In January the ice gatherers harvested and put in storage the largest crop of ice ever saved in any one season at Appleton. Thousands of tons of ice were thus stored away. The citizens of Appleton, in January, 1867, considered the question of building a bridge on Prospect street at Appleton street as well as a new draw-bridge across the canal in the Fourth ward. Those were important improvements and it was desired that the citizens should vote upon the question. The bridge question was submitted to the voters and very few votes were polled against it. The canal bridge and the Prospect—Lawrence street bridge were both carried by substantial majorities. The authorities were therefore urged to take immediate steps to construct these bridges, or at least to haul the timber before the frost was out of the ground. It was stated that $3,000 could thus be saved by prompt action.

In 1867 the Legislature incorporated the Appleton Lieder Krauz society of Appleton, the original incorporators being Frederick Peterson, August Nitschke, John H. Otto, Henry Roden, Christian Fuhrberg, Heinrich Habbeck, Julius Lohlegal, John Jennesjahn, Louis Schintz, John Koffend, Frederick Rockstroh, Joseph Koffend, August Kaeule, Christian Roemer, Charles Muench, George Kessler, Fritz Rohrbach, Charles Leimer, Wilhelm Schmidt, John Peterson, John Berg, Wilhelm Scheck, Louis Fisher, Rudolph Schmidt, Anton Koffend, Sebastian Ostertog, John Roemer, Mathias Werner, Frederick Dannenfelser, William Peterson, Wilhelm Sielof, Edward Becker and others. The object of the society was to give active support in the cultivation of vocal and instrumental music and to afford encouragement and aid to literary, scientific and social improvement and the advancement of art.

In 1867 the Legislature authorized the Appleton council to cause a survey, plat and map to be made of the land lying south of College avenue and east of the Wolf river plank road in the third ward; also of the tract in the Second ward lying east of Elm street and of a line drawn due north of the courthouse center to a point directly west of the center of Lawrence street to River street.

At a meeting of the firemen held in Firemen hall in April, the following officers were chosen: George Kreiss, chief engineer; B. Douglas, first assistant; T. McGraft, second assistant; A. L. Smith, third assistant. Fire wardens, James Smith in the First ward; C. J. Greiger in the Second ward; Z. Patton in the third ward; Webb Ketchum in the Fourth ward. In the spring the lack of vacant houses in Appleton was as great as ever. People had ceased to inquire for houses. They now were content to get a room or a few rooms or a shanty for temporary use and still the rush continued. Several of the towns received many accessions. New buildings went up in every direction in Appleton and the small villages grew just as rapidly in proportion. Prices began to come up, not only of houses and lots, but of acreage. At this time also people planted many trees in door yards, vacant lots, along the streets and around the borders of farms. Evergreens began to make their appearance in yards, cemeteries and parks. It was stated late in April 1867 that
over 400 Hollanders were on their way to this country and would come to Green Bay and no doubt many of them would find homes in Outagamie county. Kaukauna, Buchanan and Freedom, it was stated, would receive the bulk of these immigrants. There were urgent calls here for the establishment of a brick manufacturing plant. It was sadly needed; as it was, the builders were compelled to import brick from other localities and could not get enough. The Crescent was chosen the official organ of the city. The report of the city treasurer showed total receipts $28,227 less $2,460 on hand at the beginning of the year. The expenses were the same except $3,582 on hand at the end of the year.

The Supreme court, in March, 1867, decided the following points in regard to the license question: First—The fact that spirituous liquors had been sold for medicinal purposes was no defense to an indictment for selling them without a license. Second—Under general police power the legislature might prohibit entirely the sale of spirituous liquor within the state. Third—The court explained the point that the excise law vested in the town board discretionary power to refuse absolutely to license any sale of intoxicating liquors. Fourth—But even if this were not so, still the refusal of a town board to license any sale of such liquors was no defense to an indictment for the unlicensed sale.

Robert R. Bateman, mayor elect of Appleton, delivered his inaugural address in April. He stated that at a special election the people had voted $2,000 for two bridges, a draw-bridge over the canal and the Prospect street bridge. Both were well advanced toward completion and should be promptly finished. He referred to the fact that numerous roads were being built throughout the county and were authorized by special enactment of the legislature. These roads he thought should be and no doubt would be finished at an early date. He regretted that the votes of the county had decided against the road bill passed by the legislature in March, which meant that "Outagamie county must continue to live in mud, move in mud and have its being in mud for several years longer." There were some complaints in regard to streets and sidewalks, but these were fast being removed by the active work on city improvements. He urged the city to take additional action concerning the extinguishment of fires by providing reservoirs and wells for a supply of water. He noted that there was a great diversity of opinion concerning licensing the sale of liquors. He said that public opinion was divided in regard to the morality of the business, and that the board no doubt had discretionary power to grant or not to grant licenses. The board thus must determine whether they should or should not. He stated that owing to the presence here of Lawrence university and to the presence of several hundred young men and women, Appleton should set an example of morality and not provide the means by which any of them should be led astray. The fact that many foreigners who were in the habit of drinking had come here to reside was no reason why license should be granted, if for other good reasons it should not be. A tax necessary to raise means to build the
draw-bridge was ordered levied; also the sum of $3,000 to be used in building the bridge across the ravine from Prospect street to Lawrence street. Some changes were made in the boundaries of the school districts. The accounts of William Johnston, city treasurer, of receipts and expenditures of the previous year were received, audited and approved.

At the May term of the common council the following proceedings were had: Numerous petitions for sidewalks were received and referred to a committee. Seven petitions for saloon licenses were received and likewise referred to a committee. Other petitions for such were refused. The fire department had held an election and presented the list of firemen for confirmation. The salary of the poor-master was fixed at $125 per year. W. S. Warner resigned at city attorney. The pay was insufficient. A petition was presented at this meeting to establish the fire limits in Appleton, or rather to extend the fire limits to certain additional streets. It was referred to a committee. The fire company were authorized to rent the upper part of the engine house for a juvenile school during the session when stoves were not needed to warm the building.

At the June session of the council the following proceedings were had: A petition from the citizens to repair the bridge across Fox river in the First and Fourth wards was presented and accepted. This petition was signed by Wilbur Allen and 58 others. Steps to purchase block 9 in the Second ward to be used for an ornamental park and play ground, city hall, fire engine house and other city buildings were taken at the June session of the council. Other localities were considered at this date. The committee on finance was instructed to investigate and report on this question. The city pound was ordered partitioned. The city charter provided that all contracts let by the city exceeding $50 in value should be offered to the lowest bidder. Therefore the previous action of the council to appropriate $200 to repair the lower bridge was rescinded, because it was a violation of this law. Steps to build a bridge across Fox river at the foot of College avenue and directly across to the canal locks on a line with the state road from Appleton to Maple Grove were taken. There was opposition to the building of this bridge, owing to the fact that already the city had an indebtedness of an unusually large amount to pay for improvements and the additional expense would make too heavy a burden upon the tax payers.

In July, Col. Henry Pomeroy retired from the management of the Appleton Post and was succeeded by Major C. W. Baker, who had for a long time been in charge of its business and mechanical department. Two suits were instituted at Appleton against persons selling liquor without a license. The common council thus far had rejected all applications for licenses. A large number of ladies greatly interested in the temperance movement were present at these trials.

At the session of the common council in July the following proceedings were had: A strong fight was conducted against the
granting of licenses and the sale of liquor, but finally several were
favored and licenses allowed. Several were refused because they
could not show the proper character and qualifications. The con-
test in the council was so sharp and bitter that one alderman retired
and left the chamber in anger and disgust. The licenses granted
were done so on a straight vote of four in favor and three against.
S. L. Phinney presented a petition of about 400 ladies asking that
license be refused and on motion to receive the same the vote stood
as follows: Five in favor and three against. This petition was pub-
lished in the newspapers. At this meeting also Alderman Ballard
presented the petition of Rev. Mr. Himebaugh and 100 others against
granting liquor license. The petition was received and placed on
record; it was signed by men only. After these petitions had been
introduced the applications for license were reconsidered and car-
ried by the same vote—4 to 3. This was one of the most determined
fights against liquor licenses yet seen in Appleton. The influence
of so many ladies alone should have been sufficient, it was argued,
to win the day. But the liquor dealers were too strong and no doubt
used plenty of money.

An act of the legislature provided for the opening of a state
road to Maple Grove in Manitowoc county and accordingly the coun-
cil in August, 1867, determined to build a good and substantial
bridge across Fox river and a draw-bridge across the canal on the
line of the road. The bridge committee was instructed to take charge
of this matter. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to
investigate the question of purchasing a square to be used as a park,
etc., reported that block 9 in the Second ward was well adapted for
this use and recommended that it should be purchased. The price
they learned necessary to pay to secure it was $8,000, which was
cheaper than any other tract in that part of the city that would
answer the same purpose. The fire department at this time peti-
tioned for better equipment and suggested the purchase of a new
engine. It was thought, however, that the present engine would
answer the purpose for some time yet to come. At the council meet-
ing in August, J. J. Watson & Company asked for a license to sell
ardent spirits for sacramental, and medicinal purposes. A vote
taken on the question was in favor of the granting of a license; no
vote was cast against it.

In the early fall the streets, sidewalks and crosswalks in Ap-
pleton were never in better condition and the common council of
Appleton were fairly besieged with petitions for new walks, many
of which were granted. Among the streets improved at this time
were Morrison and Oneida.

For the first time, in the summer of 1867, the young men of
Appleton organized a base ball club and at once began practicing
on the college grounds. Later they played on the grounds of A. L.
Smith back of the Methodist church. Sprained ankles, bruised
shins, skinned hands, broken fingers and run-over bodies were re-
ported numerously. The name of the club was at first Excelsior.
The list of officers was as follows: A. L. Smith, president; W. L.
Hayes, first vice-president; W. Lanphear, second vice-president; Samuel Boyd, treasurer; Samuel Fernandez, secretary; Geo. W. White, Allen Turner, and Humphrey Pierce, executive committee. The club played every Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

Early in August another base ball club was organized in Appleton and was called the O. K.'s. They comprised boys ranging from 14 to 18 years of age. They were reported to be a noisy crowd. The other base ball club which first used the name Excelsior later became known as the Badgers.

In August the representatives of base ball clubs at Green Bay and Oshkosh came to Appleton to investigate the Badgers and learn whether they were qualified to play clubs existing in those cities. While here the Badgers played a game in which the visiting clubs participated. The result was that the visitors concluded to play a match game at Appleton on August 29, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The common council in 1867 decided among themselves that the most judicious method of controlling the liquor traffic was by licensing the sale and putting the dealers under heavy bonds not to violate ordinances or laws.

The base ball clubs of Green Bay and Oshkosh met at Appleton later in August to play a deciding game between clubs of these cities, two having been previously played. The day was beautiful and a large attendance of Appleton people were present. A brass band furnished excellent music. The Badgers spared no pains to make everything pleasant for the two visiting clubs. They were escorted to the Waverly house and well provided for. The Stars of Green Bay were thus pitted against the Everetts of Oshkosh. W. A. Hayes of the Badgers served as umpire and H. E. Whitney of the Stars as scorer. The score was as follows: Stars, 52, Everetts, 73. One man of the Stars made four home runs. The Stars made a total of 14 home runs and the Everetts 9. The game lasted three and one-half hours. A handsome goblet was provided by the Badgers and presented to the winning team, also they were presented with a handsome bat. At the close the defeated Stars gave three cheers for the Everetts which compliment was returned by the latter with a tiger. All then gave three cheers for the Badgers and adjourned at 2:30 p.m. for dinner. Late in the afternoon of the same day the Badgers and the Fox Rivers of Neenah played a friendly little game. The Fox Rivers made 37 runs and the Badgers 34. This was a closely contested game, neither club showing much superiority over the other. They recorded in those days home runs, passed balls and fly catches. The second great game of base ball between the Badgers and Fox Rivers occurred at Appleton in September, 1867. The Fox Rivers made 32 runs and the Badgers 59. On fly catches the Badgers had 9 and the Fox rivers 7. Two home runs were made by the Badgers. The umpire was A. W. Kimball, a member of the Stars of Green Bay.

In a second game played between the Badgers and Fox Rivers the former came out ahead, winning by 7 scores.
By the first of September, 1867, the game season was at its height and the air was full of prairie chickens, quails, geese, ducks, etc.

On the last Saturday in September there was paid out at Appleton in cash for wheat in wagons the sum of $14,000. Men who witnessed this condition of things remembered that but a few years before all the flour they used was brought here in a boat. On the following Monday also there was an unbroken line of teams to the flouring mill from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night. During the summer and fall the Appleton city council did an enormous amount of work in improving existing streets, planning and establishing new streets, laying sidewalks, building bridges, etc. The Appleton Cornet Band was apparently a fixed institution. A beautiful flag was presented to it by the ladies of the city; the presentation speech being made by T. R. Hudd and thanks being returned by Mr. Foster of the band. These proceedings took place at the Waverly House. The fund to purchase the flag was raised by Mary O'Keefe and Sophie Nicoulin. The bank building, newly constructed, contained a hall which became known as Bank Hall. Here many proceedings were held.

In October, Julius S. Buck, clerk of the city council of Appleton, resigned the position he had occupied so long. His letter of resignation was quite lengthy and contained some important history. He had accepted the office of city clerk in the spring of 1859 and had been re-elected year after year ever since. In taking the office he found the financial matters of the city in chaos. There was no clerk's report on file or to be had. The paper of the city was hawked on the streets at 45 cents on the dollar and was a drug at that. From a copy of the Crescent he learned something of the finances of the city and made that his starting point, to bring order out of confusion. In quitting the office he made some suggestions. He observed that the salary of the city officials should not be fixed haphazard like gambling operations. He cautioned the people to judiciously expend money raised for public improvements. He ended by thanking the council for their uniform courtesy. The council immediately passed resolutions complimenting him for his long and faithful services.

The Badgers were composed of the following players: Shaylor, shortstop; Turner, first base; Pierce, pitcher; Johnson, catcher; E. Davis, right fielder; White, second base; Briggs, center fielder; A. Davis, left fielder; Lanphear, third base. They batted in the above order. In October the Badgers played the Aegis of Menasha and badly defeated them. The former scored 122 runs and the latter only 26. The Badgers made 13 home runs. A. L. Smith, president of the Badger club, was umpire.

The council levied a tax of $5,000 for the purpose of constructing these bridges. The assessable property of the city, real and personal, in November, 1867, was $729,147. A special bridge tax of $3,000 was ordered levied in November. Steps were taken in the council, to rescind the resolution asked for in the previous August
in reference to the construction of the bridge across Fox River on the line of the state road from Appleton to Maple Grove. The result was 4 in favor and 2 against it; whereupon the resolution was declared recinded.

W. L. Newbury offered the right of way free to the Maple Grove state road from the canal bank to the Buchanan road, asking only $75 which he would have to expend to arrange the transfer. This offer was accepted by the city council. Further action was taken on the Maple Grove bridge. The resolution was finally passed, requiring the construction of such a bridge across the river and the draw-bridge across the canal—six voting in favor of this step and none against it.

At the session of the council of Appleton in December, 1867, the street commissioner was ordered to procure plans and specifications for a tower on the engine house and to advertise for proposals for constructing the same; the cost not to exceed $150. David Kimball and Reeder Smith were paid $100 for land used to make an enlargement of Pearl street in the Second ward. The financial committee was instructed to secure a permanent location for the engine house. At this date plans for the two bridges over the river and over the canal on the Appleton and Maple Grove State Road were submitted and approved. The street commissioner was directed to advertise for sealed proposals to construct such bridges.

In January, 1868, a destructive fire occurred at the Appleton water works, by which the Hub & Spoke Factory was entirely destroyed, entailing a loss of about $10,000. The factory was owned by Wilbor & Allen.

At the January session of the Appleton council the following proceedings were had: Catlin & Glennin were paid $800 for excavating a large quantity of earth for the Prospect street bridge. The city attorney reported against the legality of an order for $200 on the bounty fund in favor of Anson B. Randall. This claim was finally laid on the table. John P. Parrish was awarded the contract to build the bridge across Fox river and the draw-bridge across the canal on the Appleton and Maple Grove state road. The former was to cost $3,795 and the latter $1,500. The street commissioner was instructed to enter into contract with J. P. Parrish for the construction of those bridges. The time for the payment of taxes for 1867 was extended twenty-five days. The resolution to appropriate $200 local bounty for S. P. Ming, who enlisted from Appleton in 1862 and who had not received any bounty whatever, was laid on the table. About the middle of February the mercury at Appleton stood at 30 degrees below zero and the following day 26 degrees below zero.

Among the business houses of Appleton were the following: Genessee Flouring Mills, F. C. Pfennig, proprietors; the Appleton Mills, S. R. Wyle, proprietor; the Outagamie Mills, M. R. Barbeau, proprietor; the Lawrence Mills, C. Morey & Co., proprietors; the Appleton sawmills, W. & J. Whorton, proprietors; the First Ward Sawmills, Harris & Heth, proprietors; Rigg's sawmill, Charles
P. Riggs, proprietor; the Iron Foundry and Machine Shop, Ketchum, Knox & Morgan; the Outagamie Steam Foundry, Wilson & Co., proprietors; the Appleton Hub Spoke & Wagon Manufactory, Mason & Marston, proprietors; the Appleton Hub & Spoke Co., Barateau & St. Louis, proprietors; the Spoke & Hub Factory of Wilbur & Allen; the Hub & Spoke Factory of Spaulding & Dane; the Appleton Paper Mills, G. M. Richmond, proprietor; the Appleton Woollen Factory, Hutchinson & Smith, proprietors; the Badger Agricultural Implement Works, C. G. Adkins, proprietor; the Appleton Stave Factory, George O. Brewster, proprietor; the Furniture Factory, Otto, Wettengel & Roden, proprietors; the Furniture Factory of J. F. Adkinson & Co.; the Appleton Tannery, Joshua Hayes, proprietor; and the tannery of Knapp & Co. There were at this time 19 general stores; 16 groceries; 9 shoe stores including shops; 3 hardware stores; 3 drug stores; 3 furniture stores; 4 millinery establishments; 8 blacksmith shops; 4 wagon and carriage factories; 2 cigar factories; 1 glove and mitten factory; 7 public houses, and many minor tradesmen, such as carpenters, masons, bakers, barbers, etc. Among the business houses were: Clark & Forbes, general dealers; C. J. Pettibone, general store; C. G. Adkins, general store; A. Ruhlander, general store; D. Hammet & Co., general store. Among the grocers were: Ettinger & Bro., A. Alexander, Charles A. Rose, C. Phelps & Co., D. C. Babcock & Bro., Terrice & Harriman, Thompson & Bailey, Theo. W. Briggs, C. L. Fay & Co.; clothing, H. A. Foster; drugs, J. J. Watson & Co., successors to Allen & Jackson; Babcock & Bro., hardware; A. Galpin, hardware and stoves; Turner & Fernandez, books and stationery.

At the meeting of the council in February, the following proceedings were had: Samuel Ryan, Jr., was allowed $200 bounty; after this motion carried, a substitute was adopted postponing the payment of bounties until the matter could be investigated by a special committee. The new county superintendent, D. J. Brothers, visited all portions of the county during the winter of 1867-8, examining the conduct and management of all the district schools. As a whole he reported them in satisfactory condition, but he recommended a number of important improvements. A. H. Cronkhite, who years before had been in the banking business in Appleton and had failed, took advantage of the bankruptcy law and expected to be discharged. But W. A. Warner of Appleton commenced additional proceedings against him on an old claim. Among the prominent men who owned property in or near Appleton were the following: Ex-Governor Seymour of New York; Frank B. Ogden of Chicago; Erastus Corning of Albany, New York; Ex-Collector Hiram Barney of New York City; and G. L. Dunlap of Chicago. So many logs came to Appleton by February, 1868, that the city suffered from a surfeit of them. Thousands were piled here ready for shipment or ready to be manufactured into lumber as soon as it could be done by the local mills. In the spring of 1868 the Appleton Cornet Band purchased instruments valued at several hundred dol-
lars, took lessons, secured uniforms, and perfected themselves generally for a first class military program.

In March Reid and Grumley, students of the University, who had conducted the Appleton Post, assumed entire control of that sheet. Mr. Reid had previous experience in the newspaper world.

At the March session of the city council the following proceedings were had, to-wit: The petitions for bounties were laid over to another meeting, new plans were prepared for the drawbridge across the canal and bids to correspond were called for. John P. Parrish bid $2,200, which was the lowest. Further investigation was ordered before awarding the contract.

In the spring of 1868 travel between Appleton, New London and Stephens Point was very great. The stages arrived and departed loaded with travelers. The stages from Appleton to New London ran by way of Youngs' Corners and there connected with stages from Oshkosh. Apparently there was an enormous amount of travel through Appleton and many remained in this locality permanently. It was noted in March that passengers were then crossing the new bridge to Prospect street and that the bridge itself was nearly completed. "To appreciate the beauties of this bridge, one has but to foot it to or from Third ward by way of the mud road down hill to the bridge, wallowing deep in the swamp hole. It is a big thing any way you take it." The act of March 2, 1868, made the elective officers of Appleton as follows: Mayor, treasurer, city clerk, assessor, city attorney, marshal and street commissioner from the city at large and two aldermen and one justice for each ward; other officers such as city surveyor were appointed.

At the May session of the Appleton council the following proceedings were had: Bids for building the draw-bridge over the canal on the line of the Appleton and Maple Grove state road were received. That of Leonard Williams $1,800 being the lowest, he was given the contract. The report of the city treasurer for the preceding year was received and filed. At this date the grading of Appleton and Prospect streets was nearly completed. Aldermen Heath, Lyon, Lite and Bauter and the mayor were appointed a committee to negotiate for the purchase of a tract of land not exceeding 120 acres and in close proximity to the city of Appleton to be devoted to the establishment of a poorhouse and farm, provided it could be paid for in city bonds drawing not more than 7 per cent and payable within fifteen years. The committee was directed to investigate and report to the council without delay, and were instructed to prepare a plan and estimate for a poorhouse not to cost over $1,000. The projection of many streets was considered at this time. Steps to build a stone culvert in the great ravine under College avenue bridge were taken. The report of the city treasurer for the fiscal year of 1867-8 showed that $47,863 was received, less $3,588 on hand at the beginning of the year. The expenses were $43,342, and the balance on hand, $4,520.

By May 20, there had been erected thus far that year in Appleton over 100 frame dwelling houses either whole or in part. The
city was growing rapidly, particularly the Fourth ward. There was great demand for building material. At this time the Canal company was endeavoring to buy a part of Grand Chute island. The river steamers were very active and doing a large business.

There was an unusual occurrence in Appleton in June, 1868. A "grand opening" of a saloon with a large crowd in attendance was held. Trouble arose and in the fight which occurred one man had an arm broken and several others carried away severe scars on their heads and bodies. After the row was over all dropped complaints and hence the trouble did not get into the courts. The new Appleton Cornet Band was secured by Lawrence University to furnish music during the whole of the commencement exercises. The boys had already become proficient, and their music was fully appreciated and in great demand.

The finest game of ball the citizens of Appleton had ever witnessed up to that date occurred here in June, 1868, between the Badgers of Appleton and the Stars of Green Bay. The first game of the series was played here during commencement exercises in order to secure a large attendance. The umpire was Mr. Bailey of the Everetts of Oshkosh. The game was closely contested amid great excitement, especially in the last inning, neither club attaining sufficient advantage to feel confident of ultimate success. It finally resulted in a victory for the Badgers. The time of the game was three hours. The Badgers made 31 scores and the Stars 24. During the last three innings the Badgers made 15 to 8 by the Stars. The Badgers made two double plays. The Stars caught 18 flies and the Badgers 19. The Badger players were: Turner, second base; E. Davis, pitcher; Johnson, catcher; Briggs, right fielder; Coles, first base; A. Davis, left fielder; Proctor, short stop; White, center fielder; and Lanphear, third base.

At the August session of the council a committee reported having built a fire tower to be used in hanging up the hose with all necessary accompaniments, etc., all of which cost $140. It was decided at this time to take steps to secure a new cemetery. A committee was appointed to investigate different sites and to report at a subsequent meeting. They were instructed to secure at least forty acres not far from Appleton to be paid for with city bonds drawing 7 per cent interest within fifteen years. Dr. Steele of the University reported the following statistics concerning that institution: Total of unproductive property, $134,745; productive property, $38,227.79; grand total, $172,872.79. Of the unproductive property, the university buildings were estimated at $75,000; the college grounds at $30,000; the library at $15,000; the cabinet at $5,000.

The big river bridge at Appleton on the Appleton and Maple Grove state road was nearly completed by the last of August, 1868. The drawbridge was also nearly finished and soon teams would be able to cross. At this time also the big bridge along Prospect street was being finished and leveled.

The Fourth of July, 1868, was celebrated at Appleton. At sunrise the cannon was fired and bells were rung. The day was
fine and warm and by 10 o'clock the sidewalks were crowded with spectators. Soon afterwards the procession formed and headed by the Appleton Cornet Band and carriages containing little girls representing the various states and followed by the citizens and soldiers moved out to the fair grounds where the services of the day were held. The oration was delivered by Ex-Governor Lewis and was an eloquent speech. Races were held and other proceedings enjoyed and the day was pleasantly spent. At night fire works and dancing closed the events.

At the session of the common council in July, Reeder Smith presented a claim for damages for eighteen sheep killed and maimed by dogs early in the same month. He brought evidence to show that his claim was well founded. Witnesses valued the lambs at $1.50 and the sheep at $3 per head. After the evidence was all in the board ordered $41.06 paid to Mr. Smith out of the dog fund. Several licenses for liquor were applied for and granted. Owing to a recent fire in which there was a heavy loss without insurance and upon petitions of a number of citizens the city council took steps to build three reservoirs at the junctions of Appleton, Morrison and Durkee streets with College avenue, to be of like capacity as the one then at the corner of Oneida street and College avenue. The chief engineer of the fire department was authorized to procure hooks, ladders, ropes, etc., used by firemen. Also a fire bell, the price of the latter not to exceed $150; also 400 feet of fire hose of the best material.

In the third game of baseball played at Green Bay between the Badgers and the Stars, the latter won by 56 to 24; only seven innings were played and the time was about four hours. The middle week in August, 1868, was called baseball week in Appleton. The Capital City club of Madison was here and played the Badgers. The Capital City club scored 98 runs and the Badgers 13; next day the Capital City club played the Stars of Green Bay with the result of 33 for the Capital City club and 17 for the Stars. On Friday the Green Bay Stars played the Badgers: result,—72 for the Stars and 34 for the Badger. The Crescent said, "It is now presumed that the Badgers will bid adieu to baseballdom and will return to the peaceful pursuits of private life."

In September at the session of the council extensive work in street building and improvements was undertaken, numerous committees were appointed and the council prepared to spend a large amount of money during the next year. All the roads leading to Appleton were investigated and ordered improved. The grading of nearly all the streets was re-established at this time. The Lawrence Engine Company secured a large fire bell, weighing over 400 pounds, which was procured at Troy, New York, and was designed to announce the occurrence of fires. A new hotel was opened in Appleton and was called the Levake Hotel. It was owned by Henry L. Blood and was duly opened by a house warming. In September the Appleton Post changed hands, passing to Buchanan Brothers form-
erly of Canada. Major Baker retired and removed to Janesville the same fall.

This year the Odd Fellows of Appleton laid the foundation for a library which they designed to make one of the largest and best in the state. They solicited donations of books and advertised quite extensively in order to increase the number of volumes rapidly. They promised later to open a free reading-room.

Early in September, 1868, J. W. Woodward, who had resided in Appleton for sixteen years, died after a short illness at the advanced age of 75 years. He was a stirring business man and one of the substantial citizens of the city. It was rumored in October, that a new bank was soon to be started in Appleton. Business had grown so great that capitalists already saw that one more bank might be advantageously conducted.

At the November session of the council the contract for grubbing, grading and filling the sluices and building the bridges on the Appleton and Maple Grove state road was let to W. B. May, who bid the smallest amount ($2,800) for the work. Robert R. Bateman presented the plat of his second addition to Appleton in the First ward.

Late in November a large lynx was killed within a few miles of Appleton by a farmer, under circumstances not detailed by the newspapers. In November Mr. McGinnis of Greenville brought a horse here which he sold to Mr. Horton. Before he left Appleton, late in the evening after dark, he was waylaid east of the railroad tracks, knocked down and robbed of all he had, which amounted to about $500. He was unable to describe the robber. In November Prof. E. F. Walker, a gentleman of extensive experience in his line, established a dance academy at Appleton in the bank building. He gave instruction to young ladies, young gentlemen and children. He soon had large and flourishing classes.

It was believed in December that Appleton needed many changes and additions to its constitution and charter. Accordingly a committee of the city council was appointed to act in combination with leading citizens to prepare such amendments as, it was believed, would be beneficial to the city. The citizens generally were invited to submit written suggestions to the committee. Exactly twenty years before December, 1868, all the mail received at Appleton did not fill more than a cigar box. In 1868 it overloaded in bulk a railroad car. Then the arrival of mail once in several days, and even though the arrival was delayed several days, was welcomed with pleasure. In 1868 the people grumbled if they were delayed five minutes. Metropolitan Hall in Bertschy block was duly opened as a lodge room and dedicated in December. At this date it was probably the largest auditorium in the city.

A committee appointed to prepare amendments to the city charter reported that they had completed such a list to be presented to the assemblymen with a request that it be passed at any early date. Full and final provision for licensing saloons, groceries, taverns, and eating houses, wherein spirituous liquors were sold, were passed by
the council at this time. The important features of the proposed amendments to the city charter in 1869 were the entire reformation of the street commissioner system, making the clerk's office a record of all the city business, all contracts, all actions, etc., before they should reach the common council. All certificates for street work were to emanate from the clerk. He was to combine all the duties ordinarily performed by a comptroller. It was believed these provisions would place a check upon several illegal and dishonest practices. In January, 1869, the council of Appleton passed an ordinance providing for the establishment of a permanent police department and force in the city. The force was to consist of a chief and such policemen as thereafter should be needed. An ordinance passed at that time fixed the fire limits of the city.

"Liederkranz," a German society, which had been organized in Appleton a full year before, gave in February, 1869, a grand masked ball in Metropolitan Hall, on which occasion there was a large attendance. The dancers were required to mask and many ridiculous costumes appeared, particularly were scenes of the Fatherland represented. Another German organization composed mostly of young men was also in existence and were known as the Appleton Turn Verein Society. They also held a public entertainment at this time. They marched through the streets in a procession in which was a Turner band drawn by six yoke of oxen followed by another wagon drawn by oxen and loaded with jolliers. The king was shown in all his glory, seated on his throne, which was formed of a large hogshead. Altogether these two celebrations greatly tickled the people of Appleton.

Late in February a number of young ladies and gentlemen of Appleton undertook to render in tableaux the old English melodrama in two acts entitled "The Mistletoe Bough." The entertainment was rendered in Metropolitan Hall. A full list of the characters was published. Lord Lovell was represented by F. A. Johnson and Lady Agnes by Miss T. A. Patton. Tickets were placed at the low price of 25 cents each.

In February there was an unusually brilliant display of the Aurora Borealis at Appleton. This phenomenon was quite a common occurrence in this vicinity. Often during fall and winter months the display in the northern skies was magnificent, the beautiful colors extending upward to the zenith, and shooting back and forth with great rapidity.

The council took steps to appoint several policemen. The rooms occupied by the council were ordered leased for another year. It was known late in February that the amendments which had been proposed to the charter of Appleton would no doubt pass the legislature. The old city officers were to be elected by popular vote. The council was given authority by these amendments to appoint its own clerk. The prospects of securing the side-track in February were bright. The railroad officials agreed to co-operate with the city for the construction of that improvement.
Early in March it was announced that the senate committee had reported adversely upon the proposed amendments to the Appleton Charter; that 140 persons here had remonstrated against its passage. It was further announced that this step killed the bill completely.

In 1869 the council, under the advice of W. S. Warner, city attorney, issued an order for the removal of obstructions from Johnson street and for its grubbing and grading. It was stated that this street was dedicated to the city by Amos A. Lawrence in 1849 or 1850. Several lawsuits against the city were commenced, owing to such action to improve that street. Private citizens claimed to own sections of it and brought suit accordingly to restrain the city from continuing its improvement. The first case was before a justice court and the city won, and the case was affirmed in the circuit court. In the second and third cases a judgment was entered for the defendants, later courts in all cases found for the city, and the actions were upheld by the supreme court. W. S. Warner was attorney for the city and George H. Myers for the plaintiffs. During the three years he served as city attorney Mr. Warner had six cases in the supreme court and won all of them. An ordinance to provide for the issuance of bonds for the improvement of roads was passed.

