In October the ladies of Appleton and vicinity organized and prepared to collect funds and goods for the Outagamie county boys who were members of Bragg’s Rifles. They perfected their organization and during the winter managed to forward many boxes of goods and supplies which were fully appreciated by the worn soldiers on the field.

It was announced late in October that Captain Ryan’s company would be filled in a few days; it lacked only a few men at that date. Late in October about twenty German soldiers belonging to a Green Bay company passed through Appleton on their way to join the Ninth Regiment at Milwaukee.

Dennis Mar, an Appleton boy, was connected with Colonel Mulligan’s famous Chicago command that fought so desperately at Lexington, Missouri, in 1861. He received several wounds but not enough to disable him. He returned to Appleton in October and was welcomed by a large crowd in Adkins Hall. Many volunteers were in the audience that received him. The painful news was received about the middle of October, 1861, of the death of Capt. E. F. Pletschke, who died at Louisville, Kentucky, from the effects of a relapse of typhoid fever. He was formerly German professor in Lawrence University and otherwise prominent. His command joined Hecker’s Regiment, where he was tendered a captaincy. He left a widow and one daughter in this county. His funeral services were largely attended at the College chapel. President R. Z. Mason delivered the funeral sermon.

Early in November, Samuel Ryan, Jr., Welcome Hyde and W. H. Brydge received their commissions as captain and lieutenants of the Wolf River Rifles. They intended to go into camp about the middle of November. J. H. Hart who had been connected with the band of the Second Regiment returned to Appleton early in November, 1861. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, and on that occasion took a severe cold which settled into rheumatism and disabled him to such an extent that he was forced to leave the service.

The ladies of Appleton in response to the request of the United States Sanitary Commission organized in November, 1861, and prepared to assist the sick and wounded soldiers in the fields and hospitals. Their organization was called Florence Nightingale Union Society. They secured the use of Odd Fellows Hall and began making the necessary articles. Almost the entire adult female population of Appleton joined this society. The Appleton Florence Nightingale Association in two weeks during November, collected and prepared an immense quantity of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers. They worked under the direction of a sanitary committee.

In November, 1861, it was announced that an Indian Regiment would be raised in this state. Steps to secure volunteers in the Oneida Reservation of this county were taken at once. Recruiting officers were also at Green Bay, Fond du Lac and other cities in the
The proposed captain of the company was Louis Hendrick, who had been attending Lawrence University.

In the issue of November 16, 1861, of the *Crescent* Samuel Ryan, Jr., editor of that sheet, said farewell to the people of the county and started with his command for the field. In his absence the paper was managed by James Ryan and Henry Ryan.

"The Wolf River Rifles, Captain Ryan’s company, left town yesterday afternoon on board the Fanny Fisk bound for camp at Fond du Lac. The company leaving so soon before we went to press we have had little time to make anything but mere mention of the fact; and although the people of Appleton nearly as a whole have kept aloof from assistance in filling up the ranks of this the only full or nearly full company and have disgraced their manhood by this course, yet we feel proud to say that at least some of our citizens have hearts remaining in their breasts who have done all in their power to have at least one full company in the war from Appleton. About fifty of the company went to camp leaving yet quite a number in town who will join them hereafter. There are also a number in Shawano visiting friends who will also join the company immediately. The captain on behalf of his company made a few pointed remarks which were neatly replied to by A. B. Jackson."—(*Crescent*, November 16, 1861). A number of prominent citizens, in order to have revenge on Captain Ryan for former grievances, discouraged enlistments in his company, but he succeeded in making an excellent showing.

Col. Samuel Ryan of Neenah was a veteran soldier of the war of 1812 and was in the famed Chesapeake-Shannon Naval engagement. He resided previous to 1861 thirty-four years in Wisconsin, having come to Green Bay in 1827. He was at this date seventy-three years old, and frequently walked during the summer of 1861 from Menasha to Appleton to visit his relatives there, one of whom was his son Sam. Ryan, Jr.

"Two sons of James McCormack of this city have joined the Neenah Company and are now in camp at Madison. Mrs. McCormack will probably go directly to St. Louis as nurse to the sick and wounded within a few days. There is patriotism."—(*Crescent*, November 21, 1861).

"Wolf River Rifles—We are ashamed to hear that there is danger of the disbandment of this fine company owing to the lack of recruits. It is quite possible that those who have taken such special and persistent (as well as disgraceful) pains to decry and sneer down this laudable undertaking may have the finger of scorn they were so free to point, pointed back at them forever as the cowardly traitors to their country they are! It is expedient that the city of Appleton should be forthwith relieved of the brand of ineffable shame and infamy put upon her by such ingrates and cowards. And we hope this lovely city will be relieved of their infernal presence as soon as possible. Let some kind of decency be shown hereafter in the way of both raising and providing for recruits."—(*Motor*, November 28, 1861).
Late in November, 1861, notice was given volunteers, who had been sworn into the Wolf River Rifles and had not reported to present themselves at once at the National Hotel in Appleton and be prepared to join the company at Fond du Lac. The best citizens of Appleton were making strenuous efforts to fill up Captain Ryan’s company. A large number of those who were previously enrolled failed to report, leaving the company short some thirty men. The effort now being made gave the assurance that the company would soon have its full quota.

In December, Capt. Henry Pomeroy on behalf of his company then established at Camp Harvey, Kenosha, thanked the citizens of Appleton and vicinity for the large quantity of bedding, clothing and provisions sent them at that point. This was one of the many splendid deeds of the Florence Nightingale Society of Appleton.

This month another attempt to raise a company for the war altogether from Outagamie county was commenced. Welcome Hyde and D. J. Quimby were commissioned captain and first lieutenant to raise a company for the Seventeenth Regiment. They came to Appleton and here and elsewhere in the county published notices calling for volunteers for this company. It grew rapidly from the start and many joined it during December.

At this time the common council of Appleton at the regular meeting rescinded the ordinance passed during the summer, which appropriated $1,000 for the benefit of the families of volunteers. The reason for this act was as follows: When the appropriation was made it was presumed that the county board would relieve the city or assist it by a liberal appropriation for the same purpose and also reimburse the city for large amounts already expended. This was believed to be nothing but fair. The county board, however, refused to assist, whereupon the council rescinded their previous appropriation. The city had already expended out of the city volunteer fund about $1,000. The county volunteer fund which would become available after January 1, 1862, amounted to about $2,000, and was to be placed in the hands of Dr. Byron Douglas, trustee for the county, under whom it was to be expended. The chairman and supervisor of each town was required to report the names of the wives of all volunteers to whom this fund should be paid.

It was announced late in December that the company of Captain Hyde was constantly receiving accessions of men and that it would soon be ready to go into quarters. Theodore Conkey was tendered the captaincy of a cavalry company destined for Colonel Bartow’s regiment; he accepted the same and commenced work in earnest to fill its ranks.

“The cavalry company Capt. Conkey undertook to raise is already full. Appleton is at last honored as she deserves to be. The company is composed of picked men and will probably be unsurpassed by any in the Union.”—(Motor, January 2, 1862).

By January 11, 1862, Captain Conkey had secured 60 men whom he took to Janesville to join Colonel Bartow’s regiment. His
company was known in this county as the Appleton Dragoons. Captain Conkey succeeded in securing a large squad of men for his company from Oconto, the agreement being that Conkey should be captain, and that Oconto should have first and second lieutenants and that the non-commissioned officers should be equally divided. The Oconto boys called the company Northwestern Dragoons instead of Appleton Dragoons.

Capt. N. Paine of Company G located at Camp Harvey, Kenosha, acknowledged the receipt of 200 magazines and books in January, 1862, from the people of Appleton, for which the company returned thanks.

By January Captain Hyde's company numbered nearly 80 men who were being drilled daily at Appleton. They were pronounced one of the best drilled companies ever seen in this county. It seemed easier at this time to secure enlistments than at any previous period. Late in January enlistments for the Nineteenth Independent regiment were being made at New London. The recruits were intended for a company commanded by E. P. Perry who had previously served in the Second Wisconsin regiment in the army of the Potomac. In January there were some half dozen recruiting officers in Appleton; the new calls for volunteers stimulated the enlistments.

Captain Hyde's company known as the Doran Guards joined the Seventeenth Wisconsin regiment and numbered at the start about 83 men mostly from Outagamie county. They were located at Camp Randall late in February. He soon had a total of 100 men which constituted a fine company. The Motor and Crescent of February, 1862, voiced the general feeling of joy here over the surrender of Fort Donelson and the capture of 12,000 rebel prisoners. This was really the first great Federal victory and occasioned unbounded rejoicing in this community.

In February a recruiting office for the Twelfth regiment, United States Infantry was opened at the Crescent hotel by Sergeant Ross. Volunteers began immediately to enlist in his regiment. Many preferred the United States regular service to the volunteer service. They seemed to have more confidence in the officers. Late in February, 1862, Captain Mayer of the regular army was here for the purpose of receiving and mustering into the service recruits which were secured by Sergeant Ross. The officers of Captain Hyde's company were as follows: Welcome Hyde, captain; Rollan Crane, first lieutenant; J. E. Richards, second lieutenant. This was reported as one of the best companies raised in this state. It was rumored early in March that the company would be sent to Chicago to guard the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Douglas. In February Captain Perry at New London was still securing volunteers and at this time had large squads of men already enlisted. Samuel Ryan, Jr., secured a position in Colonel Barstow's cavalry regiment at Janesville.

Late in March, 1862, Captain Conkey and sixty of his volunteers arrived in Appleton on a short visit preparatory to their final
departure to the field. They were received at the station with great
ceremony and in royal style. Captain Conkey at this time called
for sixteen more men. He lacked that number of having the re-
quired quota.

Several soldiers from this county were in the Tenth Wisconsin
regiment located near Huntsville, Alabama, early in April, 1862.
The citizens of Appleton presented Captain Conkey of Company I,
Third Wisconsin Cavalry, with a beautiful sword. John Jewett,
Jr., made the presentation speech to which the captain responded
in touching terms.

In the spring within a few weeks' time the ladies' society filled
five large boxes with supplies and forwarded them to Milwaukee
to be taken to the front. The boxes contained sheeting, pillow cases,
towels, sox, shirts, handkerchiefs, underclothing, linens, coats, trou-
sers, bed-ticks, wine, preserves, jelly, dried fruit, starch and other
similar articles. These articles were taken to the battlefields of
Pittsburg Landing, Fort Scott, etc.

The death of several volunteers from this county was reported
during the summer of 1862, due to wounds received in the many
battles or to diseases in the no less deadly camps. Upon the re-
cipient of the news of the battle of Pittsburg Landing about the mid-
dle of April, the *Crescent* in connection with other newspapers of
the state published a memorial article entitled “Wisconsin's Noble
Dead” encircled with heavy black border as a token of the grief of
the state for the many Wisconsin boys who lost their lives on that
bloody field.

In July the governor divided the state into recruiting districts.
Outagamie county was included in the Fourth district. This divi-
sion was made for convenience in reporting after having enlisted.
Wisconsin at this time was called upon for five additional regiments
as soon as they could be raised. This roused the people of Outa-
gamie county to redouble action.

In July Engineer Bentley of the Northwestern railroad was
commissioned to raise a company and thereupon called for volun-
teers at Appleton. It was understood his call extended to railroad
employees only. The railroad company generously gave $5,000 in
order to make this step successful. Captain Jewett and others held
war meetings daily throughout the towns of the county to secure
volunteers. He visited nearly every neighborhood in the county
often calling the citizens together in schoolhouses and managed to
secure quite a large number of recruits.

The working committee appointed at the large war meeting
held late in July, passed the following resolution: That a commit-
tee of three be appointed to recommend the county board of super-
visors to make appropriation for bounty to volunteers for the war.
The committee selected were Doctor Douglas, A. B. Jackson and
R. R. Bateman; later Captain Spaulding was added to the commit-
tee. This committee decided to meet every Tuesday evening until
the quota of the county was full.
"Mass Meeting in Support of the Government.—A mass meeting of all loyal citizens who are ready to give to the government a hearty support to the utmost extent of the resources of the nation in maintaining the present war to the end, in suppressing the rebellion and especially the putting into the field in the shortest possible time our share of the new troops called by the President and of encouraging the employment of all means which the law of a civilized war permit in weakening and overcoming our enemies, is called to be held at Adkins' hall at Appleton on Monday evening, July 28, 1862:

A. W. Jackson, W. Johnson, A. G. Parkhurst,
A. Balford, O. J. Greiger, G. R. Wood,
W. Cross, J. Tibbits, R. A. Pearse,
C. Ketchum, E. J. Scott, G. I. Brewster,
C. M. Wheat, T. W. Brown, J. M. Eggleson,
W. C. Goff, C. A. Hamer, G. Harrod,
J. D. Holden, H. F. Patton, F. J. Jackson,
J. E. Harriman, S. R. Willy, C. R. Richmond,
M. Himebaugh, M. H. Finne, J. Jewett, Jr.,
E. D. Rose, J. H. Green, E. L. Barlow.

Previous to the above call a large assemblage of citizens gathered in Adkins' hall and were called to order by Judge Jewett who nominated Mayor Johnston chairman of the meeting. James Ryan was chosen secretary. The chairman briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to assist Captain Jewett to raise a company of men for the Twenty-first Regiment. Captain Jewett then explained more fully his plans of carrying out his object. Speeches were delivered by A. B. Jackson, H. W. White and Colonel Sweet. After various propositions were discussed it was decided to appoint a committee of five to consider the expediency of having the county or city offer a bounty for volunteers. This committee consisted of A. B. Jackson, T. R. Hudd, J. S. Buck, Captain Spaulding and John Ryan. A permanent finance and working war committee for each of the three wards of the city was decided upon. The following committee was thereupon appointed:

City-at-large, Captain Spaulding, chairman. First ward—R. B. Bateman, C. O. Tichenor and Thomas Hanna; Second ward—George R. Wood, Doctor Douglas and Doctor Tompkins; Third ward—G. I. Brewster, J. M. Barker and Z. Patton; Fourth ward—A. B. Jackson, B. K. Seaman and Peter Van Leshant. On motion the meeting adjourned to reassemble the following Saturday.

"Our Country Calls!"—President Lincoln has issued another call for 300,000 men to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged. They are required by the fifteenth of August and unless the former call for 300,000 men is filled by that date, drafting will take place to secure the number needed. Let the people come up as one man and give help to the government. Let men rally from the various woodlands, from the farms and workshops, from the counter and desk, from the forge and office, and from the schoolhouse. Let
the law come! The government says let there be no laggards. Let the women also hear. They have a mission before them. Let them in every town and neighborhood organize volunteer relief societies for the assistance, not only of our absent brothers, but for the care and maintenance of the families of the absent husbands. Let the ladies of our woodland home attend to this matter. Let missionary contributions and all other deeds of generosity in peaceful times go to the shades until the war is closed.”—(Crescent, August, 1862).

Volunteers receive $100 United States bounty and $25 as soon as mustered in the service. Drafted privates receive but $11 per month. Nothing more. Will you hesitate longer? Shall our cause be now abolished when peace is just ready to dawn upon us? Must the harrowing deeds of our fathers come to naught? Shall the coming generations point the finger of contempt upon so-called friends of the Union? Shall the cries of our wounded and dying brothers be unheeded? May heaven forbid.”—Crescent, August 9, 1862).

Dr. M. A. Mosher, formerly of Appleton, became assistant surgeon of the Twentieth Regiment. The town of Hortonville in August, 1862, pledged ten recruits for Captain Jewett’s company and agreed to give them a special bounty of $50 each. This splendid and patriotic act was favorably commented upon by the local newspapers. It put a spur in the ribs of every other town in the county.

The new call for volunteers in August, the act of Hortonville, the entreaties of the papers and the appeals of orators stimulated to fever heat the war feeling of this county. It was announced that two full companies would probably have to be raised in Outagamie and Shawano counties. It was stated that Captain Jewett when in Dale endeavoring to enlist volunteers was promised an appropriation by that town of $50 bounty for each man who should enlist to the credit of the town. A meeting held in Dale passed a resolution asking the county board to appropriate a bounty of $50 for each man necessary to clear the county from the draft. At this time many of the boys, young men and middle aged men of the county began to enlist as never before. In one evening in Dale, early in August, nine present were sworn into the service at one time by Captain Jewett. War meetings in Appleton asked the county board to offer a bounty of $50 for each volunteer and to provide for the families of all volunteers who should take the field. At these meetings brilliant war speeches were delivered. Rev. Louis Dael, the Catholic priest, was called out and delivered his usual brilliant, eloquent and loyal speech. He explained that Catholics were bound by their religion to sustain the government as well as their religion. He said, “Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar’s and to God that which belongs to God.” He said that Lincoln was constitutionally elected and must be supported. He advised Catholics to volunteer for the government and said: “What God has joined together let no rebellion put asunder.” Thomas F. Seymour delivered a long eloquent speech. Others who delivered short addresses were Hogan, Bennett, Davies, Doctor Bogan, Joseph
McGillan and Van Doosen. It was resolved that the ladies of Appleton should meet in the college chapel to organize a society to aid the families of volunteers and to revive and support the courage and spirit of '76. Dr. Douglas handed a circular to the president of the meeting showing that several of the county supervisors agreed to vote for a special tax sufficient to support the families of each volunteer while he was absent in the field. Agreeable to the call the ladies of Appleton met in the College chapel about the middle of August and duly organized a soldiers' aid society. The meeting was called to order by President Mason who introduced Rev. Robert B. Doe who addressed the assemblage of ladies. The ladies' society elected the following officers: Mrs. Mason, president; Miss Snow, vice-president; Mrs. Miller, treasurer; Mrs. Doe, secretary; and Mrs. E. Edgarton, assistant secretary. The following names were added to the membership of the society: Mesdames James Ryan, William S. Warner, L. B. White, Parish, Richmond, Hanchett, A. M. Fenne, F. J. Jackson, P. H. Smith, J. A. Brewster, Mary Ming, J. E. Bates, A. B. Jackson, J. M. Burch, M. A. Ketchum, C. J. Pettibone, A. Warner, E. Beach, Tichenor, E. Phelps, Adkins, M. Hart, Foster, Jas. M. Hutchinson, Dong, J. Stephens, Mansfield, J. Phinney, Robinson, Roberts, Elkins, Miss Annie B. Sherwood, Adrie E. White, R. Conkey, Ella Phinney, Florence Edgarton, Hattie C. Knox, Marie Pettibone, Kate Peabody, F. E. Spencer, Kate Tibbits, S. E. Edgarton, Earl Parmelee Waite, Eleanor Robertson, Emmie Elkins.

About the middle of August, a young man on horseback at Appleton was bantered to enlist. He said he would do so if he could sell his horse. "How much do you want?" “One hundred dollars.” In a few minutes twenty different individuals paid $5 each for the horse. The young man was promptly sworn in.

The ladies' society agreed to have oversight of the families and children of soldiers who might need aid. A visiting committee for that purpose was duly appointed. This committee consisted of Mrs. Hanchett, Mrs. Hamer, Mrs. Phinney, Mrs. Parsh, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Ketchum. Another committee was appointed to endeavor to increase the membership of the society.

It was announced in August, 1862, that the quota of men necessary to clear this county was 507. The county already was credited with 236. It was now realized that a mistake was made in the early months of the war when fully 100 volunteers from this county went elsewhere to enlist and were credited to other localities. The two companies of Captain Jewett and Captain McGillan were nearly completed and the raising of these two would reduce the number required to about 91 men. These must be raised, it was announced, or a draft would take place. By August, 1862, seven men from the Crescent alone had volunteered for the war. One of the stores in Appleton lost six men by enlistment and was compelled to secure amateurs to take their places. Several of the factories lost so many men as to cripple their operations. A young man while escorting a young lady home asked her if he should volunteer. “Certainly,”
In August, Capt. Theodore Conkey was mentioned prominently in connection with the colonelcy of one of the new regiments. Thus far Major Pomeroy was the only field officer from Outagamie county. Captain Jewett's company was reported filled by the middle of August. His command was assigned to the Twenty-first regiment. The Crescent said: "We can and will brag of this company. A finer set of boys and good fellows never left this city. They are substantial, independent, able-bodied men and will reflect honor on old Outagamie wherever they may be placed. We will warrant that this will be the crack company of the regiment."

At the adjourned war meeting held Friday, August 15, in the College chapel, Mayor Johnston presided. Captain Jewett was called for and came upon the stage amid thunders of applause. He congratulated Appleton and the county upon having filled his company to 130 volunteers within so short a time. He hoped that the people would now fill just as splendidly the company of Captain McGillan. Father Dael the favorite orator of Appleton was called for and delivered one of his fiery and eloquent addresses. Captain Spaulding announced that he was authorized to offer $10 extra to each of the first ten recruits. Doctor Douglas said he was authorized to make the same offer for the next ten. Rev. James Anderson delivered a rousing speech addressed largely to the fathers, mothers and sisters. He said it was their duty to give their sons to the war. He appealed to the young men of Jewett's company to stand firm and shoot as many rebels as they could. Charles Atkins delivered a strong speech and urged them to sustain the government. Mr. Enos of Watertown being present was called on and spoke in favor of enlistments and of assisting the prosecution of the war. At this stage of the proceedings Senator Hudd arrived from Shawano and brought the news that he brought some twenty more men for Captain Jewett's company. "Wisconsin has been called on for an additional 590 men. This will add about 80 men to our county, additional to the 291 on the previous calls, making in all about 371 men for us to furnish in all. We ought to raise this quota without a draft. Shall it be done? This town with its few men will of course suffer most by draft. Enlist by all means."—(Crescent, August 23, 1862.)

Late in August the sheriff and his deputies were busily engaged in complying with the recent enrollment order. As soon as it was ready it was posted up for public inspection.

"Banner Company.—For men of stamina, for everything that goes to make up a company of men of which the locality may well boast and be proud of we claim that Captain Jewett's boys should have the palm of the Twenty-first regiment."—(Crescent, August 23, 1862.)

During the last two weeks in August, Captain Wood assisted by several others was busily engaged trying to raise another company. Captain McGillan was compelled to surrender his commission owing to his failure to secure the number of men necessary to
fill his company. It was no fault of his. He turned over what he had to Capt. John R. Wood who later obtained the twenty men from Shawano county. This gave them a fair start and the enlistment thereafter was rapid. Dr. Tompkins was appointed examining surgeon for this company under the law requirements. George H. Myers was appointed draft commissioner.

August 30 Captain Wood’s company consisted of 91 men all of whom had been sworn in. This was rapid enlistment and showed how earnestly the people had worked. Like the volunteers of Captain Jewett’s company, those of Captain Wood’s were the best to be had in this section of the state, but this did not clear the county of draft. Steps to raise still another company were taken and the committees of the war societies again made strenuous efforts to fill the quota. A war meeting held in Little Chute was addressed by T. R. Hudd. That town voted an extra bounty of $50 for each one who would enlist. This was absolutely a town measure. Barracks were erected at the new fair grounds and there for a time the volunteers were quartered prior to their departure for the field. Dr. S. L. Fuller of Appleton was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twenty-first regiment. In Captain Jewett’s company were forty men from Appleton, thirteen from Grand Chute, eight from Freedom, ten from Ellington, eight from Hortonia, five from Bovina, two from Liberty, nine from Greenville, four from Maple Creek, one each from Center, Dale, Black Creek and Oconto county. In Captain Wood’s company were eight men from Appleton, twenty from Dale, eleven from Greenville, nine from Hortonia, four from Bovina, three from Grand Chute, three from Kaukauna, two from Center, two from Ellington, three from Osborn, one from Freedom, five from Oshkosh, three from Caledonia and eighteen from Shawano county.

Early in September the Ladies’ Relief Society performed the herculean task of preparing an immense box filled with lint, jellies, preserves, etc., for Company D of the Twenty-first regiment, Jewett’s company. In addition many blankets were procured for Wood’s company to meet the emergency until their wants were supplied by the government. In September, 1862, severe suffering was endured here by the families of volunteers, showing they had been neglected. A case was cited in the First ward which, it was said, was calculated to “wring tears from the most hardened.” The Crescent asked: “How can it be expected that men will go to war when their families are required to endure such privations?” Samuel Ryan, Jr., who entered the service independently, was promoted to a lieutenantancy early in September, 1862. It was stated that the town of Liberty had sent fifteen men to the war. As the largest vote ever polled in that town was only thirty-four, the number enlisted was nearly half of the voters and probably more than half of the able-bodied men. It was stated that Liberty was rightly named.

