

Of medium stature, and spare frame, he is erect in carriage, with quick movement, and animated expression. His naturally brown hair is just assuming a silvery tinge, prophetic of an approaching time when, a snowy head will cover a yet warm and impulsive heart.

RUFUS JUDD BALDWIN. The widely diffused and numerous Baldwins of this country are mostly descendants of Richard Baldwin, of Bucks county, England, who died in 1485. Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas of England 1536 to 1546, was of this connection.

Matilda, wife of William, the Conqueror, was the daughter of Baldwin, the Fifth Count of Flanders, and the name being inscribed on the roll of Battle Abbey as one of the leaders in the conquest of England, and found in the enumerations of Domesday Book, gives great probability to the conclusion that the family is of Flemish origin, allied to the sovereigns of the name in the East, and founded by Bras de Fer, Forester of France, and First Count of Flanders in the ninth century.

The American ancestors arrived at Milford, Conn., in the ship *Martin*, in 1638. They were Nathaniel, Joseph and Timothy, brothers, with the widow and children of their uncle, Sylvester, who died on the passage. From Nathaniel in the sixth generation is descended the subject of this sketch. Among the members of this line were Ruth, wife of Joel Barlow, author of "Columbiad"; Abraham, member of the Continental Congress, and one of the framers of the constitution; Henry, judge of the United States Supreme Court; Henry P., Governor of and member of the United States Senate, from Michigan; Theron, a pioneer missionary of the West, and Joseph G., Judge of the Supreme Court of California.

Rufus Baldwin removed from Goshen, Conn., to Guilford, Chenango county, N. Y., about 1812, with his young wife, Elizabeth Stevens, who was of the sixth generation from Thomas Stevens, a colonist of Connecticut of about 1650. He was a merchant and farmer. His third and youngest son, Rufus J., was born Jan. 22, 1826. The name Rufus was that of the second Norman king of England, whose mother was a Baldwin. The family removed to Oxford, in the same county, ten years later. He attended the Oxford Academy, where he prepared for college, and took the studies of the first two collegiate years. While pursu-

ing study he was assisting in the store, and was sent to New York to purchase stock. He entered the junior class of Union College, then under the presidency of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, and graduated in 1846, receiving the Phi B.K. election and the degree of Master of Arts in due course. Among his college acquaintances was Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States, and classmates, were John T. Hoffman, governor of New York; Abraham N. Littlejohn, bishop of Long Island; Henry R. Pierson, vice-president of the New York Central Railroad Company; Howard Potter, of the banking house of Brown Bros. & Co., and John M. Gregory, of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Immediately after graduation he went to Kentucky, and engaged in teaching at Winchester, Clark county. During the legislative session of 1846-7 he was employed by the Commonwealth Newspaper, of Frankfort, as its stenographic reporter in the senate. Returning to Oxford the following spring he made the journey over the Allegheny mountains, by the National road, in a stage coach, and before reaching home was arrested by an attack of pleurisy, from which he was rescued by the careful nursing of relatives in New Jersey. Entering the law office of Henry R. Mygatt, Esq., at Oxford, he earned tuition and use of books by copying the prolix chancery pleadings of his preceptor. Two years later he presented himself for admission to the bar, at a term of the Supreme Court in Washington county, and on examination was admitted. He opened a law office at Oxford, serving a short term as justice of the peace, and for several years conducting the editorial columns of the Oxford Times, a village newspaper of Whig politics. September 18, 1850, he married Caroline L. Mygatt, daughter of William Mygatt, of Oxford, and descendent

in the seventh generation of Joseph Mygatt, a settler in Cambridge, Conn., in 1633.

In 1853 he was a member of the Assembly of the New York Legislature, elected by the Whig party, and was with one exception, the youngest member. The legislature made an official examination of the lands which afterwards became Central Park in New York City, at that time a rocky and barren waste. In the spring of 1857, impelled in part by considerations of health, and largely by the hope of bettering his condition, he made a journey in the West. At Chicago he found a population of 90,000, and thought the city large enough. Pushing northwestward he reached Minnesota, and visited his old friend Judge Cornell, and his brother-in-law, Judge C. E. Vanderburgh, who were then partners in the practice of law at Minneapolis. During the early summer employment was taken in carrying a surveyor's chain in platting the town site of Manomin; and later in the Democratic wing of the Constitutional conventional, as reporter for the *Pioneer*.