A veterinary stable was established in Appleton in 1869. So far as known this was the first. The legislature passed an act incorporating the Wisconsin Odd Fellows Mutual Life Insurance Company. The incorporators were Samuel Ryan, Jr., L. B. Hills, Stoddard Judd, Charles C. Cheeney, A. J. Langworthy, J. A. Roper, Thomas W. Taylor, J. W. Merrill and W. W. Dexter and their associates. The society was duly organized in February by the election of Samuel Ryan, Jr., president; L. B. Hills, secretary; Stoddard Judd, treasurer. The new city officials in April, 1869, were as follows: W. H. Lanphear, president of council; John Stephens, engineer and surveyor; J. C. Glines, pound master; Dr. Henry Graham, city physician, salary $200 per year; J. E. Harriman, poor master, salary $160 per year; E. C. Foster, city marshal, salary $200 per year. The assessor was allowed $500 per year; clerk of the city council $600 per year; street commissioner $2.50 per day; engineer $3.50 per day; city attorney $300 per year. The Crescent was made the official paper of the city. At the final canvas by the city council of the votes cast at April election G. N. Richmond, democrat, received a majority of 175 over Henry Turner, republican.

The following were the fire officials in 1869: Chief engineer, George Kreiss; first assistant, Dr. B. Douglas; second assistant, John O'Keefe, third assistant, A. L. Smith. Every ward had a special fire warden. At the April session of the council it was concluded at first to accept the proposition of H. H. Teel of Indiana for the improvement of the railway side track.

In April and May, the council on behalf of the city, offered to issue $12,000 in city bonds to Mason and Teel to aid them in constructing the side track railway, the bonds to be delivered when the work was completed. At this date Appleton had out nearly $6,000
in bonds, the last of which would fall due in 1872. It was therefore concluded to make the first payment on the new bonds in 1873, one-twelfth of the principal to be paid annually thereafter with accumulated interest. This was regarded as a large sum to be owed by the city. The citizens were greatly pleased at the action of both the county board and the city council concerning road matters in 1869. In reality it was the greatest step yet taken in the county and secured such improvement in the highways as would be certain to put them in good condition at any season of the year. At the same time the water power men and manufacturers pledged themselves to pay $17,000 in subscription to aid in the construction of the river dam. The work on the dam could not be carried on without the aid of the side track and the side track could not be constructed by Mason and Teel without the aid of the railway, therefore great pressure was brought to bear upon the railway men to induce them to assist to the extent of $25,000 toward the construction of the side track. The city council and the county board took special action. It was now up to the citizens to decide what should be done. It was proposed to submit the question to a vote at a special election. In 1869 perhaps for the first time velocipedes, high ones, were seen on the streets of Appleton. Mr. Kirkwood was probably the first to introduce one. Whenever he appeared crowds gathered to see his performance. Even the dogs chased him and barked furiously at the unusual sight.

The ordinance for the construction of the side track at Appleton was entitled “To aid in Constructing a Railroad from the Main Track of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, Crossing Fox River and the Canal, to the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company.” The three important improvements were to be the side track, the river dam and the railway crossing.

The city treasurer’s report for the fiscal year ending May, 1869, showed that the city receipts were $37,303, less $4,530 on hand at the beginning of the year. The total disbursements were $37,489. Thus the disbursements slightly exceeded the receipts. At a meeting of the Lawrence Engine Company in May the following officers were elected: Samuel Griffis, foreman; G. Kamps, first assistant; J. F. Nicoulin, captain of hose; J. Ryan, secretary; J. E. Roemer, treasurer. The company was in prosperous condition and was prompt and efficient in handling small fires.

The vote on the question of issuing $12,000 in city bonds to aid in the construction of the side track railway was nearly unanimous in favor of the issue. The vote was for the construction of the side track and the river railway crossing and was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wards</th>
<th>For bonds</th>
<th>Against bonds</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First ward</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second ward</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third ward</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth ward</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>418</strong></td>
<td><strong>43</strong></td>
<td><strong>461</strong></td>
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The committee recommended that the bonds should not be delivered until the whole work contracted for between Mason and Teel and the Northwestern Railway should be completed and accepted by the railway company. The route to the river crossing was to be on a line of survey made by the railway engineer through the great ravine lying partly in the Second and Third wards, and extending under College avenue bridge and crossing the river near the foot of Appleton street with a side track as provided in the survey. The city council in May, 1869, formally accepted the contract between Mason & Teel and the Northwestern Railway Company.

In May, 1869, Lord and Vandegrift's dramatic troupe opened in Metropolitan hall with a series of entertainments. They had a full company of professional actors and played standard dramas, one being The Hidden Hand. Large houses witnessed their performances.

In June, 1869, the city council ordered prepared drafts and specifications for three reservoirs to be built along College avenue. The council of Appleton appropriated $300 with which to entertain the editorial fraternity of the state on their contemplated visit to the city. Frantz and Perrelle took the contract for building the reservoirs in the Second ward. They were paid $200 on account. The state law prohibited the selling of liquor to Indians. One of the Appleton saloonkeepers violated this law as he claimed unknowingly; but he was fined $30 including costs for his mistake. A committee was appointed to select a site for the new pound and take steps to have it constructed.

In July the common council contemplated the purchase of the Edgarton property at the corner of Edwards and Drew streets and College avenue for $6,000 as contracted for by the board of education, payable in a series of years. The council were urged to build thereon a schoolhouse that should cost $25,000, believing that the growth of the city warranted such a large expenditure. It was urged at this time that the city should at once have water works, a new city hall, two steam fire engines, suitable engine buildings and several additional schoolhouses. The mayor and clerk were authorized to contract with David Smith for lots 4, 5 and 9 and 10, block 30, Second ward, for school purposes and to issue bonds for the same.

In August the council of Appleton forbade all persons licensed to sell liquor to sell or give away thereafter any intoxicants of any kind to certain men, naming them, who were in the habit of getting drunk. This ordinance was posted throughout the city. During the fall of 1869 the city council did a vast work in building and improving the road and streets. "Now that Mason and Teel have made a dead failure in their attempt to build the side track and permanent river dam, they having no money, should not every business man in town unite in a stock company to make the enterprise successful?" —(Crescent, September 4, 1869.) "Mason and Teel have not surrendered up their contract with the Northwestern company although they are in default. Do they mean to stand in the way of an effort to build the side track?" —(Crescent, September 18, 1869.) It was
announced late in 1869 that a newspaper would soon be established in Appleton by John Cabman of Oshkosh, to be called the Appleton Independent.

In the winter of 1870 the wood manufacturers of Appleton were overwhelmed with timber brought in by farmers in greater quantities than usual, to make up for their losses from the low price of wheat and other farm products. Every wooden manufacturing concern took occasion to stock up to the extreme limit.

In January, 1870, there was strong talk of establishing here a blast furnace. It was stated that should one thus be established and need assistance, scores of farmers throughout the county would be ready to take stock in the enterprise. It was stated by the Crescent that Appleton stood ready to invest $50,000 in a stock company to establish a blast furnace. Every reasonable inducement was held out at this time to secure that industry.

The old settlers of Appleton held their annual festival in January at the Levake House. J. S. Buck presided. The supper was one of the best ever given in any public place in the city. The attendance was small owing to the bad weather. The officers elected for the coming year were as follows: Samuel Ryan, Jr., president; J. W. Carhart, Jr., secretary; Jackson Tibbits, treasurer. Many interesting stories were told and toasts responded to at this meeting. Humorous reminiscences provoked the mirth and enjoyment of those present.

A large temperance meeting was held in the Methodist church, Appleton, in January. The audience was addressed by Rev. G. C. Haddock. He took for his topic, "Who's to Blame?" and thoroughly discussed the temperance platform. At the close of his remarks the pledge was passed around, to which many names were appended. A committee of eight persons was appointed to circulate the pledge throughout the city.

In January, 1870, it was announced that a German paper to be called the Appleton Volksfreund was soon to be issued by Prof. A. Schindelmeissner and G. Selbach; the former was to be editor and the latter publisher. The enormous German population of the county demanded the establishment of this paper.

The first lecture in the course of the Young Men's Association was by Rev. E. O. Haven of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. His subject was "The White Man of America." It was a beautiful, eloquent and instructive address, and was listened to eagerly by a large audience. Rev. Mr. Tilton delivered the second address later in the season on the subject, "The Art of Using the Mind." The tickets for the five lectures in the course were placed at $1.

It was suggested in the city council that several important amendments to the city charter should be made. Accordingly a bill containing them was framed and forwarded to the Outagamie member of the Assembly with instructions to secure their passage if possible. In February, 1870, J. N. Stone prepared to establish the second republican paper in Appleton. It was to be called the Outa-
HISTORY OF OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

By the 20th of February negotiations which had been pending for some time to secure the establishment at Appleton of the blast furnace seemed likely to succeed. The citizens subscribed $50,000 and Edward West donated a site at the foot of the island for that purpose. The company designed to establish in connection with the furnace a branch for the manufacture of car wheels. This was considered one of the most important industries ever projected here.

The Appleton Manufacturing Company, organized in 1870, incorporated and prepared to engage in the manufacture of articles of wood used in the construction of houses and in making cabinet ware. The company was a joint stock concern and the capital was fixed at $25,000. Among the members were: Thomas O'Keefe, Fritz Wettengel, F. Tischer, F. W. Allen, Mathias Gohs, Casper Hauk, Philip Meyer, John O'Keefe, L. L. Hulce, C. Girke, H. Hoffmann.

In the spring a bill to incorporate the Appleton Collegiate Institute was introduced in the legislature. Among the incorporators were Anson Ballard, David Smith, C. L. Fay, J. W. Hutchinson, W. H. Lanphear, R. Z. Mason, G. C. Jones and others. It was designed to have the Institute open some time during 1870.

The Outagamie Times made its appearance about March 1, 1870. It was an eight column sheet and made a fine appearance. The price was fixed at $2 per year. The Volksfreund also made an appearance about the same time. It started with a good subscription list, and good paying patronage. It was also placed at $2 per year.

The Appleton charter was amended in March so that the limits of the city were as follows. All of sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 and the south half of section 23, town 21 north, range 17 east.

In May the Appleton Amateurs were a newly organized baseball club which was officered as follows: President and captain, W. H. Lanphear; vice-president, Frederick Hammond; secretary, DeForest Hyde; treasurer, W. P. Gooding. The club was composed of the best and most athletic young men of the city. It was hoped it would equal the Badgers of two years before.

G. I. Brewster was elected president of the Young Men's Association. There was paid out during the previous year $360 to lecturers. The total incidental expenses connected therewith were $90.25. The total receipts for the five lectures were $503.20.

The conditions required by the owners of the blast furnace to induce them to locate here was the construction of the steamboat channel through the entire length of Grand Chute Island and the subsequent erection of water power along that line. Then with the great railway from Manitowoc across this Island and on to the Northern Pacific railway, it meant that Appleton would become a vast manufacturing center. In June it became a fixed fact that Appleton was to have a paper pulp mill, owned and conducted by Bradley Smith & Co. of Chicago. The Appleton Crescent was chosen official organ of the city. In July the council took measures looking
to the erection of a city lock-up or calaboose. The county jail was denied them except where persons had been convicted. During July and August work on the blast furnace was conducted steadily and rapidly under the supervision of A. H. Clark. A large force of men was kept employed there for several months. The West canal was being built across Grand Chute Island.

The Waverlys of Appleton and the Island Cities of Neenah played several match games of baseball in 1870. In the first game played the Waverlys had 31 runs and the Island Cities 17; the next Waverlys had 70 and the Island Cities 31. The Waverly players were: Coakley, first base; McAllister, center field; Johnston, catcher; Dunham, left field; Proctor, short stop; Simmons, pitcher; Hammond, second base; Briggs, right field; Lanphere, third base. The game lasted three hours; A. E. Davis was umpire. The census this year gave Appleton an actual population of 4,680; the town of Grand Chute, 1,400. In 1860 the population of city and town was 2,345; in 1865 they had 2,666. The newspapers called for the establishment in Appleton of a savings bank and stated that such an institution would be well patronized. In August the Appleton council called for bids for the immediate construction of a building to be used as a poorhouse; the same to be 26x38 feet, two stories high. It was to be finished by September 20. The plan presented by Alderman Schnabel for the building upon the city poor-farm was adopted in August, 1870. Bids for such a building were advertised for. A draw-bridge at the foot of Jackson street in the Fourth ward was ordered built. By September the city lock-up was finished and made a handsome outward appearance. The cells were of iron or steel and very strong.

At the September session a council committee was instructed to negotiate with a responsible party to take charge of the poor farm. This committee was directed to act in conjunction with a committee of the county board on the same subject. Several sewers were petitioned for; also several saloon licenses were asked for. A reward of $5 was offered to the person who should first get a team to the engine in case of a fire. Bids to build the drawbridge at the foot of Jackson street were opened and read. Leonard Williams' bid for $1,400 was lowest. However all were rejected and other proposals were called for.


The bids to build the bridge across the south branch of Fox river were opened in October; four were received but all were rejected and others were called for. In the next lot the bid of Frank Deimer at $1,250 was accepted. Ed. C. Foster was city marshal. The
Edgerton property was ordered leased. The New London Times was established about this time. In the second course of lectures before the Young Men’s Association the following were engaged: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, George Francis Train, Justin McCarthy and Mr. Locks (Nasley). Tickets for six lectures cost $2.

The Appleton Dramatic Association rendered the drama “Married Life” in November at Metropolitan Hall. Misses Spearman, Brown, Mason, Phinney and Proctor and Messrs. Richmond, Montgomery, Ballard, Clark and Patton presented the play. The newspapers praised the rendition of the piece. Later they acted “A Glance at New York,” and “Handy Andy.”

The contract to build the bridge over the south channel of Fox river was awarded to Tibbits & Reynolds at $2,365. The proposal of Charles Wolcott to care for the poorhouse and farm by the year for $400 was accepted. The offer of Z. C. Fairbanks for the south 20 acres of Lot 2 in the First ward to be used as a cemetery was accepted. City bonds to the amount of $1,860 bearing 7 per cent were ordered issued to pay for the building on the city poorfarm. It was found that the bonds were not well received by the public, whereupon the sum necessary to erect the building was borrowed by the city.

“Is it creditable to Appleton to have the saloons in full blast in violation of law and license every Sunday night? Where is the police force?”—(Crescent, December 3, 1870.) The First National bank began business in December.

Parish, Webb & Welly secured a contract from the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland, Ohio, early in 1871 for 12,000,000 oil-barrel staves and headings to match; the company was given three years to complete the contract and received about $400,000 for the job. The famous family of Hutchinsons gave one of their excellent musical programs in Appleton in January. The act of January authorized Appleton to fund its corporate debt and limited the amount of its bonded debt.

In January the legislature empowered the mayor and council of Appleton to fund the corporate debt and for that purpose to issue bonds not to exceed $20,000 and levy a tax to meet the bonds and interest. Owing to doubt as to just what the city debt was the council early in 1871 appointed William S. Warner, James M. Phinney and Edward West to investigate and examine all receipts and expenditures from the organization of the city up to January 1, 1871, and present to this council the true condition of each fund of the city.

The Appleton Lyceum was well attended; many of the leading citizens took part in the debates; popular subjects were discussed; Mr. Boyd was president.

In the second statement of the First National Bank made in March there were shown individual deposits of $71,108.18; circulation outstanding $43,000; capital stock paid in $50,000; bills discounted $93,766.89. Herman Erb was cashier; G. W. Spaulding, Ephriam C. Goff and William S. Warner directors.
of Appleton ask the legislature for the privilege of deciding whether 
they shall or shall not create a debt, while 150 remonstrate against 
it. And the legislature disregards the wishes of the four-fifths and 
tells Appletonians that they are not capable of governing them-

selves.” (Crescent, March 25, 1871.) The mayor and council pro-
cured the draft of the bill to fund the debt of the city of Appleton 
and sent it to C. E. McIntosh, assemblyman from this county. The 
latter added two sections (9 and 10) limiting the bonded indebted-
ness to $75,000 for the term of fifteen years and procured the passage 
of the bill thus changed under a suspension of the rules without 
consulting the mayor, council or citizens of Appleton. Immediately 
the council petitioned the legislature to repeal sections 9 and 10. 
The senate passed the bill to repeal but was pocketed in the house 
through the influence of Mr. McIntosh who when taken to task re-
plied that he would report back the bill if he was furnished with a 
copy of the resolutions passed by the council asking for the repeal. 
A certified copy was thereupon sent to him, but on his motion the 
whole matter was indefinitely postponed. The council thereupon 
asked the legislature to repeal the objectionable sections and to re-
enact the law containing a clause submitting the subject to a vote of 
the people. The following citizens were appointed to present this 
matter to the legislature: Byron Douglas, H. L. Blood, Samuel 
Ryan, Jr., George C. Jones, Samuel Boyd, Edward West, J. N. Stone 
and A. J. Reid. The above action was taken unanimously by the 
council, March 14, 1871.

In 1871 the Appleton Cemetery Association was reorganized by 
an act of the legislature. The election of Jackson Tibbits, Samuel 
Ryan, Jr., N. M. Edwards, James T. Reeve, Joseph E. Harriman, 
James W. Hutchinson, William A. Breitung, William G. Worton 
and Cosby Ketchum as trustees at a meeting February 20, 1871, 
was legalized.

The Appleton Savings Bank was incorporated in March, the in-
corporators being Aug. Ledgard Smith, E. C. Goff, George W. 
Spaulding, William S. Warner, James T. Reeve, Welcome Hyde, 
William G. Whorton, Charles G. Adkins, L. D. Nickerson and their 
associates. The capital stock was fixed at $25,000, but could be in-
creased to any sum not exceeding $250,000. As soon as the capital 
was subscribed and twenty per cent paid in they could commence 
business.

In April the blast furnace was put in full operation for the first 
time; a large crowd gathered to see the melted iron run, they waited 
till about 10 o’clock in the morning, April 13. The Second National 
Bank was almost ready for business in April, with a capital of $50,-
000. C. G. Adkins was to be president and Alfred Galpin cashier. 
“We learn that another new National bank is about to be established 
in this city with a capital of $50,000. Some of the best men of the 
city are engaged in this enterprise, Mr. C. G. Adkins is to be presi-
dent.” (Post, April 20, 1871).

The officers of the city Fire Department in April were as fol-
lows: Capt. H. Turner, chief engineer; J. W. Hall, first assistant;
J. O'Keefe, second assistant; Webb Ketchum, third assistant; Louis West, P. Golden, Dan O'Keefe and Webb Ketchum fire wardens of the four wards in the order named. In one week in April, the blast furnace turned out 116 3/4 tons of iron; the average yield of the ore was about 64 per cent. The receipts of Appleton for the fiscal year 1870-1 were $54,157.84, less $4,094.87 on hand at the beginning of the year; the expenses were the same less $653.73 on hand at the end of the year.

The Manufacturers National Bank succeeded to the business of the Appleton Bank and David Smith & Company, bankers, in May; C. G. Adkins, Alfred Galpin, Mayor Richmond, G. I. Brewster, C. H. Ware, J. E. Peabody and Louis Schintz were the first directors and C. G. Adkins president, and Alfred Galpin cashier.

In his inaugural message in May, 1871, Mayor Richmond reviewed matters of interest to the city, the previous council had made large expenditures and had left an indebtedness that must be taken care of—$19,629.21 which with the bonds to be met made the total to be raised $26,439.01 besides the current expenses. The tax thus must necessarily be large. He stated that a railroad to Manitowoc was soon to be built, the work having already been commenced.

The incorporators of the Appleton Savings Bank were as follows: Aug. Ledgard Smith, E. C. Goff, George W. Spaulding, William G. Whorton, Charles G. Adkins and L. D. Nickerson. The capital stock was $25,000, but could be increased to $250,000.

Stock for the Appleton Savings Bank was subscribed in May and June, $16,000 in a short time. Herman Erb was at the head of this movement.

The fine verses of Eben E. Rexford appeared in the papers at this time. Miss Allie F. Conkey wrote the carrier's address for the Crescent; it was well constructed. Of the new First National Bank Aug. Ledgard Smith was to be the first president, it was rumored, G. W. Spaulding was city poor-master in 1871; the new poorhouse was in use, but not well patronized; the city continued to farm out its paupers in part. In July the alleged First National bank became the Manufacturers National. J. P. Beach was connected with Captain Stone of the Times in August. The postoffice was broken into in September and robbed of $60 worth of currency and stamps; the robber was caught later.

The completion of the Grand Chute Island Water Power for 80 factories late in 1870 was made the occasion of a public demonstration. The city council passed a series of resolutions among which were the following:

"Whereas, Edward West in the recent enterprises he has undertaken and carried to completion, in improving the hydraulic facilities of our river, has conferred benefits on our young city commensurate only in importance with the enlargement of the canal.

"Resolved, That the mayor appoint a committee of four on the part of the council and twenty-six on the part of the citizens to take the necessary steps for a suitable recognition of these important events." The following residents were named on these committees:

The ovation was held January 4, 1871, at Bertschy's Hall which was crowded by the manufacturers and other business men of Appleton and vicinity. Mayor A. L. Smith presided and music was furnished by Boyington's Band. R. Z. Mason's address reviewed the whole progress of the water improvement as well as the growth of the city. Letters from distinguished men who could not be present were read. Mayor Smith on behalf of the citizens congratulated Mr. West on the great benefit he had conferred on Appleton and was answered with much feeling by Mr. West; at the same time he presented him with a handsome service of silver as a slight testimonial of the high regard of the citizens. On the silver was the following engraving: "Presented to Edward West by the citizens of Appleton as a token of their appreciation of his enterprise in building the Grand Chute Island Canal." Other speakers were Samuel Ryan, Jr., Jackson Tibbits, Anson Ballard, G. C. Jones, J. F. Atkinson and P. S. Bennett. A fine supper at the Waverly Hotel was enjoyed; many toasts were responded to by leading citizens.

About the middle of December, 1871, a fire destroyed thirteen buildings in Appleton near the center of the block between Oneida and Morrison streets on College avenue. The loss was about $20,000.

In the spring of 1872 the city set apart 20 acres for cemetery purposes. It was resolved that if the Cemetery Association would plat, map and stake this tract, the city would deed it 15 of the 20 acres thus set apart. In April, $6,000 of city bonds were sold at 96 cents on the dollar. G. W. Spaulding, poor-master, was thanked by the Council for the faithful performance of his duties for 1871. An official map of Appleton was completed about this time. The total receipts for the fiscal year 1871-2 were $61,315.03, less $653.78 on hand at the beginning of the year. The expenses were the same less $1,055.64 on hand at the end of the year. Among the expenses was $15,795.23 for judgments against the city.

In his annual address in May, 1872, Mayor Goff stated that the city debt was $17,330. The city schools were flourishing, the number of teachers being 12 and the number of children 1,666. In addition there were two private German schools where English was also taught. The Appleton Collegiate Institute conducted during the past two years upon the Pestellozian and kindergarten methods was an unqualified success. The Manitowoc, Appleton and New London Railway was in operation within ten miles of the city. He announced that the Milwaukee & Northern Road would probably be extended to Appleton in 1872. He recommended a rigid enforcement of the fire limits ordinance, the payment of city orders at fixed dates in order to avoid suits and strict economy in all expenditures.
The legislature in March, 1872, authorized the Council of Appleton to issue city bonds with coupons attached to the amount of $10,000 for the purpose of purchasing steam fire apparatus and building an engine house. Appleton levied a tax of $34,308.23 for all purposes; the largest item was city judgment $12,941.81; $1,000 was levied for support of the poor; general city tax $6,000; about $5,800 for district schools. In October the Manufacturers National bank building, the Levake House, two drug stores and four other stores were destroyed by fire. It was caused by the careless handling of a burning fluid. The total loss was about $80,000. The Appleton Library and Lecture Association had the following officers: Dr. J. T. Rewe, president; Prof. Sherwood, secretary; H. A. Foster, treasurer.

At a benefit banquet to the proprietors of the New Levake House in January, 1873, the hotel was crowded with old settlers, Christie's cornet band furnished the music. Col. H. L. Blood presided and there were many vice-presidents. Dr. G. M. Steele was chairman of the committee on toasts. The following were the toasts and responses: “Our Hosts and Hostesses,” H. L. Blood; “The Ladies,” William Kennedy; “The Press,” Sam. Ryan, Jr., “The Pioneers,” Mr. Randall; “Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures,” Capt. G. W. Spaulding; “City of Appleton,” Mayor E. C. Goff; “The North Pole,” P. S. Bennett; “Our Public Schools,” A. H. Conkey; “Lawrence University,” Prof. J. C. Foge. Later, all who wished danced in Bertschy's hall. The supper was very elaborate and greatly enjoyed.

A fire in February, 1873, destroyed the Briggs sash factory, the Riggs sawmill and the Lederer sash factory; total loss about $22,000.

Rev. A. B. Randall came to Grand Chute in the winter of 1847-8 to select a claim; could not stop in Appleton as there were no houses and no village; stopped at Mr. Murch's; built a shanty in the spring of 1848; there was another near the college, but it had no roof; went back after his wife and found upon his return J. F. Johnston here. A. P. Lewis said that any one could make a good living in this county on 40 acres if he had no more than 24 children. All this and much more was related at the old settlers' annual reunion on Washington's birthday, 1873.

Anson Ballard died in April, 1873, and the funeral services were conducted by the Masons. In addition remarks were made by Revs. Ebbs, Doe, Tilton and Dr. Steele. “The attendance of people was the largest we have yet witnessed at any similar occasion since residing in this city,” said the Crescent. He had been the founder of the Collegiate Institute and at his death was president of its board of directors. The directors of the Manufacturers' National Bank, of which he was a member, passed suitable resolutions, as did the directors of the Collegiate Institute. In his will he left $50,000 to the Institute generally and $25,000 for its gymnasium, reading rooms and library all to be free to the public. This bequest was made upon condition that the citizens of Appleton should raise as much more to be invested in buildings and equipment. The residue of his estate (estimated at $100,000) was to be divided equally between his widow and the Institute.
In April, 1873, the new fire steamer, with two hose carts and 1,000 feet of hose arrived from Chicago. It was at once installed in the engine house, and the old hand engine "was turned out in the cold." A few days afterward it was given severe tests and proved satisfactory, throwing water through long lines of hose from 200 to 250 feet. The steamer and apparatus cost $5,775.

As Appleton did not have an adequate supply of pure water for ordinary use, the proposition of sinking artesian wells was broached and discussed in 1873. In August the voters of Appleton ratified the change of route of the Milwaukee and Northern route by a majority of 672. The city was to aid this line with $50,000. This vote meant the extension of the road across the river and later its extension to Wolf river. Only six men in the city voted against it. Appleton was assessed $386,082 personal property and $1,461,105 realty; total $1,847,187.

At the October session of the Council the poor committee recommended selling the present poor farm and uniting with the county in a union farm. A night police at large was authorized. Bonds to build an engine house were ordered sold.

Riverside Cemetery was greatly improved. In October and November 20 or 30 bodies were removed from the old cemetery to the new. The others were to be removed in 1874. It was advised that an adjacent tract of ten to twenty acres should be bought. Much to adorn the cemetery was done in 1873.

At the pioneer festival at the Løvåke house in January, 1874, there was a large attendance. The old Masonic block which was built in 1864 by John H. Hart was destroyed by fire in April, 1874; the fire company kept the fire confined to that building. In April, the Appleton council passed a resolution appropriating $800 to Reid & Miller for furnishing 10,000 copies of a pamphlet describing the city as a desirable place for residence and business; and the further sum of $200 for cuts and maps to go with the circulars. The newspapers here threatened injunction proceedings, alleging the act was a violation of the city charter.

Late in April, the bridge from Grand Chute Island to the flat connecting the main river bridge with the south side of the river was undermined by the water, crashed down carrying with it the bulk head, this let loose a lot of logs owned by Doer & Steele which swept down with all the rest against the bridge in the rear of the Island foundry sweeping it also away and again all went crashing down to the Atkinson furniture factory, sweeping them away like feathers, nearly all thus accumulated sweeping on carrying away the Island and shore bridges and finally all crashing to pieces and rushing over the lower dam. Nearly the whole flat between the steamboat canal and the south branch was at once covered with water. The bells were rung, fire alarms sounded and all the citizens turned out to witness the unusual and damaging sight, so far as they could see it in the night. The total damage to all interests was about $15,000.
In April the council fixed the retail liquor license at $150, the vote in the council being 4 to 4, Mayor Willy giving the casting vote in the affirmative. Peter Esselburn was president of the council. John Stephens was chosen city engineer; Jackson Tibbets, street commissioner; Dr. J. W. Sugell, city physician; Capt. G. W. Spaulding, poor master.

The act of March 7 authorized the authorities of Appleton to fund the corporate indebtedness and to issue bonds therefor not exceeding $10,000 and to levy a tax to meet the bonds and interest. The legislature enacted that Appleton should levy annually $1,000 for the poor; ½ of one per cent for ward purposes, and for all other purposes except principal and interest on the city debt a tax not exceeding $12,000 with several provisos. Hyde & Harriman owned a fine mineral spring in the Fourth ward, Appleton, to which they gave the name "Telulah." The spring was already famous for its medicinal virtues and was visited by scores in search of better health. The city contracted with an outside company to supply the corporation, with gas, but the company failed to meet the requirements of the contract, whereupon other steps to secure gaslights were taken.

The Appleton Chamber of Commerce was organized and a charter adopted in September, 1874; over twenty persons promptly signed the constitution and became members. A committee was appointed to secure a larger membership. The following were the first officers: A. L. Smith, president; David Smith and George Kreiss, vice-presidents; A. J. Reid, secretary; J. E. Harriman, treasurer; Theodore Conkey, E. C. Goff, J. H. Whorton, G. N. Richmond, Sam. Ryan, Jr., H. J. Rogers and G. I. Brewster, directors.

After Mayor Willy went abroad Peter Esselburn, president of the council, became acting mayor. He refused to unite with the council in the proceedings to have Reid & Miller print 10,000 advertising pamphlets, on the ground that it was a violation of the charter, as the contract was not let to the highest bidder. The council thereupon prepared to take action against him.

Victoria Woodhall lectured at Bertschy’s hall in May, 1874, on “Tried as by Fire or the True and False Socially.”

It was announced in January, 1875, that if Appleton would take $100,000 stock in the enterprise, certain capitalists would establish there a cotton factory costing all told about $600,000. It was urged that the location of such an industry here would increase the population by fully 6,000. The State Firemen’s Association met at Appleton in February; there were present delegations from a score of cities.

In 1875 the legislature passed an act to codify, consolidate and amend the act incorporating Appleton and the amendments thereto. The limits of the city were fixed, as follows: All of sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 and the south half of section 23, town 21, range 17. The city was divided into six wards. Annual elections were ordered held in April of each year, the elective officers being mayor, treasurer, marshal, attorney, clerk, street commissioner and three assessors to be chosen at large and in each ward two aldermen and one
supervisor. Other officers were provided for. The powers of the
corporation were fully prescribed and set forth. In March, the
legislature authorized Appleton to issue corporate bonds to the
amount of $50,000 for the purpose of constructing waterworks for
the city. They were to be called “Water Construction Bonds.” A
sinking fund was provided to meet the bonds and interest.

The Archibald Wagon Wheel Factory (J. H. Whorton, W. W.
Hutchinson and C. Ketchum) was established here in 1875; they
started with a capital of $30,000; draft wagon wheels were to be
the product.

The total amount of outstanding city orders in 1874-5 was
$49,553.22. Of these there were canceled $29,605.37; there was
left in the treasurer’s hands $6,078; the balance of orders outstand-
ing at the end of the year was $13,770.95. The total amount of
bonds outstanding in April, 1875, was $43,000. The $43,000 in
outstanding bonds were as follows: Grand Chute Plank road judg-
ment bonds, $25,000; funding debt bonds, $10,000; railroad bonds,
$1,000; fire department bonds, $7,000.

Edward Clifford and John Dillon appeared here in repertoire
in the spring of 1875 at Bertschy’s hall. “The Little Mother,”
“His Last Legs,” “O’Callaghan,” etc. It was Clifford’s company,
the other actors being Will O’Keefe, D. G. Loane, George Kirk and
the actresses Miss Dillon, Miss Marlow, Miss Beebe and others.

In November, 1872, Rowell & Jennings began the manufacture,
in a small way, of agricultural instruments and by the following
spring had ready 200 horse hoe cultivators. In the spring of 1873
Mr. Rowell bought out Mr. Jennings, continued the work and began
the manufacture of seeders. Early in 1874 he sold a half interest
in the factory to Mr. Morris and under the firm name of Rowell &
Morris manufactured seeders and cultivators. By 1875 they were
doing a large business. In April, Oshkosh was almost wholly de-
stroyed by fire; Appleton rendered great assistance.