Early in September the students of the university organized a home guard ostensibly for drilling purposes; J. P. Cross was chosen captain. The company previously formed by the citizens as a home guard was dissolved or at least disappeared. By September Captain
Jewett's company prepared to leave Appleton and go into camp at Oshkosh. Just before the train left he formed his men in line and marched to the cars, accompanied by almost the whole town. Arriving at the depot the men were drawn up in line and were addressed by several of the citizens, to which the captain responded. This was one of those agonizing moments when dear friends were required to part, perhaps never to meet again. Many tears were shed and sad goodbyes were spoken. The volunteers entered the cars and were whirled off to scenes of war. At Neenah another company joined them, bound for the same place. Both companies received a tremendous ovation when they reached Oshkosh.

In September attempts were made to revive the home guards, but the attempt failed. At one of the meetings Lieutenant Young asked permission to make a few remarks. He thereupon lashed the citizens without mercy for their lack of spirit and patriotism. In September came the news that several boys from this county were wounded in the severe battles fought in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

Early in September news was received that Indians were killing old and young, burning buildings, etc., in the vicinity of Morris-town, and were marching swiftly south on their campaign of butchery. The whole of Outagamie county was in a blaze of excitement at once. Families began to arrive at Kaukauna and Appleton and three volunteers were dispatched northward to learn the facts. The volunteers returned next day and reported the sensational stories without foundation. They further reported the whole country panic stricken and houses deserted. Sentinels posted here and there ran wild on seeing the scouts approach, thinking them Indians. It was estimated that the number who left their homes and flocked to Kaukauna, Appleton, Little Chute, Green Bay and Depere was fully 400. It was stated that if half a dozen Indians had come suddenly into either of these villages while the scare lasted, they could have captured them easily with scarcely a fight. After it was over everybody laughed heartily at the "Big Indian Scare."

"The president has issued a proclamation emancipating all the slaves in the disloyal states on the first of January next and protecting such slaves in their freedom. He also renews his proposition that the people of the United States shall pay for the slaves of all disloyal states which may accept emancipation, such slaves to be colonized in Central America." This is another epoch in the war which has been forced upon the president by the abolitionists of the North. It is unnecessary for us to discuss the errors of this measure, as Mr. Lincoln assumes to exercise his position and power irrespective of all objections. It seems to us as though it will only give aid and comfort to the enemy without accomplishing any good results. We understand by this that our government is of itself incapable of putting down the present rebellion; that this is a virtual recognition of the so-called confederate states of America. How it will be received by the Union and the South we cannot determine. If it brings disaster upon our men who are now nobly battling for the Union, the
constitution and the enforcement of the laws, then we can say with clean hands we have done our duty."—(Crescent, September 27, 1862.)

Late in September a beautiful sword was presented to Captain Wood by the citizens of Appleton. A speech was made upon the presentation and responded to by Captain Wood. The company left for Oshkosh late in September. D. J. Quimby, formerly of the Seventeenth regiment, was second lieutenant of Wood's company. It was proposed in September that the state should issue bonds to the amount of $250,000 to provide a fund from which $5 per month should be paid to families of volunteers throughout the state. This measure was favored generally by the citizens of Outagamie county; it soon became a law.

In October the farmers of the town of Dale assembled and raised $131 in a few hours with which to purchase a fine sword for Lieutenant William Young of Company I, Thirty-second regiment. In October came news of the death of several Outagamie county volunteers at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky. Among them were Richard Baker, George Chute, Park B. Elliott, William Wicher and others. During October the ladies of Appleton made great efforts to raise supplies of all kinds for the suffering soldiers on the field and in the hospitals. They sent away many boxes filled with delicacies and clothing of all kinds. The Crescent asked in October, 1862, why it was that families of volunteers in Appleton had not received the $5 per month for over five months which had been awarded them under the state law. Winter was approaching and many were more or less destitute, and it was demanded that this neglect should be immediately remedied. Captain Wood's company were called the Outagamie Tigers. The officers elected in September were as follows: George Wood, captain; William Young, first lieutenant; D. K. Quimby, second lieutenant. They became Company I of the regiment and numbered ninety-eight men.

It was announced about the middle of October that the draft was soon to take place in Outagamie county. The citizens again made extra efforts to raise the required number of volunteers. William S. Warner, independent candidate for district attorney, came out with an announcement in October that if elected he would give half of the salary of his office so long as the war continued to the relief of soldiers' families. He stated that such amount would be retained by the county board and expended under their supervision.

In October, Mrs. L. A. Williams, widow, whose only son was wounded at Perryville, left here for the army to serve as a nurse in Kentucky and elsewhere. Upon her departure the citizens made up a purse of $27, which was presented to her. There was much complaint in Outagamie county because the county bounty was given only to married men. Many young men were induced to enlist upon the promise of receiving this bounty. They were thus disappointed and naturally and justly complained.

During the late fall recruiting continued in this county. Sergeant Perry of the Seventeenth Regiment was here enlisting men
for Captain Hyde's company. The *Crescent* made the announce-
ment November 1, for the benefit of the absent soldiers, that their
families in this vicinity were being cared for by the ladies and the
citizens. The ladies particularly were doing all in their power to
assist such families.

The following list was prepared and published October 4, 1862,
and embraced all residents between the ages of eighteen and forty-
five years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wards or Towns</th>
<th>Non-Exempts</th>
<th>Exempts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appleton, First ward</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleton, Second ward</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appleton, Fourth ward</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buchanan</td>
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<td>Black Creek</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dale</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellington</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
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<td>103</td>
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<tr>
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<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenville</td>
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<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hortonia</td>
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<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaukauna</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple Creek</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osborn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>310</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,231</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The county not securing the ninety-nine men required by the
tenth of November, the draft commissioner, George H. Myers, as-
sisted by the sheriff and other officials, drafted the full number in
this county. Nine were drafted in Buchanan, eighteen in Center,
seven in Ellington, twelve in Freedom, thirty-three in Greenville,
twelve in Kaukauna, four in Maple Creek and four in Osborn, and
enough elsewhere to make in all ninety-nine. These men were re-
quired to furnish substitutes or to report at Milwaukee according to
orders.

The draft in Outagamie county for ninety-nine men was an-
ounced to take place November 10, 1862, unless the quota was
filled by that date. It bore hardest on Greenville, where thirty-three
men were to be conscripted. Drafted men were allowed twenty days
in which to procure substitutes. They were ordered to report at
Milwaukee.

Immediately afterward George H. Myers, commissioner, or-
dered all the drafted men to return home, but to report at Appleton
the following Wednesday. These men were not required to go at
that date, but it was necessary for them to report in order to comply
with certain preliminary requirements of the department. There was no thought of resistance to the draft.

"Tremendous Excitement:—Drafted Greenvillians take Appleton! On Wednesday last, agreeable to the notice of Commissioner Myers, seven wagons loaded with drafted men from Greenville, with flags waving in the breeze and a band of music, came into town to report for duty. They rode through some of the principal streets, stopping in front of our office and favored the Crescent with three rousing cheers, for which we tendered our thanks. Mutual good feeling prevailed among that entire democratic body. How do you feel, Mr. Voter? On Thursday evening our citizens gave them a supper at the Crescent hotel. After a bountiful repast Commissioner Myers made a few appropriate remarks, after which Captain Marston and Captain Steffens detailed their experiences in the field, which were exceedingly interesting."—(Crescent, November 29, 1862.)

James Gilmore was appointed general agent for the distribution of supplies intended for soldiers' families late in 1862. He was thus authorized by the county board. The Ladies' Aid Society co-operated with him in this labor. Loads of wood, potatoes, flour and meat were welcomed by the agent and the Ladies' Aid Society for the soldiers' families.

In November, 1862, the county board levied a volunteer bounty tax of $9,000. When the tax was collected the county treasurer was authorized to pay the same upon the order of those persons entitled to the bounty. The county tax previous to this was $5,000. This raised the total tax to $14,000, but even those figures, it was expected, might be increased. County orders at that time were worth about 90 cents on the dollar.

The citizens of this county heard with intense regret of the death of Captain John Jewett, Jr., of Company D, Twenty-first Wisconsin Regiment. He was so well known here that it seemed as if a relative of everybody was removed. He participated in the battle of Perryville, but immediately afterward was taken with a fever, which finally caused his death. He was thirty-five years old and a native of Maine. His body arrived late in November and the elaborate and touching funeral took place in the college chapel under the auspices of the Masons. The college chapel was literally packed with people from the city and neighboring towns. Masonic delegations from Neenah and Menasha were present and the Odd Fellows also took part in the proceedings. President Mason delivered the funeral sermon.

It was announced in December that volunteer's wives and families could secure from Madison the bounty of $5 per month which had been allowed them. This was not much but it greatly aided the families of soldiers throughout the state.

The bloody battle of Fredericksburg in December was particularly noticed by the citizens of this county. Many comments were made upon the gallantry of the Federal troops and upon the fact that they were unwisely handled. A complimentary oyster supper was given by the citizens to Captain Marston and Captain Steffens at
the Crescent Hotel early in December. It was a merry occasion, with fun and jests and responses to toasts. Captain Marston made an eloquent response to the toast, "The Iron Brigade."

Company I of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry under Captain Conkey, had severe experiences with the guerillas and rebel soldiers in Arkansas late in 1862 and early in 1863. In one engagement where the company fought four times their number six members of the company were killed and many wounded. Father Mignault, chaplain of the Seventeenth Regiment, returned to Appleton in January, 1863. He was captured by guerillas, but upon learning his mission they had treated him courteously and released him.

Samuel Ryan, Jr., former editor of the Crescent, returned to Appleton in January. He enlisted as a private, was promoted to quartermaster sergeant and served as such until severely injured by having a heavy weight fall on him. He returned to recuperate. In April county volunteer orders were worth ninety cents on the dollar. In the spring Captain Conkey returned and prepared to secure twelve or fifteen recruits for his command. In April and May the great battle on the Rappahannock attracted the attention of the citizens of this county. It was seen that the Federal army was at last taking the initiative, and high hopes were entertained that success would crown the efforts.

The Soldiers' Aid society met regularly in Adkins hall. Mrs. M. B. Doe was secretary of the society in the spring of 1863. In May the society called for sanitary stores to be used in filling large boxes which were to be sent to the soldiers in the hospitals. There were potatoes, onions, fish, horseradish, pickles, dried fruits, shirts, sheets, pillow slips, drawers, stockings, handkerchiefs, etc. The citizens responded to the call and soon a large box was sent on its way southward.

The Crescent in 1863, like all democratic journals in the north denounced the court martial of Vallandigham, and declared that the treatment he received was an outrage upon the constitution of the United States. That paper also at this time spoke in the highest terms of Stonewall Jackson, who had recently died. It gave a full account of the treatment of Vallandingham, and held up his example as an act of tyranny that should not be borne.

In June the Crescent contained the notice of the suspension of the Chicago Times by the order of General Burnside. It denied having ever endorsed the sentiments of the Times, but had objected vigorously to the suppression of free speech and a free press. "Undoubtedly the attempt will be made to suspend the Appleton Crescent because it dares to denounce the acts and measures of the puerile administration at Washington."—(Crescent, June 6, 1863.)

"Free Speech at Home.—The students of Lawrence University were permitted by the faculty to have and maintain two societies. These societies met once in each week and entertained the citizens with public exhibitions. They had a large exhibition last evening, at which time free speech was suppressed by the official action of the society. It seems a suspicion arose in the minds of some of the
abolition members that some Democratic addresses might be delivered. Immediately an extra session was convened, when a motion was passed that no disloyal or copperhead sentiments should be allowed. Copperhead is the abolition name for Democracy."—(Crescent, June, 1863.)

“One of Fifty.—A student of the college educational school the other day said that he was one of fifty to mob the Crescent office. He had better wait until he gets out of infantile squares before he commits such noble deeds of daring. If he is spilin' for a fight there is a big chance of distinguishing himself in the nigger regiment.”—(Crescent, June 6, 1863.)

At a special meeting held July 10, the following officers were chosen for the Ladies' Aid society for the coming year: Mrs. L. A. Williams, president; Mrs. M. A. Foster, vice-president; Mrs. M. M. Davis, treasurer; Mrs. R. P. Harriman, assistant treasurer; Mrs. H. Pomeroy, secretary; Mrs. E. P. Humphreys, assistant secretary. The following committee was chosen to visit soldiers' families: First ward—Mrs. C. Prescott and Mrs. F. J. Jackson; Second ward—Mrs. C. Aiken and Mrs. J. M. Phinney; Third ward—Mrs. Sam Ryan, Jr., and Mrs. C. M. Tompkins; Fourth ward—Mrs. N. Richmond and Mrs. C. Ketchum. This was the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid society of Appleton. The committee of gentlemen whose duty it was to visit soldiers' families were as follows: Jackson Tibbits, Dr. M. M. Davis, J. W. Carhart, Jr., J. W. Hutchinson, J. M. Stebbins, C. G. Adkins, Samuel Ryan, Jr., E. C. Goff, Anson Ballard, James Ryan, Francis Hammond and E. R. Humphrey.

The gallant action of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment in the bloody battle of July was noted by the local papers and spoken of in the highest and most eloquent terms. Many boys from this part of the country were either killed or wounded, for which all sorrowed and lamented. Captain Martin's company covered itself with glory in the various engagements of this memorable month.

The Crescent said July 25: "We believe that the only legal method of raising troops for the Federal government is through the state authorities or by volunteering in the regular army. The government authorities may open recruiting offices at every street corner if they choose and solicit volunteer soldiers, but we are unable to perceive wherein they derive their power to force anyone into the army except by ipse dixit rule." In July the enrollment of Appleton was shown to be 451; Samuel Ryan, Jr., was enrolling officer.

"Vicksburg.—The capture of this rebel city is a Grant-ed victory. We class it as a western triumph, as all the privates were from the west and Grant was from Illinois. P. S.—Port Hudson surrendered on the eighth with 7,000 prisoners."—(Crescent, July 18, 1863.) The news of the capture of Vicksburg and of other Federal successes was received here with great joy. A spontaneous jollification of all varieties of politics and creeds occurred. Fireworks were let off and all the people testified to their joy at the news.

On the Fourth of July, 1863, the Ladies' Sanitary society through their dinner, ice cream, etc., netted $82 for sick and wounded
soldiers. Judge Collins of Menasha donated to the society $25, being the proceeds of his address, thus raising the total that day for sick and wounded soldiers and their families to $107. At this meeting the ladies adopted the following resolutions: That the thanks of this society are tendered to Judge Collins of Menasha for his generous gift of $25 on the Fourth of July for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers; that we thank the men and women of this section of the county for their aid on short notice in raising over $100 above expenses at our impromptu festival of July Fourth; and that we earnestly desire still larger donations for the benefit of the brave boys who peril life, limb and health for the protection of this nation. It was indignantly stated at this time that of all the six large boxes of supplies sent from this city, only one was received by the soldiers. Inquiries concerning this state of affairs were instituted to find where the fault rested.

In July, S. P. Ming of Appleton was appointed provost marshal for Outagamie county. About the middle of July, the newspapers published full accounts of the terrible draft riot in New York City. The local papers denounced the affair in strong terms. At this time the Crescent was a vigorous advocate of the peace measures then advanced and favored by the Democratic party, and was particularly vindictive and savage in its remarks concerning abolitionism and the alleged unlawful acts of the administration. That paper said: "What wonder is it that those who advocate Democratic principles come under the political subjection of the present abolition Lincoln administration party"!

In July there were formed in this county several draft insurance associations. These organizations were formed to insure their members against being obliged to take the field even though they should be drafted. The associations agreed to furnish substitutes upon the payment of so much money. The amount usually demanded was $25 and this sum insured a man from being compelled to take the field. The town of Greenville organized the first association of the kind in the country. Farmers and others formed such organizations, each contributing $25, and out of the fund thus accumulated was paid a sufficient amount for substitutes to free each member from the service. "Draft Association.—See the call for the meeting Saturday evening for the formation of the Mutual Protective Association against the hardships of the draft. Let all turn out."—(Crescent, August, 1863.) "The Draft.—All citizens of Appleton belonging to the first class liable to the draft are requested to meet at Adkins hall at 8 o'clock p. m., Saturday, August 15, 1863." At this time the people of the several towns of the county were requested to prepare a full list of men who had gone from those towns to the war; and leave the same at the county treasurer's office.

In July the following men were elected honorary members of the Ladies' Sanitary association of Appleton: Mayor Johnston, President Mason, and Reverends Doe, Anderson, Cooley, Palmer, Himebaugh and Dael. In August the newspapers published the full enrollment lists of the entire county.
The famous Iron Brigade consisted of the following regiments: Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana. This brigade went into the battle of Gettysburg 1,350 strong, after that engagement it numbered only 425, losing thus in killed, wounded and prisoners two-thirds of its entire strength. Less than two years before this brigade was nearly 4,000 strong, now only a little over 400 answered to the roll call.

About the middle of August, Governor Salmon granted the twenty days' extension for the counties to raise their quotas by volunteering before the draft would be ordered. Extra efforts were made in this county to raise more volunteers, although few were secured.

In August 15, 1863, the Germans of Appleton organized the Appleton Draft Association. Its purpose was to guard against the hardships of the approaching draft. The fee was fixed at $50. A large number joined this association. Efforts were made generally to clear the county of the approaching drafts. Apparently the citizens were waiting for the state authorities to do as they pleased. They continued to form draft insurance associations and took less interest in the progress of the war than at any other time. In the city of Appleton the number enrolled in the first draft was 355. This would require a draft of 70 men. To this was added about 35 to cover exemptions, so it was seen that about 105 men would be drafted in Appleton.

In August, 1863, the Crescent said that Appleton, which had a population in 1860 of a little over 2,600, had furnished the following volunteers for the war: First ward, 49; Second ward, 91; Third ward, 31; Fourth ward, 14; total, 185. The Sanitary society of Chicago at this time called for assistance from the Appleton Aid society. Accordingly a meeting was called to be held in Adkins hall, August 21, for the purpose of raising funds for another box of hospital stores. The society but a short time before forwarded from Appleton a box of clothing, bedding, dried fruits, pickles, etc., valued at $29. F. P. Bingham, a sutler in the Army of the Potomac, was attacked by the rebels in 1863, was captured, lost his entire train of stores and supplies; but succeeded in escaping, though fired upon twice. He was a permanent resident of this county.

During the summer and fall of 1863 those who favored the Union cause formed what became known as Union Leagues throughout Outagamie county. They held meetings in secret and, as is now well known, were organized for the purpose of preventing any local resistance to war measures. In Appleton was a lodge consisting of more than 100 members. In October, when Senator Doolittle was advertised to speak in Adkins hall, they met and prepared to prevent any attempt to break up the meeting.

The Appleton German Draft association held regular meetings. Its president was George Kriess. At the second meeting in September, 1863, the following amendment to the constitution was adopted: "That any person belonging to the so-called Union League shall not be accepted to membership in the society, and in case there are any such belonging their names shall be stricken from the lists." The
Crescent said: "This action of the organization is but meet and right. Union Leaguers are supposed to be valiant warriors, ready and willing to die (?) for their country, and it would be criminal to tempt them from their patriotic stand."

Late in September the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid society announced that during the fair they would serve refreshments in Adkins hall and also on the grounds. All were urgently solicited to come forward and assist this worthy object. Subscriptions of cash were also called for. The society was doing everything in its power to assist in the magnificent work of the Wisconsin Sanitary commission. Late in September the Congregational Sunday school of Appleton raised $85 to be used in furnishing soldiers with reading matter. Rev. H. H. Benson, formerly of Appleton, preached at the Ministerial convention held in the Congregational church late in September, 1863. The Soldiers' Aid festival held by the ladies' society late in September realized $120. The ladies had already raised over $250 worth of supplies and were busily engaged in securing additional quantities. Farmers were asked to supply farm produce of every description for this purpose. The ladies planned to furnish lunches during the county fair early in October.

In October, Captain Wood called for recruits for the Thirty-second Regiment and in a short time collected quite a squad, among which were several Union Leaguers. The Soldiers' Aid society thanked the citizens of Appleton and Freedom and other surrounding towns for their liberal donations to that society during the county fair. The proceeds in money and provisions amounted to over $82. A lady from Chicago came to Appleton and organized a Ladies' Union League, which was designed to co-operate in all the proceedings and movements of the male Union League clubs in this county.

In October came the news that President Lincoln had called for 300,000 more volunteers to be raised by January 5, 1864, or a draft would be made to fill the deficiency. They were required to enlist for three years or during the war. The Crescent said: "Is not this call for men by volunteering a full confession of the utter failure of the conscription act, the pet scheme of abolitionists? Is it not a vindication of the position assumed by Governor Seymour in his letter to the President, so jeered at by the abolitionists?"

Late in November, 1863, the draft for this congressional district commenced at Green Bay. John Bateman, a blind man, was secured to draw out the tickets. W. H. P. Bogan, James McGillan and J. J. Steffen, county supervisors, were appointed to superintend the draft for Outagamie county. The following number were to be drafted: Appleton, 81; Grand Chute, 14; Greenville, 23; Dale, 11; Hortonia, 14; Bovina and Ellington together, 24; Liberty and Maple Creek together, 10; Osborn and Black Creek, 6; Freedom, 15; Kaukauna, 31; Buchanan, 8. It was announced that the next draft would take place January 5, and that a total of 158 men would be drafted as follows: Osborn, 2; Black Creek, 1; Freedom, 9; Kaukauna, 18; Buchanan, 4; Grand Chute, 8; Appleton, 48; Center, 14; Bovina, 3; Ellington, 11; Greenville, 14; Dale, 11; Hortonia, 9; Liberty, 3;
Maple Grove, 3. Among the prominent men drafted in Appleton were ex-Senator T. R. Hudd, Assemblyman-elect George Kreiss, George I. Brewster, proprietor of the barrel factory; C. P. Richmond, of the Appleton paper mills, and some half-dozen others. There were two draft associations in Appleton in November, 1863. Only five were drafted out of these two societies.

In November, 1863, Captain C. R. Merrill, provost marshal of the fifth district, called for volunteers and stated that the following bounties would be paid for recruits who enlisted for three years: One month's pay in advance and premium, in installments, all amounting to $402. That amount was to be paid to a veteran volunteer. For new recruits not veterans the amount of bounty was $302. It was announced that all the bounties would be immediately paid after enlistment, even if the war should end at once. It was further announced that in case of the death of a soldier the bounty would be paid to his legal heirs.

During November, Captain Wood, of the Thirty-second Regiment, continued securing recruits in considerable numbers. By the middle of the month he had enlisted twenty men. He announced that he would accept 300 volunteers and give them the benefit of the highest bounty. On Thanksgiving day, 1863, the Congregational society at the close of the sermon contributed $154 for the benefit of soldiers' families. Of this amount David Smith of the City Bank gave $100. Rev. Mr. Doe preached the Thanksgiving sermon. E. R. Beach, teacher in the Second ward of Appleton, was drafted, and soon after was appointed captain of a negro regiment in Illinois.

Early in December, Captain Wood sent off a squad of about one dozen men, whom he had secured for his regiment. The farmers were solicited to bring forward flour, wood and provisions for soldiers' families at Appleton and elsewhere in the county. Late in December a Juvenile Soldiers' Aid society was organized and an entertainment was given in Adkins building, which realized about $75.

By the first of January, 1864, Captain Conkey had enlisted almost 100 men since his return, and was busy in recruiting others. Lieutenant Williamson of the First Cavalry secured eight men late in December and forwarded them to Madison. Captain Wood took six or eight men to Madison about the same time. It was reported early in January that the county board would be asked to appropriate $15,000 more to be used as bounty to clear the county from the draft. By January 23 Captain Conkey had raised 107 recruits, whom he took to Madison during that month. It was announced about the middle of January, 1864, that the town of Buchanan had filled her quota and thus would be free from the approaching draft. William Lamure brought in the recruits and turned them over to the enrolling officers. The citizens of Buchanan organized and raised a subscription and paid to each recruit $50 additional to the usual bounty. It was the first town to clear itself from the draft of 1864.

In January the towns throughout the county began to offer substantial bounties for volunteers to fill their quotas under the re-
cent call. Dale offered $185; Hortonia, $200; and Center and Freedom from $150 to $200.