Charmed with Minneapolis and interested in the public life of the state, he returned to New York, and in the following September brought his family and took up residence at Minneapolis. His impressions of the town will be found in the chapter on "Early History" of this volume.

A private banking house was opened in the Cataract house and prosecuted in a small way for several years. On presentation of his credentials as a lawyer to the District Court of Hennepin county, he was admitted to the bar, but never entered general practice.

Under the general banking law, adopted at the organization of the state government, the State Bank of Minnesota was incorporated and located at

the village of Austin. It had deposited with the State Auditor \$25,000 of the six per cent. bonds of the State of Ohio, and had issued circulating notes of a like amount. This bank was bought by Mr. Baldwin, and under authority of an act of the legislature was removed to Minneapolis and its capital increased. One-half the capital stock was purchased by R. J. Mendenhall, and on the 1st of January, 1863, the bank was opened for business in Minneapolis, and soon after built and occupied the stone building at the corner of First and Bridge streets, R. J. Mendenhall, president, and R. J. Baldwin, cashier. Thus commenced a business connection which lasted more than ten years, bringing amid the vicissitudes of the times, the fluctuation in values caused by the war, the hazardous nature of business in a new country, without imputing aught but honest motives and integrity of character, more of loss and disaster than of success. The national banking law, imposing a prohibitory tax on the circulation of state banks, compelled the calling in of the circulating notes of the State bank, which were all redeemed at par. But three other banks in the state redeemed their circulation; most being secured by Southern or Minnesota state railroad bonds failed and were wound up. The State National Bank was incorporated and commenced business June 1, 1868, the business and good will of the State Bank being turned over to it, and the same officers continued. In 1877 the bank went into voluntary liquidation, its business and good will merging in the Security Bank.

At the election in November, 1860, Mr. Baldwin was a Republican candidate for State Senator, and was elected over Dr. A. E. Ames, his Democratic competitor. He was re-elected at the expiration of the term and was a mem-

ber of the senate through the sessions of 1861-2-3. This being the period of the commencement of the civil and Indian wars, legislation was largely occupied with war measures. At the news of the firing upon Fort Sumpter, upon his motion a joint resolution was adopted with enthusiasm directing the national flag to be hoisted over the capitol, a custom which has been observed ever since.

The rehabilitation of the railroad companies, after the disastrous complications of the five million loan of state bonds, was a prominent subject of legislation, and acts were passed under which the first rail was laid in the state; and after a most exciting controversy Minneapolis was accorded the position which she held in the land grant act of Congress as a converging point of the railroad system. In the latter measures Mr. Baldwin, co-operating with his colleague, Judge Cornell in the House, bore a leading and decisive part. Through his determination a scheme to plunder the school lands was thwarted and a minimum price of five dollars per acre was put upon them.

He was again the nominee of the Republican party for the State Senate in 1866. About the time of the convention he had presided over a meeting of citizens convened to hear an address from United States Senator D. H. Norton, who had fallen into disfavor with the radical members of his party through opposition to the re-construction scheme of conferring unlimited suffrage upon the freedmen. Dr. Thomas Foster, then editing the Republican newspaper, misconstrued this act of courtesy into treachery to the party, and charging the candidate with a purpose to procure an adjustment of the repudiated state bonds which could not be truthfully denied, so excited a temporary prejudice that he, with his colleague, nominated for the

House, Dr. Keith, was beaten. It was a consolation for personal defeat that so worthy a Republican as Captain Whitney, nominated upon a soldier's ticket, the Democrats making no nomination, was the successful candidate.

Upon the removal of W. D. Washburn to St. Paul, in 1863, Mr. Baldwin was appointed his successor as agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company, and for four years, managed the affairs of the Water Power Company. During this time, several saw mills, a paper mill, a woolen factory and several of the early flour mills were built at the falls.