MAY, 1875, LAWRENCE ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of real estate</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine, 2 hose carts, 1,000 feet hose</td>
<td>5,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heater</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal cart</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six fire buckets</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One coal stove</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One and one-half tons of coal</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One wood stove and pipe</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$11,993</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAND CHUTE ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of real estate</td>
<td>$2,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine and hose cart</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hose, 500 feet .................................... 700
Hose, 200 feet (damaged) ................... . 150
One coal stove .................. ........ 40
One-half ton hard coal ......................... 6

Total ........................................ $4,346

Total value of property belonging to the fire department .................. ........ $16,389

In November, 1875, the city bonds outstanding were as follows, of which $12,630 fell due in 1878 and had to be met:

Chicago & Northwestern ................................ $1,000
Fire loan ........................................... 4,000
Grand Chute Plank road .......................... 25,000
Funded bonds .................................... 4,000
Appleton & New London Railway ................... 75,000

Total ........................................ $109,000

In May and June, Telulah Springs were attended by large numbers of people in search of better health. Wool buyers were thick in Appleton in June; the price was about 43 cents a pound, but ran up for a short time to 48 and 50 cents. There was far more than enough wool received to keep the Hutchinson woolen mill busy. At this time it was announced that a new woolen mill to cost $200,000, largest in the State, was soon to be established here at the old Whorton sawmills. There were several baseball clubs in the county. At Appleton were the Grand Chutes and College Boys, at Kaukauna the Roughs and Readys, Buchanan Boys of Buchanan, the Little Chute Wooden Shoes; the Alerts of Appleton. In order to secure the large woolen factory from the East, the city was asked to take $75,000 stock in that enterprise; that sum would insure $400,000 of eastern capital invested here. Welcome Hyde did more than any other citizen to secure this industry.

Although the city had a poor farm and house and a keeper, but one person up to June, 1875, had been kept there; the paupers were still farmed out; the taxpayers began to complain; George Kreiss was poor master. By a vote of four in favor and three against the council ordered stopped all street preaching both on week days and on Sundays. There were ordered purchased 600 feet of hose and a fire alarm bell in June, 1875. Much work was done on the ravines and streets. The city census of June, 1875, showed 2,321 males and 2,416 females, total 6,736 population in Appleton.

The Turn-Fest held by the State Germans at Appleton in June, 1875, was a splendid success. It was continued four days and was not dull at any moment, there being present an immense crowd. All cities in this part of the State were represented by delegations. The city was gaily decorated and bands and processions took possession of the streets. Their acrobatic exercises at Pierce Park drew vast crowds.
Grand Opera for the first time was witnessed in Appleton in July, when the Redpath Opera Company presented Martha to a large audience in Bertschy's hall. Among the players were E. S. Payson, basso; Miss Nichols, soprano; Miss Clark, contralto; Mr. Clark, tenor; Mr. Howard, pianist. The company returned after a few days and presented the Spectre to another large audience. The Appleton Cornet Band was reorganized in August, under the leadership of Robert Christie; it numbered fourteen members. This gave the city three band organizations.

In 1875 the Whortons bored for artesian water at their saw-mill in Appleton and struck a flowing quantity at the depth of 119 feet. Immediately after this success was announced, Judge Harriman bored for the same at Telulah Springs.

In October, 1875, Prof. Mickler's English and Italian Opera Company presented the opera "Faust" in Appleton. The big billiard match in Appleton in November, 1875, resulted as follows: Schlosser, 6 games; Dorr, 4; Johnson, 4; A. L. Smith, 2; H. D. Smith, 2; Eb. Johnson, 2; Turner, 1. The match was played in the billiard hall of the Waverly House.

A reservoir was ordered built at the Third ward engine house in October, 1875. The city sold to A. L. Smith for $5,080 a part of block 30 in the Second ward near Drew street and College avenue.

Another fire engine was purchased in 1876; the old hand engine was sold to Holland, Michigan, for $500. David Smith, banker, died in March; he had been here thirteen years or more. The Grand Chute Engine Company asked permission to call their engine Anson Ballard. The engine of the Lawrence company was called Amos Story, after the first mayor. The chief at this time was authorized to buy 1,150 feet of hose. A new draw-bridge was ordered built over the canal above the third lock.

The Actives of Appleton and the Amateurs of Oshkosh played the last ball game of a series at the former place. Trouble arose, the Actives refused to continue and the game was thus forfeited to the Amateurs; the umpire was "outrageous," of course. In May, A. L. Smith fitted up the upper story of Montgomery's drug store for a young men's free literary society; the object was to keep them from vice. The council ordered four reservoirs built.

Each fire company was composed of twenty men, and each was allowed $200 a year by the city. The marshal was directed to arrest all persons guilty of selling liquor without a license; there seemed to be many doing it. A motion in the council to ask the county board to appropriate $1,000 toward the Centennial celebration was lost—18 to 5. A. W. Ballard was chief of the fire department. The saloon license was $150 and the druggists $50. Twelve acres were added to the cemetery. In all six reservoirs were ordered built; $140 was the bid on each in case all were taken. There was a strong demand now for artesian wells and water. Alexander Reid conducted the Post; Ryan Brothers, the Crescent; and H. W. Meyer the Volksfreund. The 4th of July was celebrated at Telulah Park. In 1876, the Actives beat the Atlantics of Milwaukee by 13 to 8; they
HISTORY OF OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

also beat the Amateurs of Oshkosh, Mill Cities of Neenah and the Berlins.

The total debt of Appleton in April, 1876, was $43,903.65; the bonded debt was $42,000. The $10,000 funding bonds authorized to be issued by the funding bill were ordered issued in March; these bonds were offered in sums of $1,000 each to the highest bidder. In 1876, the Appleton Iron Company went into bankruptcy. Prof. Swing of Chicago lectured at Bertschy's hall on "Thoughts on the Fine Arts." In that hall was rendered at this time the opera "Martha" by the Payton Company; also "Love's Test" and "Night Vertigo."

The council in 1877 leased the park at Appleton and Lawrence streets for five years from Reeder Smith, the lease to date from May 1, 1878. A room over the postoffice was leased for a council chamber from A. L. Smith. This year Appleton was authorized to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $15,000 for the purpose of rebuilding the bridge across Fox river. The aggregate amount of the bonds and all other indebtedness were not to exceed five per cent of the value of the taxable property as shown by the last assessment. A tax to meet the bonds was provided.

The Waverly house became the property of B. T. Rogers who refitted and refurnished it and made it one of the best hotels in Northern Wisconsin. It became the home of the summer tourists who began to arrive in large numbers about this time to receive the benefits of the Telulah Springs which already were known far and wide. Five plans for a bridge over the river at Pearl street were received and considered. Each plan had good points and the committee was unable to decide which should be used and recommended that all be rejected and new ones called for embodying the best points of the five plans.

According to the Post there was expended on the water power in 1877 the sum of $167,200 and elsewhere in the city $44,400.

Work on the gas works was begun in 1877; Carpenter & Company were the contractors; the gas mains arrived in August and on the 13th, Monday, the first were laid 4½ feet deep. Four months after the ground was broken the plant was in operation—in October; the main building was 116x30 feet; three miles of main pipe had been laid. By October the leading business concerns were using it. There was a gaslight hop at Turner's hall October 26, when it was used there for the first time before a large crowd. Waterworks were the next great step in advance, it was declared. In June, H. H. Frost, fish commissioner, put 100,000 shad in the river at Appleton. A new dam over the river was commenced in June. The Appleton Shooting Club was organized in September; H. A. Foster was president; there were about fifteen members at first. The Fox River Pulp and Paper Company started business this year. Konemic Lodge dedicated their new hall in November. Susan B. Anthony lectured at Bertschy's hall on "Woman's Wants—Bread, not the Ballot."
Big things accomplished by the city by 1877: The new dam 10 feet high and 440 feet long costing $10,000; the proposed gas works to be built by S. D. Carpenter & Company; the mammoth pulp and paper mills in process of construction to cost about $60,000; the Appleton Paper and Pulp Mills; Genessee Flouring Mills; Appleton Flouring Mills; Lawrence Mills; sash, door and blind factory; Appleton Woolen Mills; Appleton Paper Mills; river improvements.

A big fire early in January, 1878, destroyed Bertschy's block and hall, Bertschy & Johnson's dry goods store; the fixtures of the Post Publishing Company; damaged Patton Brothers stock of groceries; damaged Barrett & Schloesser's stock of hardware and did other damage. The origin of the fire was unknown. The total loss was about $50,000, about $20,000 of which was covered by insurance. The Crescent and Volksfreund tendered the Post all necessary materials to continue its issue.

In January, the council passed an ordinance disbanding Engine Company No. 2, known as Grand Chute Company and turning over the engine and apparatus to the chief engineer; the members were allowed 24 hours to remove their personal effects. This resolution was carried unanimously. Steps to secure a new horse hose cart were taken. Mr. McAllister of the Grand Chute Engine Company was paid $10 for his faithful services as fireman. A vote of thanks was tendered to the members of each fire company and to the citizens generally for their services at the late fire. The Oshkosh fire company was also thanked for their aid during the fire.

Teutonic Fire Engine Company No. 3 and Badger Fire Engine Company No. 2 were organized in February, 1878, and each requested to be put in charge of the apparatus of the old Grand Chute Company. The council recognized the first mentioned and ordered it placed in possession of the Grand Chute apparatus and engine, but an amendment to this action substituted the Badger Company for the Teutonic Company. The council ordered issued $10,000 in city bonds to take up the old bonds and interest that had not been provided for.

In April, 1878, the bonded indebtedness of Appleton was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bonded Indebtedness</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Northwestern Railway</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded debt</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire loan</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Chute Plank Road</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleton &amp; New London Railway</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$109,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The receipts during the previous year were $81,179.11 less $5,912 on hand at the beginning of the year. The expenditures were $80,646.33, less $4,805.43 on hand at the end of the year.

The Edward Clifford Theatrical Company in March, 1878, presented "Ingomar," "Camille," "Barbarian," etc.
The city was divided into two fire districts in the spring; the first to comprise the First, Second and Sixth wards, and the second to comprise the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards; each district was to have one of the two fire companies and engines. A telephone to unite the two districts was proposed. A team was ordered bought for the fire department and a keeper for the poorhouse was ordered hired in May, 1878. Telephones were being put in different parts of Appleton in May. The council rented offices over the Manufacturers' National Bank in 1878. The proposition of S. D. Carpenter & Company for the establishment of waterworks was considered. A new bridge over Fox river in the Second ward was proposed.

The pound was ordered sold in September, but for not less than $1,000. The Appleton Globe was issued in September by G. E. Mendall and wife. In September, Appleton citizens assembled to raise funds for the relief of the yellow fever stricken cities of the southwest; in one evening $750 was subscribed. The citizens' purse finally exceeded $1,300; Odd Fellows, $350; Masons, $50; B'nai B'rith, $50; Knights of Honor, $50. About $2,000 was raised in all—a magnificent outpouring of pure benevolence. W. P. Hanchett, representing an Eastern company, made a proposition to the council to supply the city with water from Lake Winnebago.

The manufacture of steel wire horsenails was begun in February, 1878. In May, the city bought in Illinois a fine team of Clydesdales, matched bay horses, for the fire department; they cost $315. In May, Telulah Driving Park was formally opened to the public by Judge Harriman; there the fancy drivers and carriages were shown. John Dillon, the actor, was here in June. The Teachers' Library Association was organized this year. Beecher lectured here on "The Wastes and Burdens of Society." The 4th of July, 1878, was celebrated at Telulah Park. The Kalmbuck Rifles from Fort Howard drilled. Capt. J. H. Marston was marshal of the day. The Calithumpians gave a display that was keenly enjoyed—by the boys and girls. The fire companies were out. Hon. W. C. Silverthorn was orator; Prof. Zache spoke in German. It was a real barbecue with roasted ox. There were also acrobatic performances at the park. Fireworks and balls in Turner's and Bertschy's halls closed the day; admission to the park 10 cents.

In the Star Lecture course was Laura E. Dainty's recitations—"Poor Little Joe," "The Volunteer's Wife," "How We Saved St. Michael's," "Mother and Poet," etc. A railway accident at Mud Creek killed one or more. Mrs. E. Y. Richmond issued a volume of verse—"Poems of the Western Land"—in 1878. Waterworks were urgently talked of this year. The city borrowed temporarily $2,000 in December, 1878; the purchase of a market place was considered.

In 1878 important improvements were made in Appleton—streets, sewers, culverts, wing dams and bridges were improved, the amount expended being $4,624. For the support of the poor $1,568 was paid; the fire department cost $2,810; the printing bill amounted to $911; elections cost $381; gas for city lighting cost $1,059; total
city expenses for 1878 were $18,173; city debt to the amount of $12,630 was liquidated; the total expenditures were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General expenses</td>
<td>$18,173.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds and interest</td>
<td>12,630.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and county tax</td>
<td>12,112.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District school tax</td>
<td>15,864.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$58,780.07</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total receipts were $67,400.51 of which $2,413.62 was from licenses of all kinds. The total city debt was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago &amp; Northwestern bonds</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire loan bonds</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Chute Plank road bonds</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding bill bonds</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleton &amp; New London Railway bonds</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest due</td>
<td>7,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$116,630</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As $12,630 of this debt had already been provided for the real bonded debt was $104,000. The assessed valuation of the city was $1,833,920.

The opera "Pinafore" was rendered here in 1879 by the Oshkosh Amateurs under Prof. Parkinson; it became the rage at once. The boy's reading room in Smith's block was conducted by the ladies. Henry Franz was paid $20 per month to manage the city poor farm. A. L. Smith bored an artesian well this year. It was estimated at this time that to get artesian water, wells would have to be bored 600 feet at a cost of $1,500. D. A. Chappell of Chicago was here in March to consult about the proposed waterworks. In the spring of 1879 the citizens began to favor the proposition for the city to buy Telulah Park—20 to 30 acres—including the spring, in order to provide a public breathing-place for the city. Boults new flour mill was put in operation.

Miss Sophia Walker of Appleton was early a student at the University, her uncle being Mason C. Darling. She published the first magazine in Wisconsin entitled "The Badger State Monthly." She went to California and published the "Pacific Monthly" and later was correspondent from the Sandwich Islands and South America for San Francisco and New York papers. The first article from her pen was published in the Crescent and was entitled "A Railroad to the Moon." Her nom de plume was Lisle Lester.
POLITICS PREVIOUS TO 1880.


The proposed state constitution was rejected in the spring of 1847. Brown county with a population of 2,662 in 1846 was entitled to two delegates, as shown by the election returns above. The Eleventh election district of the territory consisted of Brown, Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Portage and Columbia counties, with a total population of 12,292. This district was entitled to one member of the council and two members of the assembly. Morgan L. Martin was delegate to Congress.

In May, 1848, Brown county, in its vote for Congressman, polled 308 votes for Mason C. Darling (D.) and 137 votes for Alexander L. Collins (W.). It was a part of the Second Congressional district. At the election for governor in June of the same year it polled 311 votes for Nelson Dewey (D.) and 137 votes for John H. Tweedy (W.).

In December, 1847, the vote in Kaukauna town for delegate was: Martin (D.) 18, Burkard (W.) 1. Thus all that then existed of what is now Outagamie county was democratic and comprised about 20 voters.

On the Democratic ticket of Brown county in 1849 were Theodore Conkey for district surveyor, Joel S. Fisk for district attorney, and Peter Lafond for coroner. On the Whig ticket were Robert R. Bateman for the assembly, William Mitchell for clerk board of supervisors, Nathan Goodell treasurer, John Stevens district surveyor, James H. Howe district attorney and William H. C. Boyd coroner. In Brown county Nelson Dewey (D.) received for governor 246, and A. L. Collins (W.) 115. For the assembly C. D. Robinson (D.) received 258, and R. R. Bateman (W.) 100. At
this time there were four and part of another town in what is now Outagamie—Lansing, Lawrence, Grand Chute, Kaukalin and Howard (in part). These towns cast the following vote for governor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Nelson Dewey (D.)</th>
<th>A. L. Collins (W.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lansing</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Chute</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaukalin</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1850, L. A. Hine, David Ward and Peter Diedrich were delegates to the Democratic County Convention from Kaukalin. There seemed then to be but three election districts of what is now Outagamie county—Kaukalin, Grand Chute and Lansing. Brown county was a member of the Third Congressional district. At this time the county was part of the First Senate district and was represented by Lemuel Goodell.

In 1850-1, the important political issues were: bank or no bank, a separate supreme court, board of public works, interest law, county court, State land offices, change in supervisor system, redistricting the State, reform of the tax and collection laws. In 1852, Robert Morrow was a delegate to the judicial convention. In 1853 the Whig county convention was held at Hortonville. David Scott was nominated for the assembly from the district composed of the counties of Waupaca, Oconto and Outagamie.

"Sam Ryan has not changed his position. When such sheets as the Watertown Chronicle and others of its ilk succeed in over-sloughing a man like Millard Fillmore and metamorphosing the Whig party into a supplementary edition of Free Soilism; when, having discarded all national principles, they leagued with abolitionism to defy the laws and trample upon the constitution, we cease to hold feeling in common with them. At the same time we think we are a better Whig than they are. But as Whiggery has ceased to exist as a distinct organization and as we cannot fraternize with the law-defying tenets of 'Free' (!) Democracy, we are content to retire awhile from the toil and tumult of political life."—(S. R., Jr., in Crescent, March 12, 1853.)

"Kaukauna in the Field.—Only three tickets for town officers! The candidates for chairman are Messrs. C. A. Grignon and Edward O'Connor (democrats), and George W. Lawe (whig). The democracy of Kaukauna can afford to run three candidates and yet whip out the whigs. We wish to say, however, that we disapprove of the practice of running split or union tickets."—(Crescent, March 26, 1853.) In the spring of 1853 the Crescent urged all towns to choose competent town officers at the April election.

The democratic caucus meets tonight at the Clifton House. The whig caucus is to be held this evening at the National Hotel. We
hope that each party will nominate its best men, so that all personal bickerings may be discarded. If the democrats are united they can elect every officer by at least fifty majority.

"The election of John F. Johnston as the first president of this corporation is a merited compliment. Mr. J. is the oldest actual resident of the village of Appleton and assisted in cutting away the trees to open College avenue. James M. Phinney was unanimously elected clerk. Dan Huntley will make a good marshal."—(Crescent, April 23, 1853.)

"In the fall of 1853 Joseph F. Loy was democratic candidate for senator, and David Scott for the assembly, neither of this county. The whigs and free soilers united, greatly to the indignation and disgust of the Crescent.

In 1853 there was a split in the democracy of the county and at Hortonville in August the seceders broke away and named an independent ticket. The Crescent called the movement a "tempest in a teapot," but the real cause of the trouble was the lack of consideration shown the minority at the convention in depriving them of claimed seats in that body. At the judicial convention in the fall of 1853 the following was the result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular (D.)</th>
<th>Secession (D.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johnston</td>
<td>Sanborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Chute</td>
<td>113 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaukauna</td>
<td>46 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>30 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>0 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellington</td>
<td>9 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hortonia</td>
<td>20 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenville</td>
<td>8 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>226 162</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOVEMBER, 1853.**

**ELECTION DISTRICTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOVERNOR</th>
<th>SENATE</th>
<th>ASSEMBLY</th>
<th>Prohibition Law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnsley (D)</td>
<td>Johnson (W)</td>
<td>Loy (D)</td>
<td>Prohibition (W)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 131 4 48 98 37 48 99 36</td>
<td>14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>12 18 10 10 10 10 10 10 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaukauna</td>
<td>125 30 9 142 11 11 100 12 52</td>
<td>27 0 3 24 3 3 14 3 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>14 0 3 24 3 3 14 3 12</td>
<td>10 3 0 10 0 3 10 0 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>25 33 0 25 15 4 26 16 4</td>
<td>17 15 0 33 10 1 20 13 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellington</td>
<td>267 201 18 261 142 87 223 144 122 250 192</td>
<td>10 3 0 10 0 3 10 0 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hortonia</td>
<td>267 201 18 261 142 87 223 144 122 250 192</td>
<td>25 33 0 25 15 4 26 16 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenville</td>
<td>17 15 0 33 10 1 20 13 1</td>
<td>43 131 4 48 98 37 48 99 36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"At the recent election votes were cast in the towns of Grand Chute, Kaukauna, Hortonia, Freedom and Greenville for county offices. For county treasurer, Charles A. Grignon had 212 and Robert Morrow 34. For clerk of the county board, Frederick Packard had 23 majority over G. W. Gregory. For register of deeds, J. S. Buck had about 150 votes, none against him. The board of canvassers refused to return the above votes. The question still is, Was this the fall for electing persons to the above offices? Who shall decide?"—(Crescent, November 19, 1853.)

Officers of Outagamie county, 1853: Perry H. Smith, county judge; H. S. Eggleston, clerk of the courts; Almeron B. Everts, sheriff; A. S. Sanborn, district attorney; Robert Morrow and Charles A. Grignon, acting treasurers; G. W. Gregory, clerk board of supervisors; Patrick Hunt, coroner; Charles Turner, surveyor; J. S. Buck, register.

In January, 1854, Judge Howe granted an order to compel R. R. Bateman and Benjamin Proctor, justices of the peace, and G. W. Gregory, clerk of the county supervisors, to appear at the next term of the circuit court and show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue against them because of their refusal to count the votes returned at the election of the previous November. In March the citizens of Appleton gathered in the courthouse in response to the following call:

"Nebraska meeting. All citizens of Outagamie county opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise are invited to meet at the schoolhouse in Appleton this evening, March 6th, at 7 p. m., to endeavor to avert the dangers which threaten our nation.

"By request of the Citizens generally, Appleton, March 6, 1854."

On this occasion speeches were delivered by Rev. J. S. Prescott and President Cooke of the University. Both strenuously and vehemently opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. President Cooke announced himself as a conservative and this was one of his first political addresses. He showed, however, his entire familiarity with the subject. Benjamin Proctor was president of the meeting, Jackson Tibbits and R. O. Kellogg vice-presidents, and A. B. Randall secretary. A committee of five consisting of Julius S. Buck, Thomas Marston, John F. Johnston, John P. Parish and Elias Smith was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Prescott. A long series of resolutions were adopted, one of which was as follows:

"That the attempt made in the Senate of the United States to pass the Nebraska Bill declaring the Compromise of 1820 superseded by that of 1850 was as uncalled for as it was untrue; for an express compact, made in 1820 in reference to certain territory acquired from France can not be suspended by the bills of any legislative acts passed thirty years later, having reference exclusively to other territory acquired from Mexico; that the further attempt to pass the Nebraska Bill declaring the Missouri Compromise inconsistent with the Compromise of 1850, is a fraud upon the people
and an insult to their intelligence; that we have ever considered
the Missouri Compromise in its prohibition of slavery as a final
settlement of that question in relation to Louisiana territory and
in the language of Hon. Samuel Houston on the floor of the United
States Senate 'a compact never to be broken'; that in the opinion
of your committee the late efforts of the 'Little Giant' to establish
slavery upon free territory show but too plainly the soul-sacrificing
offer he is making to obtain the presidential chair, but through
that move can be plainly seen the handwriting upon the wall.”

The entire purport of this meeting was in opposition to the
Nebraska Bill then pending in Congress. The other resolutions
adopted still further emphasized opposition of this committee to the
pending bill.

In April, 1854, the following ticket was nominated for town
officers of Appleton by the Democrats: John F. Johnston, president;
William H. Sherwin, James Gilmore, Samuel Ryan, Jr., George H.
Myers, J. G. Brownell and Robert Morrow, trustees; John Moodie,
marshal; Henry L. Blood, assessor; and Mark A. Mosher, treasurer.

Much excitement was caused in this community in March,
1854, by the report that a runaway slave was captured by his southern
master near Milwaukee, was knocked down with a club, handcuffed and
taken to that city, but during the ensuing night a large assemblage
of men, numbering about 5,000, collected at Court House square and forcibly rescued the colored man and gave him his liberty. The Appleton Crescent said: "So ends the arrest of the first fugitive in Wisconsin. We do not believe that if the United States Senate had not interfered to break down the Missouri Com-
promise, this slave would have been rescued and the laws trampled
under foot."

"The Madison Convention.—The formation of the new Re-
publican party by the late convention at Madison meets with appro-
bation in some quarters, with disapproval in others, while ridicule
is the argument employed against it by some of the papers of the
State. We have not yet seen that the organization of this new party
has given any shock to the real Republican party of the State and
expect that as usual the old standard party will live and act, as
in times past, for the common good. We look upon the Democratic
party of this State as sound upon the subject of the recent infringe-
ment of its creed by the action of Congress in the passage of the
Nebraska and Kansas bills and it will make itself heard and felt
whenever the time comes for action, and we can see no good to be
accomplished by a one-idea party which turns its back upon more
needed reforms and in its attempts to accomplish its one object
adopts those extreme views which will defeat the very measures it
seeks to carry."—(Crescent, July 29, 1854.)

The apparent defeat of the democracy in August, 1854, caused
the Republicans to gain in strength. Generally the latter here
opposed slavery, while the Democrats taking the course pursued
by Senator Douglas, resisted any interference with that Southern
institution. The Crescent began to denounce the abolitionists with
great severity and they in turn were equally outspoken and relentless. The Republican party was declared by that paper to be an organization with only a single idea. Here and throughout the State meetings of the Republicans demanded the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. The parties in Outagamie county were divided on the same general issues.

At the Democratic caucus in the town of Grand Chute in August, 1854, the following was unanimously adopted: “Resolved, That the delegates to the Democratic convention at Hortonville be instructed to vote for no man for delegate at the State convention who is not fully and openly committed against the renomination of W. A. Barstow.” In the Second ward caucus in Appleton similar instructions were voted with but one dissenting voice. In the Third ward caucus a similar motion was introduced, but only one man voted in favor of it. In the First ward not a Barstow man was to be found. Of the nine or ten towns of the county no further action of this character was taken.

At the Democratic assembly convention held in the schoolhouse at Hortonville, September 20, 1854, Theodore Conkey served as president and Samuel Ryan, Jr., as secretary. The counties represented were Oconto, Outagamie, Waupaca and Shawano. The Outagamie delegates to the convention were as follows: Grand Chute,—Theodore Conkey, A. B. Everts and Samuel Ryan, Jr.; Kaukauna,—Charles A. Grignon, Peter Maas and Martin Gerrettis; Freedom,—C. Hartman and J. G. Siddons; Ellington,—P. H. Pew, S. D. Mason and O. P. Peebles; Embarrass,—G. W. Lawe, LeRoy Turner and Jerry Mirackle; Greenville,—E. H. Stowe, Burnett Mills and Isaac Wickware; Hortonia,—Norman Nash, Eli E. Leach and Allen Leach. Perry H. Smith was nominated for assemblyman; James Meiklejohn was nominated delegate to the Democratic congressional convention; Rolla A. Law, political editor of the Crescent, was chosen as one of the senatorial delegates; James Meiklejohn, Samuel Ryan, Jr., H. S. Eggleston, John Fordyce and George Smith were appointed Democratic district committee for the ensuing year.

The Democratic county convention met at the Morrison hotel, October 11, 1854. Julius S. Buck was chosen chairman. Immediately thereafter the convention adjourned to the Center schoolhouse where Isaac Wickware was chosen secretary. Apparently the only towns represented were Kaukauna, Grand Chute, Ellington and Greenville. B. Hunt was nominated for sheriff; Henry S. Eggleston, for clerk of the court; Luther B. Noyes, for district attorney; M. N. Hepner, for coroner; and John Stephens, for county surveyor. Messrs. J. S. Buck, Everts, Edward O'Connor, Francis McGillan, E. H. Stone and O. B. Peebles were appointed the Democratic county committee for the coming year. In their resolutions this committee reaffirmed the Democratic platform of 1852 and recommended Judge Perry H. Smith for the State assembly. The committee also recommended the Appleton Crescent for the support of Democrats everywhere. The convention was addressed by Mr. Noyes and Mr. Ryan. The Republican assembly
district convention of the counties of Oconto, Outagamie and Waupaca met at Hortonville, October 12, 1854. Peter Mieklejohn was appointed chairman and Daniel Huntley secretary. S. E. Beach on final ballot received 20 of the 24 votes and was declared the nominee for the assembly. The official vote for congressman in the Third district in 1854 was as follows: Macy, Democrat, 8,596; Billinghurst, Republican, 13,259; Turner, Independent Democrat, 1,924; Scattering, 83. Billinghurst's majority over all was 2,756.

The Republican county convention met at the courthouse in Appleton, October 11, 1854, and elected J. F. Johnston chairman and Lorenzo E. Darling secretary. The convention then adjourned to the office of the board of supervisors. The following towns were represented by delegates: Grand Chute, Greenville and Hortonia. The following ticket was put in nomination: Daniel Huntley, sheriff; P. J. Williamson, clerk of the court; G. H. Myers, district attorney; E. Spencer, surveyor; and Henry Hewett, coroner. The Republican county committee was as follows: S. E. Beach, M. W. Allen, J. G. Jewell, J. Moodie and J. F. Johnston.

In October, 1854, the Madison Argus declared that the Appleton Crescent was untrue to the Democratic party, and was coquetting for admission into the Republican party. In response to this the Crescent said: "This man Brown, editor of the Argus, is so mean that he can not speak the truth in reference to friend or foe. Even when lying he is pretty sure to fail." It ended by denying the statements of the Argus.

"Outagamie.—Our Democratic county ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 50 to 250. The officers chosen are as follows: Sheriff, B. Hunt; clerk of the court, H. S. Eggleston; district attorney, L. B. Noyes; coroner, N. M. Hephner; surveyor, John Stephens."—(Crescent, November 11, 1854.) Late in 1854 the report was circulated that Mr. Eggleston, clerk of the court, was the Fugitive Slave Law commissioner. The difference between such an official and a United States commissioner, which position Mr. Eggleston held, was explained by the newspaper.

The official vote of Outagamie and Shawano counties combined in November, 1854: For Congress—John B. Macy (R.) 375, Charles Billinghurst (D.) 361. For assembly—P. H. Smith (D.) 433, S. E. Beach (R.) 321. For sheriff—Patrick Hunt (D.) 427, D. Huntley, (R.) 327 and the balance of the ticket about the same. H. S. Eggleston was elected clerk of the court; L. B. Noyes attorney; John Stephens surveyor; N. M. Hephner coroner; C. A. Grignon treasurer, against W. S. Warner and N. C. Blood and Samuel Ryan, Jr., clerk of the county board, and William A. Prall, register of deeds. For the constitutional amendments 16; against them 483.

In the spring of 1855 the Republicans held their city caucus at McSchouler's tavern and the Democrats likewise a caucus for the same purpose at Center schoolhouse. It was urged that each party should nominate its best men in order that the city should have the best government possible no matter which party won.
In April, 1855, the two tickets at Appleton were called "law and order" and "opposition." The first (Democratic) carried the Second and Third wards and the second (Republican) carried the First ward. At the election the "law and order" candidates were, with one exception successful. The result was as follows: For president, Rolla A. Law received 148 votes and Amos Story 82; for coroner, E. D. Finney received 163 and Daniel Huntley 67; for assessor, John Stephens received 157 and William S. Warner 73; for treasurer, M. A. Mosher received 110 and James S. Eggleston 118. Supervisors were elected in each ward.

In 1855 the Legislature found it necessary to regulate the elections in this county by declaring that the treasurer and clerk of the board of supervisors who were elected in November, 1853, should hold their offices until January 1, 1857.

In the spring of 1855 there was a strong demand that a newspaper with other politics than those of the Crescent should be established at Appleton. Opposition to the democracy did not feel that it was properly recognized and considered in the columns of the Crescent. Instead of opposing this step the Crescent favored the establishment here of a Whig or Republican paper. It said that Appleton and the tributary country could support an additional newspaper, and further said that two-thirds of its present circulation was outside of Outagamie county.

The result of the election for town officers in Grand Chute in 1855 was taken as an indorsement of the action of the board of supervisors in contracting with Henry Hewett for the construction of the plank road through Appleton to the town line of Greenville, and the issuance of $10,000 in town bonds. There had been much talk and many false reports concerning these town bonds. The committee to canvass the votes for associate justice of the supreme court gave Samuel Crawford (D.) a majority of 184 votes over Cole (R.) in Outagamie county. Two towns of the county failed to send in their returns. In one town the electors refused to vote at all. The real Democratic majority in the county was about 230.

At the judicial election in May, 1855, the following was the vote in Outagamie county: S. R. Cotton received 227 votes and D. Agry received 100. The other counties of the district were Oconto and Shawano. Cotton was elected. Kaukauna gave Agry a majority over Cotton, but Appleton reversed that vote by a large majority. Center and Ellington also gave Agry a majority, but Freedom and Greenville gave Cotton a majority. No returns were received from Bovina, Embarrass, Hortonia and Dale. In making the canvass of the votes Kaukauna and Freedom for some unknown reason were rejected and Greenville was given to Agry.