An impromptu gathering of the citizens of Appleton was held in Adkins hall late in January for the purpose of forming a permanent war organization, the duty of which was to clear this city of the draft. J. S. Buck was elected president, George I. Brewster secretary, Byron Douglas treasurer, and a soliciting committee was chosen. Contributions to the amount of $500 were secured at this meeting and an adjournment was taken to the succeeding Monday night. On that occasion the committee reported that a total of $1,200 had been subscribed. The Crescent stated that this sum was probably sufficient to clear Appleton, because the necessary men were already pledged a $50 bounty. At this time the Soldiers' Aid society of Appleton passed the following resolution: "That in relieving the families of soldiers we do not feel that we are bestowing charity, but only giving what is justly due to those whose fathers, husbands, brothers and sons are, at the peril of their lives, defending their country."

The town of Dale in February voted to levy a special tax of $3,600 for bounties to volunteers. It was announced that Greenville would hold an election within a few days to determine whether it should levy a tax of $4,000 for the same purpose. "Both these towns are Democratic strongholds; Appleton with a population of nearly 3,000, thus far has raised (under an immense pressure) in voluntary pledges nearly $1,400, but only about half of that amount has been paid in. Appleton gave 120 Republican majority last fall. Will our quota be filled by united effort on the part of the people or will disgrace attach to our hitherto fair name"—(Crescent, February 13, 1864.)

About the middle of February the Soldiers' Aid society at Appleton acknowledged the receipt of a valuable donation from William White. It was a large box filled with worsted goods, such as hoods, bonnets, sонтагs, nубias and various other articles and a considerable quantity of groceries, all intended for soldiers' families.

The Act of February 10, 1864, of the legislature authorized towns, cities and incorporated villages to raise money by tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers in the service of the United States. It was under this act that the towns of Outagamie county voted such tax. The town of Kaukauna about the middle of February voted to raise a sufficient tax to pay a $200 bounty to fill her quota. Hortonia, late in February, voted a bounty of $200 to each volunteer necessary to fill her quota. It was noted late in February that Captain Conkey's recruiting office was crowded with men who desired to enlist and secure the large bounties offered.

Immediately after the tax of $5,000 was voted in Appleton for bounties in 1864, Mr. Buck, city clerk, was sent to Madison, where he succeeded in securing forty men for $75 each and had them credited to Appleton.

At an election held in Appleton late in February, 1864, to vote on the question of raising $5,000 by taxation to clear the city from
the draft, the following was the result: For the tax, 227 votes; against it, 42. The vote was small as a whole, but the majority in favor of the tax was sufficient. Dr. J. Sutherland was paid several fees for attending soldiers' families. He was city physician at this time.

The call from the Soldiers' Aid society for wood for soldiers' families was responded to by Porter Ballard, Mr. Wing, H. Jones, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Patton, Francis Hammond, Jesse Ballard, Jared Lanphear, Mr. Cross, Mr. Bullock and many others from every town. The society formally thanked these men for the aid thus given. It was shown at the semi-annual meeting of the society, held January 12, 1864, that the cash receipts for the last six months amounted to $268.68, and the disbursements to $264.65. Of this amount $145 was sent through the Sanitary commission to the soldiers' hospitals and the remainder was distributed to soldiers' families. The society acknowledged the receipt of liberal contributions in provisions and clothing, the value of which was estimated at about $300.

Under-sheriff Goff arrested four deserters from the Third Cavalry in February, 1864, and sent them under guard to Madison. Fifteen additional recruits were sent to Captain Conkey's company from this county about the middle of February, 1864. Recruiting continued actively during the spring of 1864. Sergeant Carr secured twenty men in different parts of the county for Captain Conkey's regiment.

At the session in March, 1864, of the common council the following proceedings were had: The mayor and clerk were directed to forward to Madison $2,700 bounty money agreed upon for thirty-six re-enlisted veterans of the Fourteenth Regiment. This was at the rate of $75 each. The county tax levied February 22, 1864, was appropriated to the demands of volunteers and veterans enlisting from Appleton. J. S. Buck, city clerk, was allowed an extra fee for his services in handling the special volunteer tax list. He was instructed to go to Green Bay and to Madison and secure the proper credits due the city of Appleton for persons in the service of the United States.

In March, 1864, the town of Greenville furnished a colored man toward filling its quota. It paid Sambo a bounty of $150. An act of the legislature, approved March 18, provided for the proper reception of volunteers upon their return from the army. Money to pay the expenses was appropriated by this act. In the spring of 1864, under the call for 100-day volunteers, the students of Lawrence University managed to raise quite a large number for the service. They went to Little Chute expecting to recruit additional volunteers, but for some reason were not well received. They called for a special meeting to be held in the college chapel in May to complete the company. By act approved March 8, the legislature allowed extra pay to Wisconsin soldiers in the service of the United States. This act revived previous laws on the same subject and allowed $5 per month to the families of volunteers.
On April 4, Lucius Failchild, secretary of state, issued a notice that the families of soldiers were entitled to the $5 per month extra pay for six months after their husbands’ death and that the widows of soldiers who had recently died were entitled to pensions.

Largely through the energy of City Clerk Buck, Appleton lacked only about eleven men to fill her entire quota by the last of April, 1864. When he began his exertions the city lacked twenty men. Further calls increased the quota to ninety-eight. Of the $5,000 voted a short time before for bounty, $4,000 was judiciously expended, leaving $1,000 still unappropriated.

Rev. F. B. Doe, pastor of the Congregational Church, offered to go as a private in the 100-day service, provided the congregation would continue his salary in order to support his family during his absence. On May 20 the company of 100-day men raised in Appleton and vicinity left for Milwaukee. They were a fine-looking set of young fellows, but the company was not quite filled. Calls for additional recruits were continued.

Through the efforts of Mr. Scott, the Ladies’ Aid society and the generosity generally of the citizens of Appleton, two large boxes containing $70 worth of comforts and supplies were sent to the soldiers in Libby prison, it having been announced that such supplies would be permitted to pass through the lines.

During May and June the Soldiers’ Aid society for about a month suspended operations owing to the prevailing sickness at Appleton and vicinity, but resumed their work for the soldiers late in June at the Adkins block. They issued a stirring call for assistance for both soldiers and their families. Mrs. L. A. Williams was president of the society at this date. In the summer of 1864 the women in Appleton, in common with those of other cities, pledged themselves to wear no article of foreign manufacture and to dispense entirely with foreign luxuries and gewgaws during the present war. The object was to devote every cent to the prosecution of the war and the protection of the soldiers’ families.

In June and July the proposition to erect a battle monument for the soldiers of Outagamie county was duly considered. It was proposed to erect the monument on a high point of land adjoining the river near Appleton, upon which should be inscribed the names of all citizens of the county killed or wounded in battle, also the names of those who otherwise died in the service of their country. Numerous sites were considered and the county board was asked to take the matter in charge.

It was proposed in July, 1864, to give the Iron Brigade a magnificent reception upon the appearance of the soldiers of that command here in a short time. Full preparation for the reception of those heroes was made.

In July came the call of the President for 500,000 more volunteers. The Crescent said: “It is strange, but true, that from all quarters of our state there is one universal feeling of dissatisfaction on account of this call. This dissatisfaction is expressed as decidedly by those who voted for and until within a few weeks vigorously
upheld and defended the administration and its acts as by those who have distrusted and condemned it. Why this change? Why this universal gloom in farm house and city home? Because the people have settled down upon the conclusion that the management of the administration is criminal and venal to the last degree, and that hope can no longer be entertained of its power, even if it had the will, to suppress the rebellion. The last invasion demonstrated fully that Lincoln and his colleagues are unworthy to manage the affairs of a great nation. Can the people be blamed, therefore, for dreading a call to arms under such mistrust? Lincoln is plotting to overthrow all American Liberties and establish his firm enthronement in power. But the fiat has gone forth. The work of gathering in more men for the harvest of death can go on and on with no prospect of putting down the rebellion until this infamous administration is overthrown.”—(Crescent, July 23, 1864.)

“A draft of 500,000 has been ordered and a meeting of the exempt Loyal Leaguers is to be held with plans to make the leaders of the flock stop their disloyal opposition to the behests of the author of the Emancipation Proclamation. Every man in this state who voted for Lincoln and is subject to military duty, now that the administration is doing just what they have prayed, preached and screeched to have it do, in encouraging the war, has the audacity to complain because the widow maker proposes to take them from their families and leave their wives and children to experience the same care now bestowed upon the wives and children of the brave ones in the field.”—(Crescent, July 23, 1864.)

In July, Colonel John Hancock of Oshkosh became assistant provost marshal of Outagamie, Calumet and Winnebago counties. Late in July the soldiers of Company E, Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, who had re-enlisted, returned from the Iron Brigade and were fittingly received by the citizens of Appleton. They were met at the depot by the citizens, city officials and fire engine company and headed with a fife and drum corps, were escorted to the Johnston house, where they listened to an eloquent reception address by Senator Hudd. Later a ball in their honor was given. There were only six or eight of them alive at this time.

Quotas assigned under the call for 500,000 men, calculated January 31, 1864:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>Quotas Without to Jan. 31, 1864</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Credit Under Draft</th>
<th>Total of Credits</th>
<th>Balance of Credits</th>
<th>Quota</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Osborn</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Creek</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaukauna</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchanan</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Chute</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appleton</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bovina</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
“Resisting the Draft.—Occasionally a person will be met who declares he will not go into the army in justice to his helpless family and that he will resist or fight first. If any one can conceive of a more foolish step in the premises we should like to hear from him. What can an inadequate, half-armed and unorganized force do to oppose well-drilled and well-armed men? Suppose one or one hundred should hide. Do you intend to stay hid all your life? Better die at once than live such a life as that. It is foolish to talk of resisting the draft by force of arms.”—(Crescent, September 3, 1864.)

On September 8, Captain J. H. Marston and W. H. Lanphear left for Madison with sufficient men to fill the quota of Appleton. "Anson Ballard is entitled to the everlasting thanks of all for his zeal, labor and sacrifice in raising funds even after he had provided himself with a substitute."—(Crescent.)

It was announced late in September that the drafting in this district had already commenced at Green Bay, and that Appleton county would be reached late in that month. It was announced that three days' grace would be given drafted men in which to report for examination and duty. At this time Buchanan and other towns were making desperate efforts to fill their quotas by enlistment. Captain Marston kept his recruiting office open, and men were obliged to enlist in order to secure the large bounty.

It was announced early in August that Appleton would be called upon to vote soon on the question of taxing the city $10,000 to be used in filling out the city quota under the recent call. The Crescent did not believe the proposition would carry and gave its reasons. Early in August W. H. Lanphear recruited quite a number of men for a company for the war. Men held off, waiting for the county to offer a bounty. The 100-day men raised in this county were sent to the Forty-first Wisconsin Regiment, near Memphis, where they were located late in July, 1864. They were employed in doing guard duty and in foraging for the army. Colonel Hook, deputy provost marshal, called together the chairmen of the different towns and city authorities and asked them to revise the roll of men liable to do military duty in their respective localities. They were instructed that the quotas must be based upon the enumeration as it stood July 1, as the appointment had already been made. The question arose at this time as to whether the county should try to
fill its quota with volunteers or permit the draft to take its course. Very little was done to encourage enlistment. On the question of $10,000 county bounty for volunteers in August, the measure was carried by a handsome majority after a closely contested election. It was announced September 3 that the city quota of Appleton was full. Captain Marston enlisted in one week forty-one men and these, with the substitutes furnished by several of the citizens, almost or quite cleared Appleton from the draft.

At the election of August 9 the whole number of votes cast was 276. Those in favor of the tax of $10,000 were 155, against it 121.

At the August meeting the following resolution was offered: That the mayor be authorized to issue city orders to the amount of $10,000 voted at the special election held August 9, 1864, for bounty for volunteers to fill the quota of the city on the call for 500,000 men, upon a receipt from the proper officers that the persons claiming the same were duly credited to the quota of the city, and that the amount of $200 be paid to each volunteer so credited. A motion to reduce the sum to $150 was lost. The original motion was then carried. A committee of three, consisting of Samuel Ryan, Jr., E. B. Clark and J. S. Buck were appointed to co-operate with the council for the correction of the enrollment list. At a meeting of the enrolled men of Appleton held at the Firemen’s hall in September, it was unanimously resolved “that the thanks of this meeting be presented to Captain J. H. Marston for his kindness and efficiency in filling the quota on this city by procuring volunteers without expense for his services; and that the thanks of this association are hereby tendered to those of the exempt men of this city who have nobly aided us by their contributions and thus lessened the burden occasioned by the call for more men.”

Early in October the draft for this county occurred at Green Bay. The newspapers published a full list of the drafted men. The list was large and covered every town in the county. Appleton was exempt. Dale, Bovina and Buchanan came near filling their quotas by enlistment. Soon Appleton was full of drafted men and all prepared to report for duty according to law. The draft fell heavily and mercilessly upon the farmers of the county. Some localities were almost wholly stripped of able-bodied men, and women and children were compelled to enter the fields. The Crescent said: “What cares the vulgar boor who sits in the presidential chair, surrounded by his wicked parasites and ungodly counselors, for human suffering. His track is marked with blood. His very breath is as a pestilence. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are no longer vouchsafed to American citizens. Their homes and their wives and little ones are no longer secure to them. They exist only by the condescension of their masters, who regard not the laws of God or man, who have trampled their oaths in the dust and wantonly violated the constitution of the land and now make and unmake laws and obey and disregard them as they deem expedient. We believed four years ago that the election of Lincoln would break up the American nation. We avowed that belief at all times and in all
places. We predicted financial distress, but we did not believe it possible that such a saturnalia of blood could be visited upon these people in a few short years nor that such woe and lamentation would visit nearly every fireside. The harvest of death is far from finished. Re-elect Lincoln and the gloom deepens into the fullness of despotism and the French reign of terror will be but a symbol of the awful villany and wrong which will be let loose upon those who dare to dispute or differ with tyranny. Elect McClellan and the dawn of a better day for freedom and right, union and peace, will burst upon the afflicted people of this nation.”—(Crescent, October 8, 1864.)

In October, 1864, came the call of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission that every person should contribute one day’s profit or one day’s income for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. The Appleton citizens already had an association which was an auxiliary of the United States Sanitary Commission. They appointed the following committee for operation in Appleton: Capt. J. H. Marston, Capt. G. W. Spaulding, G. M. Robinson, Henry Foster, E. A. Miller, G. I. Brewster, C. Patton, W. F. Merrill, Mrs. Dr. Whittlesey, Mrs. Tibbets, Mrs. Adkins, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Seaman, Mrs. Dr. Davis, Mrs. H. W. White, Mrs. Fenno, Miss E. Sampson, Miss Katie and S. Tibbets, Miss M. Spaulding, Miss M. Hutchinson, Miss S. Davis, Miss I. Cross, Miss E. Bates and Miss Enos. Mrs. Pomeroy was secretary of the society at this time.

“Depopulated.—The towns of Grand Chute, Freedom, Osborn, Black Creek and Centre are now about depopulated of an arms bearing population. Another draft will not produce a dozen men from all those towns. The enlistments from the first three towns in 1864, if they had been credited thereto, would have filled their quota for the present call and another call in addition.”—(Crescent, October 8, 1864.)

In September Captain Robinson, of the First Cavalry, opened a recruiting office in Appleton and secured quite a number of men. The towns of Dale and Buchanan really filled their quotas, although they did not get their men into camp until after the draft of 1864. Enough men had volunteered in those two towns to fill their quotas, but a majority of them were credited elsewhere. Late in October, 1864, Captain Marston and Lieutenant Barns were still enlisting men in this county and paying large bounties. They issued notices showing how much better it was for men to enlist and secure the large bounty than to wait to be drafted.

In the fall Captain Conkey’s detachment of the Third Cavalry had a lively fight with the Pawnee Indians out west. One man was killed and two wounded; eleven Indians were killed. Several women and girls were employed in Brewster’s Stave Factory and elsewhere in Appleton to take the place of the men who had gone to the war. Women made one dollar a day or more; soldiers’ families were given preference. In November, Dr. S. L. Fuller, recently surgeon in the Twenty-first Regiment, and formerly a practitioner here, returned and resumed his practice in Appleton. His experience in the army
as surgeon now became valuable to him and a benefit to the county.
Late in December there was a supplementary draft in this district.
The newspapers and speakers called attention to the fact that an-
other draft would take place in January unless the quota under the
recent call was filled. The people, however, had grown indifferent
apparently and little effort was made to meet the demand.

T. R. Hudd stated in January, 1865, that he had succeeded in
securing for Ellington, twenty-eight men who enlisted after having
been drafted and were credited to towns in Fond du Lac county.
The city treasurer was enjoined against proceeding in the collection
of the bounty tax on the ground that the ordinance was worded to
pay individuals for substitutes furnished instead of to pay for volun-
teers as contemplated by the bounty law. The petitioners who
sought to enjoin were said to be those who had not paid their county
tax, but this was denied. Mr. Coolbaugh of Oshkosh represented
the petitioners and Mr. Myers, city attorney, represented the city. Many
of the citizens of this city and vicinity in order to assist the Sanitary
Commission invested quite extensively in tickets to the Grand Pre-
sentation Concert at Bryan Hall, Chicago, to be given January 21,
1865. Many drew trifling prizes in this venture and had the satis-
faction of knowing besides, though laughed at; that they had as-
sisted a good cause.

In January, 1865, the question of a tax to be offered by Apple-
ton as volunteer bounty was considered and finally voted upon. The
city board considered various amounts from $0,000 to $25,000, but
finally settled on $8,000. This was submitted to the voters with the
following result: For the tax 184; against the tax 88. Notice was
given that another draft had been ordered and that those who wished
to avoid it must either enlist or procure substitutes. J. H. Marston
opened a recruiting office on College avenue, and offered the largest
bounties obtainable. Veterans who had served two years could re-
ceive $400 by enlisting in General Hancock’s corps. There was con-
siderable complaint in January from the soldiers in the field that
they had received no pay for six months. They were therefore un-
able to send money home for their families, who received only the
pittance of $5 per month from the state, which was insufficient to
support several in a family.

The Crescent of January 7, 1865, said: "Shali Appleton fill its
quota or be disgraced by suffering a draft? With the number of
men called and an ordinary exercise of military care and honesty
on the part of the war department the Rebellion will be crushed
and the sacrifices and hardships ended. We ask that the men liable
to the draft and others willing to help fill the quota meet Saturday
evening to decide what they will do."

In February, 1865, the Legislature legalized the proceedings
of a special meeting held in Appleton, January 19, 1865, for the
purpose of raising bounties for soldiers and authorized the collection
of the required tax; not more than $200 was to be paid to each man.

In February, 1865, Rev. Samuel Fallows of the Methodist
Church of Appleton, was commissioned colonel of the Forty-ninth
Wisconsin Regiment. At this date G. L. Sterns was recruiting in Appleton for the Forty-ninth Regiment. Thomas Logan also called for recruits at this time for the Twenty-first Regiment.

The annual meeting of the Soldiers' Aid Society was held January 10, 1865, and elected the following officers: Mrs. Alvin Foster, president; Mrs. S. H. Whittlesey, vice-president; Mrs. C. G. Adkins, treasurer; Mrs. Jackson Tibbits, assistant treasurer; Mrs. H. Pomeroy, secretary; Mrs. B. Douglas, assistant secretary; Misses Spaulding, Tibbits, Cross and Hutchinson were elected work committee for one year. Since October last the society had forwarded to the volunteers 18 barrels of potatoes; one-half barrel cabbage; one box containing 6 flannel shirts, 4 cotton shirts; some linen goods, 2 pairs of socks, 2 caps, 2 pair mittens and 1 roll of cotton. A box was also sent to the freedmen, containing about the same as the above. Several persons were publicly credited with having made valuable contributions. The members reported having collected a total of $372.51 and had paid out $233.49, leaving on hand $139.02.

Upon the receipt of the news that Charleston, South Carolina, was occupied by the Federal Troops, a salute was fired late in February, 1865. The boys of the town were out in force and confiscated large quantities of boxes, barrels, waste wood, etc., for a huge bonfire. The draft was commenced in Green Bay about the first of March, 1865.

No step aside from voting $8,000 bounty was taken by Appleton to avoid the draft in February, 1865; there were about 180 men enrolled subject to conscription. It was not known just what the quota would be, but it was estimated at about 60 men. The newspapers urged the citizens to show more interest and endeavor to avoid the draft. E. C. Goff succeeded in securing twenty recruits and Captain Marston ten more by March, 1865, to apply on the city quota. This left but twenty men to be furnished by the city. It was intimated that men could be secured if the bounty were duly offered. About the middle of March the draft in this county took place at Green Bay. The Crescent said: "Every town and village, Appleton excepted, in this county has had to raise men by draft during the past week. We presume the next call will be for the last dollar." A full list of the drafted men was published in the local newspapers. The largest number was 42 men from Ellington; the next largest was 26 men from Greenville.

Late in March the glorious news arrived that Richmond had been captured from the rebels. The Crescent said: "Never since our residence here have we seen such a crazy, joyful company. The old gun was brought out and thundered the news; the bells rang out a joyful peal; flags floated in the breeze and excessive jollity reigned. At night everything went with looseness. Captain Marston had out his cavalry; the boys lighted the city with bonfires; the firemen paraded the streets with their machine to the music of fife and drum and the streets and sidewalks were lined with a happy crowd who made merry until a late hour."
The soldiers' aid festival given by the ladies of Appleton late in March, 1885, was attended by a large crowd. The tables were loaded with tempting edibles. The ladies deserved and received great credit for this entertainment which realized about $120.

By act of April, 1865, the proceedings of a special town meeting in the town of Kaukauna in paying bounties to soldiers and the action of the town officers in relation thereto, were legalized and made binding. The town took that action October 6, 1864. In April, Revs. F. B. Doe and D. H. Cooley of Appleton left for the army of the Potomac under the auspices of the Christian Commission. They were sent to minister to the spiritual needs of sick and wounded soldiers. "Still more glorious news! General Lee and His Army Captured! Bully for Sheridan! A telegram from Washington states that Little Phil has captured General Lee and his whole army with the exception of Jeff Davis and a few stragglers. The live boys of the Third ward celebrated the capture of Lee's army on Saturday night by the booming of cannon and ringing of bells."

It was decided in April that the men who enlisted in Ellington in the fall of 1884 and were credited elsewhere for bounties were finally credited to the town which paid them local bounties. At the time of the capture of Lee's army the ladies of Appleton connected with the Christian Commission were still busily engaged in their rooms on Morrison street preparing lint, bandages, shirts, socks, drawers, handkerchiefs, etc., and other useful articles of clothing for the soldiers. The Soldiers' Aid Society were still also doing excellent work. They prepared and sent to soldiers in the field early in April 200 bushels of potatoes. The society called for potatoes from the farmers, and from all directions they came in by the load. They also called for onions, cabbages which likewise came from all quarters.

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The Crescent in April, 1885, has an account of the assassination of President Lincoln. "General mourning. All places of business are closed in Appleton today and the black hangings drape all in mourning. God save the country!" It was suggested that all the churches be draped in mourning and the common council make arrangements Monday evening for a day of mourning and eulogy and other memorial services.

The Crescent issued an extra bulletin describing the assassination of President Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Seward and others. The issue of April 22, 1865, contained the following editorial: "We have not had the heart during the past week of gloom to discuss the customary topics of the day, or seek to interest our readers upon home matters. The horrible crime committed in Washington was not only a blow at individual life but was evidently intended to be destruction to the general government. No wonder that strong hearts have pulsated more rapidly than ever before! No wonder that every true American citizen has prayed that justice, stern and unrelenting, should speedily overtake the diabolical demon in human form whose cowardly blood coursed in assassin's veins. We can conceive of no punishment known to slaves of barbarous
nations which will be equal to the offense. When the foul fiends and their accomplices, if any, are taken, as in Heaven's own good time they will be, justice can only make of them an example to deter others. * * * Abraham Lincoln has been one of the most marked men of this or any other age. Posterity alone can do justice to his determined integrity to public service. It has been our lot to differ with his administration upon many questions of national policy, and at times we have doubtless judged him incorrectly and spoken of him in terms of unmerited denunciation. We have judged him from our standard and by our prejudices against the jealousies of unconscionable power, but we can say without reserve that we believe he was actuated in his career as the executive of a republic by the purely patriotic determination to save the union and re-establish the lawful supremacy of the government at all hazard and at all sacrifice. His mission is ended; his work is done.”