The accelerated recession of the falls, became a subject of general alarm, threatening in a short time to remove the rock barrier. The water power companies raised a fund, which was supplemented by an appropriation of bonds of each of the adjoining cities, and by an act of the legislature a board of construction was created, composed of Dr. S. H. Chute, R. J. Baldwin and H. B. Hancock. Under the direction of this board, the apron, a solid structure of logs, bolted to the ledge, and filled with rock, was erected, which stopped the recession, and remains to this day.

Without pretense to oratory, Mr. Baldwin often discussed public questions by voice and pen. He was deeply interested in educational and scientific subjects, serving at one time as president of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences. One or two papers read by him were published by the academy. For many years he was leader of the adult Bible class in Plymouth Church.

Twenty years of constant devotion to the details of a bank, the routine of which is renewed from day to day without cessation, with little opportunity for recreation or vacation, had so impaired his vitality and undermined his naturally robust health, that upon his

retirement in 1877 he spent several years on the Pacific coast, and in the elevated valleys of the great central basin of the continent. Charged with some mining interests, he built a silver mill in Nevada, and a gold and silver mill in Arizona, driving a team over hundreds of miles of uninhabited desert, and threading the stupendous canons of the great Colorado river, amid the grandest scenery of the continent. These wanderings brought their compensation in renewed vigor, and restored health.

For some years he was engaged in a quite extensive lumber operation on the Chippewa river in Wisconsin; and was also interested in pine lands and lumbering in the upper waters of the Mississippi. He was one of the proprietors of the old brick yard, where the cream colored brick so largely used in those days were made. He was one of the original incorporators and owners of the Minneapolis Gas Light Company, and a stockholder in the first Street Railway Company, that laid the first track in this city.

In 1871, with his wife and son, a hurried trip was made to Europe. A few weeks in London, Edinburgh and Paris, with a rapid excursion through rural England, consumed the brief vacation of three months.

The proposition to issue five millions of dollars in state bonds, as a loan to railroad companies, met with his active opposition. But so great was the popular desire to hasten the railroad development, and so strong was the public faith in the wisdom and integrity of the railroad managers, that the efforts of the few who ventured to raise a voice in opposition, were futile to stay the tide of popular enthusiasm. But when the scheme had failed, dragging down in its downfall the public credit, he joined with those, also few in number, who advocated the payment of the obligations.

But they were repudiated, and a struggle of more than twenty years' duration, ensued before the public faith was even partially restored. During these years Mr. Baldwin labored with unflagging zeal to bring about some adjustment. He drew most of the acts which were passed by successive legislatures on the subject, and attended at the Capitol to urge their adoption. He met in frequent consultation with such citizens as the late Horace Thompson, Gov. Sibley and Geo. H. Keith. No means of affecting public sentiment were left untried. At last Gov. Pillsbury brought the influence of the executive office, in a heroic effort to cast off the incubus of repudiation, and through a concurrence of influences, so unexpected as to seem providential, the act of adjustment was passed and accomplished. While these struggles were passing, Mr. Baldwin was reputed to be attorney for the bondholders. The fact is, that while he enjoyed their confidence, and had the benefit of their aid and financial support, his own service was voluntary and gratuitous.

During his legislative service he had become deeply interested in the rehabilitation of the railroad companies, and believed that the land grant scheme should be carried out in its integrity. He therefore resisted all suggestions to deviate from the lines marked out in that scheme; and advocated placing each line in the hands of its friends. Acting upon this policy, he was instrumental in thwarting a well planned scheme, to supplant the late Edmund Rice from the management of the St. Paul & Pacific Company. A specious plan to form a trunk line of road out of the various land grant lines, in connection with provision for recognition of the state railroad bonds, was defeated; and the various lines were placed by the legislature in friendly hands, really in trust to make

the best terms for construction. He was named as one of the grantees of the original Minneapolis, Faribault & Cedar Valley railroad, with its name changed to Minnesota Central. A winter journey was made by team to Northfield, where the incorporators organized. Mr. Baldwin secured an interview with prominent members of the Milwaukee and La Crosse Company, Alexander Mitchell, Russel Sage, Selah Chamberlain and S. S. Merrill, and succeeded in a negotiation whereby the franchise, with its partly graded road bed, and land grant, was turned over to them, under guarantees to build the road, and to build it from Minneapolis. These undertakings were all fulfilled and Mr. Baldwin was retained as director of the corporation, and its secretary, until the road was running from Minneapolis to McGregor, and Minneapolis had its first rail connection with Chicago, and the East. When the river division, then called the Chicago & St. Paul railroad, was built by the same interest, the agreement was respected, and the first train which ran over the road was made up at, and started from Minneapolis.