The Republican assembly convention met at Hortonville, August 25. George H. Myers, John Moodie and Robert Sampson were appointed committee on credentials. Nearly all of the towns of the county was represented by delegations. William Brunquest of Oconto was unanimously nominated for member of the assembly.
Five delegates were appointed to the senatorial convention and the same number to the Republican State convention. Resolution recognizing under the constitution the right of property in slaves were passed, but the right to introduce slavery in new territory was denied. The convention deplored the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as uncalled for and a gross and wanton outrage upon the rights, feelings and sentiments of the people of the free states. The convention further resolved that they considered Franklin Pierce neither honest, capable nor faithful to the constitution; that he had violated his pledged word when selected to office; that he had abandoned Democratic measures and administered public affairs according to despotic principles, and that he was regarded as a near satellite of a Southern oligarchy whose end was to spread and strengthen and perpetuate the institution of slavery.

At the senatorial convention held at Weyauwega in September, T. J. Townsend was nominated for senator, but declined the honor; whereupon Luther Hanchett was named by the convention. Strong resolutions against the encroachment of slavery were introduced and passed. One of the resolutions was as follows: “That in the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law one of the most gross and wanton outrages was committed upon the rights of personal liberty that could have been perpetuated in a Republican government.” And another was as follows: “That in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise we see direct and positive legislation by our general government for extending the area of slavery.” The convention deplored the fact that the existing national administration was a pro-slavery one. Charles A. Single was chairman of this convention. Outagamie county was represented by a full delegation.

The Republicans held their convention at Hortonville late in August, 1855. They nominated William Brunquest of Oconto for member of the assembly. They likewise nominated a senatorial and a congressional delegation. The Democrats nominated William A. Barstow for governor and the Republicans nominated Coles Bashford. Each party nominated a full State ticket and prepared for a stirring campaign. The candidates for the board of county supervisors in 1855 were as follows: Grand Chute—Theodore Coonkey, Democrat, over J. Rork, fusion Democrat; Kaukauna—B. H. Beau lieu, Democrat, over B. O'Connor, Republican; Center—M. N. Hephner, Democrat, unanimously; Bovina—Randall Johnson, Democrat, over M. Kroles, Democrat; Greenville—Edward Ramer, over R. K. Worden and L. E. Darling, Republican; Dale—Mr. Hubbard, Democrat; Embarrass—Mr. Miraclle, Democrat, unanimously; Hortonia—M. W. Allen, Republican; Freedom—J. E. Childs, Democrat.

The Democratic assembly convention met at Hortonville in August, on which occasion A. B. Everts was chosen chairman pro tem. and James Meiklejohn secretary pro tem. After appointing various committees the convention adjourned for one hour. Upon reassembling it was found that Grand Chute, Kaukauna, Ellington, Dale, Freedom, Greenville, Embarrass, Hortonia and three wards
of Appleton were represented by delegations. Waupaca and Shawano counties, part of the district, were also represented. A. B. Everts was chosen president and G. S. Doty secretary. Louis Bostedo of Waupaca county was unanimously nominated Democratic candidate for the assembly. After appointing delegates to the State convention and to the senatorial convention the meeting adjourned.

The Democrats held a convention at the courthouse in Appleton, October 15, 1855, to nominate a candidate for register of deeds. Theodore Conkey was chosen chairman and B. Douglas secretary. Messrs. Stephens, Hepner and Peebles were appointed committee on credentials. The delegates present were as follows: Appleton,—G. W. Gregory, J. C. Cross, P. H. Smith, John C. Ryan, Theodore Conkey and John Stephens; Grand Chute—John Nolan and B. Douglas; Ellington,—O. P. Peebles and P. H. Pew; Embarrass,—Jeremiah Merickle 2 votes; Kaukauna,—C. A. Hamer and Philip Moliter; Center,—N. M. Hepner 2 votes; Dale,—Stephen Balliet 2 votes; Greenville,—Isaac Wickware 2 votes; Tracy P. Bingham was unanimously nominated for register. John C. Ryan, Isaac Wickware and John Nolan were appointed Democratic county committee for the ensuing year. Late in October, J. W. Randall of Waukesha and Byron Paine of Milwaukee addressed the people of Appleton upon the topics of the day. They reviewed the entire State and national political situation, Mr. Randall speaking for an hour and a half and Mr. Paine following for the same length of time. Mr. Paine particularly spoke in opposition to the encroachments of slavery.

In 1855 many citizens of Outagamie county went to Kansas for permanent residence. Among them were Robert Morrow, James Blood, J. F. Wood, D. Whitney, Mr. Alien, Mr. Southmayd, John H. Marston and many others. Whether they went there to take part in the troubles is not known.

The result of the November election of 1855 in Outagamie county was as follows: For governor, Grand Chute,—Barstow 106, Bashford 221; Kaukauna,—Barstow 157, Bashford 24; Ellington,—Barstow 11, Bashford 28; Freedom,—Barstow 6, Bashford 35; Embarrass,—Barstow, 3, Bashford 13; Hortonia,—Barstow 16, Bashford 30; Greenville,—Barstow 51, Bashford 28; Dale,—Barstow 11, Bashford 18; Bovina,—Barstow 1, Bashford 17. The remainder of the ticket was approximately the same. There was much excitement in the county over the election. On the face of the returns Bashford received in Outagamie county a majority of 32.

The official vote for senator in 1855 in Outagamie county was as follows: Smith 684; Hanchett 121. In the entire senatorial district Smith received 2,022 and Hanchett 1,205. Thus Judge Smith's majority was 817. Judge Smith's official majority was 563. This was a splendid endorsement of a very popular man. It was one of the largest majorities ever given a candidate in this county. When the news arrived definitely that Coles Bashford, the republican nominee for governor, was elected there was much excitement among the republicans as well as among the democrats. The latter denounced
the result as a calamity to the state, while the former saw in his election a continuance of the republican management of state affairs and opposition to the encroachment of the slave power in national politics. The official returns of the vote for governor in 1855 showed that Bashford, republican, received in Outagamie county a majority of only 32 over Barstow, democrat.

In the spring of 1856 the *Crescent* deplored the introduction of politics into the churches. The local ministers, and the professors at the University, mostly of the republican faith, preached strong and bitter sermons against slavery and in favor of abolitionism. This did not suit the *Crescent*. Rev. William McDonald and others preached such sermons in the university chapel. It was claimed that the democratic priests in the county likewise introduced politics in their sermons. The *Crescent* said that Mr. McDonald's discourse might appropriately be styled, "A harangue upon our duties to God and our government." The speaker said "the system of politics now existing is a system of fraud and falsehood;" also, "If all liars are to be cast in the lake of fire and brimstone, hell will be well supplied with politicians;" also, "political editors get their living by lying." The *Crescent* denounced the sermons in severe language and gave a savage and abusive review of over three columns in one issue.

At the charter election in April, 1856, in Appleton the republicans nominated a full ticket as did also the democrats. The latter succeeded in electing president, assessor, marshal, treasurer and two ward supervisors. The republicans elected the police justice and one ward supervisor. For president, J. S. Buck, (D.) received 123 votes and Rev. A. B. Randall (R.) 107; police justice—T. P. Bingham, (D.), received 107 and W. S. Warner (R.) 121; marshal—M. D. McGrath, (D.), with no opposition, received 212; assessor—J. M. Eggleston, (D.), received 127 and Benjamin Proctor, (R.), 101; treasurer—M. D. McGrath, (D.) without opposition, received 229. The ward supervisors now were P. H. Smith and James Gilmore, democrats, and R. R. Bateman, T. A. Wilcox and John Stephens, republicans.

At the April election in 1856 Grand Chute elected the entire democratic ticket with one exception. The republicans worked hard for mastery, but could not succeed. There was a reliable democratic majority of about 60 in this town. In the spring of 1856 the republicans of the county demanded an organ for their party at the county seat. The *Crescent* was strongly democratic, but did not represent the other side to their satisfaction. It called the republicans "Abolitionists," "Know-Nothings," "Amalgamationists," etc. It told the republicans that if they wanted a party organ they could probably get the editor of some defunct New York Know-Nothing paper to conduct it. It was announced by the *Crescent* in April, that Appleton would probably soon have a republican newspaper. A subscription list was being circulated by M. Brady and quite a large number of names was secured.

Hortonia town went republican; M. W. Allen republican was re-elected chairman over N. Nash, democrat. The democrats were
overpowered by numbers. In Greenville John Hephner, Jr., democrat was defeated by Mr. Bemis, republican. Part of the democratic ticket of that town was elected. The senatorial district here consisted of Brown, Outagamie, Door, Kewaunee, Oconto and Shawano counties. Outagamie alone was constituted a representative district.

"It is a significant fact that at the Kansas-Republican meeting in the Methodist church on Monday evening all the reverend speakers were for exterminating slavery from the union at any sacrifice and that stronger appeals were made to blood, Sharp's rifles, etc., than to moral, religious or political integrity of the rank and file of fire-eaters. All the speakers were very adroit in avoiding the points in Kansas history which are disputed or denied."—(Crescent, April 26, 1856.) Rev. Prescott was one of the principal speakers; Byron Douglas followed him, and then Professor Cobleigh, Rev. Mr. McDonald and others. Every speaker denounced in unqualified terms the outrage in Kansas and Nebraska. The Crescent reviewed the meeting critically and denounced the introduction of politics into the addresses of ministers or the proceedings of the churches.

In April the editor of the Crescent denounced in unsparing terms the attack of Preston S. Brooks upon Charles Sumner in the United States Senate. The paper said: "We have no words to express our disgust at the ruffianly outrage. No matter if Sumner in his wild abolition harangue overstepped the bounds of Senatorial courtesy and propriety and indulged in vileness and abusiveness towards many of his comppeers, it is no excuse for such a cowardly assault." "In 1856 this city formed a part of the town of Grand Chute. Last fall the same territory gave an Abolition majority of 25. This spring a careful examination of the votes showed Abolition majority upon a rather poor vote to be 23."—(Crescent, April 10, 1858.) In June the Crescent and the Democrats of this county heralded with great acclaim the nomination of Buchanan and Breckinridge at the head of the Democratic national ticket.

There was organized at Appleton in June, a Buchanan Club, which embraced nearly all of the Democrats in this locality. Under their auspices several prominent speakers were brought here on behalf of the Democracy during the summer and fall. Early in July, 1856, a large meeting of Republicans was held in Appleton, on which occasion Judge Howe delivered the principal speech, extolling Fremont and Dayton, and in general the cause of Republicanism. A large delegation from Menasha and Neenah was present. Several Methodist ministers connected with Lawrence University likewise addressed the meeting. It was claimed that the audience numbered about fifteen hundred.

The president and professors of Lawrence University and the local ministers took occasion on the Fourth of July, 1856, to deliver strong speeches in favor of Republican policies. This course was contended by the Crescent to be uncalled for and unpatriotic. It insisted that the faculty of the University had no right to espouse any political cause in that institution, because by doing so their precept and example might mislead the students. As it was, the latter
were already engaged in spirited disputes and controversies on political subjects. "No wonder the Democrats scouted the Fourth of July celebration! No wonder, when one is gotten up the Democrats are asked as in this town to furnish three-fourths of all the money contributed to pay expenses. No wonder, if by neighborhood courtesy the fair, candid, gentlemanly Republican is invited to deliver an oration that he should descend to low meanness and base insinuations and draw false, contemptible conclusions to show the rancor, heartlessness and malice of his black heart against the only national party in existence. And why all this? Because the negro race are not amalgamated, or raised to the level of the white race, and the foreign-born degraded to the condition of service and dependence without part or lot in the government or state organization," said the Crescent.

One of the largest political meetings held in Appleton up to date convened on the public square about the middle of July, 1856. It was claimed that twenty-five hundred people were present. The Appleton Buchanan Club conducted the celebration. That club issued a long printed address to the electors of the county, in which they recited fully the Democratic views on state and national affairs. Theodore Conkey, president of the club presided, and T. R. Hudd served as secretary. Mr. Conkey himself delivered a strong speech and was followed by Gen. L. P. Crary of Menasha. Then came William F. Bauer and Edward S. Bragg, both very strong speakers and very enthusiastic Democrats. Col. Samuel Ryan of Menasha, also addressed the audience; other speakers were heard. The Saxe Horn band furnished the music. In the evening a torchlight procession ended this memorable political day. A long series of resolutions was adopted by the meeting, proclaiming Democratic principles and insisting that the Democracy should be retained in power. In the evening additional speakers addressed a large audience in the open air.

In 1856 a Republican paper called the Free Press was issued in Appleton. It was strongly Republican in its views, and was assaulted in a courteous way by the editor of the Crescent: "Emboldened by silence and carried away by the supposition that the University and its interests were impregnable fortified in the affections of the people, some of the faculty have foolishly and needlessly stepped into the arena of political strife and aroused the party sentiment and party pride of every democrat in this vicinity. At the same time their financial affairs have not been firmly managed and they have found upon investigation that they need the aid of business men—not mere politicians and blacklegs, or office seekers—because they have arrived at that period when their financial wants must necessarily exceed by far their financial resources if they would carry out the plan long ago determined of making it a first class University in every respect. It is now understood that the sum of $30,000 is needed to endow the chairs of professors and to place the University in a sound, stable, and permanent condition. It is also understood that unless $10,000 be raised in this town, it will be extremely difficult to obtain the balance in the rest of the state. We speak the unanimous voice of every Democrat in town and county when we say that we desire to see the
Lawrence University placed upon a solid foundation, every chair
ably filled, every class crowded with students, every debt liquidated,
and a sufficiency of means provided to make it now and forever the
best University in all the West. But before Democrats can be ex-
pected to take the interest in its success which they have felt, before
they can conscientiously contribute of their means to aid in placing
it upon an unmovable foundation, they have a right to demand and
expect, and in their name we do demand a board of trustees com-
posed of men of thorough, active and energetic business capacity,
not selected because they favor this or that party or fellowship, with
this or that religious denomination, but because they are business
men. The University is under the sanction and looks to the support
of the Methodist Church. No one objects to that. Let it continue
denominational but not sectarian. It is further demanded that the
teachers from President to tutors let politics alone so far as active
interference therewith is concerned and attend to the duties assigned
them.—(Crescent, July 26, 1856.)

In July, 1856, prominent Republicans of Appleton openly and
boldly advocated the dissolution of the Union or a separation of the
free from the slave states. Like Wendell Phillips and other strong
abolitionists, he believed that it was best for the free and slave states
to separate; otherwise the free states in the end would be rendered
slave states in spite of themselves. Many Republicans of this vicinity
held similar views.

The Crescent editor in July issued a political card in which he
admitted that he had been a Whig editor in 1853. However, he
denied ever having favored abolitionism or native Americanism.
He had never advocated the election of a known abolitionist or free-
soiler; was never tainted with Seward-Greeleyism; and when
Greeley proclaimed the Whig party dead, he did not “rush into the
arms of the law-defying niggerism.” In answer to the various
abolition speeches of the faculty of the University the Crescent on
October 2, asked the following questions: “Will some of our ranting
black republicans tell us at what period within the last one thousand
years the negroes were not slaves to other types of the human race?
Will some of them please inform us whether the condition of the
wild native of Africa, in his native land, is as comfortable and Chris-
tian-like as the condition of the negro slave in Virginia, Mississippi,
or any other Southern state? Will some of them who prate loudly
about ‘southern slavery’ being God-dishonoring, please tell us why
the great Jehovah has permitted the existence of slavery all through
the Christian era to this very day?” In July the students of Law-
rence University resented the attack upon the faculty by the Cres-
cent and declared that they had not intermeddled in any way with
the political opinions of the students. They declared that such in-
sinuations against the faculty were utterly false and uncalled for.

The Free Press was started by the Republicans partly to be their
organ and partly to be a paper of temperance and freedom. In
spite of this, however, the Temperance League in Appleton was slow
to commence prosecution against any of the liquor sellers.
Early in September the Republicans held a grand rally at Appleton. Judge Aiken was one of the principal speakers. R. P. Eaton also addressed the audience. Both delivered strong partisan speeches and were cheered by the large crowd assembled. Though the *Free Press* was edited by S. H. Brady, it was probably owned and controlled by W. S. Warner, Rev. W. H. Sampson, J. N. Phinney, G. H. Myers, R. R. Patton, and Edward West all strong republicans.

In September Rev. H. Requa in a sermon here stated that he had been told that if a minister dared to speak out against slavery in Appleton he would be paraded in a paper and even his private character would be attacked. The *Crescent* denied that it intended to make any such attack. It further declared that the ministers had made an effort to destroy free speech and crush free thought in this town "in response to the promptings of abolition monomaniacs and Fremont fanatics." In September, 1856, Messrs. Samuel Ryan, Jr., Hudd, Bauer and Jewett campaigned the entire county, making speeches at every village and large settlement. Flag poles were raised at nearly all the meetings. This fall Harrison C. Hobart, democrat, and Charles Billingtonhurst, republican, were candidates for Congress from this district. The new apportionment bill in September, 1856, made the second Senatorial district to consist of the counties of Outagamie, Shawano, Oconto, Door, Kewaunee and Brown. The democrats of Kaukauna assembled and erected a large hickory pole in that village. The democrats of Little Chute did likewise in their village. Both villages contained strong democratic majorities. The *Free Press* published communications from General Blood and Clark H. Southmayd, both from Appleton, describing the horrors of the situation in Kansas.

In October the democrats of Dale held a large meeting and raised a hickory pole 120 feet high. Among the speakers were Perry H. Smith, Samuel Ryan, Jr., and W. F. Bauer.

"Appleton abolitionists are always bawling against negro slavery. None of them, however, would allow a respectable farmer's daughter to sit at the same table and dine with them. They speak feelingly of the wrongs of slavery. We defy you to find five of them who will give $100 each to colonize liberated slaves in Africa or to purchase the freedom of a slave. And yet we have in Appleton a border ruffian who gave a slave woman in Missouri her liberty and is bound for her good conduct as she refused to come North. Name the abolitionist or any five of them in Appleton who will purchase the liberty of a single slave. Of course, the gentleman we allude to supported Buchanan."—(*Crescent*, October 30, 1856.)

"The Methodist conference now in session in Appleton voted to have an anti-slavery meeting one day last week and invited free discussion; whereupon the *Crescent*, that disgraceful sheet, came down upon the meeting enjoying a political love feast and began to abuse the many who took part. If they did not suit the *Crescent* man it is pretty nearly evident that their remarks were about right. We would not give much for the kind of mess that suits the depraved mind of Samuel Ryan."—(Paper of Fond du Lac).

* * * * "The
Crescent did not abuse the ministers who took part in the speaking unless telling the truth is abuse. Our account of that disgraceful meeting has been substantially verified by many of the strongest anti-slavery ministers of the Methodist conference and we hazard nothing in saying that a large majority of Methodist ministers of the Wisconsin conference condemned the sentiments uttered by the principal speakers.”—(Crescent, October 4, 1856.)

In October, 1856, the Free Press of Appleton was edited by S. H. Brady. It was really a republican sheet and the editor denounced the democracy as “bullies, blacklegs, murderers, drunkards, etc.” Mr. Brady was or had been connected with a newspaper at Plattsburg, New York.

Early in October, 1856, A. B. Murch became editor of the Free Press. He announced himself as an unflinching abolitionist and opposed utterly to negro slavery. In October, T. R. Hudd and A. B. Everts challenged James M. Phinney and George H. Myers to a joint discussion of the political topics of the day. Their challenge was accepted and the people looked for electrical and startling meetings.

The democratic county convention was held at the courthouse at Appleton, October 27, 1856. Norman Nash was chosen president and J. W. Carhart, Jr., and T. R. Hudd, secretaries. Theodore Conkey was nominated for the assembly; Samuel Ryan, Jr., clerk of the circuit court; A. B. Everts sheriff; T. R. Hudd, district attorney; Morton Gerritts, county treasurer; John Hephner, Jr., coroner, and James Gilmore, surveyor. The convention was enthusiastic and the proceedings passed without serious contest. The republicans held a rousing convention and nominated A. B. Jackson for the assembly and Byron Douglas for county treasurer. This was one of the few times in early years when the Republicans were thoroughly organized. The votes of Outagamie county for Presidential electors in November, 1856, was as follows, by towns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Buchanan</th>
<th>Fremont</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand Chute</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaukauna</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenville</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dale</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellington</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hortonia</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embarrass</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovina</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals .................................. 753 602

The vote on the remainder of the ticket in this county was about the same. Appleton polled at this election 475 votes, the most ever cast at any election thus far. As soon as the results were known a
salute of 151 guns were fired at Appleton by the democrats to celebrate the National democratic victory. In the vote for Congressman in the Third district in 1856 Outagamie county gave Billingshurst, republican, 598; and Hobart, democrat, 757. Mr. Murch, editor of the Free Press during the campaign of 1856, retired at the conclusion of the campaign and was succeeded by S. H. Brady, the former editor, who, it was understood, was to be assisted by S. M. Beach.

After the election of November the Republicans not caring to hear the noisy celebration of the democrats over their victory, removed the cannon and hid it in a woodpile within the corporate limits; it was not discovered until the following spring. William H. Gill a student of Lawrence University went to Kansas in 1856 and while there became involved in a collision with a pro-slavery partisan, was arrested, committed to a loathsome prison; tried by a pro-slavery judge, but was finally acquitted. It was declared by the Crescent that he went there out of sentiment, largely to represent the abolitionists of this community, and that he himself was responsible for the trouble in which he became involved. The Free Press did not long survive after the campaign of 1856; it was discontinued late in December.

The New London Times had become a prominent newspaper by January 1, 1857. It did not hesitate to criticize the Crescent sharply for its position on National political affairs.

It was in 1857 that considerable pressure was brought to bear upon the Appleton Crescent by the republicans of Wisconsin to transform it into an organ for their party; but Mr. Ryan could not be swerved and continued with greater severity than before to advocate the doctrines of democracy.

The Free Press was established mainly to oppose the Crescent but apparently was unequal to the task, or perhaps those putting up the money could find no profit in the enterprise. The Crescent said of the Free Press after it became defunct: "Whether the Free Press was a benefit or a curse to the reputation of this town and county it behooves us not to say. The Free Press like a clock was set in motion, and like an old-fashioned coffee mill it ground a fine or coarse article as the wheel was turned. It was a ribald sheet destitute of all right and truth, of veracity, or amenities and civilities of good neighborhood, notwithstanding it was regarded by the state as the organ of political priesthood. We have no desire to review the presidential campaign in this county or to dwell upon the unjustified, unrighteous, and undignified crusade waged against everything bearing the semblance of national import of democracy. Nor is it pleasant to recall the bitterness and animosity in general against us and those with whom we acted politically for daring to exercise the rights and prerogatives of American citizens. Notwithstanding we are branded while supporting that pure patriot James Buchanan, with being bullies, blacklegs, murderers, drunkards, slave-breeders and negro drivers; notwithstanding the anathemas of the pulpit and the prayers and curses of the mistaken philanthropists were heaped upon us mountain high, the people sustained and vindicated us from
all the aspersions and indignities heaped upon us. After having bled freely to carry out their projects the squalid politicians who have followed our track with bloodhound ferocity, found one morning that their rabid abolitionist sheet was among the missing; and upon footing up the aggregate of money paid, bestowed, and obtained for the benefit of the *Free Press*, it was found to reach upwards of $3,000, and that everybody of republican affinities had unpaid bills, from the journeymen printer to the nurse. What a howl of affected, virtuous indignation went up on every hand! What bitter imprecations were heaped upon the head of the missing champion of God's cause, black republicanism. A little while ago these virtuous patriotic, clericals and laymen, moral and immoral, temperance and anti-temperance, freedom procurers, by their words and actions upheld and defended just such dishonesty as has now been visited upon them by the same financier. We cannot help commiserating with those who have been depleted so thoroughly in this community."—(*Crescent*, January 10, 1857.)

Late in March, 1857, the democratic judicial convention, which assembled in Appleton, presented the name of John Jewett, Jr., as a suitable person for the position of county judge. There were many persons in Outagamie county who favored the colonization of the American negroes. Apparently they took this position in order to escape what they considered the ignominy of becoming abolitionists. The objects and methods of colonization were fully explained in the newspapers early in 1857. It was generally admitted in the spring of 1857 that the representation of Outagamie county in the state legislature was not surpassed in strength and ability by that of any other county in the state. Judge P. H. Smith in the senate was a man of transcendent ability and was recognized as a leader of the democratic forces. Theodore Conkey member of the assembly was shrewd, sagacious, energetic, a man of few words, positive, confident, quick in action, and was likewise a leader in his branch of the legislature.

The charter election for the city of Appleton in 1857 was spirited and enthusiastic. The electors demanded a business administration; they desired the city placed on a permanent financial basis; a large number assembled and demanded the election of Anson Ballard for the office of mayor. More than sixty prominent citizens signed the petition asking for his nomination. The polling places were as follows: First ward, at the National hotel; Second ward, at Rok's office; Third ward, at the schoolhouse. The merits and demerits of a dozen or more candidates for the city offices were thoroughly discussed. Of the council elected, R. C. Bull was chosen president, Frederick Packard, clerk, J. M. Phinney, school superintendent; and Anson Ballard, attorney. Amos Story was duly elected the first mayor of Appleton. He was a prominent citizen, a man of high character and it was believed would give a good account of himself. In his inaugural address he dwelt upon the subjects of roads, sewers, reservoirs, fire protection, bridges, cemetery, public grounds, railroads, licenses for the sale of intoxicating beverages, and mis-
cellaneous items. He analyzed the situation thoroughly and asked for many reforms and improvements.

Much ado was made in May over the fact that a negro who had come from North Carolina lectured in this city to raise money to purchase his family yet in slavery. The abolitionists turned out and treated him royally while here. Late in May it was announced in political circles that another Republican paper was soon to be established in Appleton. It was stated that the abolitionists here secured from Mr. Lawrence a considerable contribution to aid in the establishment of this journal, believing that such a newspaper was needed to counteract the influence and teachings of the *Crescent*. How much Mr. Lawrence contributed is unknown, but it was believed that from him and from persons living here there was secured a total of several thousand dollars to aid the project. The State Central Committee was expected to give $2,500.

The Abolitionists held a mass convention at Milwaukee in June. In their preamble they made the following statement: "The people of Wisconsin, in mass convention assembled, in view of the alarming encroachments of the slave power manifested through the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the Federal Government in the passage and enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 by which the right of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury were annulled; in the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and administration of a government in Kansas by which slavery was introduced into free territory; in the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred-Scott case in which slavery was declared a national institution, with the right to be protected in all the territory in the United States, and free colored citizens were denied the rights of citizens and protection by the Federal Government—do hereby declare, etc. . . . ." To all the above the editor of the *Crescent* replied in sarcastic and cutting terms. He said: "It is all idle tomfoolery for any sane man or set of men to prate about the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. If the Fugitive Act is too severe why not modify it? If defective in any particular why not remedy the defect? The truth is, if trial by jury in the state where he is arrested was awarded to the fugitive these hypercritical philanthropists would be just as much dissatisfied as they are now. The whole tenure of their whine is hostility to negro servitude, law or no law, constitution or no constitution. And yet they are too cowardly to attack the constitution openly and manfully like their natural allies, the Garrisonians, etc., in America, and the aristocrats and tyrants in Europe. It seems a mere waste of time to contend against such an absurd condition as the one above mentioned. As to the sneer at the Nebraska-Kansas Bill of self government, we have only to say that that principle vindicates itself because it is the only just method of organizing new states. Let maniacs batter their heads against it, they cannot harm or disturb it until they demoralize the masses. The day is not far distant when every sincere opponent of negro servitude will rely upon that bill to bring all of that territory which now constitutes Mexico into this
Union as states from which negro slavery shall be excluded. Mark the prediction! But negro worshippers generally must expend most of their wind and fury and display the extent of their ignorance the most effectively upon the Dred-Scott decision recently made by the Supreme Court of the United States."—(Crescent, June 27, 1857.).

Robert Morrow and James Blood, two former citizens of this county who had gone to Kansas, made themselves prominent there by taking sides with the anti-slavery movement. Blood was chosen mayor of Lawrence, but the Topeka legislature refused to give that city a charter. Morrow joined the conservative free-soil forces, which were headed by Brown of the Herald of Freedom.

"Jimuel Blood stole his inaugural address as mayor of the bogus city of Lawrence from Captain Story, the mayor of Appleton, and revamped it to suit that locality. Those who doubt this statement can call at this office and be at once undeceived. Oh, Jimuel, Jimuel! To steal from a gray-haired man! What next will you do?"—(Crescent, August 22, 1857.)

In the fall the Crescent issued the following address to the public: "People of Wisconsin.—One week from next Tuesday you will be called upon to determine whether negro equality, nullification, and corruption, or their antipodes, shall rule our young and vigorous state. We appeal to you, as you love your own race, as you cherish the Union of States, as you esteem public honesty, vote the Democratic ticket. After a trial of the black Republicans, not one pledge or promise of the many made by its leaders has been fulfilled. Bring back Wisconsin to the proud position occupied in the galaxy of the states under her early administration. The democrats nominated James B. Cross of Milwaukee for governor in 1857 and nominated for senator of the Second district Morgan L. Martin of Brown county. The republicans nominated Alexander W. Randall of Milwaukee for governor and Carl Schurz for lieutenant-governor.

At the democratic state convention in October, Theodore Con- key of this county was a prominent candidate for state treasurer; on the informal ballot he received 35 votes, six higher than any other candidate. However, on the second regular ballot he was defeated by Carl Habich. This convention deprecated any interference with the institution of slavery where it already existed. The following was one of the resolutions passed. "That we are unalterably opposed to the extension of the right of suffrage to the negro race, and will never consent that the odious doctrine of negro equality shall find a place upon the statute books of Wisconsin." And also the following: "That we look with abhorrence upon the reckless spirit of nullification that emanates from the political organization over which we triumphed at the last presidential election and against which at the coming state election we are to contend for victory." The nullification referred to meant the violations of the Fugitive Slave Law by the abolitionists.

The democrats nominated P. H. Smith for the assembly, Tracy P. Bingham for register of deeds; and Chauncey D. Foote for county surveyor. The democratic county convention met at the courthouse.
Theodore Conkey was chosen president and each town in the county was represented by delegates. A long series of resolutions was adopted, one of which was as follows: "That the promise made by the black republican legislature and submitted by them to the suffrage of the voters of Wisconsin at the ensuing assembly election, to admit negroes to the right of suffrage and thereby to place the black race on terms of political and social equality with the white race is disgusting and repulsive and meets with our unqualified condemnation. That it indicates the design and aim of the black republicans to effect an indiscriminate intercourse of the races and their final amalgamation, thereby tending to produce an intolerable, enervated and dwarfed mixed race like that which now disgraces the Spanish-American states."

"An Outrage Marks Voting in the First Ward.—Another outrage upon the ballot box has just been perpetrated in our midst by pure men, sworn inspectors of election of the Abolition-Shanghai party. A negro by the name of Robert Pendleton, a young man of about eighteen years of age, presented himself at the polls in the First ward; swore that he was a legal voter; and with the evidence there palpable in his face, features and talk that he is a negro, was permitted by the inspectors to cast his vote. These inspectors were W. H. Sampson, J. G. Brownell, and R. R. Bateman. T. R. Hudd, one of the clerks of election and the only Democrat on the board, thereupon refused to violate his oath of office by recording that vote, and immediately threw up his post and left the polls. The only apology offered by the sworn inspectors, one of whom petitifogged the case, was that he was a Stockbridge Indian, and therefore entitled to vote. If he has any Indian blood, which is doubtful, it cannot exceed one-fourth, the other three-fourths being negro without white admixture, and he has not lived with the tribe since their admission to citizenship. The truth is, if forty negroes had offered to vote the Shanghai ticket in that ward, the election board would have received their votes. What care they for the constitution of the Union or of this State? The conduct of Mr. Hudd merits and receives the commendation of a large majority of the people of this city. Will the attorney for Grand Chute take notice of the gross and repeated violations of the election laws in this county?"—(Crescent, November 7, 1857.)

In November Outagamie county gave a majority of 157 for Cross democratic candidate for governor over Randall republican candidate. The Democrats were overjoyed at the election of the entire democratic ticket. "What a wonderful change! What a glorious reform for a single year! Last year Fremont carries Wisconsin by a majority of nearly 14,000. Thus democracy has gained nearly 15,000 votes in a single year. The Cross majority is approximately 1,000. The Democratic victory is a glorious vindication of the right of self-government and of the wisdom and uprightness of our national democratic administration and an entire rejection and condemnation of the repulsive abolition dogma of negro equality. It will be a long time, we can confidentially predict, ere Wisconsin will
again range itself under the banner of nullification, abolition, and
disunion; a long time ere the councils and advice of factionists and
corruptionists will mislead and deceive. The majority against negro
suffrage will undoubtedly exceed 20,000 and may reach 30,000 votes.
Wisconsin wants no more negroes, free or slave, within her bound-
aries.