Immediately after the mayor’s inaugural address in April, 1865, Alderman Gilmore introduced a series of resolutions relative to the national calamity, setting apart the day of the funeral as a day of mourning in Appleton, requesting the mayor to deliver a eulogy on that occasion, and appointing a committee of fifteen citizens to make all necessary arrangements. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. On that occasion, April 19, the slow booming of cannon preceded the solemnity of the day. All places of business were closed, many not re-opening until the next morning. A slight shower at 10 o’clock threatened the proceedings but cleared up later and soon the streets were thronged with people. Many buildings were draped in mourning and black badges could be seen everywhere. At half past 10 o’clock the secret societies and benevolent associations assembled at Odd Fellows block and at 11 o’clock the bells began a solemn dirge which lasted one hour. Half hour guns were fired under the direction of the city marshal from 9 o’clock until 4 o’clock p.m. About 11 o’clock the procession formed in three columns under J. H. Marston, Capt. C. H. West and A. Steffen. “The procession was the most imposing one ever seen in Appleton and the officers and committee are entitled to much credit for their labors.” —(Crescent.) Then with muffled drums, funeral bells and deep peals of the cannon the procession moved with slow and solemn steps to the college chapel where the special exercises were observed. The proceedings were as follows: Singing, reading of the scriptures by Rev. M. Himebaugh, prayer by Rev. P. S. Bennett, singing, eulogy by Hon. R. Z. Mason, singing, benediction by Rev. Father P. O. Gridley. The eulogy delivered by Mayor Mason was an eloquent effort in every way creditable to his heart and genius. After the ceremonies the procession again formed and marched back to the corner of Appleton street and College avenue where it dispersed.

The ladies of Appleton organized a Soldiers’ Home society to assist in the erection of a building in this state for a home for soldiers. Mrs. J. Stephens was president. They issued formal calls for everybody so disposed to come forward and assist with money. The society designed to work through the organization at Milwau-
kee which had the plans of the state in hand. Of the society Mrs. J. Stephens was president, Mrs. A. Foster, vice-president, Mrs. G. A. England, secretary, Mrs. B. Douglas, treasurer. The society for some time met Wednesday evenings in the basement of the Methodist church. About the middle of May Mrs. Stephens and Mrs. Samuel Ryan, Jr., representing the Soldiers' Home society of Appleton, went to Hortonville where they met a large gathering of ladies interested in that movement. A home society was formed there with 40 or 50 members and the ladies of Hortonville pledged themselves to do their full share for the laudable object. The wives and daughters of farmers became members and other towns in the county followed their good example.

The students of the university held an entertainment in May for the benefit of the sanitary fair to be held in Chicago. They gave tableaux and other exercises and managed to raise a considerable sum of money which was forwarded to Chicago.

“Our Outagamie Braves.—In 1860 this little county polled less than 1,900 votes and yet it is a fact worthy of everlasting commemoration that over 1,400 men went into the army from Outagamie county during the last four years to battle for the American union. No county in this or any other state can show a brighter record.”—(Crescent, May 20, 1865.)

In May the soldier boys began to arrive home. They came singly or in groups and were always welcomed by the citizens with feasting and stirring and praising addresses if they came in considerable numbers at once. But where they came singly they were later called together and formally welcomed home to their kindred.

In September the society to procure funds for the Soldiers' Home met and reported as follows: From membership fees, $24; occasional donations, $10.25; proceeds of festivals, $76.67; total $110.92. In addition many valuable articles were forwarded to the Milwaukee Fair to be sold for the same purpose. The Soldiers' Home society of Hortonville raised $24. The town of Greenville contributed several valuable articles. The women of Appleton had conducted their crusade for nine weeks to raise funds for the Home.

A meeting of the discharged soldiers of Appleton was held at Barns’ Hall, December 30, 1865. Samuel Ryan, Jr., was chosen chairman and James A. Wolcott, secretary. After discussion, they passed resolutions appointing a committee of nine leading soldiers to draw up a petition to Congress asking that body to allow the soldiers of 1861-62 the same rate of government bounty that was paid to those who served under subsequent calls. The committee was instructed to solicit the co-operation of the United States Senators and members of the House from this state. The committee were as follows: M. D. McGrath; E. R. Knapp, L. Myron Kling, F. Nicolin, R. C. Brigg, Daniel E. Fisher, John O'Keefe, H. M. Jones and John Dey. A meeting of the old soldiers was held in December to investigate the question of bounty due them under the Act of Congress. During the summer and fall of 1865 all old soldiers were urged to organize for the purpose of obtaining from
Congress an equalization of bounties as compared with volunteers who went into the army after they did. Such an organization was urged in Outagamie county. It was suggested that they meet on the second day of the county fair and fully organize for that purpose.

In March, 1866, a bill in the legislature to equalize bounties in Outagamie county was killed. It was the opinion of many that should it pass, it would open up a vast amount of legislation and litigation. Many contended that the state should reimburse the towns for the bounties paid. Col. Theodore Conkey of Appleton, late of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, was appointed second lieutenant of the Seventeenth United States Cavalry in November, 1866. In March, 1867, a bill passed both houses of the legislature to provide for reimbursing taxes paid for bounty purposes for volunteers in the town of Dale during the Civil War.

Up to the last of April, 1868, although some half dozen claims for bounty against the city had been presented, among which were those of Dr. Randall, ex-Alderman Ming, Judge Samuel Ryan, Jr., and others, no action had been taken by the council except to postpone consideration of the matter. It was threatened at this date to take the whole matter into the courts for settlement.

Early in June, 1868, pursuant to the proclamation of Governor Fairchild, a large number of persons assembled and accompanied the old soldiers to the cemetery where, after an appropriate address from Lieut. George H. Myers and an eloquent prayer by Chaplain A. B. Randall, the graves of Appleton’s soldiers were decorated with spring flowers and evergreens. The oration of Geo. H. Myers was published in full in the papers. It was determined at this time to continue the custom annually thereafter. This was the first decoration.

Decoration Day in 1869 passed without any formal ceremony at Appleton. Many complained that the citizens showed so little interest over the graves of the old soldiers. Some wanted the ceremonies held on Sunday, but others thought it would be sacrilegious to do such a thing on the Lord’s day. The old soldiers, however, quietly went out and placed flowers and flags on the graves of their deceased comrades. On Decoration Day, 1870, the citizens and old soldiers assembled at the Waverly House, formed a procession, marched out to the cemetery, and decorated the graves of their comrades. The addresses were made by Rev. H. C. Dickinson and Rev. Mr. Had-duck.

The Appleton Volunteer Company was formed in the spring of 1872. Judge Ryan appointed Capt. J. H. Marston to superintend the organization, as per the statute. Capt. H. Turner assisted. By the last of March, 65 were enrolled. This organization was soon abandoned.

The following is a list of the names of deceased soldiers buried at Appleton by 1866, who engaged in the Civil War and who were residents of Outagamie county:
The young men of the university, in the spring of 1879, took steps to form a military company, under the law providing for the formation of companies of National guards.

In July, 1881, a militia company was organized at Appleton, under the direction of Col. Samuel Ryan, mustering officer. This organization in September, numbered 48 men who were mustered in as a company of the Wisconsin National Guard, with J. H. Mars-ton as captain, H. C. Sloan, first lieutenant and D. C. Pavey, second lieutenant. Col. Sam. Ryan was judge advocate; Dr. J. T. Reeve, surgeon and Rev. J. B. Andrews, chaplain. It became Company G, Second Wisconsin Regiment, National Guards, commanded by Col. S. L. Brasted of Fond du Lac.

"The Appleton Light Infantry has become badly demoralized during the past year. It has had enough different lieutenants since it was organized to make a small sized army." —(Post, July 5, 1883.)

The G. A. R. in 1884, gave a fine campfire on Seymour hill, in the Fourth ward, on which occasion 2,000 people assembled. Charles Bentley's battery fired a salute and the old soldiers answered to roll call. Colonel Gray of Palmyra was the chief speaker; Judge Boyd, Major Mower, J. W. Bedell and others addressed the crowd. The Appleton Light Infantry was present in full uniform and sang "Marching Through Georgia." The old soldiers drilled for the spectators. A fine supper was spread for all.

Francis Steffen Post No. 210, G. A. R., was reorganized early in January, 1889, and at the start had fifty-two members and the following officers: S. C. Torry, commander; H. Hunt and Dan Lamb, vice-commanders; Joseph Brooks, chaplain; N. Rideout, officer of the day; Frank Smith, quartermaster; Charles T. Buck, adjutant; Gustave Schwabs, surgeon; E. Kellogg, officer of the guard; Conrad Peters, sergeant major; H. Hough, quartermaster sergeant.

A Grand Army post was established at Kaukauna in February, 1889: Col. H. A. Frambach, commander; F. H. Mitchell, adjutant; D. J. Brothers, quartermaster.

Decoration Day in 1890 was celebrated by an immense gathering at Appleton, probably the best ever held thus far. Judge Cleveland was the principal orator. His speech was exceptionally beautiful and eloquent. A long poem by Mrs. Libbie C. Baer was read, one verse being as follows:

"Think of it! Think of it! Coming today
Laden with sweet-scented blossoms of May.
Tenderly place them where grasses have grown
Over their faces and o'er the unknown;
Bend in deep reverence over each grave
Kissed by God's sunshine or hid by his wave;
We loyally love them and claim them as ours,
With thoughts of remembrance, sweet as the flowers."
In the autumn of 1890 the Appleton Zouaves, consisting at first of 53 men, was organized. For some time they assembled in Masonic Hall. C. F. Search was among the leaders of this company. They soon took possession of the old Appleton club rooms and used them for an armory.

The Council in 1895 endorsed the action of the county board to erect a soldiers' monument and accordingly took steps to set apart a site for the same in City Park.

The commissioners for the Indigent Soldiers relief fund were D. J. Brothers, Jacob Kober and Alfred Galpin. On January 7, 1897, they distributed $662 to 86 recipients; in April, $559 to 83; and in October, $580 to 82. The amount apportioned for 1897 was $1,765.04.

In February, 1898, the citizens were shocked upon receipt of the news that the Maine was blown up and sunk with appalling loss of life in Havana harbor. Soon afterward war talk was freely indulged on the streets and other public places. Nothing else was talked of at the armory. Major N. E. Morgan was ready, though he saw little more provocation now than there had been for three years. Reinhart Grupp a coal passer and an Appleton boy, was killed on the Maine.

General Weyler was first hung and then burned in effigy by the Ryan high school boys. The war spirit had possession of this city in April. Company G was ready for service. The medical examination of the company was held by Drs. Beveridge and Comerford. Of the 68 members 11 refused to volunteer; their places were immediately filled with ex-members. Joseph Metoxen, an Oneida Indian chief reported that he had two companies of 100 Indians each ready for the service. He offered also the Oneida Indian band of sixteen pieces for the army. Both companies were drilling, but as yet had no officers; wanted white officers. His nephew Jonas Metoxen was the famous full back of the Carlisle Indian football team.

A war meeting was held at the armory early in April, 1898, there being a large attendance; many fiery opinions for and against war were expressed. "The war party charged that the meeting had been called with the express purpose of securing the passage of a resolution for 'peace at any price,' while the peace party claimed that the meeting had been packed with people pledged to shout and vote for war at all hazards. There was no lack of speakers. Ralph Pomeroy introduced war-like resolutions and F. W. Harriman moved a milder substitute, but before either could be voted on the meeting adjourned." Peter Thom served as chairman. Among the speakers were Captain Fuller, Ralph Pomeroy, Doctor Winslow, Sam Ryan, Major Lahee, Denis Hayes, William Kennedy, G. C. Jones, F. W. Harriman and Peter Thom. Generally, this meeting was regarded as premature. All this served to brighten up Company G.

The officers of Company G were H. E. Pomeroy, captain; M. S. Peerenboom, first lieutenant; W. H. Zuehlke, second lieutenant.
On April 29, 1898, at 3:15 a.m. the bells were rung and whistles blown throughout the city and everybody was roused from slumber. Captain Pomeroy had received orders to have his company in readiness in the morning to move to the camp of mobilization. All volunteers were summoned to be ready and soon the armory was a busy scene. About 10 o'clock the order to fall in was given the 60 trained men and 40 recruits. About 10:15 o'clock all marched to the Northwestern depot and departed for Milwaukee "amidst the tears and cheers and followed with the fervent blessings of those who were left behind."

Another military company was enlisted about the middle of May and was composed of young men anxious to get into the service. John Petersen and John Ross led this movement. About 70 men were enrolled by May 25.

"The service at the Congregational Church Sunday night was one of the most stirring ever held in the city. It was a service that aroused the patriotism of every man, woman and child present to the keenest pitch. The edifice was handsomely draped in national colors. The audience was an inspiration. All the old veterans were present by special invitation and so were the various Relief Corps and the college cadets. The music was especially elaborate. Dr. John Faville's theme was: 'The Cost of Patriotism.'" —(Post, May 5, 1898.)

The thirty-second annual encampment of the Wisconsin department of the G. A. R. was held in Appleton in June, 1898. An immense crowd was present. All were formally welcomed by Mayor Erb. Ex-Governor Hoard replied. Department Commander E. B. Gray addressed the vast audience. The parade was grand and stirring in the extreme. Apparently all the school children of the city were in the parade, led by the old soldiers and the bands. Many distinguished soldiers were here. Charles H. Russell was elected the new commander.

The Second Regiment was mustered into the United States service at Camp Harvey, Milwaukee, on May 12, 1898, 1,130 men strong. It started from Milwaukee to Chicago, May 17. It was one of the first regiments ordered from there into foreign service. On July 21, it sailed from Charleston for Porto Rico August 9, it was in a skirmish at Coamo and started to cut off the retreat of the Spaniards. A destroyed bridge halted the column, and the officer commanding pronounced passage impossible; but a corporal and eight men of Co. G had crossed and then went on the road to a junction where they met troops sent by another road. Some other members of Company G crossed on the left and joined their companions at the junction of the roads. The cessation of hostilities came and stopped them at a time when sharp action was promised. On August 8, the regiment embarked for home, arriving at Milwaukee September 17, and home on the 18th.

Company G mustered out of the service with the following officers: Captain, Hugh E. Pomeroy; first lieutenant, Maurice S. Peerenboom; second lieutenant, Wm. H. Zuehlke; orderly sergeant,

Fourteen recruits from Appleton, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh left for Chickamauga Park, June 22; four men from Appleton went in Company F of Oshkosh.

On September 18, 1898, after five months' absence Company G returned to Appleton. The whole city turned out with intense joy and enthusiasm to welcome the "boys" who arrived by train. As they poured from the cars and fell in line their ranks were invaded by women and children who were clasped to the hearts of the thin, worn, ragged, but overjoyed men. As they marched up the streets almost every man had clinging to him women and children until it seemed more like a suffragette parade than a march of troops; but all were happy as shown by their kisses, embraces, glad laughter and joyous tears; not all—there were a few sad faces for the boys who would never again be seen alive in Appleton.

Late in October, 1898, the citizens of Appleton publicly welcomed home Company G from the war. It was the biggest event of the kind ever undertaken in this city. The Woman's Relief Corps added much to the success of the event at the armory. About twenty long tables loaded with choice eatables and buried in flowers filled the room. Invocation was pronounced by President Plantz. Maeder's orchestra furnished the music. Dr. Faville was toastmaster and Dr. J. T. Reeve, chairman. Mayor Erb, Major N. E. Morgan, William Kennedy, Dr. Lummis, A. B. Whitman, Captain Pomeroy, H. D. Ryan, Rev. McCoy, Dr. Beveridge, Corporal Pomeroy, Henry Kreiss, H. W. Meyer and Judge Goodland addressed the audience—responded to toasts.

Memorial day, 1899, was duly celebrated at Black Creek under the auspices of the G. A. R. The school children of Black Creek and Bovina participated. A beautiful flag drill was a feature. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Newing, Otto Sweiger and Prof. Alexander Cance. Mr. Hogan gave a fine rendering of Superintendent Harvey's memorial day address.

At the military fair in the armory, in December, 1900, Company G cleared nearly $1,200. Many prizes were given—piano, bedroom set, sewing machine, bicycle, gold watch, dinner set, etc.—100 in all. A diamond ring was voted to a young lady.

A military fair at the armory for a week in November and December, 1901, cleared several hundred dollars for a new armory. One hundred prizes were awarded.

The Spanish War Veterans maintain Camp No. 3, in Appleton. Although the soldiers of that war were relatively few, and are now
widely scattered, this camp has a solid membership and takes a prominent part in all patriotic functions.

Geo. D. Eggleston Post, No. 133, G. A. R., was instituted on January 1, 1884, by Department Commander Phillip Cheek, with the following officers: Commander, J. H. Cook; Senior Vice, E. F. Decker; Junior Vice, Wm. Wilson; Adjutant, A. Melvin Cole; Quartermaster, Geo. W. White; Officer of the Day, Geo. W. Hucks; Officer of the Guard, Philip Saxton. The following were also charter members: M. D. McGrath, R. J. Smalley, F. E. Adsit, W. B. Kenyon, E. Wing, G. W. Noble, Jesse Crouch, L. H. Waldo, J. G. Brown, L. S. Knox, G. Kirschner, A. M. Jones, Dennis Meidam, Fred Hoefer. The total enrollment is 339, and its present membership 109.

Paul H. Beaulieu Post, No. 247, Kaukauna, Wis., was instituted February 22, 1889, by Department Commander A. G. Weisert, assisted by Capt. John M. Baer, of Appleton, with twenty-one members. The following were the first officers of the post: Commander, H. A. Frambaugh; Senior Vice, Thos. Reese; Junior Vice, C. A. Walker; Quartermaster, David J. Brothers; Chaplain, J. H. Chamberlain; Officer of the Day, Albert Gates; Officer of the Guard, James Conway; Surgeon, G. M. Raught; Adjutant, T. H. Mitchell. The additional charter members were: A. A. Kirn, Peter Nettekoven, Abram Brower, E. Lown, Andrew Brower, Fred Lindauer, I. W. Acker, G. D. Kemp, James Hamilton, Herman Pauli, J. R. Phelps, Thos. Walsh. The total membership to date is 94, and the present membership is 21, just where the Post started 22 years ago. J. H. Chamberlain is commander and Nicholas Faust, adjutant. The Post is named for Paul H. Beaulieu, who enlisted in Company F, of the Thirty-second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, September, 1862. He died of malaria, on October 14, 1863. He was the first soldier brought home to be buried at Kaukauna. He had been a writer of some ability on the Green Bay Advocate.

J. W. Appleton Post, No. 116, at Black Creek, is extinct. Francis Steffen Post, No. 210, instituted September 25, 1885, is located at Hortonville. John Granzo Post, No. 198, instituted June 24, 1885, still exists at Seymour.

There is a flourishing camp of the Sons of Veterans at Appleton, named for Dr. W. H. Chilson, a soldier who served nearly two years in Andersonville prison and lived a long and useful life afterwards in Appleton. The Woman’s Relief Corps have a strong organization in Appleton, with 134 members. There are also organizations at Kaukauna, Hortonville, Seymour and New London. The corps at Black Creek is extinct.

On November 16, 1901, Supervisor T. M. Kellogg, of Kaukauna, introduced a resolution requesting the county Board of Supervisors of Outagamie to take action looking towards the erection of a soldiers' monument on the courthouse grounds at the expense of the county. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Joseph Moyer, of Dale, C. B. Ballard, of Grand Chute, and A. Brugger, of Kaukauna. On January 17, 1902, this committee reported ad-
vising that $7,000 be raised by taxation for that purpose, and that the
question be submitted to a vote of the people at the spring election.
The report was adopted and the matter went to a vote. Notwith-
standing that the city of Appleton, casting nearly one-third of the
total vote, supported the monument by 710 majority, the county
rejected the monument by a majority of 1,108. So complete a de-
feat rendered any further attempt in that direction useless.

In 1907, George C. Jones began an agitation to have the public
market removed from Market street, as it had become an eyesore and
a nuisance in so public a quarter. He offered to secure the erection
of a Soldiers' monument, if the council would make suitable provi-
sion for it. In December, 1908, he started subscription papers for
the purpose of raising $5,000 to build a monument, conditioned
that "the common council shall remove the market and provide for
the improvement of the street to make it suitable for this purpose
and dedicate a site for its occupancy." This was agreed to by the
council. Mr. Jones was aided in soliciting subscriptions by I. N.
Stewart. Such progress was made that about $3,000 was actually
subscribed and enough more assured to make the project successful,
when Albert W. Priest offered to erect the monument at his sole
expense and devote at least $6,000 for that purpose and, when fin-

On June 18, the Post accepted Mr. Priest's offer and appointed
a monument committee consisting of I. N. Stewart, chairman, James
A. Wolcott, Hermann Heckert, David J. Ryan and Dr. A. W. Kan-
ouse. Wolcott was then Post Commander and was succeeded by
Heckert; when, in 1911, Ben. F. Brown became commander, he
was added to the committee. The contract was let, after a compe-
tition of designs, to Cav. Prof. Gaetano Trentanove, of Florence,
Italy, for $8,000.

In June, 1909, the George D. Eggleston Post, G. A. R., received
from A. W. Priest an offer to donate $6,000 for a soldiers' monu-
ment, all details being left to the members of the post. Mr. Priest
had two brothers in the service, one dying on the battlefield. He
sympathized with the post in their efforts to secure a soldiers' monu-
ment. The post formally accepted the splendid gift and took imme-
diate steps to build the monument.

The bronze group of the soldiers' monument arrived May 25,
1911; Signor Gaetano Trentanove, the sculptor, was here at that
time. It was placed in position May 26. It was decided that Miss
Aimee Baker, niece of the donor, should unveil the monument on
Decoration day. The day was beautiful, the audience large and
inspiring and the exercises grand. Mr. Priest briefly presented the
beautiful group to the post, and was warmly thanked by Commander
Brown. Mayor Canavan congratulated the city and the veterans
and eulogized Mr. Priest for his noble generosity. Excellent music
gaced the occasion. All unveiled as Miss Baker disclosed the
splendid monument. Bishop Fallows delivered the principal memo-
rial address, a speech of unusual power, beauty and prophecy. Other
exercises served to render this occasion a memorable one.
The granite block, with the inscriptions, for the soldiers' monument, was put in place May, 10, 1911. On three sides are the following inscriptions:

"1861-1865. Dedicated to the memory of those who fought on land and sea to preserve under one flag the heritage bequeathed by our fathers to their posterity."

"Presented to George D. Eggleston Post, No. 133, G. A. R., by Albert W. Priest, in remembrance of his brother, James E. Priest, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry; died in camp December 28, 1861."

"Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle give a better proof of their patriotism and a brighter glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice."

The report of the Indigent Soldiers' Relief Commission late in 1905 showed that $3,406 was paid for the relief of old soldiers that year. In April, 1906, it was stated by the Post that 173 old soldiers were buried at Appleton; the number in Riverside was 139; while in St. Joseph's and St. Mary's were 17 each. In March, 1886, under the auspices of the G. A. R., General Prentiss of Shiloh fame lectured to an immense audience in the opera house on his experiences in that battle. Judge Ryan presided and excellent music added to the enjoyment. The General gave a graphic and eloquent description of that famous struggle. About the middle of June there arrived at Appleton 43 monuments for the soldiers of the county in the Civil and Spanish-American wars; the most of them were placed in Riverside Cemetery; they were furnished by the government.
APPLETON 1880 TO 1911.

APPLETON was active and prosperous in the '70s and '80s. Captain Spaulding's stave factory burned down late in 1879, the loss being about $10,000. A new bridge over the race was built by Theodore Berg in 1880; it was a wooden structure at Lake street in the Second ward. The Appleton Telephone Company, perhaps the first in the county, was organized in January, 1880, with twenty-three patrons at the start; L. N. Benoit and H. A. Tice were connected with this improvement. The city assessed valuation in 1880 was $2,142,685.

In the spring of 1880, the council disbanded the two fire companies and took possession of the property and several suits resulted. A new company—Appleton No. 1—took the place of the old Lawrence with William Conrad as foreman, and another was formed in the Third ward.

Theodore Conkey died suddenly in March, 1880. He was born in New York in 1818, the son of Asa Conkey. In 1849 in connection with Morgan L. Martin and Abraham B. Bowen, he secured a tract of land at Grand Chute, which included the falls, and laid out a village which they first thought to call Martin, but was finally named Grand Chute. Here Mr. Conkey came to reside permanently in July, 1849. From that date until the day of his death he was one of the most active, prominent and prosperous citizens and officials of the county seat. He was closely connected with the river improvement, was sent to the legislature with William Conrad as foreman, and another was formed in the Third ward.