When the Minneapolis & Duluth, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Companies were organized, Mr. Baldwin was on the boards of directors, and was treasurer of the latter company. He negotiated the first issue of bonds made by the former company with a banking house in Holland.

In the latter part of the year 1882, at the request of a committee of the Board of Trade of Minneapolis, Mr. Baldwin drew up a bill entitled "An act providing for the designation, acquisition, laying out, and improvement of lands in the city of Minneapolis for a system of public parks and parkways, and for the care and government thereof," which, having been approved by the Board of

Trade, was introduced in the State Legislature and became a law on the 27th of February, 1883. The act was unlike any park act which had, up to that time, been adopted. It incorporated the best features of park acts in other states, and introduced some features which were new. The most important of these was a provision for assessing the cost of park lands upon property specially benefited, thus creating a perpetually renewed fund for the acquisition of parks. The legality of the act was fiercely assailed when its provisions for condemnation and assessment were put in force, but it was sustained in every particular by the Supreme Court. The act having been submitted to a vote of the people at the regular spring election in 1883, was approved, though not without an active opposition and spirited canvas. At the organization of the Park Board Mr. Baldwin was chosen its secretary and continued in that position for the next four years and until the main features of the park system were adopted and the principal parks acquired. He also was the first to suggest the State Park at Minnehaha, and drew up the act under which the lands were selected and condemned and through which the city of Minneapolis secured that magnificent gem of her unrivaled park system.

Since retiring from the service of the Park Board he has not been engaged in active business. He has, however, as always, been a keen observer of public affairs and taken a deep interest in the leading subjects of public concern, and especially in those which affect the growth and prosperity of Minneapolis. He has contributed many articles to the daily and periodic press, one of which, outlining the scheme of a railroad from Lake Superior through Alaska to Behring straits, was copied by the London press. Several chapters of this history

and many of the biographies are from his pen. He is a member of the American Historical Association and of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Since 1858 he has been a member of Plymouth Congregational Church, serving many years on its board of trustees and on its building committee when the present church building was erected. The fine lot at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Eighth street, the site of the present church, was sold to the society by him for \$5,000, and the greater part of the amount contributed to the building.

With no pretense to scholarship or erudition, he is nevertheless a wide reader in scientific, historical and literary fields. He did not close the books of classical study at graduation, but through all the years of active business and public life has returned to them with interest and delight, having a passable facility in reading at sight the Greek, Latin and French languages, with a less familiar acquaintance with German and Spanish.

In 1858 he purchased an acre of land outside of the platted part of Minneapolis, on which he built a home and has occupied it ever since. It is at the corner of Fifth avenue and Seventh street, now in the centre of a populous city, but when first occupied it was a pleasant rural grove, and what are now paved streets were hazel thickets.

His domestic life has been a quiet and happy one. The bride of 1850, fulfilling all home and social duties with rare fidelity, has ripened into the matron "full of grace" and still adds a charm to the circle of her acquaintance. Two daughters, have for a few years, been given to the parents and taken away in early life. An only son, Dr. Frederick R. Baldwin, is still a member of the household.

CHAPTER XXXI

STATISTICS

POPULATION.