The following is the vote of the county on the negro suffrage
question in November, 1857:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>For Suffrage</th>
<th>Against Suffrage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Ward</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Ward</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Ward</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovina</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellington</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embarrass</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Chute</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenville</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hortonia</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaukauna</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medina</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>296</strong></td>
<td><strong>625</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In December the *Crescent* published in full the late speech of
Stephen A. Douglas in the United States Senate. It said: "We are
confident that we could give our readers no more acceptable matter
and we are also satisfied that in the position he has taken he reflects
the nearly unanimous sentiment of the Northwest."

In March, 1858, the Republicans formed a political league for
the purpose of uniting the party with the hope of carrying local elec-
tions. The *Crescent* said: "We suppose to speak candidly that a
more corrupt crowd of office seekers were never banded together any-
where than are joined together in the bonds of the so-called Temper-
ance League of the city of Appleton. And if any sincere temperance
men have gone into that concern expecting that real good will be ac-
complished for that cause under such leaders they will do well to
come out from among them at once for they will be surely disap-
pointed in all such expectations."

"The temperance meetings in the First ward, judging by the
one we attended last Tuesday, have degenerated into a ludicrous and
as well as ridiculous warfare between the 'outs' and 'ins' of the
society. A few noted politicians are quite active in trying to get a
voting pledge as substitute for an anti-liquor drinking pledge here-
tofore adopted. We are wicked enough to believe that they feel
themselves in want of votes and think as the engineers of the Re-
publican party that they can nominate themselves whenever they
choose, and that it would be a smart trick to get men to vote for them.
It is a poor rule that won't work both ways, and the cool headed men in this community cannot so soon have forgotten that the same crowd leagued themselves together two years ago to vote for any man from president to pathmaster unless he was a strict temperance man and yet every mother's son of them in the very next general election voted a ticket the majority of which was made up of men who drank liquor habitually. That miserable crowd of slavish politicians are unworthy of the confidence of any citizen.”—(Crescent, February 27, 1858.)

In the spring of 1858 the following Republicans were suggested for the mayoralty: Anson Ballard, Edward West and R. R. Bateman; and the following Democrats: P. H. Smith, Theodore Conkey and T. P. Bingham. This did not exhaust the list but it was noted that either of these men would make an efficient and satisfactory mayor.

"Look out for all manner of lies and slanders from the abolitionist deadheads against any honest or worthy man who may run for municipal office. The vipers are still alive. Beware of them and their league of iniquity.”—(Crescent, April 3, 1858.) There was considerable excitement over the city elections in 1858. The Temperance League united with the Republican party and elected seven out of the nine delegates to the general city convention and were thus in a position to dictate the nominations. This combination greatly angered the Crescent, which denounced the League in severe terms. The liquor element was completely proscribed by this coalition. The indigation and disgust of the Crescent over the result is shown by the following paragraph taken from the issue of April 10, 1858: "The free and independent people of the First ward are entitled to credit for the gallant fight they made against the leagued Sodamites, and although they were overborne by numbers to whom the thumbscrews of a secret political organization were applied they covered themselves with glory. The league supervisor and alderman had less than 30 majority. Stand fast, and stem the tide of fanaticism and thralldom.”—(Crescent, April 10, 1858.) The result was that the combination elected its ticket greatly to the indignation and dismay of the many Democrats who confidently expected success. In this election Grand Chute went Democratic; Ellington split the ticket; Medina went Democratic; Greenville went Democratic; so did Center, Kaukauna and Buchanan, with an occasional Republican thrown in to leaven the lump.

For the first time in many years Green Bay showed a greater number of votes than Appleton at the spring election in 1858. Green Bay polled 455 and Appleton only 411. The city officers elected in Appleton in 1858 were as follows: Amos Story, League candidate, mayor; Joseph Rork, assessor; S. R. Willy, treasurer; A. T. Sherwood, marshal.

The polling places in Appleton in April, 1858, were at the National Hotel; at Wm. Rork's office; and at the ward schoolhouses in the First, Second and Third wards, respectively.
"An esteemed temperance friend, who feels it his duty to belong to the Temperance League for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of liquor selling and gambling (he believing that he can best aid in so doing by belonging to the League, while we differ with him), thinks that we are unjust and ungenerous in our criticism upon that organization. We are, and have been, aware that quite a number of reputable citizens have connected themselves with the League in perfect good faith and our friend declares that it is false that the League is a political institution, although he admits its members are pledged to vote for temperance men, if capable and honest, for city and county officers; while we interpret that portion of the constitution as binding them to vote, in any event, for professed temperance men who will carry out the objects of the League and for no other purposes whatever."—(Crescent, May 15, 1858.)

The paper went on to state that the League was evidently formed for political purposes as shown by its immediate connection with the Republican organization of the county. That having become a fact, they were justified in denouncing the League for leaving the temperance cause and becoming enrolled under the political banner. The League denied this conclusion, and declared that its temperance objects were paramount and that the membership of Republicans was merely an accident or an incident of the growth and activity of the League.

During the fall of 1858, the people of Appleton and Outagamie county were interested in the great debate in Illinois between Douglas and Lincoln. The Crescent seemed to think that Douglas demolished Lincoln at every debate. The Republicans were not willing to admit anything of the kind. The Crescent of August said: "The speech of Mr. Douglas is a characteristic one, marked by the Senator's usual bluntness, ability and adroitness, and we expect that the issue which it makes will give Mr. Lincoln no little trouble during the campaign. Indeed, the telegraph informs us that he has already felt impelled to reply to it in a speech in Chicago." This remark applied to preliminary speeches and was made before the great public debate between Douglas and Lincoln took place.

In August the democratic congressional convention met at the courthouse in Appleton. J. S. Buck was made chairman and Byron Douglas appointed secretary. A. B. Everts and Thomas McGillan were chosen to represent the assembly district and John Jewett, Jr., to represent the senatorial district. John F. Johnston was secretary of the Republican county committee in the fall. He called the Republican convention of the county to be held at the house of Thomas Hanna in Appleton, August. The Democrats of the Third congressional district nominated Charles Larrabee for congressman. At the Democratic congressional convention of the Third district Theodore Conkey of Appleton received 23 votes out of about 110 cast.

In October at a Democratic county convention Perry H. Smith was nominated member of the assembly; Amable Bouillard, sheriff; Samuel Ryan, Jr., clerk of the court; T. R. Hudd, district attorney;
Byron Douglas, county treasurer; Thomas McGillan, clerk of the county board; Francis Steffen, coroner; and Chauncy D. Foote, surveyor. The Crescent said concerning these nominations: "Never before has such an interest been felt in the deliberations of a county convention in this county and rarely, indeed, has so large a body of men met, deliberated and parted in any county with a more general feeling of acquiescence and satisfaction in the results attained. All could not obtain their preference; none were cheated, tricked or dishonored that came into the contest with pure methods and clean hands.

"The County.—In almost every town in the county men of integrity who were misled in 1856 by a specious cry for Fremont and Freedom in the support of isms and fanaticisms of the hour are now forsaking the fires of the flesh and the devil and arranging themselves under the broad banner of democracy. Aside from this city, Hortonia and Bovina, it is doubtful whether Randallism, Bashfordism and quack legislation will carry a town in the county. The woodland fires burned brightly and cohorts are ready for the march. Up, guards, and at 'em!"—(Crescent, October 14, 1858.)

Concerning the great debate between Douglas and Lincoln in Illinois in 1858, the Crescent said: "The Illinois fight goes bravely on. All eyes are turned thitherward. Truth must triumph. Democracy meets its opponents without fear or hesitation, and twist and squirm as they may, the broad banner that floats in our State will not be lowered to the foe. Illinois is safe and victory is sure. Shall we in Wisconsin cling longer to the corruption and fanaticism of frenzy? Answer at the ballot box."

In October the Republicans assembled in convention at the courthouse and nominated the following candidates: A. B. Jackson, for the assembly; Lucius Collar, sheriff; George H. Myers, district attorney; C. A. Hamer, clerk of the court; John Stephens, county treasurer; John F. Johnston, clerk of the county board; W. D. Jordan, surveyor; C. Koontz, coroner.

The Democrats met in the courthouse in county convention and were called to order by John Jewett, Jr., chairman of the county committee. Theodore Conkey was made chairman and T. R. Hudd secretary. Every town and the three wards of Appleton were represented by delegations. Among the resolutions adopted at this convention were the following: "That our nominees for county offices are entitled to the support of every Democrat in the county and we urge our friends to give the ticket an overwhelming majority; that we believe in the rights of the people of each State and territory to form their own institutions for improvement in their own way, to determine for themselves their own State policy and the character of the constitution and laws of the State in which they live, subject always to the constitution of the United States; that we are in favor of the prompt and unconditional admission of the territories of Kansas and Oregon as independent States of the Union whenever the people thereof present constitutions republican in form and adopted by themselves and request such admission."
The political campaign of 1858 was one of the bitterest in the history of the county. Personalities were savagely indulged in and parties did not hesitate to lie, intimidate and threaten in order to triumph at the polls. The slavery question was at the bottom of this rancor and bitterness. The Crescent of October 30 said: “If you believe not in the Republican humbug about negro servitude and believe you have not any power over it, unless you swallow such claptrap, vote a straight Democratic ticket. If you believe that the Republican legislation and extravagance of last winter are worthy of commendation and perpetuation, vote against the Democratic ticket. The Republicans of this county will appear at the polls next Tuesday without a party ticket or a county office to be filled and without any definite object save to divide and confuse the so-called democracy and possibly to elect a few men who are just now outside the slavery party and will quite likely be inside in less than a month.”

The result of the election of November, 1858, was the success of the entire Democratic ticket in Outagamie county; the Democratic majority for Larrabee over Billinghurst was 270. Election day was very stormy: it rained incessantly all day. Outagamie county gave over 500 majority against an amendment to the banking law recently passed by the legislature. After the election one hundred guns were fired in Appleton in honor of the success of Larrabee and Douglas and the Democratic victory in Outagamie county. The old 12-pound cannon had been spiked by some of the temperance people on a previous occasion, but was now unspiked and used to celebrate the Democratic victory.

Early in 1859 the democracy of this county were rejoiced to learn that Stephen A. Douglas instead of Abraham Lincoln had been chosen United States senator for Illinois. In March, the supreme court of the United States, in the cases of Stephen V. Ableman, plaintiff in error, vs. Sherman E. Booth; and the United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Sherman M. Booth, reversed the decision of the supreme court of Wisconsin, Chief Justice Taney delivering the opinion of the court and remanding the causes for further proceedings in Wisconsin. Concerning this decision the Crescent said: “Thus is dispelled by the highest judicial authority known to our land the decision of the supreme court of Wisconsin upon a rendition of fugitives owing labor or service in other states. How any man of common understanding, much less of ordinary legal attainments, could ever entertain any doubt as to the constitutionality of the fugitive act passes our comprehension.”

This spring there was much gossip concerning the relative merits of candidates for the city offices. The Republicans believed they had a sure thing on the general city ticket, but the Democrats prepared to dispute their claim at the polls. Numerous ward meetings were held and local issues were freely explained and dissected and the national issues were brought into the controversy. The Republicans talked of Foster, Tibbits and Blood for mayor. In
connection with the treasury they named Smith, Brownell, Parish and others.

In April, the city election passed off amid considerable general excitement, although the votes polled were light. The Democrats elected their treasurer, marshal, two of the three supervisors and all three aldermen. The Republicans elected the balance of the ticket. The figures were as follows: For mayor, Elvin Foster (R.), 183 majority over Samuel Ryan, Jr. (D.); for treasurer, W. H. Lanphear (D.), 116 majority over J. McPherson (R.); for assessor, J. Tibbits (R.), 14 majority over W. C. Griffin (D.); for marshal, M. H. Lyon (D.), 120 majority over L. O. Barker (R.); for supreme judge, the county gave Lind (D.), 474 majority over Paine (R.).

The county as a whole was thoroughly Democratic.

The polls of Appleton were open at the following places: First ward, in the National hotel; Second ward, Squire Rork's office; Third ward, the schoolhouse. Notwithstanding that Byron Paine was so badly defeated in Outagamie county, he was duly elected an associate judge of the supreme court. The official majority in Outagamie county of Lind (D.) over Paine (R.) was 413. The official vote in this county was 985 votes for Lind and 572 for Paine. At the election of supreme judge, not a solitary vote was cast for Paine, the Republican candidate, in either of the towns of Buchanan or Center. "Those towns are Democrat to the backbone," said the Crescent.

In 1859 the board of county supervisors consisted of the following members: First ward, R. R. Bateman; Second ward, T. M. McCAughey; Third ward, T. P. Bingham; Bovina, Randall Johnson; Buchanan, B. H. Beaulieu; Center, N. M. Hephner; Dale, Stephen Balliet; Ellington, Henry H. Kethroe; Embarrass, Jesse Merickle; Freedom, H. W. Armstrong; Grand Chute, W. H. P. Bogan; Greenville, E. H. Stone; Hortonia, Norman Nash; Liberty, Samuel A. Reynolds; Kaukauna, Martin Gerrits; Osborn, Albert Simpson. Of these supervisors, nine were Democrats, four were Republicans and three were elected on the people's ticket. "The city election last week demonstrated that Appleton will soon become a Democratic city; we scarcely expected the Democrats would carry a majority of the common council and half of the town and city officers. The editor of this paper consented to run for mayor against an influential Republican, a worthy man, with a certainty of defeat, and yet the vote cast for him was so flattering and so unexpectedly large that he cannot permit the occasion to pass without returning his thanks to his friends for the compliment. It is clear that with a reasonable effort the whole Democratic city ticket would have been elected. Next year, judging by the prophetic signs of the times, Appleton will give a clear and unmistakable Democratic majority." —(Crescent, April 16, 1859.)

Late in August the democratic state convention nominated a full state ticket headed by Harrison C. Hobart for governor. The republicans renominated for governor A. W. Randall and also nominated a full state ticket. The republicans of Wisconsin reaffirmed
the national republican platform of 1856 and partly pledged the party to the repealing of the fugitive slave law. At the democratic senatorial convention held at Green Bay in October Samuel Ryan, Jr., of Appleton was a candidate. When near election at the close of the twentieth ballot he withdrew his name, whereupon Edward Decker received the nomination. In October the democrats nominated for the assembly John Wiley of Shawano county; for the assembly Milo Coles; for register of deeds, William McGuire, for coroner, Jacob Appleman. The republicans named D. C. Jenne for assemblyman, Hubbard Hills of Dale for register of deeds; George Knowles for coroner.

"Why would it not be a good idea hereafter for the county committees of the democratic and republican parties to waive their political dignity so far as to agree to the appointment of the same day and hour for holding their conventions in different places. Each convention acting independently of the other would be under a greater necessity of promoting the nomination of the best candidates and the result could hardly fail to be beneficial to all parties in the convention."—(Motor, November 24, 1859.)

The vote in Outagamie county at the November election, 1859, for governor was as follows: Hobart (D.) 733, Randall (R.) 494. The democrats elected their entire ticket except Hills (R.) register of deeds. The returns from Kaukauna, Center, Osborn and Hortonia were thrown out for informality. It was claimed by the Crescent that these towns were rejected by the republican officials in order to insure the success of the republican candidate for the assembly. The republican assemblyman thus had a majority of one vote. The Crescent said, "Election is now over. The great political struggle in this state has ended for this year and the republicans have been victorious. Democrats you have fought a noble battle. Next year by following up the advantage gained you can and will wipe out the last vestige of black republicanism in Wisconsin." At this election the democratic majority in Outagamie county was cut down 150 to 200 votes. During the campaign Mr. Hobart and Governor Randall were announced to hold a joint debate at Appleton. The governor was unable to fill the appointment and the audience was addressed by Mr. Hobart. The republicans in order to answer Mr. Hobart's arguments secured A. B. Jackson to answer him in a long and telling speech. At the November election Appleton polled a total of 435 votes but Green Bay polled only 357 votes.

The following is the vote for governor in November 1859.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Election Districts</th>
<th>Hobart (D.)</th>
<th>Randall (R.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First ward</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second ward</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third ward</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovina</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dale</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellington</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embarrass</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For assemblyman Jenne (R.) defeated Coles (D.) by 1 vote and Hills (R.) defeated McGuire (D.) by 89 votes for register; the balance of the ticket was democratic. A recanvass showed Coles was elected but the result was contested. But the unanimous vote of the assembly Mr. Jenne's claim to the seat in the assembly was rejected, and Coles was permitted to assume the honor.

In March the *Crescent* placed at the head of its paper the name of Stephen A. Douglas for President of the United States. “A crisis is near at hand; a great political battle is about to be fought, a battle which will long be remembered and which will occupy a prominent position on the pages of political history.”—(*Crescent, March 31, 1860.*

At the April election of 1860 one of the issues was whether the railroad should come here by the river route or the land route. It was determined, if possible, to secure the road by August in order to ship the year's grain to market.

Politics did not cut much of a figure at this election. The vote in the city was lighter than was anticipated. The excitement was confined almost wholly to the second ward on account of the license question.

The county canvassers in 1860 rejected the vote of Bovina for chief justice owing to informalities. Outagamie county gave Dixon 48 majority over Sloan for justice of the supreme court. At the April election the result in Appleton was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>First Ward</th>
<th>Second Ward</th>
<th>Third Ward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Justice:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloan (R.)</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixon (D.)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bateman</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriman</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCaughey</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marshal:</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barker</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lyon</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessor:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willy</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randall</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grand Chute elected its straight Democratic ticket except treasurer. Kaukauna, Center, Freedom, Buchanan, Medina and Greenville elected nearly or quite all the Democratic candidates. Hortonia went Republican by a small majority.

Upon hearing that Abraham Lincoln was nominated at Chicago by the republicans for the Presidency in May the Crescent made the following observations: "Lincoln is 52 years old and was born in Harding county, Kentucky. He is a very eccentric old codger and boasts of being one of the homeliest men in the Sucker state. He owes his present prominence entirely to the fact that he ran against Douglas for the Senate and got whipped and further that he had the support of all the fag ends and factions in the state against the democracy." The republicans of Appleton met late in May to celebrate the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for the presidency. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Earle of Ohio, also by A. B. Jackson and others; suitable resolutions were passed. Late in June the Democrats at Appleton held an immense ratification meeting over the nomination of Douglas for the presidency. Numerous speeches were delivered and at night a torch light procession closed the jubilee amid great enthusiasm. The president of the day was Samuel Ryan, Jr.; vice-presidents, W. H. P. Bogan, Stephen Balliet, John Verstegen and Franklin Proctor; J. W. Carhart was secretary. Speeches were made by Sam. Ryan, Jr., T. R. Hudd, John Stephens and John Jewett, Jr. "Old Abe.—This is one of the cognomens applied to the handsome sucker gentleman who split 3,000,000 rails, went fishing, walked 270 miles and tried 16 court cases all in one day, besides voting in favor the Mexican guerrillas and greasers and against Taylor, Scott, Worth and the heroes under them."—(Crescent.) At this meeting there were delegations from almost every town in the county; Freedom, Kaukauna, Buchanan, Center and others sent large delegations. "This county is for Douglas. Every day we meet men who voted for Fremont, who are now for the Little Giant. We have yet to hear of the first Democrat who has been converted to Lincolnism."—(Crescent, July 3, 1860.)

In July the democrats of Appleton formed a Douglas club with the following officers: Peter White, president; J. S. Buck, O. Chamberlin and Charles Pfennig, vice-presidents; J. W. Carhart, Jr., recording secretary; W. S. Warner, corresponding secretary; and A. Bruniillard, treasurer. This club issued a long article to the voters of Outagamie county, attempting to show that Douglas and the whole democratic ticket should be elected. The club also took immediate steps to organize thoroughly the democracy throughout the county. At the democratic county convention held at Appleton July the following resolution was passed: "That it is due to the democracy of the county that the name of every candidate for nomination be published in the county paper at least four weeks before the primary meetings are held; that we ask the people of Outagamie county to give our grand standard bearer, Stephen A. Douglas, 500 majority in November next." A. B. Everts was chairman of this meeting and W. H. P. Bogan secretary.
At the immense republican meeting held about the middle of August at Appleton there were five companies of Wide Awakes from abroad in addition to the large delegations from all parts of Outagamie county. Menasha, Neenah, Vineland and Oshkosh sent large numbers of torch bearers. Doolittle and Howe were the principal speakers. An immense procession paraded the streets with torches and transparencies at night. The republicans thoroughly organized and formed several Wide-Awake companies. They prepared to make a stern campaign during the coming fall for the success of the local, state and national tickets. The county committee prepared to secure able speakers to address audiences throughout the county. During the months of September and October the democrats and republicans rivaled each other in seeing which could secure the most and the ablest speakers, make the greatest public display and form the longest processions at their political gatherings. The democrats nominated Charles H. Larrabee for Congressman of the Third district.

The Crescent in September said that as a distinct party the oath-bound foreign-born-hating political organization called the Know-Nothings no longer existed. "It has been swallowed up by the republican party. A few and but a few of its followers have repented of their errors and joined the democracy."

The democratic county ticket was as follows: A. B. Everts for assembly; George R. Wood for sheriff; John W. Carhart for clerk of the court; George Jewett, Jr., for district attorney; Dr. Byron Douglas for county treasurer; Thomas McGillan for clerk of the board of supervisors; John Stephens for county surveyor; Henry W. White for coroner. Both the republicans and democratic parties nominated able and irreproachable tickets for the November election. The campaign throughout was exciting and brilliant and all meetings were largely attended because the citizens were roused as never before on the condition of the country.

Late in October Governor Randall addressed an immense audience at Appleton. His speech was one of the strongest and most eloquent delivered in this county during this memorable campaign. More than two thousand people listened to his address on republican principles and cheered him to the echo. For the first time in history the republican party in 1860 held their convention before the democrats held theirs. R. R. Bateman was nominated for the assembly; A. P. Lewis, for sheriff; George H. Myers, for district attorney; C. A. Hamer, for clerk of the court; J. F. Johnston, for clerk of the county board; Michael Werner, for county treasurer; and Ernest F. Pletschke, for surveyor. The convention was enthusiastic and the candidates were nominated without a serious hitch.

On the 2nd of October, 1860, the democrats held an immense political demonstration at Appleton. It was a democratic jubilee and each town in the county was represented by a large delegation. It probably was the most enthusiastic and largest political demonstration ever held in the county up to that date. The democrats erected in the morning the tallest hickory pole ever raised in the county. During the forenoon the people poured in from the country and by
twelve o'clock several thousand were thronging the streets. The steamer Berlin City arrived with a band. Orators from Greenville and Dale came headed by the Dale Band. People from Kaukauna and Centre arrived at an early hour. At two o'clock the procession was formed on the avenue and marched to Reeder Smith's Park which was tendered for the occasion. John Jewett, Jr., served as chairman. Judge Larrabee democratic candidate for Congressman was present but excused himself from speaking until evening. George B. Smith, mayor of Madison, delivered a brilliant speech about two hours in length, in which he reviewed the whole political situation and brought down the audience with cheers and hallelujahs. He was followed by Emil Rothe of Watertown, a democratic candidate for presidential elector, who addressed the audience in German. He was followed by John H. M. Wigman who spoke in the Holland language. At the evening session the proceedings were opened by a brilliant torch-light procession with transparencies. The procession was more than one mile in length. Fifty or more of the banners had appropriate mottos in the English, French, German, Holland and Irish languages. Several bands were present and supplied enlivening music. This large procession moved through the streets amid great enthusiasm. Numerous residences and offices were brilliantly illuminated. Mr. Conkey's front door was adorned with a large life-like portrait of Stephen A. Douglas. The speaking took place in Adkins' Hall. The chief speaker was Charles A. Larrabee, member of Congress. He delivered a memorable and eloquent address, vindicating his official career and extolling the policy and doctrines of the democratic party. The crowd was so great that another meeting was organized and held at the same time in the Masonic Block, George P. Smith addressing a large audience there. The meetings did not break up until after eleven o'clock p. m.

The vote of Outagamie county in November, 1860, for president was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Lincoln</th>
<th>Douglas</th>
<th>Breckinridge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frist ward</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second ward</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third ward</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovina</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchanan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dale</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellington</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embarrass</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Chute</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenville</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hortonia</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaukauna</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osborn</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For congress Sloan (R.) received 837 and Larrabee (D.) 1,102; for the assembly Bateman (R.) received 841 and Everts (D.) 1,024; for sheriff Lewis (R.) 867, Wood (D.) 1,024, McGrath (D.) 23; for clerk of the court Hamer (R.) 1,015, Carhart (D.) 876; for attorney Myers (R.) 925, Jewett (D.) 984; for clerk of the county board Johnston (R.) 915, McGillan (D.) 1,004; for treasurer Werner (R.) 968; Douglas (D.) 910; for surveyor Pletche (R.) 839, Stephens (D.) 1,085; for coroner Easton (R.) 825, White (D.) 1,087.

"We had hoped to be able to announce as the result of the late election in this county the success of the entire democratic ticket and the reunion of the local democracy in an invincible phalanx which should forever present an impenetrable barrier to the assaults of the common enemy. We are disappointed in this hope. The opposition carried two of the county officers—the clerk of the court and the county treasurer. The custody of the finances of the county pass into the hands of the republican party for the ensuing two years. The democracy must take higher grounds, close up its ranks against the enemy, select for its candidates men who are capable, honest and popular, and at the same time men who do not persistently seek for place and when they are nominated give them a united support or the 500 majority expected of Outagamie county will speedily fritter itself into nonexistence and Shanhaism will obtain full control. The effect of the recent democratic triumph in this county is almost equivalent to a defeat. Ponder upon these facts and apply the remedy. * * * Already the cormorants in town are fighting among themselves as to whom the postoffice should be given. There is fine fun ahead! We democrats can look on and enjoy the sport. 'Each one for himself, and the devil take the hindmost!' seems to be their motto. Pile in Republicans, you have been hungry these long and many years for office."—(Crescent November 10, 1860.)

After the election the republicans celebrated their success with a grand jubilee and ball at Appleton, on which occasion speeches were made by a half dozen leaders of the party. The younger Wide Awakes enjoyed a supper and ball after the speaking.

Late in November the Crescent made the following observation on the political situation: "The election is now over and the republicans are victorious, having elected their president and increased their majorities in many of the states as a consequence to have been expected from the distracted condition of the democratic party. We think this defeat will tend to unite the democratic party and by the time Lincoln’s four years’ rule is expired the people will have become so disgusted with the hypocrisy of the professions of the republican party that the democracy will again be called upon to take the helm of Government. The republicans or a large portion of the party look to the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law in which Mr. Lincoln’s administration will sadly disappoint them. We think it will not attain anything of the kind. The mass of the republican party are expecting and will look to the incoming power for an ultra-position toward the South and they are bound to bitter
disappointment. For example, the Weeds, Greeleys, Giddings, etc., with their sectional schemes, if they do control its movements, will be continually broken in by their games. Taking everything into consideration the democratic party will in reality be able to defeat an extreme measure so that the fanatics will be unable to accomplish their proposed innovation."

The Crescent of November 24, 1860, said: "In our last we fairly stated the position of the cotton states, the causes which in the opinion of their people force them to look to their own self-preservation by the formation of a new government, and the results which in our opinion will follow. At that time we advised them to imitate the patience, perseverance and patriotism of the democracy of Wisconsin in opposing nullification in our midst, and to seek a redress of grievances in the Union. While doing so we persistently protested against the right of secession under or by virtue of the constitution. In what we have said we think we have fully established the position that secession is above and beyond the constitution a right to be obtained only by revolution. Is the South alone to blame for the unfriendly state of affairs in this Nation? Is it not a fact that a majority of the so-called Free States first set in motion the elements of discord which now agitate the public mind? If the people of these states value the Union, if they favor equal and exact justice to all men, let them repeal the obnoxious, unrighteous, illegal and nullifying laws at once."

The Crescent of December 1 said, "If the Southern States secede their states bonds which form the security for our currency will become worthless and our money will depreciate to the mere price for paper rags. In such an emergency with the commerce, credit and money of the state in peril the legislature will have to devise some means of averting the progress of commercial ruin.

"Is Secession Impossible.—That it is illegal and unconstitutional we entertain no doubt. But suppose a state resolves herself out of the Union. Can a state commit treason? If so who would you punish as traitors? The President can send the whole military forces of the Union into a seceding state if he deems the fortifications or public property unsafe from any cause whatever. Then the question suggests itself. If a state calmly and dispassionately resolves in its sovereign capacity and as the clear unmistakable judgment of its people that it can no longer live with us under the glorious American Union, is it or is it not better to let it peaceably separate and set up its own government if it does not tramp on the rights and privileges of the remaining states? This question is worthy of deep thought. It should not be idly treated. We hope for the best. We shall hope so as long as there is a glimmer of daylight to illuminate the dark cloud which hangs over the American people. And yet if the citadel falls, if the Union dissolves, we shall gird up our loins for the establishment of a more perfect Union between the states of the Northwest, the Valley of the Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico."

—(Crescent, December 22, 1860.)
"The city election is close at hand. We hope our Republican friends will carefully select a good ticket in good season and then elect it. Mere individual popularity had better be discarded as a rule in the primary meetings and a ticket of men who will make capable officers preferred."—(Motor March 21, 1861.)

In the spring of 1861 there was not much excitement over the city election. Citizens apparently were little concerned with the condition of municipal affairs. It was announced that Mayor Bateman declined a re-election. Men who were mentioned in connection with that office were T. C. Dunn and O. W. Clark. All eyes were fixed upon the Southern states and there was an ominous hush as if all expected a fearful storm.

The following was the result of the election in the spring of 1861:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>1</th>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Justice</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cole</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eldridge</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit Judge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
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<td>Ellis</td>
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<tr>
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<td>78</td>
<td>121</td>
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<td>Siken</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>McGrath</td>
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<td>81</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>Assessor</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hammond</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephens</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

County Surveyor: Randall (no op.) 2,207; for Coroner: Mars ton (D.) 1,156, Johnston (R.) 1,068.

Early in June, 1861, came the news of the death of Senator Douglas of Illinois. The democrats of this county bitterly mourned his loss. The Crescent particularly expressed the opinion that the county had lost an earnest patriot and an able statesman. It gave him a long obituary notice. In spite of the cry of the republicans that there should be no party the democrats of this county in the early fall of 1861 made preparations as usual to nominate a full ticket.
and to contest at the ballot box for the honor of office at the coming elections. In August, George M. Robinson it was announced was appointed postmaster in Appleton in place of John Elliot removed. There was a severe contest over this office; so much so that the Crescent spoke of the quarrel in severe terms.

Is it possible that the administration intends to yield to the demands and behests of the ultra-abolitionists and proclaim freedom to the slaves? This would mean that all the compromises and guarantees of the Constitution of the United States are to be overwhelmed or submerged by a fanatic theory! NO! The administration so far has emphatically declared that all its efforts and energies are to suppress all apposition to the Union, Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. What can it mean when so many prominent Republicans seek to impress upon the public mind the idea that the present war is for the extermination of negro servitude; a war to flood Wisconsin with a race of beings whom we will all be obliged to treat as inferiors no matter what laws may be passed by the state legislature acknowledging them as equals? If the administration is to err and flood Wisconsin with negroes, then civil war with all its attendant horrors must be forced upon us and we shall not shrink from its consequences. With all its faults and mistakes and shortcomings we contend that Congress, that the administration, has more moral respect than to endorse the fanaticism of negro worshiping Abolitionism and so long as it reflects, exalts and defines the great principles of democracy which underlie, support, and sustain our system of government, the Appleton Crescent will not hesitate to yield it mead or praise. When it turns aside to fraternize with abolitionism, nullification or any other of those pestilential isms which have crushed Wisconsin and the Union, we shall hold it a duty to do all in our power to bring about a different state of things. 'If this be treason, make the most of it.' (Crescent, September 7, 1861).

The Union State Convention held at Madison in September nominated Louis P. Harvey for governor. Among the other nominations were James H. Howe for attorney general. The convention was largely attended and harmonious. Resolutions endorsing the administration of President Lincoln and the management of the war were passed. The representatives of Outagamie county at this convention were P. H. Smith and F. C. Dunn.