A fair sized audience attended the lecture on "Rise and Fall of the Mustache," by Robert J. Burdette. The capital of the First National Bank was increased from $75,000 to $100,000 in January. In March the Fourth ward demanded a fire steamer to be located there. Harbeck's bath-rooms were well patronized; thus proving, it was said that the city was very dirty. William Kennedy was president of the Irish Land League which met often, raised considerable money for the Irish and had a large and enthusiastic membership.

The act of March, 1881, made the elective officers of Appleton, mayor, treasurer, attorney, clerk and three assessors chosen at large.

Early in 1881 a petition asking the council to order a special election on the question of city water works was circulated and numerously signed. The following facts came out at this time: Artesian water could be had; the city needed 4,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours; seven miles of pipe would be needed at the start; the proposed works would cost the city annually $4,900; rent on hydrants beyond the seven miles of pipe should be each $50; for
domestic use per annum from $5 to $7. On this question a special election resulted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Against</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>1,142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prescott Hospital was established in May, 1881, and in October the building and site were donated by Chase Prescott to be held in trust for hospital purposes. The building was then valued at $4,500. It did from the start a noble, charitable work.

The Hyde property at Drew, Fisk, Main and North streets was bought for about $13,000 by the city this spring and designed for a public park. In June the Hutchinson woolen mill and the Atkinson furniture factory were destroyed by fire: 200 persons were thrown out of employment; one man, August Bothe, was burned to death, others scorched and hurt and many had narrow escapes. The total loss was estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000. The fire department did its best, but was unequal to a task like this. Engine No. 2 was found to be disabled, when it was presumed to be in a fighting condition.

Cash balance of Appleton, April, 1876 ................ $ 4,508.58
Cash balance of Appleton, April, 1877 ........................ 5,912.30
Cash balance of Appleton, April, 1878 .................. 775.56
Cash balance of Appleton, April, 1879 .................. 9,874.20
Cash balance of Appleton, April, 1880 ........................ 18,909.99
Cash balance of Appleton, April, 1881 .................. 15,601.02

In July slaughter houses were ordered to be removed beyond the city limits and stock was prohibited from running at large. Patton & Company bought of Mr. West about 400 feet on the canal of the latter for a paper and pulp mill. In July the building to be occupied by the Commercial National bank was being erected. The officers of the bank were: E. C. Goff, president; L. D. Witter, vice-president; and H. G. Freeman, cashier. Its offices were in the Masonic block. In September eighteen additional gas lamp posts were erected. At this time D. A. Chappel was contracted with to bore one or more artesian wells for the city. The new Briggs House was opened. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" exhibited here. The First National bank was swindled out of $1,650 by a forged draft. The Crescent and Germania bands united at this time, but later seem to have separated. The city held appropriate memorial service at the death of President Garfield in September. A general plan for a system of sewerage was adopted at this date.
At the fair in 1881, James Carter ascended in the balloon City of Paris, a large assemblage witnessing the event. He arose from Telulah Park and landed safely near the stave factory in the First ward. The Appleton Boot and Shoe factory was built this year.

In October, 1881, the city contracted with Wiley Construction Company for a system of water works, the contract to extend twenty years. The company was to receive $75 a year for each of the first 80 hydrants; $70 a year for the next 10; and later if others were added they likewise were to be $70 a year.

In January, 1882, the council paid $50 for 500 copies of the Appleton Wecker, a sheet designed to advertise the city. The roller skating craze prevailed in 1880-81. A special committee of the council recommended the extension of city means to care for the poor. There were 40 acres, 16 paupers, the place cost $3,000; it cost $900 a year to maintain the farm; J. Rork was poormaster.

The city ordered that in case prisoners would not work they should be kept in solitary confinement and fed on bread and water, but for not over 20 days—at the option of the sheriff; the ball and chain could be used. The Rogers Knitting Works were here in 1882.

The act of March 31, 1882, established a board of public works and provided for a system of sewerage for the city. The board was made an executive department and consisted of three members appointed by the mayor. "It shall be the duty of said board to take special charge and superintendence, subject to such ordinances and resolutions as may be lawfully passed by the common council, of all streets, alleys, highways, sidewalks, crosswalks, bridges, docks, wharves, market places and all public grounds and buildings belonging to the city, of all sewers and drains and the work pertaining thereto."

The Sunday closing law and that to close at 11 o'clock p. m. were asked by several ministers and many citizens to be enforced in the summer of 1882. Judge Harriman was making important improvements to the cemetery at this date. At the fifty-eighth birthday of Samuel Ryan, April 7, 1882, many friends gathered to celebrate the event; the Odd Fellows conducted the proceedings. An addition to the cemetery was purchased of P. H. Smith for $85 an acre. In September, at the depth of about 430 feet the city secured an artesian flow of about 9,000,000 gallons per day.

In September the boiler in a stave factory exploded and killed one man and badly injured a boy. There were large greenhouses near Riverside cemetery. About this time a movement to establish a street railway was made. George Kreiss was connected with the movement; the promoters wanted a franchise for fifty years. A toy wagon factory was established. Mr. Erb began work on his new opera house this fall; it was Bertschy's hall remodeled and cost refitted over $10,000. It had a grand opening in December. "Patience" and the "Pirates of Penzance" were presented to packed houses. The Appleton musical convention assembled in October; it was the eighth annual meeting; great progress in musical education was announced.
and shown. In December the new incandescent light began to attract attention here.

In the fall of 1882 the council resolved to give the new Edison electric light a test. By October these lights were being put in business establishments throughout the city. The Appleton Gas Light Company asked and secured permission to string wires and substitute electric for gas lights.

Machinery for the water works arrived early in 1883. The horse railway problem was discussed at this time. The crochet and knitting works burned in March, the loss being about $25,000.

The council extended the time for the completion of the water works to May 1, 1883. The Wiley Construction Company were doing their work well and needed the extension.

Sol Smith Russell was at the opera house in May. Bicycles began to be numerous here. The Appleton Cooking Club was organized. The Post prepared to issue a daily in May. The cornerstone of the new Masonic building was laid in July with great and imposing ceremony. Emma Abbott appeared here in the "Bohemian Girl." The sewers projected in the spring of 1883 were estimated to cost $100,000.

In March, 1883, the newspapers and citizens having sharply criticized the fire department, all members including the chief resigned, but agreed to retain their places as citizens for two weeks. The council asked all to withdraw their resignations until the department could be reorganized under the new water works system.

The total receipts of the city treasurer for the fiscal year 1882-83 were $126,917.07 less $14,538.98 on hand at the beginning of the year. The total expenses were the same less $24,883.43 on hand at the end of the year. The largest single item of expense was $22,975.12 for school purposes in the Second district; a new schoolhouse was built there. Twenty-five citizens of that district said, "We pronounce the whole of said inside joiner-work as incomplete, unsubstantial and unworthy of acceptance by the board and committee; that the superintendent of said work is in our judgment deserving of the most severe censure for the non-fulfillment of his duty." The work was ordered done over.

On April 21, 1883, the water works company began to pump water into the city mains for the first time. The artesian well showed a flowage of 890,000 gallons every twenty-four hours; the city at this time consumed about 300,000 gallons of water. As soon as water was forced into the mains all citizens wanted immediate connection with the system—would not take no for an answer—could not wait. The system was not satisfactory, there not being sufficient pressure to force the water to the upper stories nor for service in case of fires. Thereupon the council proposed to pay half hydrant rental only until the service should be up to contract.

Through a false report in 1883 a run was made on the First National Bank and from $24,000 to $40,000 was drawn out; the bank was as sound as a dollar. It promptly increased its surplus $40,000.
An analysis of the water of the artesian well gave the following result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloride of sodium</td>
<td>0.4621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of soda</td>
<td>2.0241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of lime</td>
<td>22.5517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicarbonate of lime</td>
<td>13.1215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicarbonate of magnesia</td>
<td>9.0031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicarbonate of protoxide of iron</td>
<td>0.1696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumina</td>
<td>0.0877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica</td>
<td>1.1115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were thus 48.5513 grains of solid matter in each gallon of the water. This analysis was made by Gustave Bode, analytical chemist at Milwaukee in 1883.

Late in 1883 L. A. Cates succeeded Frank Bradford as assistant editor of the Daily Post. Several attempts to organize a company to build a horse railway were made before July, 1883. The Schenzen society established a social park just outside the city limits early in 1884. The new Turner hall at Superior and Fisk streets was opened; this society was first organized in 1868 with thirteen members. Harriman’s Lawesburg plat was laid out in 1884.

The water works service not proving satisfactory an engine with one-half greater capacity was purchased and another artesian well with a bore of 6 inches was dug. If done by the company the council agreed then to accept the works unconditionally. This change was carried out. Liquor license was fixed at $175; a saloon limit was fixed. The city enjoyed a big building boom in the spring of 1884.

In two years, 1883-85, Appleton paid $25,000 old plank road debt for which it never received any benefit; it also paid $6,000 on the railroad debt and $1,050 in interest on the plank road bonds. It also paid current obligations and had over $14,000 cash on hand in April, 1885.

“The building of over 500 dwellings in Appleton in 1884, will compel a reduction of extortionate house rents next spring of from ten to twenty per cent. And yet there are not, of all kinds, fifty empty today.”—(Crescent, January 3, 1885.)

In March, 1885, the charter was much amended and sent to the legislature. The ward boundaries and the proposed addition to the city were important changes. Only one of the aldermen voted against the proposed amendments. The city was divided into six wards.

The act of April 11, 1885, codified, consolidated and amended the act incorporating Appleton and all amendments thereto and repealed all other acts. The boundaries and wards were left unchanged. The elective officers were mayor, treasurer, clerk, attorney and three assessors.

Rhine Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 163, was organized November 10, 1869, and was composed of German members from Konemic Lodge.
The Knights of Honor were organized November 1, 1876, with twenty charter members. Capt. J. H. Marston was first dictator.

In 1884, Appleton had sixty-three saloons; Oshkosh had 122. The city assessment in 1883 was $2,874,744, and in 1884 was $3,101,580. City bonds outstanding in 1884 were $76,000, and were composed of the Grand Chute Plank Road bonds, $15,000; Appleton and New London Railway $61,000; besides the city owed on the park $12,000, not bonded.

Steps to change the old cemetery into a park were taken early in 1885. The council petitioned Congress to continue the work on the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement. By February the new artesian well was down 550 feet, but there were no better results than a fair flow. In February the Business Men's Club gave a grand reception for the benefit of Prescott hospital; a large sum was realized. A volume of poems entitled "Poems of the Western Land," by Mrs. Elizabeth Yates Richmond, was issued in February. Harmonie Club hall was dedicated in June. The school census gave Appleton a population of 10,907 in June, 1885. Baseball flourished in 1884 and 1885. The board of trade was established this year. The Appleton Edison Light Company was organized, secured a franchise late in 1885; it furnished light first in December. On the question of license the city cast 973 votes for $200 license; 3 for $350; and 552 for $500; the 200 license was thus established for three years.

J. E. Harriman was president of the Appleton Electric Street Railway Company in 1886; N. B. Clark, vice-president; F. W. Orbison, secretary; Joseph Koffend, treasurer. The stock was all subscribed by the last of January. Preparations to build their road were made at this time.

On January 27, 1886, the mercury at noon was 10 degrees below zero; at 4 o'clock 15 degrees below; at 8 o'clock 18 degrees below; at 10 o'clock 23 degrees below and the next morning Dr. Reeves' thermometer registered 36 degrees below. So far as known this was the coldest day ever known in Appleton up to that date. In February 1854 it was 32 degrees below; 1859, 32 degrees below and January 1, 1864, 34 degrees below.

A Mardi Gras festival drew one of the largest crowds ever seen in Appleton in February, 1886; over 1,600 persons were present; about 200 were masked representing many characters and nationalities. When the time to unmask arrived many slipped away and their identity was not learned. Judge Samuel Boyd appeared as Rex and his queen was Mrs. H. W. Myer. The Sisters of Charity and Little Red Riding Hood remained undiscovered. Tivoli band furnished music. Mr. Bilter served supper and Mr. Humphrey was master of ceremony. Numerous lodges were represented as individuals, even from Neenah, Menasha and Kaukauna. Thus the Mardi Gras carnival of the Knights of Labor was pronounced a splendid success.

In April the street railway company called for sealed proposals for the construction of 2½ miles of street railway; all materials were to be furnished by the street railway company; full specifications
were exhibited. G. H. Murphy and G. A. Farwell took steps to re-open the old Roudebush gas well which had been closed so long.

For five years ending in 1886 the number of fires in Appleton greatly increased, there being 30 alarms in the latter year. Among the institutions destroyed were Appleton Manufacturing Co., W. A. Clark's store, factory of Briggs, Whorton & Beveridge, Syme & Jones' factory, Grabow building, Speaker's bakery, Pfeifer's tannery and A. C. Adkins' store.

In 1886 there were issued at Appleton the following newspapers: Weekly Post, Daily Post, Weekly Crescent, Weekly Volksfreund, and the occasional Wecker. At Seymour was the Press. During 1886 the great labor strikes in Chicago and elsewhere aroused the apprehensions of employers here and stirred up laborers to demand better wages and conditions to correspond with modern demands and enlightenment. The Royal Arcanum established a lodge here in 1886 with N. M. Belden as Regent. Steps to use the natural gas in this county for domestic and industrial purposes were taken. A fuel gas ordinance was passed by the council in June; the company was to charge not to exceed 33 cents per thousand feet. This was the year the Appleton, Menasha & Neenah Street Railway was incorporated for twenty-five years. The new and stronger water works engine was put in operation.

The Thomson & Houston Electric Light Company of Boston secured a franchise to light the city. By July, 1886, the electric street railway was in operation. The first car arrived August 12; it was an open car built by the Pullman company and its motor was under the front platform. As soon as it arrived a large crowd gathered to see it at the station; two others arrived August 25.

The Wisconsin Natural Gas and Mining Company was organized at the time with a capital of $50,000; the object was to bore for gas near here and utilize the same. C. E. Grey & Son bored a well and struck gas at a depth of fifty feet; it roared up in volume, but did not last long. Amos A. Lawrence of Nahant, Massachusetts, died in 1886; the university in this city; Lawrence, Kansas; Lawrence Academy and other institutions were named for this famous family of philanthropists. The second artesian well added but little to the supply of the first well, showing probably that all were connected and that the supply was limited.

The new engine for the water works was in operation in the fall of 1886. The water works company were making every effort in their power to give the city an efficient system and at last were succeeding.

The Appleton Water Works Company became the successors of the Wiley Construction Company, but did no better to improve the water supply. The company really failed to fulfill its contract to supply an abundance of pure water. In August, 1886, the council instructed the city attorney to take action to gain possession of the water works as per terms of the contract, but this movement seems to have been checked. In 1886 the Post devoted one column to temperance matters edited by the W. C. T. U. and the articles pub-
lished showed wide information on the subject. Rev. George C.
Haddock was murdered at Sioux City because, it was shown later,
had he espoused too actively and effectively the temperance cause.
He was well known in Appleton. The St. John prohibition move-
ment greatly interested temperance people in this county. Suits
against men guilty of selling liquor on the Sabbath were commenced.

In February, 1887, 400 shares of Lake Shore railroad stock
owned by the city was sold in New York at 74\% cents on the dollar.
There were 250 shares yet remaining which were offered at the same
figure. The Council had authorized it sold at 70 cents. The total
amount realized would thus be over $48,000, or enough to wipe out
the whole bonded debt of the city. Herman Erb made the sale.

The Appleton Edison Light Company offered to light the city
with 40 arc lamps for $2,400 per annum and for each additional
light $50. At the water works the artesian well was down 825 feet
by the middle of April, 1887, and granite was struck.

Judge Harriman's new residence near Bellaire Park was a beau-
tiful structure and attracted much notice in 1887.

Mayor-elect Winslow said in April, 1887, that as the city
finances were in good condition, bridges in good repair, streets fair
and passable, sewerage system well under way, fire department well
equipped, the city could now begin to reduce taxation without check-
ing improvements.

In 1887 the elective officers of Appleton were mayor, treasurer,
attorney and three assessors, chosen at large; two aldermen, justices
and a supervisor were likewise chosen. The appointive officers were
clerk, surveyor, marshal, physician, poor commissioner, street com-
misssioner, etc. Park commissioners were provided at this time.

In May, 1887, Charles R. Clow of Chicago prepared to bore six
more wells near the Murphy well and to pipe the gas to Appleton
if the supply should warrant. The following was the assessment for
several years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>APPLETON</th>
<th>THE COUNTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>$1,677,254</td>
<td>$5,093,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1,513,909</td>
<td>6,177,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1,728,190</td>
<td>6,130,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>1,804,298</td>
<td>6,779,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>2,299,934</td>
<td>6,779,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>2,211,894</td>
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<td>2,434,744</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>2,632,593</td>
<td>7,414,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>2,801,634</td>
<td>7,867,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>2,878,000</td>
<td>8,122,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>2,860,867</td>
<td>8,172,674</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1880 the city, believing itself unjustly treated, filed applica-
tion for the appointment of a tax commission, but finally compro-
mised when the county refunded $800 of the tax. A dispute arose
again in 1887, whereupon tax commissioners were appointed. At
this time the county board ordered its proceedings published annually in pamphlet form.

The city sold 100 shares of A. & L. Railroad stock for $6,987.50. It borrowed in 1886-87 $25,000. There was on hand at the beginning of the year $14,335.70; the total receipts were $190,221.11. The fire department cost $13,020.23; streets, sewers, bridges and sidewalks cost $23,209.25; poor cost $5,712.82. There were built 8,883½ feet of sewers. There was on hand at the end of the year $22,901.09.

In June, 1887, it was concluded that the efforts to procure an adequate water supply from artesian wells were entirely unsatisfactory, both as regards quantity and quality. It was proposed after much deliberation to build a reservoir with a capacity of from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 gallons on a piece of property recently purchased near the pump-house. The depth was to be 17 to 20 feet.

The Kimberly & Clark Company secured an option on the West water power, the valuation being placed at $30,000; also upon the property of the Appleton Furnace Company at the lower end of the canal, the price being set at $45,000. The company designed to erect the largest paper mill in the western country. Schnetzen Park was opened June 15, 1887, to a fair-sized crowd; the Germania band furnished the music. There was a prize shooting contest.

In June, 1887, Lisle Lester visited Appleton for the first time since she left the university thirty years before; she was now famous as a writer and newspaper correspondent. She had been all over the world. Her recent lectures in the East attracted wide attention.

In 1887-88 the city had two banks—First National and Commercial National; the former was organized in 1870 and now had a capital of $100,000, and the latter was organized in 1881 and had a capital of $150,000 and a surplus of $30,000. The tax commission held a session in June—they were Messrs. Klingholz, Wilcox and Thelen. The various artesian wells at Appleton showed mineral constituents of from 70 to 90 grains to the gallon. Grabow's park in the ravine was opened in 1887. The Rod and Gun Club held excellent shooting contests. The Appleton and Menasha street railway was talked of this year. The city finally notified the water works company this year that no further payments would be made on hydrant rent until the contract to furnish good and sufficient water was fully complied with. The company was furnishing too much river water and not enough from the artesian wells. The streets and houses were to be numbered in order to secure the free delivery postal system.

Frances E. Willard contributed articles to the temperance column of the Post. In July, 1887, the Council passed a resolution calling for the preparation of an ordinance that would annul the franchise of the water works company. An orphans home on a small scale was maintained in the Third ward during much of 1887; Mrs. Ross donated the rent of the building; the home was supported by voluntary contributions of the citizens; children cared for were 3 to 15. In January, 1888, it was decided to incorporate the insti-
tion, Mrs. Conkey, Mrs. George Miller and Mrs. Wells, and Herman Erb, Sam. Ryan, Sam. Baird and G. H. Miller taking action to that effect. Judge Harriman and Humphrey Pierce offered land for the site.

Early in October the street railway track was laid as far as Appleton Junction. During 1887-88 the Business Men's Club accomplished excellent results in advertising the advantages of the city. The city water question was torn to tatters this year, often amid indignation and anger. Darington won a boxing match from Moore in the fall; the latter was still ready at the end but the former won on points. On January 2, 1888, the first free postal delivery occurred in Appleton; one delivery was made that day and three the next and after that several every day.

"On Saturday night by Dr. Reeve's standard thermometer the mercury sank to 32 degrees below zero and last night, by the same instrument, the temperature was 36 degrees below. At 7 o'clock this morning it was 28 degrees below and at 8:30 26 degrees below. At night it was 22 degrees below. Yesterday the mercury in the warmest part of the day did not get above 15 degrees below."—(Post, January 19, 1888.)

For 1888 there were projected a church to cost $25,000; a ladies hall to cost $20,000; an Odd Fellows hall to cost $15,000; and perhaps a new city hall.

During 1886 fires at Appleton destroyed property worth $250,000; in 1887 the loss did not exceed $10,000; care and the fire department were credited.—(Post, January 12, 1888.)

Late in January, 1888, the Orphans Home was duly organized: Herman Erb was elected president; G. M. Miller, vice-president; Humphrey Pierce, secretary and treasurer; Herman Erb, Samuel Baird, Mrs. Conkey, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Ross, directors.

"Last night was undoubtedly the coldest ever experienced in this latitude, Dr. Reeves' thermometer registered 41 degrees below zero as the coldest during the night. At Riverside it is reported 43 degrees below and on Goff's farm a mile or so west it was 46 degrees."—(Post, January 26, 1888.)

The Edison Electric Company had two circuits in January, 1888—one for the mill districts and one for the up-town and residence sections. The whist club had exciting games at this time. A skat tournament was held in the spring, many from adjacent cities being present and participants. Excellent baseball was played this year. The members of the Appleton club were as follows: Briggs, pitcher; Cochran, catcher; Ryan, short; Sine, first; Wambold, second; Lennon, third; Overholser, right; Arneill, center and Mory, left. The other clubs were Oshkosh, Kaukauna, Fond du Lac, Menasha, Oconto, Sheboygan and Marinette.

The Spring street sewer was built this year. In September it was decided by those interested to build a Children's Home, 120x135 feet. Humphrey Pierce agreed to donate the land. Work on the building was commenced in the fall; the contract price was $3,641.
Charles F. Lummis, son of Dr. Henry Lummis of the university, wrote good poetry of the western style in 1889-90.

At the end of the year 1888-89 the city had on hand $19,799.46 after deducting unpaid obligations; streets and bridges cost $11,111.66; fire department $13,458.01; poor $3,894.24; street lighting $1,924.58; police department $2,537.14; city officers $5,850.

The following was the vote on the liquor license question in September, 1889:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wards</th>
<th>$500</th>
<th>$200</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>1,334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Odd Fellows hall was dedicated in January, 1889, with great ceremony, there being present several grand officers and delegations from many other lodges. Nye and Riley lectured here in February. The Spring street sewer was estimated to cost $9,000; it was about one mile long. This year a new fire alarm telegraph system was installed. A big iron bridge to cost from $7,500 to $10,000 and to be located at the head of West's canal was commenced this year.

In March, 1889, the trustees of Appleton Cemetery Association were authorized by the legislature to remove the dead from the old burying-ground to the new cemetery and the city was required to pay the expenses. The trustees were authorized to sell the old grounds.

The large intake pipe from the river above the Milwaukee and Northern drawbridge to the water works pump house, to secure river water when the wells should prove insufficient, was laid early in 1889. It was a syphon pipe.

The Gengenwart (The Present), a new German paper, was issued at Appleton from the office of the Volksfreund in June, 1889; it was a political and church paper with Rev. Max Hein, editor and manager.

In the summer of 1889 the water works company spent a large sum of money (estimated at $90,000) in an effort to render satisfactory water service. Additional pipes were laid; a new and larger filter plant was built and the big reservoir was utilized. There was a pearl hunting excitement this year; many fine pearls were found, but the supply was soon exhausted. In September, 1889, there was established direct telephonic connection with Chicago. The new Children's Home was occupied in June, 1889. Stephensville and Kaukauna each furnished a room. In 1889 Appleton led the baseball league until late in August.

The Electric Street Railway Company which owed about $67,000, suspended operations in February, 1890, until it could re-
cover its former sound condition. The plant was now offered for sale at $40,000. Steps to form another company were taken; it was planned to buy out the old concern and start anew.