The first authentic official census of the population of the territory now comprising the City of Minneapolis was taken in June, 1860, and has been repeated every five years since that year. Those of the years 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1890 were taken by the United States, and those of 1865, 1875 and 1885 by the State of Minnesota and are reliable. Prior to 1860 the population has been estimated from sources believed to be nearly accurate. The results appear in the following tables:

| | 1845 | 1850 | 1854 | 1857 | 1860 | 1865 |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| St. Anthony.... | 50 | 538 | | 1,720 | 3,258 | 5,499 |
| Town of Mounds | | | 1,132 | 1,120 | 2,563 | 4,607 |
| City of Muhl | | | | | | |
| Total | 50 | 538 | | 8,840 | 5,821 | 8,106 |

| | 1870 | 1875 | 1880 | 1885 | 1890 |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| St. Anthony | 5,014 | | | | |
| Town of Mounds | 13,073 | | | | |
| City of Muhl | | 32,721 | 46,877 | 129,201 | 164,738 |
| Total | 18,087 | 32,721 | 46,877 | 129,201 | 164,738 |

This was the number of votes cast at the fall election. There were few families on the west side of the river at that period.

This is according to the returns of a census taken by order of Congress, Oct. 1, 1857, preparatory to admission to the Union. It included the inhabitants on the military reservation.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

It is difficult to ascertain the assessors' valuations in the earlier years. The assessment for the County of Hennepin, which was chiefly of the property in the present city, in 1852 was \$43,605, and the rate of tax thirteen mills on the dollar.

In 1861 the assessment of city property was:

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Personal | \$ 148,736 |
| Real | 1,855,801 |
| Total | \$2,004,537 |

In 1862 the town expenses were \$1,788.31, and in 1863, \$1,281.16.

From the incorporation of the City of Minneapolis (not including St. Anthony) the amount of taxes collected for city purposes was:

| | |
|------|-------------|
| 1867 | \$31,108.05 |
| 1868 | 31,346.36 |
| 1869 | 34,859.38 |
| 1870 | 44,957.92 |
| 1871 | 71,106.82 |
| 1872 | 88,694.68 |

After the consolidation of St. Anthony and Minneapolis the collections for city taxes were:

| | |
|------|--------------|
| 1873 | \$123,999.80 |
| 1874 | 283,660.23 |
| 1875 | 266,099.99 |

From 1875 to the present year the valuations of city property with the rate of taxation are shown in the following table:

| YEAR. | RATE. | PERSONAL | REAL. | TOTAL. |
|--------|-------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1875.. | 20.65 | \$5,906,204 | \$15,927,875 | \$21,834,079 |
| 1876.. | 22.45 | 5,221,737 | 15,548,679 | 20,770,416 |
| 1877.. | 23.02 | 4,993,888 | 15,884,614 | 20,878,502 |
| 1878.. | 22.62 | 4,908,310 | 15,954,248 | 20,862,538 |
| 1879.. | 13.90 | 6,606,584 | 16,809,149 | 23,415,733 |
| 1880.. | 16.10 | 6,840,079 | 21,173,236 | 28,013,315 |
| 1881.. | 19.10 | 8,604,420 | 22,584,066 | 34,188,486 |
| 1882.. | 18.20 | 9,540,726 | 31,164,318 | 40,705,044 |
| 1883.. | 20.80 | 14,256,034 | 39,615,778 | 53,901,812 |
| 1884.. | 16.0 | 14,196,662 | 60,114,049 | 74,310,711 |
| 1885.. | 20.00 | 15,298,630 | 62,169,637 | 77,468,267 |
| 1886.. | 17.10 | 17,887,972 | 81,672,496 | 99,560,468 |
| 1887.. | 20.06 | 19,376,000 | 88,496,0 | 107,872,000 |
| 1888.. | 18.06 | 21,062,481 | 106,007,275 | 127,069,756 |
| 1889.. | 21.40 | 20,024,429 | 108,570,995 | 128,595,424 |
| 1890.. | 19.70 | 18,212,331 | 118,889,845 | 137,102,176 |
| 1891.. | | 19,527,468 | 120,546,630 | 140,074,098 |

It appears from the foregoing tables that phenomenal as has been the increase in population during the last thirty years the increase of wealth has been still greater. Thus while the population of 1890 was twenty-eight times that of 1860 the valuation of property was fifty-nine times.

In 1860 the average wealth was \$395 per capita; in 1875, \$667, and in 1890 \$832.

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