By the seventh of September, the Appleton postoffice quarrel had subsided in a great measure. Mr. Robinson having been commissioned was shown to be entirely fitted for the office and the malcontents were compelled to yield. Mr. Elliott retired carrying the respect of the community for his faithful services. Mr. Robinson was a prominent citizen and was believed capable of administering the affairs of the office to the satisfaction of the people. The Crescent said that the cry of "No Party" was not in earnest. It declared that Colonel Ryan was turned out of the council at Menasha and John Elliott was removed from the postoffice at Appleton, both Union men, but simply because they were democrats. The Demo-
The democratic convention met at the courthouse, October 22, and nominated T. R. Hudd for senator; Milo Coles for assemblyman; P. H. O'Brien for register of deeds; and M. Gerrits for superintendent of schools. The convention was harmonious, E. H. Stone serving as chairman, and A. Brouillard as secretary. The democrats at this time nominated a strongly partisan ticket. Previously during the war they made nominations regardless of party affiliations, at least to a partial extent. The Union Senatorial Convention assembled in Appleton, October 16 and elected Mr. Turner of Oconto chairman and A. B. Jackson secretary. Mr. Balcom was nominated for senator; Mr. Bateman, for the assembly; J. M. Phinney, for school superintendent, and Mr. Marsh, for register of deeds.

The democrats in November, 1861, swept the county. They elected their entire ticket by a large and increased majority. Towns which had heretofore invariably gone for the republicans were now swept into the democratic ranks. T. R. Hudd for senator had about 87 majority; Coles for the assembly, had about 11 majority; Marsh for register, received 12 majority; Grand Chute gave the democratic state ticket 26 majority; Greenville gave the straight democratic ticket about 100 majority; Dale gave the democratic state ticket over 40 majority; Hortonia, gave a small democratic majority on the state and county tickets; Buchanan with only half her vote out gave the democrats a large majority on the state and county tickets; Kaukauna gave the democratic ticket 140 majority; Freedom, Centre, Osborn and Bovina all reported democratic tickets with an occasional member of the other party elected. The county was clearly democratic.

In the spring of 1862 there was not much interest in the approaching election for city officers. There was a lack of fervor and interest. It seemed that the people were not anxious to assume local official government. All minds were with the men on the battle field. However, as it was necessary to elect officers, operations were started late in March. This was true not only of Appleton, but of other centers throughout the county. Late in March caucuses both democratic and republican were held and tickets were nominated.

The election of April, 1862, in Appleton resulted as follows: For mayor, John Jewett, Jr., (D.) 135 votes, F. Hammond (R.) 189 votes. The election passed quietly there being very little excitement. A comparatively light vote was polled. Out of 180 votes in the Second ward only 120 was polled. Politics seemed to have less to do with the election than on former occasions. More voted for individual and personal considerations rather than for political results. It was stated by the Crescent that Mr. Jewett was defeated by Mr. Hammond for the mayorality because he had acted with promptness and energy in his capacity as district attorney in prosecuting men for selling liquor to the Indians. The democrats made a clean sweep of aldermen at this election. Mr. Hammond resigned immediately whereupon another election was called.
The second election for mayor resulted in the selection of William Johnston. He was elected by the majority of 28 votes over Mr. Buck. Mr. Johnston was one of the substantial citizens and his administration, it was thought, would prove highly satisfactory. In his inaugural speech the new mayor suggested a number of important changes and improvements. There had been considerable complaint concerning the high taxation. He expressed the opinion that the taxes were no higher than was necessary to meet the requirements of the pending improvements. He promised, however, that all unnecessary expenditures should be eliminated. He recommended that certain reforms should be made in the method of collecting taxes and congratulated the city on the improvements made during the past year. Extensive repairs were made on the streets and highways; two or three substantial bridges were built and the railroad to Chicago was completed. He called attention to the fact that Appleton was without suitable protection from fires. The large number of wooden buildings rendered it certain that if a fire once got started the best part of the city would be destroyed. He recommended the organization of an efficient fire department and the appropriation of means to equip the same. He referred particularly to the drunkenness seen on the streets and to the broils and carousals of drunken Indians. The law was severe enough and should be put in execution.

"The election passed off without excitement and may be fairly considered as having gone by default. So light a vote was never known in our city and probably never will be again."—(Motor, April 3, 1862.)

For mayor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wards</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>4th</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hammond (R.)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewett (D.)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Second Election.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wards</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>4th</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>24</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. S. Buck</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disgraceful.—On Wednesday evening there assembled what we supposed to be a Baptist convention but after a brief sermon the gathering resolved itself into an abolitionist pandemonium. A committee made a report purporting to be on the state of the country, but it was principally devoted to slavery. It was a second edition of the Methodist political love feast of 1856, only more bigoted and fanatical. Such a disgraceful, bigoted, dogmatical fanatical abolition powwow has never before cursed our woodland home and may we never look upon its like again."—(Crescent, September 20, 1862.)

The republican county convention assembled at the National Hotel in October and likewise nominated a full county ticket. W. H. P. Bogan was nominated for the assembly; George W. Lawe for sheriff; James Gilmore for clerk of the county board; C. A. Hamer
clerk of the circuit court; Mathias Warner for treasurer; Samuel Boyd for district attorney; J. Stephens for surveyor; Stephen Balliet for surveyor. It will thus be seen that the republicans calling themselves the Union party nominated several democrats in order to catch as many of the democratic votes as possible. Mr. Bogan, a democrat, later came out and stated that his name was used without his consent.

The democratic county convention convened in the courthouse in October, E. H. Stone served as chairman and Charles Grunert and A. J. Smith as secretaries. Every town in the county was represented by a delegation. A full county ticket was nominated. Byron Douglas was named for the assembly; Edward Murphy for sheriff; John W. Carhart, Jr., for clerk of the court; E. P. Clark for district attorney; C. Brouillard for county treasurer; Charles Grunert for clerk of the county board; John Stephens for surveyor, and Stephen Balliet for coroner. The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved that this convention in presenting the nominations thereof to the people of Outagamie county for their support at the ensuing election do so on the expressed platform and declaration of the democratic party; that we are for the union and the constitution—the constitution as it is and the union as it was; that we support the present federal administration in a vigorous prosecution of the present war until all traitors are subdued and the flag of the Union is waving once more in peace over the states; that in the opinion of this convention the county board of supervisors ought to take immediate steps toward paying to all volunteers from this county under the late call the bounty of $50."

"The last congress was owned and ruled by the wildest fanatics. Like Nero, they fiddled while the Union was being destroyed. The president in the interim was exerting every energy to save the government. He was looking in vain for advisement, for statesmen whose minds were not contracted in narrow sectionalism, but who would exert their utmost power for the greatest good and the greatest principle. Our county ticket is admitted to be the best ever nominated by any party. From the first name to the last it commends itself to the voters. Democrats should make one universal grand rally on election day and vote a straight democratic ticket."—(*Crescent, November 1, 1862.)*

The official vote of Outagamie county at the November election of 1862 was as follows: For congress, Wheeler (D.) 1,106, Brown (R.) 509; for the assembly, Douglas (D.) 1,049, Myers (R.) 566; clerk of the board, Grunert (D.) 1,078, Gilmore (R.) 445; clerk of the circuit court, Hamer (D.) 897, Carhart (R.) 395; district attorney, Clark (D.) 638, Boyd (R.) 524, Warner (Ind.) 395, Aiken (Ind.) 30; sheriff, Lawe (R.) 603, Murphy (D.) 988; county treasurer, Brouillard (D.) 950, Wenne (R.) 654; surveyor, John Stephens, no opposition, 1,593; coroner, Stephen Balliett, no opposition, 1,544. On the amendment of the constitution 40 against the amendment and 904 for the amendment; on the banking law, 704 against it and 156 for it. Outagamie county gave Wheeler (D.)
for congress a majority of 594 votes. Brown however was elected by 2,352 majority in the whole district, which embraced 12 counties.

The result of the election in Outagamie county in November, 1862, was the success of the whole democratic ticket. An unusually heavy vote was polled throughout the county. More interest was shown at this election than had been shown for some time. There was some splitting of tickets but generally voters deposited straight tickets. Wheeler (D.) for congress received 1,059 votes and Browne (R.) 471. Douglas (D.) for the assembly received 990 and Myers (R.) 533. The vote on the whole county ticket was democratic by about the same majority. Appleton went republican but the country towns made the county as a whole heavily democratic. Ellington was the only country town to give a majority to the republican ticket. The **Crescent** was greatly overjoyed at the result and claimed its predictions were correct. The **Motor** contended that the result was due to the absence of the republicans in the army.

"President Lincoln has again trampled under foot the constitution by signing the bill admitting into the Union the bogus state of West Virginia. Half the cabinet opposed the measure and his attorney general gave his opinion that it was unconstitutional. His main reasons for this action were that it was the correct policy of the administration to secure as much free territory as possible. The president has so habituated himself to over-riding the Magna Charta of our liberty that the people may well ask if this government is an absolute monarchy and if Lincoln will soon assume the title of Abraham the First."—(**Crescent**, January 10, 1863.)

"Drifting? Whither? How?—Can any one quite see in the universal suspension of the writ of habeas corpus by the president; the abrogation of the right of trial by jury for alleged offenses against state or nation; the Emancipation Proclamation by which personal chattels guaranteed under the constitution are swept away with the advancement of our armies under the belief of military necessity and which its strongest admirers style a grand failure; the conscription act which places all our citizens beneath the heel of a vacillating president and demands tribute from the rich and blood from the poor laboring man—can any man, sane and well, look these facts in the face without feeling that the government is nearing a tyranny more bitter than Austria, under the fanatical policies of the Wades, Summers, Lovejoys, etc? Only one hope remains for the salvation of our institutions, our free government, the success of the constitution-abiding, union-loving Democratic party."—(**Crescent**, April 25, 1863).

At the election of April, 1863, the following officers were chosen in the city of Appleton: William Johnston, mayor; E. D. Ross, treasurer; J. D. Pryce, marshal; James Gilmore, assessor, and A. Galpin, L. Randall, W. W. Lanphear and N. M. Richmond, aldermen. The result of this city election was the success of the entire republican or union league ticket, with the exception of mayor and assessor and one alderman in the third ward. The legislature, it was declared, had passed a botched up charter at the instigation of some of the
citizens who had little experience and no knowledge concerning what was needed.

The republican state convention met late in August at Madison and nominated James T. Lewis for governor. This nomination met the approval of the republicans throughout the state. Late in August the democrats of Appleton reorganized the democratic club and elected the following officers: Chauncey Kellogg, president; C. Pfennig and Peter White, vice-presidents; W. H. Lanphear, recording secretary; A. L. Smith, corresponding secretary; [Byron Douglas, treasurer; G. W. Enos, T. R. Hudd, George Kreiss, Peter Van Leshout and David Carroll, executive committee. This club prepared to carry on a vigorous campaign throughout the county. The democratic state convention was held in August at Madison. Henry L. Palmer was nominated for governor. In September the republican county convention nominated M. Werner for the assembly, Hubbard Hills for register of deeds, and S. R. Willy for supervisor of district No. 1. Mr. Myers was nominated by the republicans for the senate.

The democrats in the fall of 1863 were terribly in earnest. Under the stimulus of the Crescent political meetings were held in almost every town throughout the county. Speakers from Appleton and from abroad addressed audiences of farmers, and clubs were formed to secure votes for the democratic ticket. In October, S. D. Carpenter, editor of the Wisconsin Patriot, delivered a strong democratic speech in Adkins Hall. There was a large turnout and much enthusiasm by members of the democratic party. Senator Doolittle made a speech two hours long. He reviewed the entire progress of the war and showed to the satisfaction, at least of the republicans, that every step was judiciously taken and that all measures adopted were sanctioned by the usages of war. There was an immense crowd of persons present and great enthusiasm was manifested.

At the November election, 1863, in Outagamie county the vote for governor was as follows: Palmer (D.) 1,014, Lewis (R.) 737; the balance of the state ticket received about the same proportionate vote. For state senator Hudd (D.) received 1,023 and Harris (R.) 701. For member of assembly Kreiss (D.) 939; Myers (R.) 770. For county superintendent Driscoll (D.) 819; Williams (R.) 453. For register of deeds O'Brien (D.) 1,009; Hills (R.) 708. At this election the city of Appleton having seceded from the county on the school superintendency under the new law was not included in the above vote for county superintendent.

The Crescent on November 7 said: “The elections have gone almost unanimously abolition under the pressure of Lincoln patronage flanked by imported soldiers who were furloughed on condition that they would vote for abolitionism. In our own state the abolition state ticket has from 10,000 to 15,000 majority on the home vote and the soldiers’ vote will add 5,000 to those figures.” The Crescent said that nothing which had happened discouraged it in the least and that it would continue its former policy with a determination to bring eventually democratic success and the establishment of peace.” In Outagamie county the democratic state
ticket received a majority of about 300. Hudd, democratic candidate for senator, had a majority of about 350. Kreiss, democratic candidate for the assembly, had about 200 majority. The other democratic candidates were elected. The democrats elected every county officer with the exception of one district supervisor. The election passed without much excitement. There were many warm discussions, but aside from that no excitement.

"As a rule, both parties voted straight party tickets; a very few on either side scratching. Had the full democratic vote of the city been polled we should have made a handsome gain over the abolitionists. As it is we have every reason for congratulation. Our opponents had not only the patronage of the federal and state convention on their side, but the secret organization known as the Union League, together with threats, intimidations, dragooning at the polls and the treachery of hitherto democrats in name made them almost impregnable. We had no organization and yet substantially won the victory. Our enemies had the city thoroughly canvassed and expected a majority of 150 on the state ticket and a majority of over 200 against Mr. Kreiss, but in the first instance they have 117, in the second 133. The democrats of all the wards made a noble and gallant fight, the Fourth ward being at last redeemed from the foul embrace of republicanism. Boys, you did your duty right nobly."—(Crescent, November 7, 1863). The town of Centre polled 93 democratic and 5 republican votes.

"Periodical Foamings.—Semi-occasionally that insignificant organ of concentrated blackguardism and abolitionism in this place has severe bilious expectorations. Sometimes it mouths at its friends and anon (by calling in imported penny-a-liners) it spews at enemies. Two or three weeks since this slanderer called in an old drunken, broken-down, scape-goat to heap personal odium upon the editors of the Crescent and their aged parents for our 'bringing up.' Elated with the seeming victories they have again vomited about a dozen times. Here is a portion of one of their pukings: 'Some of us remember one of the editors of that vile sheet for a short time in the preparatory department of said university. We presume he does not blame the university for his want of decency nor his lack of ability to write English and we are assured the college faculty waive all credit to which they may seem entitled for his performances in the Crescent.'”—(Crescent, November 24, 1863).

In the spring of 1864, the democrats of Outagamie county united with conservative republicans and nominated a People’s Ticket, placing in nomination Wm. Johnston for re-election to the mayorality, and J. S. Buck for clerk. The election was contested inch by inch and fought out with much feeling and resulted in the success of the People’s Ticket. William Johnston received 67 votes in the First ward, 135 in the Second, 72 in the Third, and 43 in the Fourth. The Crescent said, "It was a close rub with a nasty little click of wireworkers and will be a lesson not soon forgotten. We do not claim this as a partisan victory; we merely claim it as a prediction to the people that our
city shall be progressive in its character and that the people shall be its rulers. Tuesday was a proud day to all having the welfare of the city at heart. A few men comprising a petty clique, who have invariably endeavored to elect the regular republican set of county nominees, got together and resolved to prostitute the large republican majority here toward carrying out their private ends without any regard to the demands of the city. To give their child character they consequently headed it with William Johnston for mayor, who had so ably filled that position the past two years, after being convinced they could not defeat him. But there was a storm brewing which these midnight plotters little dreamed of. The democrats knew that it would be of little use for them to name a regular ticket and they cared little so that the interests were being subserved. They therefore resolved upon the People's Ticket."

The democrats held their convention in June. W. H. P. Bogan was elected president, and H. D. Ryan, secretary. H. D. Ryan and James McGillan were chosen delegates to the democratic state convention. Messrs. Wigman, Pfennig, Hephner, Bogan, Kreiss, Samuel Ryan, Jr., and O'Brien were chosen delegates to the senatorial convention. The convention adopted a preamble and resolutions to raise a fund for the purpose of establishing a democratic weekly paper in the Holland language at Appleton. The proposition to establish this paper was made by J. H. M. Wigman. The fund to be raised was to be spent under the management of a board of directors consisting of Messrs. Wigman, Pauly, Douglas and Smith of Appleton, Verstegen and Gerrits of Kaukauna and O'Brien of Freedom. Contributions to the fund were solicited. The delegates to the state convention were instructed to lay the matter before the democrats at large and if possible to secure a donation of $1,000 to assist the paper in getting started. Upon the reception of the news in August, 1864, of the nomination of McClellan for the presidency, the democrats of Appleton fired a salute of thirteen guns in honor of that event.

In the fall of 1864, Col. Gabriel Bouck of Winnebago county was nominated for Congress of the Fifth district by the democrats. In September the democrats of Appleton and vicinity organized a McClellan club. It had a large membership and did excellent work during the campaign. Charles Pfennig was president of the club. The principal democratic speakers who traversed the entire county delivering speeches in many of the schoolhouses and in every community were George Kreiss, W. S. Warner, J. H. M. Wigman, Milo Coles, E. W. Enos, J. McGillan, E. J. Shaylor and others. In the fall it was necessary for the voters to register their names or they would not be permitted to vote. The newspapers contained numerous warnings for all voters to register.

At the democratic convention in October, held at the courthouse, George Kreiss served as president and August L. Smith as secretary. Samuel Ryan, Jr., was nominated for member of the assembly; James McGillan for sheriff; Edward H. Stone for treasurer; M. H. Lanphear for clerk of the county board; J. H. M. Wig-
HISTORY OF OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

man for district attorney; Mylo Coles for clerk of the circuit court; Geo. H. Marston for coroner and John Stephens for county surveyor. The convention favored the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union, and reaffirmed the platform of the democratic state convention. They denounced the administration of Abraham Lincoln as despotic, illiberal and anti-republican, and denounced his overthrow of the right of trial by jury, his suppression of free press and free speech, his destruction of state and personal rights; his burden of excessive taxation forced upon the people, and his odious conscription law. The convention thanked the soldiers in the field for their efforts to suppress the rebellion.

Late in October the republicans held a large meeting at Appleton on which occasion General Linder, ex-Judge Hubbel, and others delivered strong war and partisan speeches. The republican party here was thoroughly organized and was determined to re-elect Lincoln and continue the policy of the national administration. They held meetings in all parts of the county and had many good speakers. The republicans held their county convention and nominated the following ticket: For the assembly, Lorenzo E. Darling; sheriff, J. D. Pryce; district attorney, Samuel Boyd; clerk of the court, C. A. Hamer; coroner, H. L. Blood; surveyor, John Stephens; clerk of the county board, Chas. Grunert; treasurer, James Gilmore.

"Voters of Outagamie.—You know the democratic nominees for county office. Are they not honest and capable men? Is not the ticket infinitely superior to that put forth by the Shoddyites? When the Abolitionists, for Lincoln’s corrupt and oppressive administration, put two open and avowed supporters of George B. McClellan on the ticket for the two best offices in the county, they denounce the hypocrisy of their charges that the democrats are disloyal, secessionists and southern sympathizers, or else they confess that they haven’t men in their ranks, fit for the offices. Democrats stand by the entire ticket."—(Crescent, November 5, 1864).

The national cause at the November election of 1864 over-shadowed every other political consideration. The democrats here made severe charges against the administration of President Lincoln, and the republicans just as severely denounced such charges and statements as false or incorrect. Both parties went to the polls confident of success. The arguments used by the democrats were as follows: That Lincoln’s administration had destroyed the right of free speech of the press; the right of individual redress against arbitrary arrests; the right of immunity from arrest without due process of law; the right of trial by jury; the right of the people peaceably to assemble; the supremacy of the civil over the military power; the supremacy of the judiciary over military tribunals; the sanctity of the elective franchise, etc.

The Crescent of November 12, 1864, said: “The presidential election has gone against the democracy by a heavy majority so we are to have four years more of war, desolation, bloodshed, and general ruin in order to carry out ‘my plan.’ The verdict of the people is law and we can stand it if they can. For the first time in six
years the democrats have elected their entire county ticket, and have made large gains over 1860. The democrats carried the county by 250 majority. McClellan will have about 340 majority on the home vote, which will not be materially changed by the army vote. The republican officials here did everything in their power to carry the county, and really believed they would spike our guns and capture our standard but they were beaten worse than ever. The majorities at the presidential election in 1864 were as follows: For McClellan: Grand Chute 38, Kaukauna 99, Buchanan 69, Freedom 54, Greenville 81, Dale 41, Centre 85, Hortonville 12. For Lincoln: Appleton 87, Ellington 18, Bovina 24. The result for congressman was about the same. Bouck was the democratic candidate and Sawyer the republican candidate. Sawyer's majority over Bouck in the district was large.

The legislature of 1865-6 established a registry law. All boards of registry when not authorized or empowered could enroll no names which did not appear on the last preceding poll list as having voted at the previous election, unless each voter should personally appear before the registry board of his district and establish his right to vote. All voters were asked to comply with this new law. The democrats nominated for Congress of the Fifth district, Morgan L. Martin of Brown county.

The democratic county convention was held in March, 1865. A. S. Smith was elected chairman of the meeting and J. H. M. Wigman appointed secretary. Samuel Ryan, Jr., was nominated for county judge. In the spring of 1865, W. S. Warner was appointed city attorney. In the spring while Samuel Ryan, Jr., was a member of the assembly, he delivered a long speech in opposition to the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. At this time Mr. Ryan was democratic candidate for county judge.

"The election passed off very quietly in this city, there being no opposition for mayor, treasurer, assessor and aldermen in the Second, Third and Fourth wards. The republicans nominated H. D. Williams for clerk and Samuel Boyd for police justice. The democratic convention nominated J. S. Buck for clerk and G. H. Marston for sheriff. The following persons were elected: R. Z. Mason, mayor; J. S. Buck, clerk; Theodore W. Briggs, treasurer; E. H. Graves, coroner; James Gilmore, assessor; Samuel Boyd, police justice; Benjamin Proctor, Jas. W. Hutchinson, A. M. Barker and Edward West aldermen."—(Crescent, April 8, 1865.)

"The republican party has no longer a pretense for continuing its existence. The Union probably never would have been in danger but for its creation. It is free from every peril, within or without; negro slaves, the 'harp of a thousand strings,' upon which it discoursed wild music for eight years has been cast without the pale of law. The republican party never had a governmental policy. It was a creature of circumstances. Peace has come back to the nation and with it duties of the highest import are laid upon the shoulders of every citizen. Upon the momentous questions of governmental policy every man of liberal and progressive ideas will range himself
with the democratic party because the bulk of the republican organization will cling to the oft exploded theories that capital must be especially protected from competition."—(Crescent, July 8, 1865). This editorial of the Crescent contained an argument to show that the democratic party should be returned to power and have the management of national affairs.

The democrats in 1865 nominated W. H. P. Bogan for the assembly; P. H. O'Brien for register of deeds; C. Driscoll for county superintendent; A. L. Smith of Outagamie county for state senator of the Twenty-second senatorial district. The democratic state convention in the fall nominated for governor Gen. H. C. Hobart of Milwaukee. The republican state convention which met at Madison in September, 1865, nominated L. Fairchild for governor, and a full state ticket.

For senator, Outagamie county polled in 1865: Smith (D.) 1,140; Harris (R.) 597; scattering, 4; Smith was elected, though a heavy vote was polled against him in spots.

The election of November, 1865, was uneventful and quiet in this county. The day was pleasant and the vote was unexpectedly light. Neither political party had any effective county organization, nor was there any systemized effort made by either. The democratic candidates held no meeting. A ticket made up of independent candidates received the support of the republicans. During this campaign there was some bitterness over war issues. There was considerable abuse, and in many instances individuals paid no attention to party but used their right to vote for special interests. The votes in Appleton were: For governor, Fairchild (R.) 739, Hobart (D.) 1,007. The balance of the ticket went about the same way. Bogan (D.) candidate for the assembly received 877 and Turner (R.) 868. The vote for register was about the same. For county superintendent Stephens (R.) received 754 and Driscoll (D.) 513. The vote in 1864 for president was republican, 651; democratic 989; the vote for governor in 1865 was 1,007 (D.); 736 (R.).

The election of November, 1865, resulted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Congress:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin (D.)</td>
<td>1179</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sawyer (R.)</td>
<td>1053</td>
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<tr>
<td>Member of Assembly:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bogan (D.)</td>
<td>1176</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Davis (R.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Sheriff:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Burtch (D.)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pauly (Ind.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>White (R.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Treasurer:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Werner (R.)</td>
<td>1173</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pingel (D.)</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For Clerk of Board:  Laupheir (Comb.) ... 1170

For Clerk Circuit Court:  Steffen (R.) ... 1124
| Clune (D.)               | 1060               |

For District Attorney:  Wigman (D.) ... 1156
| Scattering               | 1                  |

For Governor:  Fairchild (R.) ... 736
| Hobart                   | 1007               |

State Senator:  Harris (R.) ... 597
| Smith (D.)               | 1140               |
The Turner-Bogan contested election, to see who was entitled to the seat as member of the Assembly from this county, was determined late in January, 1866. Mr. Turner was declared entitled to the seat. Col. W. A. Bugh, and Hon. Henry G. Webb, were counsel for Mr. Turner; and Hon. A. R. Butler and Hon. T. H. Hudd for Mr. Bogan. The next day after the decision Capt. Turner introduced his first bill in the legislature. It was one that declared Duck Creek navigable for drifting logs.

"All honor to Andrew Johnson, the patriotic president, who stands like an everlasting rock against which southern secessionism and northern disunionism and central despotism will beat in vain. Let the people rejoice! The mad career of disastrous fanaticism is checked. The Union must and shall be preserved. Glory Hallelujah! God be praised for ever and ever!"—(Crescent, February 24, 1866).

In March the Supreme Court unanimously decided that the negro was entitled to vote in this state by virtue of the vote of the people on that question in 1849. It seems that in 1849 about 30,000 persons voted at the general election in the state only about half of whom cast a vote on the question of negro suffrage. Of the votes cast a small majority were for extension. The conventioners ruled that the proposition was rejected and the governor issued his proclamation accordingly. In the fall of 1865 a negro offered his vote in Milwaukee, but was refused and accordingly brought suit upon which this decision was rendered.

The municipal election of 1866 was conducted almost wholly on local grounds, politics having little influence. Both newspapers contended that party tickets should be voted straight. The Motor recommended a straight party ticket and the Crescent did likewise though less openly. There was considerable interest over the men in the contest—Blood, Republican, and Gilmore, Democrat, candidates for mayor. The Democrats called their ticket the People's Union and managed to secure enough votes to elect their candidate.

For mayor H. L. Blood (R.) received 194 and James Gilmore (D.) 261. For treasurer, ex-Mayor Johnston had no opposition. The Democrats carried all offices except two or three aldermanic seats.

"The Reconstruction Infamy.—We copy elsewhere the constitutional amendments proposed by the central directors of the Rump Congress. Although there is a manifest backing down from their extraordinary and oppressive plans heretofore proposed, it is nevertheless a scheme to postpone indefinitely the restoration of the union. Indeed, the fraud is patent on its face. The intention is manifest to exclude eleven states from all voice in the general government until after the next presidential election. Succeeding in the scheme
it would undoubtedly be followed by permanent exclusion."—(Cres-
cent, May 5, 1866).

In May Fred Douglas lectured before the Philomathean Soci-
ey of Lawrence University on the subject of "The Assassination
and Its Lessons." There was a large audience in attendance to hear
the eloquent colored man. The Crescent said: "Douglass is an elo-
quent speaker, easy and graceful in manner, withering in sarcasm,
and in a quiet kind of way proved that his bump of Ego or self-
estem is by no means diminutive. In the same extreme degree that
he deifies Lincoln dead, he denounced President Johnson and op-
posed everything but the fact of concentrated radicalism. He de-
nounced the American people for never giving the negro his rights
until compelled by force of circumstances, and claimed a perfect
equality for his race or color with the whites."—(Crescent, May 5,
1866).

"The traitorous and perjured majority in the United States
Senate have probably resolved to exclude Senators Doolittle, Cowan
and Dixon from their secret caucuses and cabals. The conspira-
tors against the constitution and the Union have now the control
of both houses of Congress by two-thirds majority, and if they con-
tinue to fail to carry through both houses a plan for the re-annexa-
tion of the Southern States to the Republic, it will be because it is
a part of their stupendous scheme to overturn our system of govern-
ment."—(Crescent, June 16, 1866).

The Democrats in the fall of 1866 nominated the following
county ticket: Bogan for the Assembly; Burtchy, sheriff; Pingel,
treasurer; Wigman, district attorney; Lanphear, clerk of the county
board; Clune, clerk of the circuit court; Randall, surveyor; Marston,
coroner. This convention was held in the courthouse, October 20.
Augustus L. Smith served as chairman and H. D. Ryan and J. H.
M. Wigman, secretaries. Every town and village in the county was
represented by delegates. During the fall, R. Mason, T. R. Hudd,
J. H. M. Wigman, Samuel Ryan, Jr. and W. F. Bauer stumped an
entire county in the interests of Democracy. On the fullest vote
ever cast in the county up to date, the Democrats carried Outagamie
county, by a very small majority. The Republicans elected the
sheriff and county treasurer, and the Democrats elected the member
of assembly, clerk of the court, district attorney, coroner and sur-
veyor. Thus the Republicans were making inroads, apparently,
upon the ranks of the Democrats. In the city of Appleton, Sawyer
(R.), for Congress, received 365 and Martin (R.), 272. Buchanan,
Grand Chute, Greenville, Dale, Kaukauna, Freedom and Center
went Democratic with an occasional Republican chosen, while Hor-
tonia, was nearly a tie, and Liberty, Ellington, Osborn and Black
Creek went Republican. Opinions were changing to some extent
over the action of Congress and the course taken by President John-
son; but as a whole the Republicans gained at this election. In No-
vember, 1866, for Congress, Martin (D.) received in the county,
1,179 votes; and Sawyer (R.), 1,053 votes; for the assembly, Bo-
gan (D.), 1,176, Davis (R.), 1,055; for sheriff, Burtchy (D.), 881,
Pauly, (D.) 268, White (R.), 1,074. “The political storm that swept this county and Calumet, also Milwaukee, passed through Brown and Manitowoc. In each county there was wide spread dissatisfaction over the county conventions. The lesson is a plain one. Let the people vote in their primary meetings directly for the candidate for the office who will best reflect the wishes of the people they pretend to represent. In this county there was quite a scramble for the sheriffalty, one of the sparsest paying offices and the vote that decided the nomination carried wide the defeat of almost the entire ticket.”—(Crescent, November 17, 1866.)

In April, 1867, the so-called Peoples ticket in Appleton was triumphant. It overwhelmingly defeated the Anti-Improvement ticket. Every ward elected an alderman pledged to the proposed improvement. R. R. Bateman was chosen mayor; William Johnston, treasurer; H. T. McGrath, marshal. “In the First ward the Methodist ministers took the field and the faculty of Lawrence university were quite officious in support of the Republican ticket. The caucus of that organization had unfortunately fallen in great amount, into the control of the note shavers, tax certificate speculators and misers, but when threatened anathemas of the change went marshaling the students in a procession to the polls they met not with the success anticipated. The Second ward was so overwhelmingly in condemnation of the general policy of the alderman who had stubbornly thrown so many obstacles in the way of progress and improvement that many supposed the alderman would resign. In the Third ward there were hardly enough supporters to the miserable stand-still faction to furnish pall bearers for the funeral. In the Fourth ward they showed enterprise, liberality, public spirit and progress.”—(Crescent). This election was influenced solely by local improvements. The Democrats managed to elect their ticket by uniting with all those who favored such improvements. They thus succeeded in defeating the Republicans in Appleton, an unusual occurrence. The following were the official returns of the vote cast on the road question at the April election in 1867:

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<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>For Tax</th>
<th>Against Tax</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Appleton, Second ward</td>
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<td>Appleton, Fourth ward</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>140</td>
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<td>Hortonville</td>
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<td>Liberty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buchanan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
It was at first reported that this bill failed to carry, and so it was generally believed; but when the vote was canvassed by the county board the result was shown to be in favor of the bill.

The Democrats in the fall of 1867 nominated Captain William Young of the Twenty-second district for state senator. Young had a splendid military record and was well known in this county where he resided. It was claimed by the *Crescent* that Captain Young during the war enlisted 300 of the men which went from Outagamie county into the Federal army. This was probably an excessive estimate. In the fall of 1867 the Democrats nominated for governor J. J. Talmadge and named a full state ticket. The official county canvass in October, 1867, showed that for associate justice Bragg received 719 votes and Cole 391. There were no returns from Bovina, Black Creek, Buchanan, Ellington, Freedom, Grand Chute and Seymour. For circuit judge Washburn received all the votes returned, there being only 328. Ten of the towns made no returns on this office. On the road law there were no returns from Black Creek, Bovina, Freedom, Liberty, Maple Grove and Osborn. The following were thrown out by the canvassers for informality: First and Fourth wards of Appleton, Buchanan, Grand Chute and Kaukauna. It was stated at this time that had the derelict towns returned their election results in full the total in favor of the road law would have been 151 in the whole county.