In March, 1890, the Water Works Company, which had made great improvements to the system, presented the following proposition to the city: That the city should select locations for new hydrants not more than seventy-five; the company should supply such hydrants with water; the hydrants should remain the property of the company; within ten days after the hydrants were ready for the operation the city should pay $15,051 back rental claimed; thereupon all suits and appeals should be abandoned. This proposition was accepted by the city.

In April, 1890, the city had on hand a balance of $36,862.91; the fire department was in excellent condition, having an up to date alarm system. There was a great improvement in the water supply; the company used artesian water so far as it could be obtained and then used river water filtered; the two pumps had a capacity of 900,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The average daily consumption of water was about 650,000 gallons. It was believed that hereafter the city need use none but artesian water. The police department was efficient; the poor were taken care of. The streets, however, were not up to what they should be, though large sums were spent thereon.

In May, 1890, the city contracted with the gas company for 160 lamps at $20 per lamp per annum. There was complaint that this was too high a price.

The new railway station was opened in June. The electric railway was sold for $30,000 to a New York company in July. In the fall of 1890 the daily production of paper and pulp at Appleton was 132 tons; Kaukauna 85 tons; Neenah 45 tons; Menasha 31 tons. The total product of the Fox river valley was 358 tons. Late in 1890 three young people of the city were killed while tobogganing—May Carey, Emma Adsit and Jay Briggs; Mamie Shields was badly injured. A sulphite fibre plant was established here in 1890-91. About this time Telulah park was sold to a company which planned to transform it into a driving park; it cost $5,000 to put the park in condition. The electric company began to put arc lights on the streets in February. The Council refused in 1891 to bond the city for $100,000 to make vast improvements in accordance with a bill to that effect pending in the legislature. Mrs. Mary Livermore lectured here in February.

During 1890-91 many streets were paved with cedar blocks. In 1891 there were sixteen cigar factories in operation in the city; their output was 1,977,850 cigars. In 1891 the newspapers issued several numbers printed on the new sulphite fibre paper made here. The Humane Society made many arrests in 1890-91. This year the horse disease pink-eye swept the county causing great annoyance and expense. In August the mayor was authorized to borrow $40,000 to meet current expenses. In the fall Mayor Levings removed permanently to Milwaukee necessitating a special election to choose his
successor; Dr. Rush Winslow was chosen. At this time the old cemetery was declared to be a nuisance; it was used as a dumping ground, was neglected and unsightly and was ordered abated in February, 1892. Marinette was first in the baseball contest this year, and Appleton second. The skat game was played by many this year in numerous sharp contests.

The Advancement Association held a large meeting early in April, 1892, in order to explain to the citizens the object of the organization, which was to bring capitalists, manufacturers and other monied interests here in order to build up the city. At this time the association was after a cotton mill, envelope factory, wall paper factory, main line of the Wisconsin Central, driving park and fair grounds, furniture factory, sawmill, hardwood finishing mill, and the erection of an immense steam power building for numerous small manufacturers.

The council in April, 1892, advertised for bids for furnishing 200 gas street lamps, the bids to be opened in June. The bill of the Edison Electric company was disallowed for alleged non-fulfillment of contract. Locations for 100 electric street lamps were ordered selected and prepared. At this time the city was in excellent condition; it had seventeen miles of sewers, many paved streets, and was well lighted and well provided with fire-fighting apparatus and police.

Appleton Advancement Association appointed a committee to compile and publish a volume of about 125 pages designed to advertise the advantages of the city for business and residence.

In December, John McNaughton was president of the Humane society. During several years about this period the receipts of the post office increased by "leaps and bounds," showing the growth of the industries here. In the spring of 1892 there was a reign of hold-ups, burglaries and other crimes, which roused the police to prompt and effective action. At this time P. M. Conkey was president of the Cycling club. H. G. Curtis wrote good poetry for the press. During 1892, previous to November, the Humane society made 86 arrests for cruelty to animals and 51 for cruelty to persons.

The Wisconsin Bridge and Iron company was given the contract for the iron bridge at Lake street at $20,850. The council in June, 1829, ordered the construction of a new iron bridge over the river at Lake street, to cost not over $20,000. The Edison company bid $50 per lamp annually for 105 street lamps of 1,500 candlepower. The Appleton Gas company bid $1.50 per thousand feet for gas burned. At a special election held in September, 1892, on the license question, the following vote was polled: For $200—1,135; for $350—1; for $500—648.

It became known in the spring of 1893 that for several months the vast manufacturing interests on the river had been without fire protection owing to the fact that the large main was out of repair. The manufacturers called a meeting and protested vigorously against this state of affairs. The council took steps to remedy the defect at once. Hon. A. L. Smith was chairman of the board of
World's Fair commissioners for Wisconsin. In March, 1893, the council was presented with a petition signed by over 2,600 school children and teachers asking for the enactment of an ordinance to protect native birds and squirrels. In the spring of 1893, when a red flag (anarchist) was displayed from a saloon window in Appleton, the mayor ordered the license of the saloon suspended until the owner had made satisfactory explanation, which he proceeded to do, abjectly and in haste.

In the spring of 1893 a special committee of the council subjected the water company to a severe test in order to learn whether the city was being furnished with adequate fire protection. They reported adversely, after many tests on all levels and under all other probable conditions, besides finding insufficient water; whereupon the council passed resolutions requiring the company to remedy matters at once. A committee of five, with full power to act in the premises, was appointed.

The Citizens' National Bank was organized in the spring of 1893, the following being the first board of directors: J. S. Van Nortwick, A. W. Patten, L. E. Barnes, John J. Sherman, B. T. Gilmore, Lamar Olmstead, [J. M. Baer], John Berg, Joseph Rossmeisel, G. Kamps and G. T. Moeskes.

"Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10, 1893.—The annual convention of the Edison Illuminating companies is being held in the Wisconsin state building (of the World's Fair), as the first electric light plant was located at Appleton, Wisconsin. * * * Appleton also has the distinction of being the birthplace of the electric street railway."—(Post, August 17, 1893.)

The grand encampment of Odd Fellows was held here in 1893. In December, 1893, the Ritger Hotel opened with a banquet, toasts, speeches and a royal good time. West Appleton began to make quite a showing in 1892-3. Again the water company was required by the council to pump more artesian water and less poorly filtered river water for domestic consumption. In the bicycle road race of 1893 E. S. Baer of Appleton was winner over fifteen contestants; the winner was only fourteen years old. [G. I. Brewster] who came to the county in 1859, died in 1893. The city had a famous dark day in September, 1893, due presumably to smoke from forest fires. The sporting men of the city this year and for several years held exciting and well-attended cocking mains. The city about this time adopted the policy of borrowing large sums for current expenses in anticipation of the annual tax levy and collection; it borrowed $20,000 for five months in September.

John F. Johnston died in Appleton in August, 1893; he lived for awhile at Neenah, where in 1845 he married; he was usually called "Appleton's first resident." The First National and Commercial National banks at Appleton deposited a bond with Judge Moeskes guaranteeing every depositor from loss during the panic of 1893. The two banks represented over $7,000,000. This step had the splendid effect of preventing any "run."
It was estimated in November, 1893, that Appleton people had spent from $75,000 to $100,000 in going to the World’s Fair, and that the people of the county outside of the city had spent as much more.—(Post, November 2, 1893.) A Labor council was established in Appleton in 1893 and was composed of moulders, Knights of Labor, cigarmakers, carpenters and others.

The Citizens’ National Bank began business January 15, 1894, with John S. Van Nortwick, president, and J. J. Sherman, cashier. The time of 2:19, the best ever made in a trot or pace at Appleton, was made by Shawhan in June, 1894, at the Telulah park. There were other good races, including a one-mile bicycle race for the championship of Appleton. In August a franchise was granted for 20 years to the Citizens’ Light and Power company; this was a local corporation. The council appropriated $500 for the relief of Phillips fire sufferers. In addition the citizens raised $250, besides a lot of supplies. Kimberly contributed $11.

A new powerhouse and electric light station was built at this time. The street railway, which had ceased running temporarily, began again with two cars in February. Henry R. Conant issued here a volume of poems. The Lawrence street bridge was commenced this year. Sam Ryan was appointed consul to St. Johns, Newfoundland, but did not remain long, owing to poor health. An English syndicate endeavored at this time to buy all the paper and pulp mills of the state. A lecture course instituted by Dr. R. G. Thwaites of the Historical society instructed the people on “The Making of Wisconsin” and other historical subjects about this time; lectures were given at the Ryan school house. The extension of the interurban electric line from Oshkosh to Kaukauna was discussed at this date. Larger filters were put in by the water company in 1894. The Muenst brewery was burned down, the loss being about $35,000. The Driving Park company began operations in 1894; $1,000 in purses was offered at the June meeting. The city leased to the club part of the poor farm site to be used for the race track; a strip 200 feet wide was thus detached and used. Three big bridges, to cost over $20,000, were projected in 1894—one on Appleton street, Prospect street and over the ravine on Lawrence street. This was the year when vast city improvements were projected—sewers, pavements, bridges, etc. City bonds to the amount of $40,000 were sold to the Commercial National Bank. H. G. Curtis issued a volume of poems at this date.

By February, 1895, the Citizens’ Light and Power company began to furnish electric light service from their big plant on the ravine. John M. Baer succeeded F. W. Harriman as postmaster early this year. The Cycling club consisted of 35 members. The Fourth of July was celebrated on a large scale this year; the fireworks were the best ever shown here. In August the city repealed the charter of the Edison Electric Railway company and called for better service from the Edison Electric Light company. Van Nortwick failed about this time; his liabilities were $273,861.41. The Waverly hotel burned in September.
In November, two and one-third miles of films of the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight were shown to a large audience at the opera house by means of the newly devised variscope. A new engine house was ordered built in the Fourth ward in October, 1859. The council received a petition with 2,128 signers asking that all saloons might be closed on Sundays. The council borrowed $14,500 for current expenses. In 1895, previous to October, there was paved nearly two miles of streets at a cost of over $26,000. Property owners bore half the expense. The vote on the license question in September, 1895, resulted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARDS</th>
<th>$200</th>
<th>$500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>First</td>
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<td>234</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
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<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1,498</td>
<td>803</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At a public meeting of the Good Citizenship League in March, 1896, the council was petitioned to provide means for the people to vote on the free library question, and a committee was appointed to advance this movement. William S. Warner died early in March, 1896; he settled in Appleton in 1849 and engaged in merchandising. In 1857 he began to practice law; he was prominently identified with all public improvements; he left a daughter, Mrs. H. D. Ryan; his death occurred in Florida.

In the spring of 1896 there were outstanding $38,000 in bridge bonds; there were built during the fiscal year 11,514 feet of sewers, at a cost of $7,213.42; 32,641 square feet of cedar block pavement costing $25,053.79; streets cost $16,259.73; 131 electric lamps cost $5,238.33; police cost $5,653.81; fire department cost $13,511.71; poor cost $5,325.45; miscellaneous expenses, $19,403.33; total orders issued, $107,960.23. The city treasurer was charged with $309,742.33 and credited with $303,300.26; there was cash on hand, $6,452.07.

Leakages in the water mains caused much trouble in 1895; the power was so reduced that the plant was unable at times to furnish electric lights and the city was sometimes in total darkness. Three new wards were talked of in 1895. The city was lucky to escape the labor troubles prevalent elsewhere in 1895-6. Early in 1896 the citizens generally began to demand a public library. A new building for Prescott hospital was urgently needed at this date. The baseball players of 1896 were: Golden, catcher; Thayer, short; Gas, second; Dafter, third; Baer, pitcher; Hawkins, first; Lennon, left; Faville, catcher; Collar, right.

The city treasurer's report showed the receipts $249,300.58, less $6,452.07 on hand. The disbursements were $233,584.18. There was
on hand $15,716.40. An immense and sweeping reduction or salaries of city officers was made in March, 1897, the aggregate reductions amounting to from 25 per cent. to 33 per cent. Kaukauna did likewise, cutting the salaries about 25 per cent. In the three years ending April, 1897, there were built three iron bridges at Lawrence, Jackman and Prospect streets, at a total cost of $30,694. The actual indebtedness of the city in April, 1897, was $22,842. A petition was presented to the council in May, 1897, asking for two new wards, to be cut from the Second and Third.

In June, 1898, the Fox River valley electric cars started to run for the first time; a trial trip was made June 18, and the route was thronged with people to see the unusual sight. The first regular trips were made on the 19th, when the car Appleton was put in service, and during the day carried about 1,000 passengers; the greatest number in and on the car at one time was 145. The vestibules and top were crowded.

On July 6, 1898, the council resolved "that the city accepts the deed of the Y. M. C. A. on the terms and conditions therein stipulated." On March 1, 1899, it was resolved to buy the lot for the library. It was decided to rebuild Prescott hospital at an expense of about $4,000; during the previous year 127 patients were cared for. In July, 1898, there were drawn from the public library 2,498 books; 1,642 cards were issued.

A boiler in Willy's mill exploded in January and killed one man and injured several others. The ordinance authorizing the issuance of public building and street improvement bonds to the amount of $50,000, was passed early in January. The new poorhouse was practically completed at this time and cost all told $7,945.51.

The fight over the possession of the Appleton water works by representatives of the two receivers, Herman Erb and John M. Baer, one appointed by the Federal court and one by the Circuit court, was settled in the United States Court of Appeals at Chicago late in March, 1899, by the confirmation of Herman Erb as receiver.

In February a commandery of the Knights Templar was organized at Appleton by Grand Recorder John W. Laflin of Milwaukee, with a membership of about thirty. The first officers appointed were: C. A. Beveridge, E. C.; A. W. McLean, Gen.; C. W. Stibbly, C. G.; John Bottensek, Pre.; John J. Watson, S. W.; W. B. Murphy, J. W.; A. E. Davis, S. B.; George W. Thoms, W.; George McMillan, treasurer; Frank Wright, Recorder.

In 1898-9 the street department cost $14,448.83; the fire department, $14,700.73; new engine house, $1,960.33; poor, $4,319.42; new poorhouse complete, $8,115.89; street lights, $8,464.98; Park avenue and State street improvements $11,339.50; sewers, $16,921.62; water works contract, $9,805.15; library site, $3,693.07. Julius S. Buck, the second settler of Appleton, died in June, 1899. His father was Silas Buck, of Pennsylvania. He was a prominent and useful citizen. The post office was removed to the Post building in December, 1899. The year 1899 was a good building
year for Appleton, there being erected nearly one hundred; they were mostly small residences, costing from $1,000 to $2,000.

Late in August, 1899, the boiler in E. H. Wieckert & Company's sash, door and blind factory exploded, killing one man instantly, injuring another so seriously that he died within an hour, fatally wounding a third and seriously injuring eight others.

As early as the fall of 1887 Mrs. G. C. Jones started a small public library in Pardee's store; a few others were associated with her in this movement. This collection was built upon the books collected by the Young Men's Christian association, which had had a reading room for a number of years. George C. Jones was associated with the others. In 1888 the Young Men's Christian association began to assist the movement and the library movement was organized and F. J. Harwood was elected president and Mr. McCoy, secretary. The building was destroyed in 1894, but in 1895 Dr. Lummis headed a movement that revived the plans for the public library. During the early part of 1897 the subject was thoroughly discussed.

The new city library was first opened to the public September 1, 1897, and then consisted of about 600 volumes obtained from the old association and donated by the citizens. Previous to November 25, the citizens contributed about 1,400 volumes more; about 700 were reference books. On the day the library was opened one book was drawn out and for the following ten days eight or ten were drawn daily. By November 15 about 60 were drawn daily. On one day 97 were drawn. All the citizens were interested and the library grew rapidly by donation. At first the library was in the city council chamber. Miss Agnes L. Dwight was elected librarian. At the end of the first month the library had 1,200 volumes. There were many contributions; all seemed anxious to assist. The board of directors concluded to spend $500 for books. Later the library directors planned to secure from the Young Men's Christian association trustees the ground known as the old Congregational church lot. On this was a mortgage of $3,600; the transfer was opposed.

By January 10, 1899, the public library had 3,927 volumes; in December, 1898, the circulation was 4,006. The plan to build a library structure on Oneida street, the work to commence the coming spring, was well in hand by February. The structure was to cost $22,000, to be built of stone, the first story to be devoted to the library and the second story to the city officials' use.

In 1899 the city authorities, having resolved to assist the library movement, were enjoined from paying out city funds toward the library building; but the contractors continued work on the building. At a later stage the injunction was refused by Judge Burnell. By September 14, 1899, the library had 4,308 volumes. During the business year 1898-9 the circulation was 46,881 volumes.

The public library was formally opened and dedicated in April, 1900. There was a large gathering of citizens interested in the enterprise. Many were present from outside cities. The opening address was made by George C. Jones, president of the library board. F. J. Harwood spoke for the mayor. Miss Carrie Morgan, city super-
intendent, spoke on “Importance of the Library to the Schools.” President Plantz, F. A. Hutchins and Miss Stearns of the State Library commission also delivered addresses. Dr. J. T. Reeve spoke on “The Needs of Our Library.” Mrs. J. S. Davis, Sam Ryan, Father Kasten, Dr. Lummis and others spoke. Miss Dwight was librarian.

About September 1, 1900, the library had 5,598 volumes, of which 551 were public documents; lost, etc., 127. There were drawn during the year 46,891 volumes.

At this time the city hall was also dedicated. George C. Jones, A. M. Spencer, Chris Roener, O. E. Clark, Mr. Gochnauer, ex-Mayor Thom and Judge Goodland addressed the audience.

Ex-Mayor Herman Erb, Jr., committed suicide in this city early in May, 1900, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He was born in 1873 and was mayor 1897-99. Mayor Hammel vetoed the Mason and Second street sewer ordinance on the ground that it was time to call a halt on the construction of bad sewers; he also vetoed the proposed grading and curbing of State street in order to save the city all unnecessary expense. This step was in accordance with the movement for retrenchment that began with his election. “Evidence is accumulating that David Hammel is making an excellent mayor, and we are pleased to acknowledge the fact, none the less so because it is not of our political party.” — (Post, August 16, 1900.)

The main powerhouse of the electric light company was burned in June, 1900. The population of Appleton in 1900 was 15,086. Rev. Sam Jones lectured here on “A Medley of Philosophy, Facts and Fiction,” but was not liked and was severely criticized by the newspapers. A woman’s edition of the Post was edited by Mrs. W. R. Killen. In July 18,000 people witnessed Ringling’s circus in this city. A new opera house was planned in October. About this time work on the new powerhouse for the electric company was being carried out.

In the fall of 1900 a special committee of the council thoroughly investigated the water supply and water works questions. They investigated the springs here, the artesian supply at Hortonville, and the water of the Fox River, and reported that there were but two sources of supply worth consideration—deep wells near the city or Lake Winnebago water, and that the deep wells should descend to the Potsdam sandstone.

A mass meeting of the citizens discussed the Sunday closing ordinance and how to enforce it. In March, 1901, the new Fox River Valley Gas & Electric company bought the entire property of the Appleton Gas Light and Fuel Company and took possession April 14. Great improvements were planned, involving Kaukauna, Neenah, Menasha, Appleton and other points.

Mayor Hammel claimed that when he took control there was a deficit of $8,880.81, and that by the application of business principles to the administration there was on hand at the end of the year a surplus of $2,543.57, and no curtailments were made in necessary
improvements, nor were taxes increased. Before the council now was the water works question—one of the greatest importance. He favored the appointment of a citizens’ committee to work in conjunction with the council committee. The one-sided contract with the electric light company had to be met, but the city would soon be in a situation to buy that plant.

The contract with the Wiley Construction company for twenty years would expire in November, 1901, and all in the spring began to anticipate what should and would be done with the water system. The city finally resolved to buy the plant, and accordingly notified the water company to that effect. An arbitration committee was appointed to fix the value of the plant. An election was ordered held on the following questions: (1) To buy the plant; (2) not to buy the plant; (3) city to build its own plant; (4) city not to build its own plant. This election was held in April and resulted as follows: (1) To buy the plant, 556; (2) not to buy the plant, 195; (3) city to build its own plant, 1,436; (4) city not to build its own plant, 116.

The water works plant was appraised at $330,434, a much higher figure than was expected by the citizens generally. It came out at this time that perhaps the company had a perpetual franchise and that the only remedy of the city was to cut off the city hydrants rental. The city elected not to buy the works at these figures, but decided to build, own and operate its own plant. It ordered the appointment of a large building committee, consisting of officials and citizens, to oversee the work of construction of the new system. In August, 1901, the water company announced that as it possessed, in its opinion, perpetual rights to the business of furnishing water to the city, the city must not permit any other company to trespass on those rights or to maintain a competitive system. The city authorities continued their steps to build for this city its own works, regardless of this notice. The city offered the company $200,000 for its plant, though the appraisers had placed the value at over $330,434.

At the armory in April, 1901, Billy Yanger (the Tipton Slasher) defeated Billy Smith (Turkey Point) in the fourth round of a scheduled eight-round sparring contest. Martin Duffy whipped Percy Queenan in twelve rounds.

In 1901 the watch factory was located here, and work on the same was commenced. The ball clubs of this circuit were Appleton, Kaukauna, Marshfield, Oshkosh, Milwaukee, Wausau, Sheboygan and Green Bay. By the middle of August the Appletons were far in the lead. The water works company finally offered to sell the works to the city for $315,000, or to take another twenty-year contract to supply 250 hydrants for $10,000 rental per year, and additional hydrants at $40 each per annum. At this time the city already had 245 hydrants, for which $12,000 was being paid annually.

In 1901 a new opera house, to cost $30,000, was planned; it was believed that 3,000 tickets, at $10 each, could be sold to defray the expense. Work on the building was to commence when 1,000
tickets were sold. The city began a fight against the smoke nuisance this year. By October the new powerhouse was finished. In September the death of President McKinley was duly observed.

Early in November, 1901, the water works company claimed that the city by default had renewed the franchise with it for another twenty years. The council scouted the idea. In December plans for the new city water works were adopted and bids were advertised for. The city secured an option on three acres in a tract on the south side.

In January, 1902, the Water Works Construction committee recommended the plan called Combination No. 3, prepared by Stuart & Todd, engineers; there were many different branches, but the whole footed up to a total cost of $319,528.70. About this time negotiations with John Heerdegen of New York were had with the view of learning exactly what water supply could be depended upon from wells.

Early in February the council rejected the offer of the water works company to enter into a contract for water from the present source of supply for not less than ten years. The council adopted a resolution to issue $280,000 in city bonds to be used in constructing a system of water works for the city, $10,000 and interest on all to be paid annually until all were redeemed. An annual tax to meet the bonds was ordered levied. The city was promptly enjoined by the company from issuing or selling such bonds. Many citizens opposed the course of the council, and believed satisfactory terms could be made with the water company, and that nothing could be gained by the present policy of the city government.

In June there were two suits amounting to $6,115 instituted against the city by the water works company on hydrant rental claims which had been disallowed. Taxes against the company and unpaid amounted to $3,847.61. It was mutually agreed that the city should pay the company the difference between these two amounts in full settlement of the claims of both. The first matinee races ever held here occurred in July, 1902, at the Driving park before a large audience. The handsomest turnouts of the city were shown and society made its best display. The sharp races were much enjoyed. At this time Charles Fose was president of the Driving Park club. A volume of poems by Mrs. Libbie C. Baer made its appearance in 1902.

Congressman Minor spoke here Labor day to an immense audience. The day was celebrated under the auspices of the United Brotherhood of Papermakers and the event was a great success. The various unions paraded: Wire Weavers' Union, Bricklayers' Union, Cigarmakers' Union, Machinists' Union, Electrical Workers' Union, Brewers' Union, Papermakers' Union. The day was spent at Pierce's Park. Congressman Minor spoke to 2,000 people.

In 1902-03 work on the John street stone arch bridge was commenced—an undertaking never before attempted here; important steps toward the settlement of the water works question were taken; the finances were satisfactory; it was shown that the people wanted
municipal ownership of the water works, but all wanted the water company treated fairly and their works bought by the city if the price was satisfactory.

A contest case was tried in 1903 as to whether the county board had the legal right to appropriate $500 annually to St. Elizabeth Hospital a private institution. An injunction in the case was denied by Judge Goodland on the ground that a proposal had been made and accepted for a specified sum in consideration of services.

The outstanding mortgage bonds against the water company amounted to $265,000, and the company had a floating debt of $20,000.

The city ordinance to issue $260,000 in corporate bonds to build water works was ordered submitted to a vote of the electors. On the eve of the water works election the water company made new offers which induced the city authorities to rescind the ordinance calling for a vote on the subject.

The city had a bicycle "craze" in 1892-93; it had an automobile "craze" in 1903 that far surpassed in virulence and intensity the former disorder. In 1903 under the new law the mayor, treasurer and attorney held over another year; six aldermen were to be elected; also an assessor. Late in April, 1903, the city offered to buy the water works for $265,000; the price was the only difference between the city and the county.

The act of April 19, 1893, authorized Appleton to build and maintain a wagon bridge across Fox river, the same to be furnished with a suitable draw for steamboats and to meet the approval of the government engineer.

In May the city agreed to buy the water works plant "at a price to be determined by a board of arbitration to be chosen in the usual manner consisting of three disinterested and impartial arbitrators," etc. Eight councilmen voted in favor of this course, and four against it. Clarence H. Venner, president of the Appleton Water Works Company was punished in Sangamon County, Illinois, by a United States district judge for contempt. Mr. Venner refused to produce certain books in the foreclosure suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the Alton (Ill.) Water Works Company, of which he was president, for a trust deed for $200,000. The court in strong terms scored Venner and after imposing the penalty reserved the punishment that was to be inflicted upon the companies of which Mr. Venner was the head.—(Post, May 21, 1903.)

Edward West died in the spring of 1903; he was prominently connected with the water power for many years. In May Mayor Hammel vetoed the bill to tear down the old engine house No. 1 and build a new one, on the ground that it was not necessary. Louis E. Hart was granted the right to lay gas pipes over the city. This year Mrs. Lowell succeeded Mrs. Roemer as matron of the Children's home; at this time it was placed under the control of the Children's Home Society of Wisconsin. In August the council voted down the ordinance authorizing the issue of $280,000 in bonds for a water works plant; this act placed the water company in a position to make
greater demands. The water company claimed a perpetual franchise; but this was denied by the city. The company enjoined the city from voting on the bond issue.

The total number of manufacturing plants in Appleton in 1904 was 240, capital invested $4,975,397; wage earners 2,226. La Crosse, Oshkosh, Racine and Milwaukee were the only cities in Wisconsin with a greater number of manufactories.

In March the council revoked the ordinance closing saloons on Sundays and at 11 o'clock at night and asked the Legislature to change the location of the state capital.

At the special election on the water works question in March, 1904, the following was the result: 1,916 votes were polled, of which 1,868 were in favor of municipal ownership; 44 wanted private ownership and four did not know what they wanted, because their ballots were blank. The Citizens' League was organized in March, 1904, with 40 members. The first officers were—John Pingle, president; L. C. Schmidt, vice-president; J. H. Harbeck, secretary; John Goodland, Jr., treasurer. The object of the organization was the "furtherance and promotion of the interests of the city of Appleton." It was understood that one of the objects of the organization was to ascertain the sentiments of the citizens of Appleton in regard to future dealings with the water works question—whether to buy the present plant or construct a competing system with the Venner works.

In February, 1904, the water company offered to accept an annual rental of $12,000 for the 245 existing hydrants, the city to pay all taxes and to pay for water in public buildings at meter rates. Another offer was to furnish 25,000 gallons for $10.

At the Republican rally held in the Armory just before election in April, 1904, Prof. Rosebush of Lawrence University stated in substance that as the water works company controlled the supply of water and had no competition, it could fix prices to suit itself; that two courses were open: Private ownership with public control or municipal ownership; that the claimed franchise of the company had been the stumbling block for four years to a settlement of the question; that to establish a municipal plant $200,000 at least would have to be borrowed; that the plant itself would be hard to build and difficult to manage; that to manage all the problems of the subject would need abler heads than the former administration which had been unable to handle the old water company; that in this campaign all the candidates were right on the subject, and the only question was which would give the wisest and best genius and efforts to the complicated and difficult problems. "A wrong mayor means poor water."

Upon taking the mayoralty chair Mr. Harriman said that the people were united on the water works question and demanded municipal ownership and that it was the duty of public officials to carry out the wishes of the people. He therefore recommended the appointment of a special committee to manage the whole subject of water works to the end of municipal ownership. He spoke of the
importance of starting right with the new Union High school and of keeping up necessary public improvements. Such committee was at once appointed. Additional ground for the high school was ordered purchased at a cost of $12,000.

By the overwhelming majority of 1,179 to 25 the citizens of Appleton in July, 1904, voted for municipal ownership of the water works. Late in August the special committee made the following report: “Your committee has carefully investigated the source of supply for water sufficient for the city of Appleton and after such investigation and the consideration of the report of Prof. Nicholson herewith submitted, have come to the conclusion that the only feasible and adequate source of supply of water for a water system for this city is to take the water properly filtered from the Fox river and your committee recommends the adoption of the resolutions which are herewith provided as follows: Declar- ing it to be the purpose and intent of the city of Appleton to build, own and operate a water works system to supply this city of Appleton and its inhabitants with water for fire and domestic purposes; authorizing the special committee on water works to procure suitable plans and specifications for the system of water works for the city of Appleton, the source of supply being Fox river, and procure a suitable location for the pumping station; and that an ordinance be passed providing for the issuance of city bonds for $300,000 to pay for the construction of the city water works.” The council adopted the report.

The 58th annual convention of the Odd Fellows was held here in June, 1904. The Children’s home was remodeled by the state society at a cost of $2,375; 80 children were provided here with homes this year. In 1904 the city was assessed $10,112,555. At this time a bill was pending in Congress for a new postoffice at Appleton. The high school bonds sold for $101,379. On September 7th, council formally passed the ordinance to issue $300,000 water works bonds, all aldermen voting for the ordinance. In October the water company tried to enjoin the city from prosecuting work on the Mason street sewer alleging the probable pollution of the water supply; the injunction was refused. The old armory became Princess Skating Rink this year. The water company earned from private individuals $16,387.19 in 1904.

In February, 1905, the Council passed an ordinance to bond the city for $250,000 to be used in constructing the new water works. In February the mercury sank to 28 to 30 degrees below zero.

In March there was organized here a syndicate of Appleton and Outagamie county capitalists for the purpose of buying the water works bonds. On May 1 it was announced the bonds would be offered for sale—to the amount of $250,000. This step was promoted by John Pingle and others.

During the year 1904-05 the total city receipts were $486,558.95, exclusive of $7,843.62 on hand at the beginning of the year. The total disbursements were $440,063.11, there being on hand at the end of the year $48,495.84 of general, library and school funds. Among the receipts were $117,000 in bank loans.
In May the water works company asked for an injunction to restrain the city from using the money from the sale of the water bonds. The three leading points were that the city had no right or power to construct the system; that such an issue of bonds would increase the city indebtedness above the legal limits; that the city would act in bad faith with the present water company. On May 1 the $250,000 water works bonds were sold to the Commercial National Bank of Appleton at a premium of $7,107; six other concerns put in bids, but that of the bank was most favorable.

"At no time has any member of the several committees appointed to consider the water works question had any other object in view than the purchase of the old plant at a fair valuation. It is understood that the old appraisers in making a valuation of $300,000, gave $100,000 for what was called the franchise rights. It is six years since the municipal movement was started. It is nearer the point of settlement today than it has ever been. A year ago Mr. Venner insisted on $343,000. For the sole purpose of bringing the water works company to time, the water works committee, the council and the people generally favored the adoption of a resolution to build a new water works. They decided on a new plant and an ordinance was passed to bond the city for $250,000 to build a plant. The administration used every effort to dispose of and sell the bonds and I will now state, what has never before been stated, having heard that the water works company would enjoin the city from selling on May 2, the finance committee several days before received proposition from bonding houses for the purchase of the bonds on or after May 2, and received bids the premiums on which amounted to $7,000, subject to the approval of their attorneys and then for the purpose of selling the bonds if possible before the injunction was served, both the mayor and city clerk went to Chicago to close the deal. The intended purchasers of the bonds desired to know the reasons for having them issued in Chicago and they were frankly told that it was for the purpose of selling them before the injunction could be served. The result was that they refused to purchase until the courts passed on the legality of the bonds. As a result no firm has been found which will purchase. The company has submitted several propositions looking toward the sale of the plant to the city. Finally the company was asked if it would accept $50,000 in full payment for the intangible property, good will, franchise, etc., of the company. The company has agreed to the selection of an impartial tribunal to fix the actual value of their property at the present time."

(Speech of Mayor Harriman, June, 1905.)

In June the council delayed further action on the water proposition for one month; this postponement was due to the above speech of Mayor Harriman. The annual city budget in 1905 was $126,470. In June there fell in 24 hours 2.8 inches of rain.

Jo. Gales the famous racing horse was owned here. In 1905 he earned $2,670, his best time being 2:10 1/4. In 1905 the city assessment was $10,373,680. Late in 1905 the board of public works was
In October the water works cases came up in change of venue before Judge Webb at Grand Rapids. The suit was to settle what Appleton should pay for hydrant rental. Since March, 1904, the city had regularly tendered the company the sum of $1,000 per month, but the company demanded $1,500. Attorneys Spencer, Bottensek, Pierce and others attended the court. On November 1, 1905, the city bonded debt was as follows:

| Description                                         | Amount  
<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street and building, 4 per cent</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public building and street improvement, 3½ per cent</td>
<td>$37,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school, 4 per cent</td>
<td>$95,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$152,500</strong></td>
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Of this amount $9,500 was payable annually, exclusive of the interest.

The physical value of the water plant as fixed by the original appraisers was $221,325; the additional sum demanded by the company was for good will, franchise, etc. In December the water company informed the council that unless the city paid in full or in part the back hydrant rentals the company would cease to supply water for fire protection and for other city purposes after January 1, 1906. It was thought by many that this was a mere bluff, though many others thought otherwise. In any event such a step would precipitate a crisis that would settle the water question, it was stated. "A force of competent men duly deputized and guarded if necessary, should be in readiness to take charge of the water plant the minute it is shut down, if such cessation of operation is a result of the company's latest threat." Late in December, 1905, Judge Goodland granted a temporary injunction restraining the water company from carrying into execution its threat to shut off the supply of water.

In February, 1906, Judge Goodland made permanent the injunction to prevent the water company from shutting off the city water supply, provided the city paid $800 monthly to the company since November 1, 1904, but from this payment was to be deducted the taxes of $5,000; this order obliged the city to pay the company at once $6,200—on account.

The program for the June Chautauqua was prepared in February, 1906. In April [William Lamure] was president of the Appleton Board of Trade. This organization was really a cheese board. The previous year was the most prosperous in history; 30 cheese factories were represented. The city raised a large sum for the San Francisco earthquake sufferers at this time. There was a great increase in postoffice receipts.

During 1905-06 the city spent about $50,000 on sewers; $3,000 for an iron bridge over the south channel on South Island street; erected a high school that would cost all told about $125,000; the
building cost $92,000; the present city bonded debt was as follows:
High school $90,000, city hall and library $35,000, bridge and street
$18,000; total $143,000; in addition the city owed $12,000 to banks
for temporary loans. Mayor Hammel said: "The finances of our
city are in a deplorable condition. Tonight we begin the fiscal year
over $21,000 short; that is, over $21,000 belonging to and which
should be spent in this administration has been already spent and we
must borrow from the banks each month to meet current expenses
till tax paying time." The situation was much better than repre-
ented by the mayor.

Extra counsel was hired in June to care for the water works
questions. Mayor Hammel vetoed the resolution of the council giv-
ing saloon keepers notice that the Sunday closing law would be en-
forced after July 1. At the Chautauqua in June, 10,000 people were
present. Hagenback's circus band was best of all bands present.
In the absence of Mayor Hammel in July Acting-Mayor F. J. Har-
wood "put the lid" on Sunday saloon opening; all obeyed and for
once the city was "dry." In the suit for $1,500 monthly rental the
company won against the city which offered only $1,019. In August
the city offered $260,000 for the water plant; the offer was refused.
Bids for the new postoffice site were called for in August. From
1904 to 1906 the big stone arch bridge was built. In June the water
company offered to take $245,000 for its physical water plant and
$50,000 for the intangible value plus recent expenses. In September
the vote on the license question showed 243 majority for a $200
license.

In December, 1906, A. A. L. Smith said to have been the first
white child born in Appleton died. This year the manufactured
products of the city were worth $6,672,457, Appleton being the
eighth city in the state in this regard.

The Hammel property corner of Oneida and Washington streets
was bought by the city in February, 1907, to be used for a new
engine house, etc.; it cost $15,000. It was estimated the new building
would cost $17,000.

Judge Samuel Ryan died in March, 1907, following his wife to
the grave in less than a week. He came to Appleton in 1852 and
founded the Crescent in 1853. He was at first a Whig, but became a
Democrat about the time the Crescent was established. All things
considered he was more prominently identified with Outagamie
county, its people and its institutions than any other man. His
record as a journalist, judge, politician and citizen was the best and
highest. He served in the army and in civil life with honor and
distinction. He was three times married; he left three brothers—
James, Henry and David and one sister, Mrs. M. J. Allen.

In April, 1907, the city treasurer was charged with $377,534.02,
of which $237,546.57 was on the 1906 tax warrant, and $77,000
bank loans. He was credited with the same less $49,297.38 on hand
at the end of the year.
HISTORY OF OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

YEAR. | Assessed Valuation | Bonded Debt.
---|---|---
1890 | $4,364,370 | $123,800
1897 | 4,309,895 | 155,000
1898 | 4,268,680 | 130,500
1899 | 4,369,860 | 191,422
1900 | 4,393,260 | 75,500
1901 | 8,835,355 | 158,744
1902 | 9,856,590 | 105,000
1903 | 9,859,655 | 150,250
1904 | 10,112,555 | 215,833
1905 | 10,352,785 | 154,500
1906 | 11,478,695 | 138,500

In 1895 the population of Appleton was 14,641; in 1900 it was 15,085; in 1905 it was 17,000.

Frank W. Harriman who had just finished serving as mayor died in May, 1907; George Kreiss died also in May. The wire works plant burned in June, the loss being $30,000. The Chautauqua of 1907 was not a success and was abandoned thereafter. Eugene V. Debs spoke at this Chautauqua. A. H. Zechiel was waging a strenuous fight against opening saloons on Sunday. The three banks in the fall of 1907 showed deposits of over $3,000,000. The year 1907 was very prosperous to all business interests at Appleton.

By a unanimous vote the council in December, 1907, appealed to the state rate commission to have that body say what Appleton should pay for electric lights for both commercial and city purposes and to have a reasonable rate set for private consumers of gas for both fuel and illuminating purposes.

The special water works election in December, 1907, was officially declared to be a tie by the council—646 votes for and the same against.

Late in 1907 the Supreme Court decided that the rates prescribed for hydrant rental or public service generally in the original contract between the city and the water works company, as the result of the then agreement of both parties thereto (applied to the time intervening since the twenty-year limitation of the contract expired. The legislature empowered the state railroad commission to fix within reasonable limits the rate of compensation which local public service corporations of all kinds should receive for service rendered; to require efficient service; to determine the value of such plants in cases where municipalities desired to acquire ownership of them; its decisions being subject to review by the courts. Accordingly, the water company filed its declaration under this law, abandoning its franchise claim and receiving and accepting from the state an indeterminate permit to do business, and asked the commission what compensation it should receive for its future service. The special water works committee of the council thereupon advised the purchase of the water works plant at such a price as the state commission should say was just and reasonable, the question of purchase being left to the voters.
Mary A. P. Stansbury issued a book of verse about January 1, 1908, entitled "The Path of Years." A branch of the American Woman's League was established in Appleton in 1908-9. At the meeting of the Merchants' Association in May, 1908, where nearly 150 business men were gathered, C. W. Harvey of Dodge county read a paper on the conduct of fairs. Happy Jack was owned in Pennsylvania in 1908. He was the famous horse racer with a record of 2:09; he was a great attraction at former county and state fairs.

Six thousand people witnessed the water carnival and fire works display at Appleton on July 4, 1908. There were a four-mile challenge race, quarter mile canoe race, half mile row-boat race, and 300 yard swimming race.

At a meeting of the Appleton Merchants' Association in October, it was decided to observe as holidays Christmas, New Year's day, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and half a day for Decoration day and Labor day; closing hours were established; the Fox River Valley Fair was to be assisted in every way possible to make its fairs successful; that a clearing house should be established in Appleton; street illumination was considered in detail.

In November a no-license campaign was inaugurated at Appleton, F. J. Harwood becoming president of the organization formed and Dr. M. J. Sandborn secretary. Steps to have the question voted on in the spring of 1909 were taken.

Congressman Kuesterman asked Congress for a $100,000 post office for Appleton late in 1908. A severe storm of wind and rain did $15,000 worth of damage to the city in June. Early this year the water works company was thrown into the hands of a receiver; it was alleged by the press that this was done by design.

"The illumination of College avenue by the Appleton merchants, together with the notoriety given to the town by the possession of the biggest Christmas tree in the world, and not only the biggest, but the prettiest, put the merchants of nearby towns to their wits' end to keep their trade from drifting over to Appleton."

—(Post, December 31, 1908.)

The plan of lighting College avenue with arches was adopted late in 1908, first as a holiday event only. John Maurer and Joseph Krouser were the leaders of this movement in the west end.

The Appleton Athletic Association was organized in January, 1909, with a capital of $6,000; the directors were Messrs. Beggs, Baldwin, Steele, Shannon, Frank, Dickinson and Conway. Plans for the baseball season were prepared.

In April the council accepted the gift of George C. Jones of the property in the Second ward ravine to be used as a public park and at the same time prepared to buy other adjacent property to add thereto. Many years before Judge Harriman presented similar property at the First ward ravine to the city for a like purpose. At a meeting of the Merchants Association in April, resolutions were adopted recommending the passage of the bill before the legislature making a commission form of government optional with Wisconsin cities.
By a majority of 547 the "wets" carried Appleton, April 6, 1909, after one of the most aggressive campaigns in the history of the city. The total vote cast on the liquor question was 2,973, of which the "wets" received 1,760 and the "drys" 1,213. The "wets" and "drys" were license and no-license advocates. The results showed that a change of only 300 votes out of a total of nearly 3,000 would suffice to give a safe majority to the anti-saloon movement. All slot machines were ordered removed and closed. Judge Henry Kreiss for county judge had no opposition; the same of Arthur G. Meating, county superintendent. The council remained Republican. The politics of the city supervisors remained unchanged. Kranbold (R.) for assessor received 1,235 votes and Morgan (D.) 1,968.

In July the water works company was charged with discrimination against individuals and the rate commission was appealed to. The number of volumes in the library in July, 1909, was 10,884. If the city claimed the water works and the company also claimed them, who should repair leaks? was the question asked. Harold Spencer son of A. M. Spencer attorney of Appleton wrote good verse at this time. The water carnival on July 4 was witnessed by thousands of persons and was a brilliant event. A subway and loop were talked of. In 1909 the city spent for cement sidewalks $33,010.10. Moving pictures had been here for many years; the Elite was the first. The mayor in September recommended that six additional artesian wells should be bored, one in each ward. Labor day was celebrated this year as never before; 6,000 people were at the driving park.

A chapel and receiving vault was planned for the cemetery in 1910. In January several large meetings of the citizens were held to discuss the commission form of city government. It was finally determined to postpone definite action on the question. The Crescent offered $5 for the best motto with which to "boost" Appleton. "Active Appleton Attracts Attention," was suggested. In February it was planned to spend soon $150,000 for permanent and much needed improvements. The citizens could not agree and decide on any definite pavement for the streets; the council was called upon to decide.

An automobile club was organized at this date. The water works were valued at $256,893 by the railway commission in April; the physical plant was estimated at $242,613. The postoffice contract was awarded at $60,940.

In May, upon the formation of the Commercial Club from the Merchants' Association, over 100 new members joined, thus raising the membership to about 300. Already it was a powerful organization and its influence was widely felt. The club was formally reorganized May 25. A. H. Mayer was elected president; J. J. Sherman, treasurer.

A mass meeting of citizens in July asked the council to buy an engine for the water works—one that would give enough power to meet requirements in case of fire. In June there were nineteen days when the mercury rose above 90 degrees. A lodge of the Order of Moose was instituted in the summer of 1910. On the question of buying a fire engine for the water works the council voted 6 for and
6 against; the mayor voted "buy." In August the citizens voted on whether to buy the water works at the price set by the railway commission, with the following result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wards</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>240</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Fourth of July celebration, 1910, was the "sanest" ever observed here; the Boat club was given credit for the results; the water carnival was excellent and was witnessed by an immense crowd.

In 1910 the population of Appleton was announced officially at 16,773; it was a great disappointment, but not so severe when it was learned that many other cities gained no more. The chapel and receiving vault for the cemetery were contracted for at $12,000. The anti-saloon movement evaded politics. "Appleton Active-Attractive," was the motto finally adopted. In September the council notified the water company that the city would buy the works at the price fixed by the commission. The West End Advancement Association was organized in November, 1910.

On December 8, 1910, the railroad commission filed a decision under the provisions of the public utility law that the city could purchase the water plant for $255,000 and that the company should sell at that figure; the company was given three months to do so. The physical value was put at $243,600.

The new Nott fire engine was tested early in December and gave entire satisfaction; the pressure at the nozzle was double that at the gauge in the power house; the best results were obtained by throwing an inch stream under a 100 pound pressure and at the rate of 462 gallons a minute. Much higher results were shown. On December 16, 1910, by a unanimous vote, the council demanded the exclusive use of the Appleton Water Works plant.

Early in January, 1911, the city council notified the water company that it would be held liable as trespasser on city property for failure to comply with the order of the railroad commission to turn the plant over to the city; the city also stopped payment on hydrant rentals after December 17, the date the city demanded possession of the plant.

In January A. W. Priest gave to Appleton cemetery association a memorial concrete arch bridge to cost about $3,000 and to extend across the ravine at the southwest corner of the cemetery; this was the second noble gift of this local philanthropist. Employes of the Wisconsin Wire Works struck late in January, 1911, after being refused or denied their demand for a Union shop with Union scale. In
January, 1911, Appleton postoffice was fourteenth in the state in amount of business done in 1910—$50,794.55.

The Appleton Chair Company was first organized in 1890, at which time the officers were George W. Gerry, president; David W. Starkey, vice-president; Herbert G. Bemis, secretary; William Marx, treasurer, and Henry M. Heule, superintendent, with Mr. P. R. Thom, and others as directors. The present officers of the company are P. R. Thom, president; F. J. Sensenbrenner, vice-president; R. W. Klotsch, secretary and treasurer, and Henry M. Heule, superintendent, and these gentlemen form the board of directors with William Marx of Milwaukee and Humphrey Pierce of Appleton. The company manufactures between 700 and 800 cheap and medium chairs daily, as well as wood veneered and upholstered seats, and 150 men are given employment. The factory concern was destroyed by fire in December, 1910, but this was replaced with a set of eight two-story structures, covering about 120,000 square feet, situated on Spencer Road, between Mason and Outagamie streets, equipped with modern machinery, furnished throughout with an automatic sprinkler system, and composed of fire-proof iron, brick and mill concrete. The factory is operated by 175 horse-power engines, with a separate engine of 100 horse-power for the sawmill, and the logs are purchased rough, every stage of chairmaking being done on the premises. The officers of this company are men of standing and ability, and the steady increase each year denotes that the enterprise is a successful one.

During the holidays 1910-11 there were sold here 36,853 tuberculinosis seals or stamps. Large paving contracts were given at this time. The new postoffice was built in 1911.

Late in February, 1911, Judge Quarles of the United States circuit court, upon petition of J. A. Hawes, receiver of the Appleton water works company, instructed the latter to refuse to turn the water plant over to the city as ordered by the railroad commission under the public utility law. The railroad commission had ordered the plant sold to the city for $255,000. The city authorities refused to be drawn into the United States court. The company had the right until March 8 to take an appeal to the Supreme Court from the order of sale by the railroad commission; and upon its failure to do so would take possession of the plant and turn it over to the city. The water works company, on March 9, filed suit in Dane county against the railroad commission to cause to be set aside and vacated the order of the commission to sell the plant to the city for $255,000, on the following grounds: First, because it never consented to the sale of the plant; second, because the commission was without jurisdiction, power or authority to determine the price; third, because the price is much less than a fair and true value of the property.