The Democratic conventions in the fall of 1867 nominated T. R. Hudd for the assembly, P. H. O'Brien, register of deeds; Lieut. D. J. Brothers, superintendent of schools. The Republicans nominated for the assembly Capt. Otto; for county superintendent, Mathew McComb of Hortonville; for register of deeds, C. A. Hamer. Both parties conducted during the fall of 1867 a stirring campaign almost wholly along partisan lines but with enough personality thrown in to spice the speeches and give zest, interest and fire to the campaign. On the vote for governor Talmadge (D.) received 320 votes in Appleton and Fairchild (R.) 319. The Democratic ticket in Appleton was carried by from 8 to 10 majority. For state senator Young (D.) received 326, and Darwin (R.) 320. For the assembly Hudd (D.) received 341, and Otto (R.) 300. For register of deeds, O'Brien (D.) received 275, and Hamer (R.) 355. Hamer's popularity carried him through in spite of this Democratic land slide.

The amendment to the constitution received 632 majority and the amendment to the banking law received 636 majority. The vote for governor in the whole county was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaukauna</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom (no vote cast)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osborn</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seymour</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a whole this was a great Democratic victory, but the Republicans succeeded in electing a few candidates. The Crescent was jubilant over the results here and elsewhere. It was a Democratic year generally. It congratulated the towns on rolling up such a splendid Democratic majority.

"Last fall for the first time Appleton cast a clear and unquestionable majority for every candidate on the Democratic state ticket. On Tuesday the city gave Dunn and Ellis a majority. Appleton can now be set down as willing to give a handsome majority for the Democratic president next fall if the Democrats of the city do but half work."—Crescent, April 11, 1868.)

At the Appleton elections in April the men on the Democratic ticket, with the exception of treasurer and marshal, were successful by a comparatively large majority. G. M. Richmond (D.) was chosen mayor over S. R. Willy (R.) by 56 majority, notwithstanding there were made the most earnest appeals to prevent the election of the mayor on account of his democracy. A. W. Ballard (D.) was chosen city clerk by 70 majority over Col. H. Pomeroy (R.) G. H. Myers and A. B. Randall as city attorney and assessor were chosen with opposition—both were Republicans. L. J. Jackson (R.) was elected city treasurer over J. A. Roemer by 88 majority on account of the split in the Third ward. This election gave the Democrats six members on the city council and left the Republicans two members in that body.

In the spring of 1868 during the campaign for city officers there was considerable interest shown and both parties nominated tickets. The People's convention, otherwise the Democratic convention, was held April 4, and the republican convention later on the same day. It was highly important that liberal, enterprising and prudent men should be chosen for the offices. "One miserly mule in the common
council can retard business and increase expenses unless there is sufficient tact and ability to checkmate him. In the summer of 1866 if the common council had been united and made the effort another railroad might have been secured to Appleton. Now the city of Manitowoc, aided by capitalists, is making preparations to complete a railroad to Lake Winnebago, provided Appleton, Menasha and Neenah will do their share.

In the spring of 1868 the politicians of this county took great interest in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. The various phases of the question were discussed through the newspapers and otherwise and much feeling was exhibited and some bad blood engendered over the different phases presented. In July the Democrats prepared to hold a grand ratification of the nomination of Seymour and Blair for the presidency and vice-presidency. They assembled in large numbers in the evening and headed by the Appleton Cornet Band and a torch light procession formed at the court house and marched amid the booming of cannon and display of fireworks up College avenue. Messrs. Finch and Felker addressed a large crowd on the streets on the issues of the day. The assemblage broke up with three cheers for the national ticket. The Republican convention held at Green Bay early in September, re-nominated Philetus Sawyer to be Congressman. The nomination met the approval of the Republicans of this county. In September both Republicans and Democrats in this county prepared for an active political campaign. Numerous meetings were arranged throughout the county and good speakers were secured to address the citizens. Such meetings were held at Stephensville, Hortonville, Kaukauna, Little Chute and elsewhere.

The Democratic County convention of 1868 was the largest and most harmonious ever assembled by that party in the county. The ticket as a whole was composed of good and substantial men. C. E. McIntosh was nominated for the assembly; James McGuire for sheriff; Nicols Weiland, treasurer; J. H. M. Wigman, district attorney; W. H. Laupheer, clerk of the board of supervisors; James F. Parkhurst, clerk of the court; M. N. Randall, county surveyor; G. H. Marston, coroner. They nominated Joseph Vilas for Congressman from the Fourth district. Hon. A. L. Smith served as chairman and J. H. M. Wigman as secretary. Every town in the county was represented by a delegation. Numerous committees were appointed to secure the success of the ticket. All foreigners who had not declared their intentions to become citizens were urged to do so at once in order to vote.

Late in October, 1868, the Republicans held their county convention. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm. Dr. M. N. Davis was nominated for assemblyman; Samuel Boyd, district attorney; Henry Turner, sheriff; Francis Steffen, clerk of the court; O. W. Pond, clerk of the county board; Mathias Werner, treasurer; John Stephens, county surveyor; Samuel Fernandez, coroner.
The Democrats of Outagamie county were successful in the election of November, 1868, their entire county ticket was elected. Their joy, however, was somewhat saddened by the fact that the Republican National ticket, headed by General Grant, was triumphant. The Democrats had worked hard throughout the entire county and were congratulated by the Crescent, on the success of their efforts. The city of Appleton went Democratic by an average of about 30 majority. The Republicans at first claimed the city victory by 75 majority. In the town of Buchanan every vote cast was for the Democratic ticket. The Crescent stated, "We have elected our entire county ticket in spite of many trickeries and efforts to defeat us, and the result is extremely gratifying to the noble boys who stood true to the end and who have disheartened and dismayed their opponents. Our organization will firmly unite and next fall we shall make an end of Republican county officials in Outagamie."

The Republicans at Appleton prepared immediately after the election to celebrate the success of the Republican National ticket. A large procession with torches paraded the streets and listened to speeches from Judge Myers, Mr. Tibbits, Judge Boyd, Mr. Hamer, Dr. Steele, Dr. Mason and others. The cannon was brought out and resounded in the Democratic precincts. The College buildings were illuminated with Roman candles and fireworks were let off in honor of the occasion. The college boys kindled a bonfire of oil barrels and old boards.

Outagamie county gave Vilas (D.) a majority of 305 for Congressman; Sawyer (R.) was re-elected, however, by more than 4,000 majority. Appleton polled a total of 831 votes, the largest in the history of the city. This vote showed a population of about 5,500 and proved that the city had grown rapidly during the last two years.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1868.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>REPUBLICAN</th>
<th>DEMOCRAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appleton, First ward</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleton, Second ward</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleton, Third ward</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleton, Fourth ward</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchanan</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Creek</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovina</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dale</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer Creek</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellington</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Chute</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenville</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hortonia</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In January, 1869, the legislature of Wisconsin voted for a
United States Senator. The Republican candidate was Mat. H.
Carpenter and the Democratic candidate was George B. Smith.
Carpenter was elected. In January the Republican caucus of the
State after a sharp and contentious struggle nominated Mat. H.
Carpenter for United States Senator. Other candidates were Messrs.
Washburne, Rublee, Waldo and Salomon. The democratic county
convention was held late in March, 1869. All the towns were well
represented. J. H. M. Wigman served as chairman and A. V. Ever-
etts as secretary. Samuel Ryan, Jr., was nominated for county judge.

The result of the election in April, 1869, was almost a com-
plete success throughout for the Democrats. The vote for chief
justice and county judge strikingly showed the growth of Democracy
throughout the county. The vote for county judge exhibited the
popularity of Samuel Ryan, Jr. He received 1,702 votes while his
Republican opponent, Mr. Schintz, received only 962. For mayor,
G. M. Richmond (D.) received 472 votes and Henry Turner (R.)
297. Mr. Ballard, Democratic candidate for city clerk, was elected
over Mr. Riggs, Republican, by 297 majority. Lyon, Democrat,
was elected over Mr. Wrise, Republican, for city treasurer by 190
majority. Pierce was elected city attorney without opposition, his
majority over a few scattering votes being about 456. For assessor,
James Gilmore, Democrat, received a majority of 742 over Mr.
Heath, Republican. For marshal, Mr. Porter received a majority
of 115 over M. Zacher. The Democrats as usual were jubilant over
the growth of their party throughout the county and particularly
did they rejoice over the fact that Appleton had become a Democratic
city.

The Democrats in Wisconsin in 1869 nominated for governor,
Charles D. Robinson. The Democrats of Outagamie county nomi-
nated the following candidates: State senator, George Baldwin;
member assembly, C. E. McIntosh; county superintendent, D. J.
Brothers; register of deeds, Amable Brouillard. In November the
Democrats again carried the county and city of Appleton by an
increased majority. Two years before the Democratic majority in
Appleton was only 7 on the vote for governor. In the fall of 1868
the city gave 38 majority for Seymour for president. In November,
1869, the Democrats received a majority of about 100 in Appleton.
Throughout the entire county there was a steady Democratic gain
during several years. The straight Democratic ticket was successful
in 1869 and great was the joy of the Democrats and great corre-
spondingly was the sorrow of the Republicans. In the town of Buchanan every vote except one was cast for the Democratic ticket. Even the popular Republican candidate, Hamer, received only 8 votes. In Outagamie county in November, 1869, Robinson, Democrat, received a majority of 560 for governor, over Fairchild, Republican. The Democratic supervisors received majorities of 108 and 63. The amendment to the constitution received 526 majority. The total votes cast for governor was 2,405.

The principal issues at the election in April, 1870, were the important improvements which were to be carried on during the year. At this election the question of railroad or no railroad was voted on. Some half dozen other important improvements projected and under way were to be commenced or continued, so that really this election was for progress and improvement as against apathy and inertia. At the election for mayor, A. L. Smith (D.), received in his ward 41, Second ward, 209, Third ward, 176, Fourth ward 55. S. R. Willy received in the First ward, 105, Second ward, 192, Third ward, 25, Fourth ward, 55. Smith's majority was thus 104 for mayor. Ballard for city clerk received 831 votes there being no opposition. For treasurer, Lyon received a majority over three other candidates. For marshal Foster received a majority of 128 over three other candidates. For city attorney H. Pierce received 84 majority over W. S. Warner. For assessor Milo Coles received a majority of 746, there being no serious opposition to his election. Again the Democrats called their ticket the citizens ticket and their convention was called the city convention. They prepared to conduct the election independent of politics, and at their convention nominated a full citizens ticket.

At the November election in 1870 every county officer elected was a Democrat. The majorities ranged from 18 to 750. Both parties worked hard and the Democrats made still higher gains over any previous year. Four years before the Republicans elected the sheriff, clerk of the court and treasurer, and three years before they elected the register of deeds. Now there was not a Republican holding a county office. However, the county board was yet Republican.

**Vote April, 1871.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Mayor</th>
<th>For Attorney</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richmond (D.)</td>
<td>Warner (D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willy (R.)</td>
<td>Boyd (R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering.</td>
<td>Scattering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>446</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>388</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Clerk:</th>
<th>For Assessor:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ballard (D.)</td>
<td>Purdy (D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinney (R.)</td>
<td>Briggs (R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering.</td>
<td>Scattering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>564</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Treasurer:</th>
<th>For Marshal:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kamps (D.)</td>
<td>Burke (D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernandez (R.)</td>
<td>Foster (R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering about a score.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The vote of the Fourth ward was wholly thrown out owing to informality.

"Greenville with its 300 voters and 80 Democratic majority polled less than 200, gave Lyon 5 majority and elected Republicans to most of the town offices. Greenville has these lazy fits periodically and they remind us of what our Methodist friends term "fair weather Christians."—(Crescent, April 15, 1871). "We have neither the time nor space to comment on the city elections. All are dyed-in-the-wool Democrats save the city attorney."—(Post, April, 1871).

The Republican assembly convention for Shawano county, the east part of Waupaca and the northern towns of Outagamie was held at Stephensville in October, 1871. Senator Doolittle, Democratic candidate for governor, spoke in Turner hall in October. The Post sharply criticized his remarks, particularly those relating to the Ku Klux bill. General Washburn delivered a long speech at Oshkosh about the same time it was published in full by the Post. "The Republicans assembled in convention last Tuesday and placed in nomination the following excellent ticket. Assembly—W. H. H. Wroe; register of deeds—Mathew McComb; county superintendent—A. H. Conkey. This ticket should be elected."—(Post, November 2, 1871). The campaign of 1871 was full of savage personalities and led to an encounter between C. E. McIntosh and Samuel Ryan, Jr.; both were Democrats.

"No liquor having been sold in the city on election day, everything passed off quietly and harmoniously. There was, of course, considerable electioneering excitement on the streets and at the polls, but out of it no serious difficulty was developed."—(Post, November 9, 1871).

**RESULT IN NOVEMBER, 1871.**

For Governor:
- C. C. Washburn (R.)...1,219
- J. R. Doolittle (D.)...1,746

State Senator, 22d Dist.:
- G. Baldwin (D.)...232
- J. W. Hutchinson (R.)...857
- George Kreiss (D.)...1,018

Assemblyman, First:
- W. H. H. Wroe (R.)...1,174
- C. E. McIntosh (D.)...909

Assemblyman, Second:
- Michael Gorman (D.)...334
- H. G. Curtis (R.)...492

Register:
- J. A. Burtschy (D.)...1,396
- M. McComb (R.)...1,475

County Superintendent:
- P. Flannigan (D.)...802
- A. H. Conkey (Ind. D.
and Rep.)...1,141

State Legislation:
Against...735
For...2

"The result was generally a Republican success with the exception of J. W. Hutchinson our candidate for senator who was defeated by George Kreiss, an independent candidate, by 74 votes."—(Post, November, 1871).
RESULT APRIL, 1872.

For Mayor: Goff (D.) ............ 482 Vilas (D.) ........... 408
Blood (R.)........ 403 Boyd (R.).......... 482
Clerk: Richmond (D.) .... 597 Randall (D.).... 819
Briggs (R.)......... 294 Patton (R.)......... 57
Treasurer: Burke (D.) ....... 580 West (R.)........... 308
Kamps (D.) ....... 888

“The city election which took place last Tuesday resulted in the success of the entire Democratic ticket with the exception of city attorney.” — (Post, April 4, 1872).

“A Grand Republican Rally—Tanners Torchlight Procession. —The announcement that Matt. H. Carpenter would speak at Bertschy’s hall crowded that place to its utmost capacity. A Tanners’ club, 100 strong, was hurriedly formed and the senator was escorted from the Waverly house to the hall by that company and the citizens. Mr. Carpenter’s speech was a strong effort showing the necessity of continuing the Republican party in power and the danger of raising the Greeley faction into a position of authority.” — (Post, September 26, 1872).

“The Campaign in Appleton—Governor Washburn Makes a Telling Speech—250 in Procession. —Notwithstanding the storm there was a goodly turn out. The Tanners of Appleton joined by companies from Oshkosh and Neenah paraded the streets and escorted the governor to the hall. The governor made a speech which would have a telling effect upon any audience. It was a fair and dignified review of the opposing candidates. After the supper a fine social time and a supper were enjoyed.” — (Post, October 10, 1872).

In November the Democrats carried the county, the vote for president being—Grant (R.) 1,542, Greeley (Ind. Dem.) 1,970.

In April, 1873, the Democrats called their tickets “Reform” and nominated Maj. G. N. Richmond for the assembly from the southern district and the following county officers: J. A. Bertschy, register of deeds; Patrick Flannagan, county superintendent; J. C. Hoxie, assembly, First district; Sam Ryan, Jr., county judge.

“Vote against Sam Ryan, Jr., the notorious embezzler; the man who bought his nomination by open and bare-faced bribery.” — (Post, March 27, 1873).

At the April election, 1873, J. E. Harriman (R.) was elected county judge over Sam Ryan, Jr., (D.), by a large majority. The latter took the defeat philosophically and among other things said: “As a party the Republicans never made such an effort in this county in behalf of any candidate as they did for Mr. Harriman. They had twenty years of political wrath to be revenged, cost in money and effort what it might and a good jovial easy-going candidate who had
been and could be 'all things to all men' politically. Joined with these fortunate concomitants were the jealousies of local Democratic politicians.” “The city election was a wholesale slaughter of the Democratic candidates on the general ticket with the exception of marshal—that, too, when the nominations were fairly made on most of the offices defeated—some of them being nominated by acclamation. It is no wonder the Republicans feel jolly over the result.”

The city officers elected were as follows: S. R. Willy, mayor; G. H. Richmond, clerk; S. Boyd, attorney; J. Burke, marshal; John Gaelzer, treasurer; A. B. Randall, assessor. The council was Democratic.

Both parties fought hard for success in November, 1873; the principal contest was over the register. “Two years ago Doolittle carried Appleton by 181 majority; last year Greeley had 75 majority. Now Taylor the Reform candidate for governor has 214 majority.” The Democrats celebrated the success with cannon, bonfires, music, fireworks and speeches by Richmond, Kennedy, Ryan, Kreiss, Marston, Warner, Ward, Driessen and Dr. Meiski (in German).

Outagamie county gave Taylor Democratic candidate for governor in 1873, a majority of 1,076; Taylor was elected over Washburn, Republican.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Governor:</th>
<th>Second District:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washburn (R.) ...... 1,031</td>
<td>Darling (D.) ..... 546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor (D.) ........ 2,092</td>
<td>Warren (R.) ...... 164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senator:</th>
<th>Register:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schlichting (D.) .... 1,538</td>
<td>Bertsch (D.) ..... 1,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potter (R.) ......... 883</td>
<td>Alexander (R.)... 1,462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assembly, First District:</th>
<th>Superintendent:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richmond (D.) ...... 2,050</td>
<td>Flanagan (D.)... 1,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoxie (R.) ........ 304</td>
<td>Conkey (Ind.)... 753</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the spring election in Appleton, 1874, the Democratic candidates for mayor and marshal were defeated and a Republican mayor and a temperance marshal were chosen. Many Irish voters bolted their ticket (Democratic) because they were dissatisfied with the choice of delegates. This was said by the papers to have been the most exciting contest in the history of Appleton. The Republican mayor Willy received a majority of 154.

The Democrats swept the county under the name of Reform in November, 1874. The local excitement over county candidates ran high, but the vote was by no means full. There was in the field a Peoples Independent Reform ticket in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket. The Republicans practically abandoned the field.

The vote for officers in April, 1875, was as follows: For mayor, W. S. Warner (D.) 525; P. Esselburn (R.) 704. The election was quiet and orderly and the vote was larger than expected. The republicans put up a People's ticket and nominated good men. The mechanics and other laborers wanted a change and hence voted mechanics into nearly all the offices. Party cut little figure.
In October, 1875, the democrats nominated the following county ticket: James Ryan, senator; David Hammel, assembly 1st district; John J. Knowlton, assembly Second district; Jacob A. Bertschy, register of deeds; P. Flanagan, county superintendent. The convention was very enthusiastic, "Reform!" was their cry. The republicans nominated Miss Cornelia Bailey for county superintendent. She was highly spoken of even by the Crescent.

RESULTS NOVEMBER, 1875.

For governor:
William R. Taylor (D.) 2,517
Harrison Luddington (R.) 1,198
J. A. Bertschy (D.) 2,640
M. McComb (R.) 1,056
For register of deeds:
P. Flanagan (D.) 1,922
Miss C. M. Bailey (R.) 725
For county superintendent:

For assembly, First dist.:
D. Hammel (D.) 1,686
E. M. Gowell (R.) 649
For assembly, Second dist.:
J. J. Knowlton (D.) 873
H. S. Dixon (R.) 448

The result of this election showed still greater democratic gains in this county. "It would seem by the above figures that Outagamie county is one of the Gibralters of Reform Democracy in Wisconsin. In case of an emergency these majorities could be increased. Luddington (R.) secured a majority in only four election precincts of the county. The republicans hoped to "cut in" on the democratic majority, but although they made an active campaign could not do so; they had as speakers during the campaign ex-Congressman Sawyer, ex-Senator Foster and Postmaster Heath.

RESULT APRIL, 1876.

For mayor:
Herman Erb (D.) 601
J. E. Harriman (R.) 606
P. Esselburn (Ind. D.) 69
For treasurer:
Joseph Koffend (R.) 636
John Goelzer (D.) 621
For marshal:
James Gordon (D.) 1,256
For city clerk:
R. S. Bateman (R.) 543
G. H. Richmond (D.) 637
J. Roemer 128
For city attorney:
G. T. Thorn (D.) 511
Samuel Boyd (R.) 773

The campaign of 1876 was in many respects the most vivid and brilliant in the history of the county. Both parties formed strong clubs which extended their work to all portions of the county. Every ward in Appleton was thoroughly organized. Among the democratic speakers were Goodland, Kennedy, Meyer, Kreiss, Moeskes, Barker, Finnegan, Ullman, McGillan, Sam Ryan, Jr., the latter being one of the democratic state electors. John Goodland (D.) and Rev. G. C. Haddock (R.) held a joint debate for
three nights in succession at Bertschy's hall. The friends of each declared he completely annihilated the other. Among the republican speakers were Judge Collins, Judge Myers, S. P. Ming, George C. Jones, John Bottensek, W. J. Allen, James M. Phinney, G. L. Williams and others. At an immense meeting late in October Senator Howe spoke before the Hayes and Wheeler club. The minute men were out en masse, three companies, with bands, torches, rockets, etc. Colonel Thorn, Mr. Kennedy and H. D. Ryan spoke to large Democratic audiences in all parts of the county. There was a Young Men's Tilden and Hendricks' club that was in evidence at all the large assemblages of that party. The Greenbackers made considerable display this campaign.

The Democratic County convention met October 11, 1876, at Appleton. C. E. McIntosh served as temporary chairman and C. A. Patton and John A. Leith as secretaries. W. Lamure, C. W. Hopkins and E. H. Stone were committee on permanent organization. The following were the committee on credentials: H. D. Ryan, W. Leiby, John A. Leith, C. W. Hopkins, W. Lamure. Every town was well represented by delegates and others. The temporary officers were made permanent. The following were the nominations: J. Lennon, sheriff; J. F. Moeskes, clerk of the court; William Kennedy, attorney; W. H. Lanphear, county clerk, renominated by acclamation; Richard Bottrell, treasurer; James McGillan, surveyor; G. H. Marston, coroner. The county central committee was J. A. Bertschy, August Roloff, James Ryan, Gabe Ullman and N. S. Conklin.

The Republican County convention was held at the office of S. P. Ming October 14, 1876; S. R. Willy was chosen chairman and W. H. H. Wroe secretary. S. Thompson, Philo Root and Henry Nash were committee on credentials. There were full delegations from all the towns. N. B. Clark was nominated for sheriff; G. I. Brewster, clerk of the court; John Bottensek, attorney; W. H. Lanphear, county clerk; John Wunderlich, treasurer; Elihu Spencer, surveyor; Lewis Bates, coroner. The county committee was Philo Root, A. J. Reid, P. Tubbs, H. G. Curtis, A. Sopinwall. A. M. Kimball was republican candidate for congress from this district. S. P. Ming and E. M. Gowell were candidates for the assembly.

"The present campaign is the first time since 1856 that a thorough canvass of the county has been undertaken by the republicans. All of the old settlers will remember that the result accomplished at that time was commensurate with the efforts put forth. A democratic majority of 600 was reduced to less than 200, since then the majority has been constantly increasing until it has reached 1,300. We believe, however, that we have entered upon a new political era in the history of our county. The people are determined to no longer submit in the matter of local politics to the dictations of those who have other than sordid interests to subserve. This class of chronic office seekers and office holders have no sym-
pathy with the interests of the people other than is prompted by a desire to reap the spoils of office."—(Post, October 12, 1876.)

"Never before since the organization of the county have the republicans been so fully aroused; never before have the people been so thoroughly awakened and in behalf of republican principles as at the present time. * * * The last night of the campaign there will be public speaking in no less than a dozen different points in the county. * * * The announcement that Matt H. Carpenter would speak in Appleton induced one of the grandest political demonstrations on the part of the people that has ever been witnessed in Northern Wisconsin. For an hour and a half his hearers were fairly electrified by his eloquence."—(Post, November 2, 1876.)

"Never in the history of the county have the people manifested such an interest in the political issues of the day as they have this fall. * * * The republicans have moved heaven, earth and hell to break the democratic majority of Little Outagamie."—(Crescent, November 4, 1876.)

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1876.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precincts</th>
<th>Tilden &amp; Hendricks (D.)</th>
<th>Hayes &amp; Wheeler (R.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Appleton, First ward</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>165</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appleton, Second ward</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>207</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appleton, Third ward</td>
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<td>Appleton, Fourth ward</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appleton, Sixth ward</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buchanan</td>
<td>192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Chute</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenville</td>
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<td>84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bovina</td>
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<td>Black Creek</td>
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<td>Osborn</td>
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<td>67</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>3,308</td>
<td>1,859</td>
</tr>
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</table>
"We have just passed through an exciting political campaign which has served to arouse the passions and prejudices of the people. There is scarcely a community throughout the entire county which has escaped this experience and certainly Appleton is no exception. In this great struggle people and friends and neighbors have been arrayed against each other. Fidelity to party and zeal for candidates have oftentimes carried them beyond the limits of deliberate judgment."—(Post, November 9, 1876).

"The election in this city passed off with entire quietude notwithstanding the intense excitement that prevailed. Scarcely an unkind word was spoken. Not an arrest was made, not a blow was struck; not a drunken man was seen."—(Crescent, November 11, 1876).

The Post charged that the democrats cast 400 illegal votes, having secured the workmen on the river improvements, who were not legal residents.

The election of county judge in April, 1877, was exciting. John Goodland was nominated by the democrats and J. E. Harriman by the republicans; the latter was elected by a majority of 107; he had a majority of 260 in Appleton. At the municipal election in April, 1877, the following was the result:

For mayor:
- J. H. Marston (R.) ... 702
- Conkey (D.) ......... 557

For clerk:
- Kinney (R.) ......... 378
- Richmond (D.) ....... 890

For treasurer:
- Breitung (R.) ...... 477
- Koffend (D.) ....... 789

For attorney:
- Boyd (R.) .......... 306
- Sloan (D.) .......... 754

For assessor:
- Bateman (R.) ...... 514
- Schuldes (D.) ...... 754

For street commissioner:
- Hinchliff .......... 584
- Arndt ............. 671

For marshal:
- Pardee (R.) ....... 342
- Golden (D.) ....... 514

"The local election which took place on Tuesday last, although not attended by any unusual excitement, was nevertheless a very animated one. Both parties placed superior tickets in the field and each worked with zeal to secure triumph at the polls. The democrats were divided on the question of mayor. Considering the fact that the city is strongly democratic, republicans have every reason to congratulate each other."

The greenbackers held a county convention at the courthouse in May, 1877. Louis Perrot was elected chairman and John L. Pringle secretary. The convention was addressed by the secretary, Samuel Boyd, James M. Phinney, Louis Perrot and others. All endorsed the organization of the party in this county. Louis Jacquot, Louis Perrot, J. M. Phinney, R. Z. Mason, Frank Steffen, John Pringle, L. L. Jabas and D. H. Balliet were chosen delegates to the state convention.
The Appleton Greenback Association was organized in September, 1877, with the following officers: G. M. Steele, president; R. Z. Mason, vice-president; A. B. Whitman, secretary; H. Nicholson, treasurer. Preparations for a greenback county convention were made.

The independent greenback convention of the county was held at the McGee House, Stephensville, early in October, 1877. C. Sweitzer, chairman of the county committee, called the delegates to order and was elected chairman. J. B. Farmer and R. Hutchinson served as secretaries. J. L. Pringle, Louis Perrot and D. H. Balliet were committee on credentials. About half of the towns were represented by delegations. D. H. Balliet was nominated for register of deeds and D. Catlin, school superintendent. J. L. Pringle, W. D. Jordan, J. Merickle, L. Jaquot and R. Manly were appointed county committee. The second assembly convention of that party met there the same day. W. D. Jordan was nominated for the assembly. Louis Perrot served as chairman of this convention.

W. S. Warner announced himself as an independent democratic candidate for the assembly in the fall of 1877. He said he did so "at the solicitation of a large number of the intelligent voters of the district who are not disposed to be dictated to or defeated by the machinations of a small coterie of moss-bound politicians and political tricksters."

The democratic county convention met at the courthouse in October, 1877. Mr. Bogan was first nominated for the assembly, by the assembly convention. The county convention was then organized with D. C. Babcock as chairman. J. A. Bertschy was nominated for register of deeds and P. Flanagan for county superintendent. The greenbackers nominated J. L. Pringle for the senate.

The republicans decided not to make any nomination for county officers in October and November, 1877. The two tickets greenback and democratic were only ones in field. The convention met at Squire Ming's office and chose Captain Marston as president and A. J. Reid as secretary. Resolutions were adopted to name no county officers.

The campaign in the fall of 1877 was triangular, independent and spectacular. The greenbackers polled nearly 1,000 votes on the county ticket, though doubtless many of them were republican. The democratic majority was reduced. W. S. Warner, independent, won in the fight for the assembly by 768 majority, no doubt receiving the republican and independent vote. J. A. Bertschy (D) was elected register of deeds. Richmond (D) candidate for senator, defeated Pringle (Gbk) by a large majority. As a whole the vote was light. Dr. Steele of Appleton was greenback candidate for state superintendent. For governor Mallory (D) received 2,005; South (R) 776; Allis (Gbk) 992. The county ticket was badly split and irregular. Steffen (D) was elected to the assembly in the Second district. Flanagan (D) was elected county superintendent over Catlin (Gbk) by a small majority.
There was no excitement over the city election of 1878. The republicans placed a fusion ticket in the field. The vote was light and generally the democrats won, James Ryan (D.) of the Crescent was nominated for mayor by his party and Captain Marston was renominated by the republicans. Ryan won by a majority of 267 in a total vote of 1,099. Cirkel (D.) was elected clerk, his majority being 93; Koffend (D.) was elected treasurer by a majority of 175; Walsh (D.) was elected street commissioner by 154 majority. There was no contest over assessor, attorney and marshal; Randall, Sloan and Golden, all democrats, winning.

The republican county convention in 1878 nominated the following ticket: N. B. Clark, sheriff; F. N. Benoit, court clerk; D. Weisenberg, county clerk; M. Werner, treasurer; Judge Collins, attorney; C. H. Gillette, surveyor; G. H. Marston, coroner; Rogers, assembly.

The independent greenbackers held a county convention in September, 1878, and nominated the following county ticket: John M. Baer, sheriff; Samuel Boyd, attorney; D. S. Catlin, court clerk; B. S. Wolter, county clerk; Timothy Heenan, treasurer; E. Spencer, surveyor; P. C. Parish, coroner.

The democratic county convention in 1878 nominated the following ticket: James McGillan, sheriff; G. T. Moeskes, court clerk; W. H. Lanphear, county clerk; R. Bottrell, treasurer; William Kennedy, attorney; Charles H. Gillette, surveyor; G. H. Marston, coroner.

There was a light vote in November, 1878, and little or no excitement. The result was the election of the German elements of the three tickets—the democratic candidate for court clerk, attorney and coroner; the greenback candidate for county clerk and surveyor, and the republican candidate for treasurer. "The moving spirit in the whole affair was John Brill who was defeated for sheriff in the democratic convention and who by this movement receives a small plurality over the democratic candidate. The balance of the republican and greenback candidates were left out of sight."—(Crescent, November 9, 1878). Both assemblymen-elect were democrats. Francis Steffen (D.) was elected to the assembly in the Second district. Several of the candidates denied the conclusion of the Crescent that the election was a German movement regardless of party affiliations.

The Crescent charged the existence in 1877 and 1878 of a German movement designed to secure all the county offices to persons of German birth, irrespective of party.

In the spring of 1879, in the democratic convention, James Ryan received on the informal ballot 18 votes for mayor; on the first formal ballot he received 12 votes and Alfred Galpin received 13. Galpin declined the nomination; so did Ryan. The next day Mr. Ryan was again nominated but again declined, but no one else was nominated. Later Mr. Ryan was induced to become the democratic nominee. The candidate was thus handicapped, but made a strong fight receiving 526 votes to 659 for O. W. Clark for
the mayorality. The balance of the democratic city ticket was elected; two greenbackers were in the council.

The Greenback county convention was held September 20, Louis Perrot serving as president and D. H. Balliet as secretary. They nominated A. B. Whitman for county superintendent and Tim Heenan for register.

In 1879 the Greenback political party made a poor showing. Their candidate for the assembly in the First district, John Peterson, was elected over D. J. Brothers (D.) and S. P. Ming (Ind. R.). Charles Sweitser (GbK.) was elected to the assembly from the Second district over Joseph Mayer (D.) and James McMurdoo (R.). Both Peterson and Sweitser were really democrats. Julius Zuhlke (D.) was elected register of deeds, over Louis Schintz (R.), Timothy Heenan (GbK. D.) and C. H. L. Hamer (Ind. D.). John A. Leith (D.) was elected county superintendent over William Priest (R.) and A. B. Whitman (GbK. D.). There was a short contest and much splitting of tickets. Out of 1630 names on the registry only 1,000 voted. This year Sam. Ryan, Jr., was democratic nominee for secretary of state; he received two-thirds of all votes cast in the convention on the informal ballot.
MILITARY RECORD.

Outagamie county contained among its first settlers men who had served in the War of 1812 and perhaps men who had suffered in the cause of the Colonies during the Revolution. Appropriate mention of them will be found elsewhere in this volume. It is quite certain that soldiers who served in the War with Mexico afterward settled in this county. The militia of both Brown and Outagamie counties was kept organized in early years pursuant to law.

In 1845 in the designation of the militia of Brown county, the following concerning the present Outagamie county was ordered: "Fifth Company District, designated Company E, commencing at private claim No. 37, and running thence to include town 21, range 19 on the east side; thence crossing the Fox river on the south line of private claim No. 2 west by said river, Grand Kakalin; thence running to the south line of the late Major McKesson's farm; elections to be held at Chauncey Gilbert's residence. Sixth Company District, designated Company F, comprising the remainder of the town of Kakalin on both sides of the Fox river not included in the Fifth district; elections to be held at George W. Lawe's residence. Seventh Company District, designated Company G, commencing on the north line of private claim No. 6, west side of Fox river, running thence down said river and bay including the Oneida and Lower Duck Creek settlements; elections to be held at the usual place in Howard for holding town meetings. At this time Samuel Ryan was colonel of Brown county militia and George I. Wallace was adjutant.

The issue of the Crescent, March 15, 1856, contained a notice that an independent company was being formed in Appleton. No further information was given and the company seems to have been abandoned before completion. In February, 1858, the city of Appleton reported to the adjutant general a militia force of 437 men; the city of Green Bay had only 354. "A Military Company.—Several of our patriotic fellow citizens are engaged in the formation of a military company in this city. Another company of light infantry is about to be formed in the town of Centre in this county."—(Crescent, July 24, 1858).

"We understand that about forty of the students of Lawrence University have organized themselves into a military company by choosing Prof. Pletschke captain and Prof. Pomeroy first lieutenant. The uniforms and necessary equipment have been sent for and will probably be here within a few days. With such officers we think the company cannot fail to prove a complete success."—(Crescent, November 24, 1860.)
In January, 1861, a bill introduced in the state legislature provided for placing the state on a war footing. It was provided that six regiments of infantry each consisting of ten companies of 100 men each and two batteries of artillery should be organized from the state militia. The failure of the peace commission in February, 1861, to reach a satisfactory conclusion was deplored in this county by many of the best citizens. "Legally the American Union stands firm as a rock; practically the United States of America no longer exist. Even now a convention of many states is in session to form a Southern independent confederacy. 'The die is cast. With the failure of the peace congress we abandon all hope for the preservation of the American Union.'"—(Crescent, February 16, 1861).

"The Inaugural Message.—This document is before our readers. We frankly confess that as an entirety we are highly pleased with it. It is a manly and patriotic rising above the prejudices, partialities and sentiments of the party which elected him that commands our warmest approbation. The high constitutional ground taken in favor of a faithful enforcement of all the compromises of the constitution and the laws of the American Union, if followed out in practice, will insure to President Lincoln's administration the hearty support of the democracy of the Northwest. At the same time we can not shut our eyes to the fact that it will array against him the bulk of the republican party of this state if they are true to their past provisions and predilections. President Lincoln enters upon the discharge of his duties with our warmest wishes for the success of his administration and our most ardent hope that he may succeed in uniting our dissevered nation into a happy, prosperous and contented people without war, bloodshed or civil commotion."—(Crescent, March 9, 1861).

"Union Guards.—All able-bodied persons between the ages of 18 and 45 who have not already enrolled their names and are willing to stand by the Union and the constitution, are invited to hand in their names at the office of the clerk of the board of supervisors without delay.—Thomas N. Armstrong, Samuel Ryan, Jr., Thomas McGillan, committee, March 30, 1861."—(Crescent). "The organization of the company of Union Guards in our city is progressing finely. Already about 25 names are enrolled and everything bids fair for the full quota."—(Crescent, April 13, 1861).

As soon as the news was received that Fort Sumter had fallen a call signed by 150 citizens of Appleton, democrats and republicans alike, was circulated for a meeting to voice the sentiments of this community. The call was couched in the following language:

"THE UNION FOREVER!
RALLY FOR THE UNION!

Citizens of the Republic; lovers of your country; all who love liberty and hate tyranny; all who have in your veins a drop of the old revolutionary blood or who have adopted United States as their home, come together tonight at Adkins Hall. Treason has already
shown itself at our very capital; has seized upon the nation's defences and taken possession of her arms and munitions of war; has insulted and trampled upon her flag, the star spangled banner; and contemplates the destruction of the Union; come then and with word and deed assist in restricting this anarchy. God will protect the right.”

“Pursuant to the foregoing call an immense concourse of people crowded Adkins Hall at an early hour and organized. His Honor, Mayor Bateman, was chosen president. Over thirty vice-presidents were chosen, each ward having its share, and eight secretaries. The object of the meeting having been stated by Mr. Bateman, Colonel Ryan was loudly called for and came forward and made an earnest appeal on behalf of the Union and urged a hearty support of the government. Colonel Ryan announced that he expected soon, like Bouck, Bragg, Larrabee, Hobart, Atwood and others, to be enrolled as a defender of his country in the tented field. Judge Jewett came forward and delivered a stirring speech in favor of preservation of our government. Professor Mason emphatically a man of peace responded to the call and placed himself side by side with the defenders of the country. The venerable Chauncey Kellogg made a brief but spirited definition of his latitude and longitude, and like all the other national democrats avowed his willingness to lay aside all partisan predilections and uphold the national honor. The Star Spangled Banner was then sung by the crowd with great enthusiasm and afterwards played by the band who added much to the pleasure of the evening by their excellent music. A band got up by the boys, the nucleus of a company of candidates, attracted much attention and applause. T. R. Hudd then came forward amidst the wildest enthusiasm and delivered an eloquent and powerful speech. He was followed by Capt. T. C. Dunn, who brought down the house with his earnest invocation for the right. Professor Pomeroy was for immediate military organization and immediate work. Prof. J. M. Phinney was so wrought up that his feelings could scarcely be restrained. Every patriotic allusion made by him roused the loudest applause imaginable. Yankee Doodle was played by the two bands. Rev. Mr. Himebaugh, a scion of the revolution, as well as a man of peace, delivered a feasible exposition of Christian duty in the trying scenes now impending. Judge Aiken made one of the best speeches of the evening; although past his prime he was ready to shoulder his musket at once. A. L. Smith responded briefly ‘For the Union, Now and Forever!’ George H. Marston delivered an earnest and emphatic speech full of patriotism. A long series of resolutions was adopted, among which was the following:

“Resolved, that we, the Union-loving people of the city of Appleton, hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor in defense of the rights and liberties of the United States of America; that we deem it our privilege as well as our bounded duty to uphold the pure principles of our republican government; to maintain the rights of each citizen in person and property; to uphold our banner,
the Stars and Stripes, against all opposition, come from what quarter it may; to stand by and support the legally constituted authorities in all lawful efforts; to disarm and punish treason and vindicate our national honor; and to this end we will, if necessary, sacrifice all our temporal prospects so that we may leave to posterity unsullied and undebased the flag which has waved in the battle and in the breeze with every star shining forth on its folds in all its native brilliancy and every state true to the records of the past; that we pledge ourselves to take care of the families of those who go forth to battle for the Union; to treasure up the memories of those who fall in defense of the best system of government human wisdom has ever devised and in all laudable ways to use our efforts to sustain the government in this great and unexpected crisis; that we recommend to the city council to take such measures as in their wisdom and patriotism shall be deemed expedient to provide for the necessities of the families dependent on those of our fellow citizens who may enlist to fight the battles of their country.’” — (Crescent, April 27, 1861.)

The Crescent of April 27, further said, “For years we have borne aloft our standard sheet, the stars and stripes, upheld the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws and kept step to the music of the Union. For years we have watched an earnest, active and unceasing warfare against all who have dared raise hand or voice in opposition to our glorious system of government, its principles or laws, its sympathies or antipathies, and today when treason stalks abroad in the land and the ‘love of many has waxen cold,’ when all that is hateful and repulsive unites to tear down the fabric baptized in the blood of the martyrs of the revolution and substitute a military or foreign despotism or anarchy and mob rule, we feel called upon by the most patriotic qualities to nail our colors to the mast and reiterate our unending devotion to the American Union. Partisanship for the time being must sink. ‘Our country, may she ever be right, but right or wrong, our country.’ Ardent in our democracy, unending in our hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man, earnest in discountenancing corruption in all public positions, generous in according to each and all the rights and privileges of person and property guaranteed by the constitution, we can not do less than give to the administration our hearty support in all lawful efforts to crush treason and vindicate national honor; and although we may not endorse all the measures or financial policy of the President and his constitutional advisers, we will sink the partisan in the patriot and, if need be, buckle on our armor and march forth to battle for the right.” * * * “The war feeling here is constantly on the increase. Every day the postoffice is thronged for hours with an eager multitude waiting for the latest news. No less than three or four military companies are either formed or in process of formation and the sentiment of the people is almost unanimous in favor of sustaining the government.” * * * “There have been two volunteer companies organized in our city this week. One of these companies is called the Appleton
Guards and will be ready soon for the call to arms. The majority are young men and if called into service will give a good account of themselves. Quite a large number of our citizens escorted two young men to the cars Monday last who were bound for the battlefield. One belongs to the Neenah company; the other to one in Oshkosh. The procession formed on College avenue about half past two and with two bands proceeded to the depot."

In April, 1861, Dr. H. R. Merriman issued a notice in the *Motor* and *Crescent* tendering his professional services to all the families of volunteers of Appleton free of charge. T. G. Reed, who was a cripple, offered a bounty of $10 for an able-bodied recruit for the ranks of the Appleton Guards.

In April, a company called the "Silver Greys" and composed of persons over the age of 45 years, was formed at Appleton to act as a home guard and, if need be, as a reserve corps to take the field if necessary.

"The forces of the Confederate States have attacked Fort Sumter; they fired the first gun and are alone responsible for the civil war in which we are now engaged."—(*Motor, April 18, 1861.*) * * *

"To those wishing to volunteer.—An opportunity will be given all who wish to volunteer by calling upon either T. R. Hudd, Peter Dane or S. Curtis Mower. Now is the time to enlist in the righteous work of defending your country. Fill up the ranks."—(*Motor, April 25, 1861.*) * * *

"Off for the Wars.—Two volunteers, Lewis Schintz and Henry Cole, were escorted to the cars on Saturday afternoon by a large procession of our citizens headed by the full brass band and the stars and stripes accompanied by the Young America Martial Band." (Same). * * *

"Appleton Volunteers.—There have been two volunteer companies organized in our city this week. One is called the Appleton Guards. The election of officers of this company resulted in the choice of an old Wide-Awake captain, Ernest F. Pletschke for captain; T. R. Hudd, first lieutenant; Joseph H. Marston, second lieutenant; Henry Turner, third lieutenant."—(Same.)


"Military Company.—The Appleton Silver Greys met to organize and elect officers April 26. L. L. Hulce was elected captain; B. K. Seaman, first lieutenant; M. D. McGrath, second lieutenant. This company is composed of men over 45 years of age. The company now numbers 55 men enrolled."—(*Motor, May 2, 1861.*)
"Four patriotic young men from the town of Shiocton have volunteered in the Appleton Light Infantry. Good for Shiocton."—(Same.)

"The Appleton Light Infantry is now drilling daily under the efficient command of Captain Pletschke, assisted by Lieutenants Hudd, Marston and Turner. The company is fast filling up and will soon be full. They are a fine set of men and will give a good account of themselves in case of service."—(Crescent, May 4, 1861.) * * * "The ladies of Appleton who may be desirous to show their love of country and zeal to do something to contribute to the necessity of such volunteers as may go out from us, by way of preparation of bandages, lint, etc., are notified that a committee of ladies have been appointed to confer on that subject and that due notice of their arrangements will be given from the several pulpits of the city on the following Sabbath."—(Same.)

"Something should be done in the city to provide for the families of those of our citizens who expect to enlist for the war. It cannot be expected that men will leave their families totally unprovided for even if they are patriotic. Who will make a move in this matter?"—(Crescent, May 6, 1861.)

"The Union Guards, a permanent company, is to assemble at the court house next Saturday, May 18, at two o'clock p. m. All who wish to become members as well as all who will volunteer for actual service should send in their names in case they cannot be present in person. Our editor intends to have a crack company ready for actual service by the time the fall campaign commences and hopes those who will serve under him will be on hand, or, if that is not possible, send in their names at that time."—(Crescent, May 11, 1861.)

Early in May a beautiful Union flag was raised over the barrel factory amid the cheers of about 200 persons who had assembled. Captain Dunn delivered a stirring speech when the flag was flung to the breeze. The band which was present played the Star Spangled Banner. Rev. F. B. Doe also addressed the audience and was followed by Rev. Louis Dael. Mr. O'Hara was specially called out and delivered a ringing and loyal speech.

"Raising of the American Flag Over the Catholic Church.—At the close of a stirring appeal in behalf of the Union Rev. Louis Dael of the Catholic Church in this city gave notice that the American flag would be raised over the church on the Wednesday following. Wednesday was a beautiful day and at an early hour the church was thronged and after high mass the congregation repaired to the open air where a platform had been erected. At a signal given a beautiful flag was run up on the steeple of the church amidst the cheers of the assembled hundreds. The Rev. Louis Dael then delivered an eloquent and patriotic speech."—(Crescent.) The following are extracts from his speech: "The flag we have just raised on the top of our steeple is a testimonial of the patriotism and devotedness of the Catholics of this city to the flag of their beloved and adopted country and of the noble example of our Catholic forefathers. Like them we are ready to bleed and die in its defense. Never during the
whole war of the Revolution for our independence did we hear of a Catholic coward or of a Catholic traitor; neither shall it be now. When the Protestant General Gates fled from the battlefield of Camden with the Protestant militia of North Carolina and Virginia, who but the Catholics stood firm at their posts and fought and died with the brave old Catholic hero De Kalb? Let us never forget the example which those noble Catholic heroes with their Catholic armies have left us, such as Rochambeau, DeGrasse, De Kalb, Pulaski, Lafayette, Kosciusko, when engaged in the death struggle for our independence.” His remarks were received with great applause and the Appleton band discoursed the Star Spangled Banner. Samuel Ryan, Jr., John Jewett, Jr., W. S. Warner, C. A. Hamer, Charles Aiken and Thomas N. Armstrong addressed the people in favor of sustaining the government and their remarks were interspersed with music. At the close of this meeting Rev. Father Dael returned thanks to the numerous Protestants who were present and urged all to forget party and sect and save the country.

“All who wish to engage in actual service should send in their names either to the Appleton Light Infantry under Capt. E. F. Pletschke or the Appleton Invincibles under Capt. S. Ryan, Jr.”—(Motor, May 9, 1861.)

“About the middle of May the officers elect of the Appleton Light Infantry were as follows: Ernst F. Pletschke, captain; T. R. Hudd, lieutenant; Joseph H. Marston, ensign. “To the energy of Lieutenant Hudd the company is indebted for the promptness with which the governor has acknowledged their claims in furnishing them with commissioned officers. They are being drilled and exhibit marked proficiency in the training of the soldier. They require some additional names to fill up their ranks.”—(Crescent, May 16, 1861.)

In May the governor in his message recommended to the legislature to appropriate $1,000,000 to be used in bringing into immediate and active camp service six regiments in addition to the number already called out and to place the state on a complete war footing. Besides his recommendation for small arms he included for the regiments going into the field six rifled cannon. It was announced late in May that Capt. S. C. Hamilton was about to be appointed colonel of the Third Wisconsin Regiment. He was a graduate of West Point, had served in Mexico and was a thoroughly competent and gallant officer. It was announced late in May, 1861, that unless the citizens made definite provision to care for the families of soldiers during their absence many of the best men would refuse to take the field.

In the latter part of May the Union citizens of Greenville to the number of over 300 raised a flag pole 72 feet long and ran up the Stars and Stripes. Father Dael delivered the address on that occasion. A few days later another was raised over the Catholic Church in Centre town and Rev. Dael likewise delivered a speech on that occasion. A National hymn was sung by the church choir. Numerous banners were thrown to the breeze in all parts of the
county at this time. S. Leonard Martin formerly a student at Lawrence University but for several years past a cadet at West Point, May, 1861, went into the Union service as drill master at Washington, D. C.

"The Appleton Light Infantry corps, a new military company recently formed, is being nightly drilled under the efficient command of Professor Pomeroy. He has had considerable military experience and exhibits it in the thorough, prompt manner of his drill. Some fifty-three names are already enrolled."—(Crescent, May, 1861.)

Early in June Capt. Pletschke received the following communication from the Adjutant General's office:

"Madison, June 4, 1861.

"Capt. Ernst F. Pletschke, Dear Sir:—Yours of May 31, is before me. In reply I have to say that there is no doubt you will be called upon within ten days. You will therefore keep your company fully ready to be mustered into service as we shall not be able to give much time after the call.

"Very respectfully, William L. Utley, Adjutant-General."

"Captain Ryan of the Crescent has raised a company of volunteers for the war. He was in the Mexican Campaign."—(Kewaunee Enterprise.) "Our editor is known as Major Ryan instead of Captain and was not in the Mexican campaign."—(Crescent, June 8, 1861.) Capt. Samuel Ryan was chosen commander of the Appleton Invincibles. He issued the call in June for volunteers, and his company began to fill.

In June Lieutenant Hammond of the Fourth Regiment visited Appleton to secure recruits for a regimental band. The Third Regiment was encamped at Fond du Lac. It was composed of the following companies: Watertown Rifles—Captain Gibbs; Dane County Guards—Captain Hawley; Waupun Light Guards—Captain Flood; Williamstown Union Rifles—Captain Hammer; Scott’s Volunteers—Captain Scott; Neenah Guards—Captain Hubbard; Schullsburg Light Guards—Captain Vandergrift; La Fayette Rifles—Captain Whitman; Wisconsin Guards—Captain Limbocker. The regiment was busily engaged in drilling and getting ready for the field. The Fourth Wisconsin Regiment was ready late in June, 1861. By the last of June two regiments had left Wisconsin for the field. Bovina was credited with having sent the following volunteers by the last of June, 1861: L. W. Eggleston; H. S. Torrey; I. Harrington; M. Torrey; W. G. Baker; and others. So many men connected with the sawmill at that point left for the front that the operations of that industry were stopped temporarily.

"There is no party now. We are all Union men. All for the support of the Government and the Constitution and the Law. Such is in substance the siren strain we hear day by day proceeding from those who have labored earnestly and zealously to break down Democracy, enthrone nullification theories, and establish in power a factional and anti-national political party. There is no indication on the part of our opponents that they desire or intend to meet us half
way in dropping party. Even in our petty city and county meetings upon all occasions there is the strongest disposition exhibited to rule and govern at this very time as partisans which has been seen since the first organization of the city, until it has come to be a matter of common remark that the republicans are bound to rule with a rod of iron. 'There is no party!' Why, even the clergy of Appleton with the solitary exception of the Rev. Louis Dael, the priest of the Catholic church in the Third ward of this city, have as yet made no allusions to the death of Stephen A. Douglas. Let us gather on the battlefield to put down treason. More than two-thirds of the companies who have already enlisted for the war are of our own political faith, and whether ten or fifteen regiments go from Wisconsin, the proportion will not be less. We advise Democrats to observe and organize. Democracy is the hope of the nation.”

—(Crescent, June 15, 1861). “Our editor is gone again crazy about military affairs and therefore all shortcomings will be overlooked. It is but just to say that he has been devoting the most of his time to military matters since April last and that he entertains full confidence that the secessionists will all be cleaned out before the 4th of March next.”—(Crescent, June 22, 1861).

“To the Friends of Freedom in Appleton.—We the undersigned chiefs of the Oneidas in view of the fact that some of our ancestors aided in the achievement of the liberty of this country, costing them their lives and a desire to perpetuate the celebration of the Fourth of July in a patriotic way, we make an appeal to you, to donate us a flag to be raised on that day. We make this appeal; first, because we do not feel able to purchase the material to make one; and, second, because there are none of our people that know how to make one if we had the material. In conclusion we would say that in case of necessity we are ready to stand by your side and die, too, if need be, that the ‘star spangled banner may wave o’er the land of the free and the home of the brave.’

“John Cornelius, Baptist Scanandoah, Adam Swamp, Jacob Cornelius, Chiefs of the Oneidas.”

“Oneida, June 24, 1861.”

“Departure of Volunteers.—About twenty of the volunteers left town yesterday for Chicago to join the regiment there. They are a robust appearing set of boys. Another thirty of the boys went to Fond du Lac to see about getting into Captain Bragg’s company. The most of them will return today. A large concourse of citizens were at the depot to witness their departure. The Appleton Light Infantry Company disbanded Thursday evening.”—(Crescent, June 29, 1861).


"Mr. Editor.—I see it going the rounds of the papers that the Appleton Light Infantry failed to report themselves ready for service. It should be borne in mind that our company was originally placed in the Seventh Regiment, but was transferred to the Fifth, and short notice given to muster in. The time was extended to Tuesday the 25th to report, on which day we lacked a few men; but Wednesday morning I telegraphed to Madison from Oshkosh that the company was full and ready to be mustered. The next morning I received the following reply:

'A. B. Jackson:—Too late, another company ordered in, very sorry. W. H. Utley, Adjutant General.' I ask the publication of the above as a matter of justice to us. A. B. Jackson."—(Crescent, July 6, 1861).

"Our Volunteers.—It of course is well known that the Appleton Light Infantry Company has been disbanded when they numbered seventy-five men. If the business had been attended to as it should instead of sending over sixty men to Bragg's company and to Chicago, we should have our own company in camp. After the disbandment the above number of boys determined to do something; they called a meeting and agreed to follow Lieutenant Marston wherever he should lead. A proposition was made to join Bragg's regiment at Fond du Lac, which was accepted by about forty-one, on condition that their lieutenant should retain his commission. On Friday when they were to leave, the ladies of Appleton got them up a dinner of good things in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were escorted to the cars by a large concourse of our people although it was but a preparatory departure, as they were to return next day. They were received in Bragg's regiment and cordially welcomed by a neat speech by Captain Bragg. On Saturday they returned with mingled expressions of satisfaction and pleasure caused by their reception and success at Fond du Lac. On Sunday morning Lieutenant Marston marched a number of volunteers to the Methodist Episcopal church where Rev. P. S. Bennett preached to them in a helpful manner. At the close of the sermon the proposition was made to furnish every soldier with a copy of the bible or testament and an arrangement was provided to carry this into effect. On Monday morning all was hurry and bustle preparatory to the ceremonies in the park. Soon after noon the crowd commenced assembling at Mr. Smith's park, and by one o'clock about one thousand persons had gathered. On the Saturday previous the ladies had met at the residence of P. H. Smith and prepared packages containing towels, pins, needles,
thread, etc., for their convenience. At the park the ladies assembled in a line, each armed with a big bouquet and a package and the men were marched to the head of the column of ladies, halted and listened to a song by the Misses Merriman, after which President Mason made a few appropriate remarks encouraging them in the noble cause in which they were about to be engaged. The ladies then offered the bouquets and packages, after which the bible presentation took place. Lieutenant Marston made a neat little speech on receiving a beautiful copy. The men then filed into line, preceded by the music, followed by the ladies, clergy, common council and citizens generally and marched to the cars, where, on behalf of the citizens of Appleton, Rev. D. H. Cooley made them a neat farewell speech which was responded to by Lieutenant Marston on behalf of his men in evincing a determination that the confidence reposed in them should never be forfeited by any actions of theirs. Over the scene of parting let us draw a veil. They are too sacred for this place. With cheer upon cheer, the warm hearted clasp of the hand, the heartfelt goodbye, the God bless you, the cheerful wish of victory and safe return and now “All aboard,” the shriek of the iron horse and they are gone, and with them go the prayers of many a warm heart for their success and speedy return. And now we bid the Appleton volunteers Godspeed, and may victory attend their career.”—(Crescent, July 6, 1861).

“The Appleton Light Infantry was allowed a few days to fill up but at the expiration of the time lacked only twelve or fifteen men. Afterwards they filled up before they were thrown out, but it proved too late. The company was thrown out, consequently it disbanded. Immediately on this being known recruiting officers were here to engage the men for other companies. About 30, mostly from Oconto and the pineries, who had volunteered here, went with a recruiting officer to Chicago or Alton to enlist. The remainder, nearly forty of the Appleton boys, had volunteered in Captain Bragg’s company, at Fond du Lac, in the Sixth Regiment where they also went on Friday and enrolled. J. H. Marston was the choice of the boys for first lieutenant.”—(Motor, July 4, 1861).

A fine pole, 80 feet high was raised at Tompkin’s Corners, Greenville, June 28, 1861. On the stars and stripes run aloft was the word “Union” in large letters. Speeches were made by L. E. Darling, J. Pringle, T. W. Morse and others. At the conclusion of the speaking a bountiful feast was spread for all by Mr. Tompkins.

Samuel Ryan, Jr., continued his call for volunteers for several weeks in the Crescent. It was announced that the Appleton Invincibles which he commanded would not be called into service before the middle of August or after harvest, but it was designed that the muster roll should be completed at once. Every group of men who took the field from this county contrived to send in letters describing fully their experiences in camp and their preparations for the field. When these soldier boys, many of whom were but little over eighteen years old, undertook to advise President Lincoln and his cabinet how to conduct the war, the Crescent called a halt.
on their assumption of superior wisdom. Late in June the citizens of Dale town raised a Union flag pole 105 feet high and ran up the Stars and Stripes immediately thereafter. Attached to the flag was a streamer bearing these words: "Young's Corner and the Union." A large crowd was present and speeches were made by several residents.

In July, Henry Pomeroy, professor of engineering in Lawrence University, issued a statement to the effect that after harvest more volunteers would be called for and that it was his wish to form a company at this point for the field, which should be a credit to the county and the state. He asked that names would be sent in at once.

Early in July, Captain Loy's company of the Oconto river drivers passed through Appleton en route for Camp Randall. They were a stout, splendid set of looking men and were designed to form a sappers and miners corps. Nearly the whole of Appleton including its band turned out to escort them to the cars. Early in July the Outagamie county boys in Bragg's Rifles went into camp at Camp Randall, Madison.

"The volunteers have gone, the bank failure has passed into history, the comet has become a regular inhabitant, and the special order of the day is the Lake Superior road."—(Crescent, July 6, 1861).

"Ten or more of our brave boys have gone to their country's call as musicians for the Sixth Regiment. They left on Thursday last at the close of the commencement exercises. Their names are: H. R. Merriman, W. C. Cooke, R. H. Randall, Leigh Randall, Mike Moore, E. Fuller, Jr., Z. Patton, M. D. McGrath, E. R. Franklin and Mr. Rodemaker. These with those of our musicians who have left before will make a total of fifteen. We would like to hear from a town of Wisconsin that has furnished an equal number of musicians."—(Crescent, July 27, 1861).

The defeat at Bull Run opened the eyes of the citizens of this county and caused them to realize that they had commenced a war that was destined to be severe and last much longer than they anticipated. Several boys from this county were in that battle and soon their letters delineating the horrors of the panic and retreat of the Federal forces were received. However, disastrous as it was, it left the volunteers nerved so that in future battles the result was often different.

Late in July the Sixth Regiment left Camp Randall and started east for Washington, D. C. They were ordered there in consequence of the battle of Bull Run.

About the middle of July, 1861, the citizens of Appleton gave a grand amateur concert for the benefit of the Appleton volunteers. The concert was in every way a complete success both as to singing and pecuniary standpoints. The Baptist church was filled to overflowing. One of the interesting features was a musical tribute to Ellsworth. Mrs. Dr. Himebaugh and the Misses Merriman were
the singers and Mrs. Robert Smith presided at the piano, while Dr. Douglas played the flute. The proceeds were about $60.

The concert was repeated a few nights later for the purpose of procuring means to purchase a sword for Lieutenant Marston. The cause brought out a large crowd and the amount realized was about $36, which was sufficient for the purpose.

During July and August the volunteers who had previously left Appleton returned occasionally with interesting stories of their camp life. Some fault was found that Lieutenant Marston was made second instead of first lieutenant upon joining Bragg's Rifles at Fond du Lac in July.

In August it was announced by Captain Ryan that he desired to increase his company the Appleton Invincibles to 130 men and he accordingly called for additional enlistments to reach that limit. Congress increased the wages of the soldiers, the state gave $5 to their families and Appleton agreed to support the families of volunteers during their absence. All these points were urged to secure enlistments. In August the volunteers who had enlisted for three months returned and were received with great enthusiasm by the city. William Taylor of Captain Bouck's company was probably from Shiocton, was captured at Bull Run, was heard from early in August and was then in prison at Richmond, Virginia, and well treated. The Sixth Wisconsin Regiment upon leaving Camp Randall in July were marched to Camp Cutler near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where they were held to be in readiness to join the Army of the Potomac when their services should be needed. In August the Ninth Regiment was being rapidly formed. Henry Pomeroy of Appleton was prominently mentioned in connection with the colonelcy of that regiment. He was a practical military man, a thorough disciplinarian, and in every way worthy and competent for the position.

"The Crescent, it appears to us, is not disposed to take a very patriotic view of the duties of a good citizen in the present crisis. Any just criticism upon its leader of last week would have to be couched in very plain terms; and we have to confess that we are sick and tired of being compelled to employ harsh language in the direction of that paper. As fast as it is frightened out of one flagrancy it seems determined to rush into a dozen new ones with a relish peculiarly its own. Its present hobby, stripped of all verbiage amounts to an invocation of Civil War here at the North in case the extinction of slavery should become a probable result of the present war for the Union. It ignores all genuine love of country in its anxiety to get off a little partisan bile. Probably it considers the evident necessity for General Fremont's recent proclamation a mere tissue of Black Republican fanaticism and sophistry! All this may be very pleasant in the eyes of Governor Seymour or some other party prophet; but we greatly doubt its acceptability to the people of this community including the members of its own party. The above is exactly what we do not like to say. Nothing but duty compels its reluctant utterance. Partisanship run mad—
Early in September Professor Pomeroy of Appleton was commissioned captain and began actively to recruit his company. By the 7th of September he had over sixty men enrolled and the prospect was excellent for its early completion. As fast as men were enlisted and reported they were given board at the National Hotel in the First ward.

Late in September Captain Pomeroy left Appleton with over thirty men, the first detachment of his company. They were destined for Daniel's cavalry regiment then in camp at Ripon. There was not much ceremony upon their departure, but the friends of the departing volunteers gathered and bade them a last goodbye. Captain Pomeroy designed to return at once to secure the remainder of his company.

On September 28 a war meeting was called at Shiocton at the store of W. G. Jordan. Nearly the whole town turned out to this meeting. George E. Edmonds of Shawano delivered a ringing patriotic speech and was followed in a similar strain by H. G. Curtis. Quite a number of recruits were secured. Outagamie County Union Regulars, No. 1, of Bovina were organized, October 5. This organization started with a large membership. The steamer Eagle came down from Shawano about this time with a squad of volunteers on board.

The Wolf River Rifles was a company raised at Oshkosh in October. It was finally concluded to unite that company with the Appleton Invincibles and thus form a company fully up to the standard in numbers. This was finally done. The Wolf Rifles came to Appleton accompanied by a military band and were received by a large crowd at the depot. They were warmly welcomed, formed a gay procession and marched uptown to the inspiring strains of martial music and flying flags. The place was alive with people to see this fine body of men. On Sunday they listened to an able sermon in the Congregational church by Mr. Doe and in the evening attended the Catholic church in the Third ward where they were favored with a rousing, patriotic sermon by Father Dael, who earnestly endeavored to impress them with the responsibility of the hour and the necessity of their sacrificing themselves if necessary for their country. The next day they began drilling under Captain Hallam of Oshkosh who had been engaged for that purpose. Having joined the Invincibles the following officers were chosen: Captain, Samuel Ryan, Jr.; first lieutenant, Welcome Hyde; second lieutenant, W. N. Brydge. By night sixty-four men were sworn into service, and it was expected now the company would soon be filled. During this time Captain Pomeroy was constantly adding to his company and everything indicated that it would be ready before winter set in.