Early in 1911 steps to adopt the commission form of city government were taken. Numerous meetings were held and the change was thoroughly examined in all its bearings. Roy P. Wilcox of Eau Claire explained the new system. It was a campaign of education. Approximately 850 citizens petitioned the mayor to call an
SEYMOUR ROLLER MILLS, SEYMOUR.
ERECTED 1873, BURNED 1901
extra election to vote on the question of the commission form of government; the call was issued and February 7 was set as the day of election. There were to be chosen one mayor and two council-men; numerous candidates presented themselves.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Against</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Against</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>Second</td>
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<td>Third</td>
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<td>127</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
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<td>148</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,153</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Outagamie County bank was incorporated early in June, 1911, with a capital of $50,000; it was located on West College avenue between Walnut and State streets. The incorporators were Frederick Stoffel, Frank Fries, Joseph A. Krouser, George Schiedermayer, Stilman N. Fish, William Fountain, Thomas T. McGillan, George Wolf, F. F. Trettien and John A. Schmidt.

Oiled streets were talked of this year. It was proposed to do away with lunches in saloons. In the fourteenth annual report of the city librarian it was shown that there were 11,792 books in the library; 19,359 books were loaned to children and 35,267 to adults. Miss Agnes L. Dwight was the efficient librarian. The city assessment in 1911 was $12,566,635.

In July and August, 1911, the tax commission heard arguments in the appeal of Appleton, Kaukauna and Buchanan from the assessment at $100 per horse power for water adopted by the county board in November, 1910.

Late in June, 1911, the Commercial Club took the stand in the water works case that "patience had ceased to be a virtue" and that pressure should be brought to bear to end the long suit. The object was to impress upon the state officials the deplorable facts that the people here were tired of the delay and were determined soon to have their rights secured from a too lenient court. "If the state can do nothing and the courts continue to grant adjournments it is time for the people of Appleton to take matters into their own hands." This was the attitude of the club and really of the citizens generally.

A unanimous vote of the manufacturers present July 12, at conference with the council concerning the water works concluded that in the event of a decision against the city in the pending injunction suit, the council be requested at once to file a petition with the rate commission for permission to build a competing water plant unless satisfactory terms could be made with the company.

In August the city held that since December 7, 1910, it had owned the water works plant. The city was waiting in 1911 for the decision of Judge Sanborn on the application of the water company
for a permanent injunction preventing the city from continuing its litigation against the company and from seizing the plant.

The mayor was to be elected for six years, one councilman for four years and one for two years. The charter or patent was received in February.

The departments for the commissioners were as follows: Canavan—Police, fire and water, poor, health and finance; Goodland—Streets and bridges, public offices, license and judiciary; Schueller—Street lighting, assessors, ordinances, public grounds and buildings and sealer of weights and measures.

Mayor Canavan spent $144.22 election expenses; while Mr. Knuppel spent $545.45.

In May, 1911, the city was divided into four districts for street work, each to be in charge of a foreman who was held accountable for the work in his district.

In July Mr. Venner offered to sell the water plant for $285,000 without the hydrant rental or for $315,000 with the hydrant rental. The United States judges at Chicago refused to grant the injunction of the water company. H. W. Meyer, editor and publisher of the Volksfreund died in August.

Appleton secured a postal savings bank in September, 1911. At this time Fred F. Wettengel guaranteed $2,000 to aviator Rogers to give an exhibition of air navigation and to remain in the air at least fifteen minutes. A large crowd gathered at the Driving park where an admission fee of 50 cents was charged. Mr. Rogers made several flights and took up several passengers at different times. Mr. Wettengel himself went aloft. The show was excellent, but the patronage was not.

REPORT OF THE CITY CLERK.

To His Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Appleton, Wisconsin.

Gentlemen:—Your clerk herewith submits his report of the moneys expended and received in the several departments of the city government for the corporate year ending April 12, 1911:

There are outstanding $8,000 bridge and street improvement bonds, $2,600 due each year, and bearing interest at 4 per cent, $2,000 principle and $860 interest were paid this year.

There are outstanding $20,000 public building and street bonds, $2,500 due each year and bearing interest at 3½ per cent, $2,500 principle and $787.50 interest were paid this year.

There are outstanding $65,000 high school bonds, $5,000 payable each year, bearing 4 per cent interest, $5,000 principle and $2,800 interest were paid this year.

There are outstanding $1,800 voting machine bonds, $600 payable each year, bearing interest at 5 per cent, $600 principle and $120 interest were paid this year.

Leaving the city's bonded indebtedness at this date $94,800.

The expenditures of the several departments were as follows:
### Streets and Bridges
- Streets and bridges: $33,293.21

### Departments
- Fire department: $28,320.24
- Police department: $9,117.76
- Poor department: $9,553.56
- Health department: $1,139.50
- Contagious disease: $671.60
- City hall: $1,611.34
- City surveyor: $3,915.49
- Assessors and Board of Equalization: $1,080.00
- Schools and Instruction of Deaf: $2,189.61

### Other Projects
- Parks: $1,678.41
- Judiciary department: $4,182.26
- Elections: $1,875.08
- Sewers: $5,406.37
- Street improvement: $43,492.37
- Curbs, crosswalks, etc: $11,663.97
- Salaries of officers: $6,178.00
- Street lighting: $14,387.08
- Street sprinkling: $2,932.20
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY has in many respects an unusual political history. At numerous elections parties in the minority made no fight at all—did not try to make a losing fight for the sake of prestige or principle. In several instances cities and the county as a whole made spectacular changes from one party to another. Neither the Grangers, Greenbackers, Prohibitionists, Social Democrats, Laborites, Free Silver Advocates nor any other cause or faction have cut much of a figure at elections, though they have caused much worry to both of the old parties.

In April, 1880, the Democrats elected their full municipal ticket except one supervisor and one justice of the peace. The republicans did their best to win success, but were unequal to the task. The number of votes cast was 1,247. For mayor, H. Pierce (D.) received 660, B. T. Rogers (R.) 641, and X. Earle (Ind.) 45, Albert Kreiss (D.) was elected city clerk over H. A. Shipman (R.), F. A. Earling (Ind.) and others. Joseph Koffend (D.) was elected treasurer over H. Bissong (R.). H. C. Sloan (D.) was elected attorney over W. J. Allen (R.). The new officers were Humphrey Pierce (D.) mayor; Albert Kreiss (D.) clerk, Joseph Koffend (D.) treasurer, H. C. Sloan (D.) attorney, S. D. Walsh (D.) street commissioner, George Schudes (D.) assessor, James Golden (D.) marshal. In his inaugural the new mayor noted that the city had a cash balance of nearly $19,000, which was not the result of increased taxation nor the neglect of public improvements. The whole city was prosperous.

The greenbackers nominated the following ticket in 1880: P. Mulroy, sheriff; B. C. Wolter, county clerk; J. Wunderlich, treasurer; L. Jacquot, court clerk; G. W. Foster, attorney; E. Spencer, surveyor; G. H. Marston, coroner. The democratic county ticket in the fall of 1880 was as follows: Patrick Lennon, sheriff; George T. Mokes, clerk of the court; William Kennedy, district attorney; B. C. Wolter, county clerk; Mathias Werner, treasurer; Elihu Spencer, surveyor; George H. Marston, coroner. Gabe Bosick was the democratic candidate for congress and Harry C. Sloan for the assembly, first district.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1880.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Election Precincts</th>
<th>Republican</th>
<th>Democrat</th>
<th>Greenbacker</th>
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<td>Appleton, First ward</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleton, Second ward</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleton, Third ward</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleton, Fourth ward</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Applleton, Fifth ward       54         94         1  
Applleton, Sixth ward      61         76         8  
Black Creek                82        135         27  
Bovina                     89         37         9  
Buchanan                   21        179         1  
Center                     40        249         0  
Cicero                     55         59         0  
Dale                       65        150        45  
Deer Creek                 65         27         14  
Ellington                  103       144         27  
Freedom                    93        200         2  
Grand Chute                92        195         16  
Greenville                 105       172         14  
Hortonia                   110       137         11  
Kaukauna (1)               106       215         23  
Kaukauna (2)               9          143         0  
Liberty                    31         32         11  
Maine                      41         35         4  
Maple Creek                27         49         41  
Third ward of New London.. 8          38         4  
Osborn                     46         46         0  
Seymour                    87         49         1  
City of Seymour            89         88         2  

Total                      2,144      3,259        300

For Congress—Gabriel Bouck (D.) 3,114, Richard Guenther (R.) 2,262, L. A. Stewart (G.) 269. H. C. Sloan (D.) was elected to the assembly in the first district and James McMurdo (R.) in the second district. The republicans did not nominate a general county ticket; they named P. Brill for sheriff and he received 2,600 votes to 2,763 for Lennon (D.).

After the election in November, 1880, the republicans held one of the largest and best political celebrations ever conducted in this county. There were present two brass and two military bands and an immense procession with banners, transparencies and mottoes. Many buildings were illuminated and decorated. All finally enjoyed a supper, speeches and music at the basket factory. There were over 500 torches in the procession, fire works were let off by the procession while in motion. The republicans were particularly overjoyed at the election for congress of R. K. Guenther over Bouck.

In the spring of 1881 the parties put tickets in the field, but there was much scratching. The vote was as follows: For mayor—Humphrey Pierce (D.) 812, J. H. Marston (R.) 710. For city clerk—Gochnauer (R.) had a majority of 328 over Kreiss (D.). Treasurer Koffeld had no opposition. For attorney—Boyd (D.) had a majority of 311 over Tenney (R.). For assessor—Heath (R.) had a majority of 47 over McGillan. Harriman was elected county judge over Flanagan and Goodland. On the question of Union schools there was a majority of 305 against them.
In the fall of 1881 the Prohibitionists nominated for governor Theodore D. Kanouse of Outagamie county, and S. P. Ming for the assembly. There was not much interest and no excitement. For senator J. L. Pingle (D.) received 1,359; B. T. Rogers (R.) 1,503; L. Perrot (Gbk.) 324. For the assembly, (1)—H. Pierce (D.) 1,014, S. P. Ming (R.) 3,246, John Driscoll (Ind.) 60. For the assembly (2)—A. H. Pape 715, L. B. Mills 649, N. Day 213. For governor—Rusk (R.) 995, Fratt (D.) 1,753; Kanouse (Pro.) 250, Edward P. Allis 303. For register of deeds—Julius Zuehlke (D.) 2,785, J. M. Baer (R.) 283. For county superintendent—J. A. Leith (D.) 1,442, L. D. Steffen (R.) 677, A. Aspinwall (Ind.) 148.

In the spring of 1882 about 200 citizens signed a paper requesting J. H. Marston to become a candidate for mayor. He accepted the invitation. The whole number of votes cast for mayor was 1,223: J. H. Marston received 1,185, scattering 38. M. K. Gochnauer was elected clerk, receiving 1,241 of the 1,243 votes polled. Joseph Kofend was elected treasurer receiving 1,228 of the 1,236 votes cast. Samuel Boyd received 1,227 of the 1,235 votes polled for attorney. William Johnston received 1,236 of the 1,238 votes polled for assessor. This election was decidedly non-partisan. Neither party fought from a party standpoint, but all accepted good men with clean records and efficiency back of them. It was a charter election and a surprise to all. For the first time there was but one general city ticket. Republicans and democrats united on mayor, city clerk and treasurer. The citizens and republican nominees for assessor and attorney withdrew in favor of the democratic nominees. The questions at issue were continued improvement, but the tax should not exceed 2½ per cent. The stock fair ground purchase was condemned by many. Under the new charter Fred Hoefer was appointed marshal, John F. Rose, street commissioner, and Dr. J. R. Reilley, city physician. Liquor licenses were $125. The police were required to wear navy blue uniforms.

In the fall campaign of 1882 the prohibitionists issued a party paper, distributing gratis 2,000 copies. The democrats and greenbackers nominated full party tickets. The republicans made no effort. Three democratic candidates (Campion, Pape and Lennon) were elected. The vote in this county for congressman was as follows: Guenther (R.) 1,261, Hahen (D.) 2,261, Kanouse (Pro.) 575, Stewart (Gbk.) 240. B. C. Walter (Ind. R.) was elected county clerk over D. C. Babcock (D.). Golden (D.) defeated McMurdo (R.) for sheriff by a large majority. The same result for treasurer—Werner (D.) over Steffen. For attorney—Kennedy (D.) won over Eastman (R.) and Baird (Gbk.). Same of county clerk—Moeskes (D.) won over Jacquot (Pro.). For coroner Roemer (D.) won over R. Johnston (R.).

The municipal election in April, 1883, was very quiet and uneventful. The Post said: “It has come to be a pretty well established custom here (and on account of which there is no reason to express regret) not to allow political considerations to enter very largely into our municipal affairs. We believe this course is likely
to secure better local governments. In obedience to this custom the republicans made no nomination for the mayorality against Mayor Richmond, he therefore received the full vote. The candidate for city clerk were both republicans. The result was favorable to Mr. Gochnauer, he having made an acceptable officer for the past two years. For the treasuryship there was a spirited contest. Both candidates were excellent men, but owing to the general feeling that Mr. Koffend had held the office long enough, Mr. Rose was elected by a handsome majority. Samuel Boyd and Mr. Schuldies were elected attorney and assessor by complementary majorities. The result as to the supervisors is quite satisfactory to the people."

For the first time in the history of Appleton there was but one general ticket in the field in April, 1884, and it was supported by both parties. The democrats met and renominated the old officers and the republicans endorsed this action. The new officers were: G. N. Richmond, mayor; M. K. Gochnauer, clerk; J. F. Rose, treasurer; Samuel Boyd, attorney; A. B. Randall, assessor. There were contests in the wards.

A Blaine and Logan club was organized at Kaukauna in July, 1884, after the citizens had listened to a strong speech from Richard Guenther (R.). Col. H. A. Frambach was president and Dr. H. B. Tanner secretary; over 100 joined this club.

The democrats of Appleton held a rousing ratification meeting in August, 1884, over the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks; General Bragg was the principal speaker and drew a large crowd.

An immense republican meeting was held at Appleton in September, 1884, on which occasion Mrs. Stansbury, in a strong and patriotic speech presented to the Blaine and Logan club a beautiful flag which had been made by a group of ladies headed by Miss Jennie Whorton and Mrs. Thomas Peakon. John Bottensek accepted the flag on behalf of the club. Col. John C. Spooner was the first speaker; he reviewed the whole political situation in a long and powerful address. He was followed by John Toohey whose pungent wit and burning eloquence was keenly appreciated. In the procession were 462 "plumed knights." This was one of the greatest political demonstrations ever held in Appleton. John Toohey spoke later to a large assemblage at Kaukauna.

John C. Russell, of Michigan, addressed the citizens on Prohibition in September, 1884. An immense Cleveland and Hendricks demonstration occurred at Appleton in October; there were fully 1,000 persons in line. Hon. William Ebbits of Milwaukee and Mr. Lyser (German) addressed the crowd.

Gen. Lucius Fairchild (R.) spoke to a large audience in the opera house late in October. Col. W. H. Stowell (R.) also addressed a large number of republicans about the same time. Emil Erb was president of the Blaine and Logan club. On October 16 at a big republican rally there were nearly 3,000 lamps in line, many coming from adjacent cities. Other republican speakers were Richard Guenther and O. H. Fethers. Among the democratic speakers were George W. Julian, A. K. Delaney, Conrad Krez, John McMullen.
"The course of abuse and misrepresentation pursued by the Daily Post for the last two months has finally in self defense, compelled the democrats and independents to demand the publication of a clean but vigorous daily—one that decent people will not be ashamed to have seen in their houses—during the remainder of the campaign."—(Crescent, October 18, 1884.)

The vote in November, 1884, was as follows: Presidential—Democratic 4,169, Republican 2,644, Prohibition 70, Greenbacker 192. Governor—Rusk (R.) 2,630, Fratt (D.) 4,182, Hastings (Pro.) 85. Congressman—Guenther (R.) 2,615, Smith (D.) 4,273, Cirkel (D.) was elected to the assembly over Leppa (R.). William Kennedy (D.) was elected senator. The entire democratic county ticket was elected by large majorities. For sheriff Hoefler (D.) received 4,816, Van Alstine (R.) 2,167; the majority on the balance of the ticket was about the same.

"It affords us pleasure to state that the election in Appleton yesterday was one of the most orderly ever held in this city."—(Post, November 6, 1884). "Last night the city was comparatively quiet; at least there were no surging, noisy crowds clamoring for news as was the case the two previous nights."—(Post, November 13, 1884.)

"It (the Daily Crescent) sprang into existence as the malicious vilifier of reputable citizens; its career has been recklessly dishonest, dishonorable and dangerous, and in its death it is unpardonably vile and malignant."—(Post, November 13, 1884.) "Notwithstanding the campaign had closed the Crescent in its last two issues went far out of its way and not alone assailed but inhumanly persecuted the church organizations of the city, because they did not support the measures and men which the odious conduct of the Crescent in many cases had rendered unpopular."—(Post, same date.)

One of the largest and most uproarious political jubilees ever held here was given by the democrats after the election of November, 1884. They had reason to rejoice because they swept both country and county. They paraded the streets with bands, torches, mottoes, etc., and set off fire works. Among the speakers at the numerous halls were H. D. Ryan, Samuel Ryan, David Hammel, Leopold Hammel, William Kennedy and George Kreiss.

In April, 1885, there was little excitement over the election. G. N. Richmond had no opposition for mayor; N. E. Morgan had 146 majority for clerk; John F. Rose 93 majority for treasurer; Samuel Boyd no opposition for city attorney; William Johnston no opposition for assessor. Judge Harriman was elected county judge by 2,431 majority over Mr. Baird, Judge Myers was elected circuit judge by 718 majority over John Goodland, Colonel Frambach was elected mayor of Kaukauna over Otto Runte and Doctor Strong was elected mayor of Seymour over Thomas Mitchell. After this election Goodland began suit for $10,000 damages for libel against H. W. Myer of the Volksfreund.

In the spring of 1886, G. N. Richmond was re-elected mayor over Doctor Rush Winslow by 224 majority; Captain Morgan was re-
elected clerk by a nearly unanimous vote, 1,872 to 126; John F. Rose was elected treasurer over Henry Kriess by a majority of 651; Samuel Boyd was re-elected city attorney over Samuel Baird by 467 majority; George Schuldes was elected assessor without opposition. Considerable interest was manifested in the city election in April, 1886. An unusually large vote was polled—2,021. Party lines were wholly ignored and it was a contest in which every man was for himself. The contest was mainly confined to the mayoralty and the treasurership. The large vote given Doctor Winslow for mayor was highly complimentary in view of the popularity of Mayor Richmond —1,120 to 896 in favor of the latter. In Kaukauna Thomas Reese was elected mayor. The city treasurer reported $14,313.53 on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year 1885-6, and total receipts of $178,846.56. The expenses were the same, less $14,335.70 on hand at the end of the year; $8,215 was paid on bonds and coupons; over $31,000 was paid for bank loans and interest.

The joint assembly district comprised the city of Kaukauna, the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of Appleton and the towns of Kaukauna and Buchanan. William Lamure (D.) was elected assemblyman in 1886.

The election of November was of great interest to the politicians of this county. The democrats, prohibitionists and labor parties nominated full tickets, but the republicans nominated candidates for register and superintendent. Many bitter personalities were thrown. There was sharp contest over register, clerk and superintendent. For register there was a triangular fight. There were many surprises—more than ever before. The labor and prohibition tickets cut but little figure. The labor candidate for governor Cochrane received 374 votes in the county and the prohibition candidate Olin 93. John M. Bair (R.) was elected register by a considerable majority over the democratic and labor candidates. James V. Canovan was elected clerk by a substantial majority. R. H. Schmidt (R.) was elected school superintendent. This election was a republican victory. Charles B. Clark (R.) for congress swept the county by more than 1,100 majority. The assemblymen were divided. For governor Rusk (R.) received in the county 2,229 votes and Woodward (D.) 3,454.

Dr. Rush Winslow was solicited to become a candidate for mayor in the spring of 1887 by a score or more of citizens. He accepted and was elected without opposition. John F. Rose was elected treasurer over Commerford. Samuel Boyd was elected attorney without much opposition. The contest for assessor between Richmond and Johnston was very close; in a large vote the former had a majority of two.

In 1887 the state was reapportioned into assembly districts. The city of Appleton and towns of Center and Grand Chute were made district No. 1. The rest of the county and a portion of neighboring counties was another. This apportionment was very unsatisfactory.
A republican club was organized at Seymour in March, 1888, with D. A. Kenyon as president. F. R. Dittmer was elected delegate to the state convention at Madison.

"Never perhaps in the history of the city have tickets been so cut up, scratched, pasted and confusing as at today's election. People are not adhering at all to party preferences, but are voting as they please so that republican and democratic candidates are jumbled together on almost every ticket. Thomas Burslem, labor candidate, showed unexpected strength for mayor. John Bottensek was republican candidate for city attorney. Dr. Winslow for mayor received 1,156, Mr. Burslem 690 and Mr. Peep 80. Rose was elected treasurer by a small majority; Boyd city attorney by a small majority and Morrow assessor."

At Kaukauna Peter Reuter was elected mayor; C. Hamer, clerk; Nicholas Schwin treasurer and Joseph Filler assessor.

In the fall of 1888 the republicans did not nominate a general ticket; they named R. Muttant for county superintendent and elected him over R. Uecke (D.). All parties in the county fought hard to poll as many votes as possible. Republican and democratic clubs were organized at Appleton, Kaukauna, Seymour, Shiocton, Stephensville, Hortonville and elsewhere. The prohibitionists worked as if they expected to elect their whole ticket. W. D. Hoard and Major Rockwood addressed the republicans and John M. Olin the prohibitionists. A big democratic rally was held when Col. W. F. Vilas spoke here. The election of November, 1888, resulted as follows: For president—Harrison (R.) 2,759; Cleveland (D.) 3,999; Fisk (Pro.) 122; Streeter (Lab.) 49. For governor—Hoard (R.) 2,779, Morgan (D.) 3,992, Durand (Pro.) 67, Powell (Lab.) 28. After the results of this election were known the republicans held a large celebration of the party successes; they paraded the streets with bands and serenaded prominent republicans—H. D. Smith, M. P. Griswold, Herman Erb, H. W. Meyer, George Gerry, Henry Holbrook and others.

In the spring of 1889, Mayor Winslow announced that he was not a candidate for re-election. A meeting was called late in March to organize a Citizens' Association, whose duty it should be to select a citizens' ticket for municipal offices. Messrs. Marston, Peabody and Chilson were appointed a nominating committee. So little interest was shown in this movement that it was finally dropped and the usual course was pursued. The democrats nominated a full ticket and the republicans the same. Dr. A. H. Levings was the nominee of the democrats for mayor and Dr. J. H. Cook of the republicans. Levings received 1,232 votes and Cook 845. Hilbert defeated Rose for the treasurership by 62 votes and H. D. Ryan defeated H. W. Tenney for city attorney by 523 votes. The democrats took most of the "plums."

In March, 1890, 245 persons signed a petition praying that an election might be held on the question of license or no license in Appleton.
There was little excitement at the city election of April, 1890; the democrats secured most of the prizes. Dr. A. H. Levings, democratic candidate for mayor, was elected by over 900 majority over Peerenboom, republican candidate. Ryan for attorney and Richmond for assessor, both democrats, won by substantial majorities. Levings (D.) received 1,364, and Peerenboom 459, for mayor; for treasurer, Hilfert (D.) received 1,254 and Kutter 539; for assessor, Richmond (D.) 1,225, Siekman, 569; for attorney, Ryan (D.) 988, Whitman 771. There were cast for the license system 1,318, and against it 433. The Australian ballot was used.

A republican club was organized in April, 1890, with John Bottensek president, S. D. Bradford secretary, and John Driscoll treasurer; every ward was represented by a vice-president. This was not a campaign organization, but a permanent one. The annual dues were fixed at $1.00. The sum of $200 was subscribed to start the club.

The election of November, 1900, was purely a party affair; three tickets were in the field—democratic, republican and prohibitionist. The candidates made considerable noise, but few or none were stampeded. The democrats again swept the county, the vote for sheriff, as follows, showing approximately the majority of that party: Fose (D.), 3,548; Dunn (R.), 1,664; Sanborn (Pro.), 201.

The election in Appleton in April, 1891, was not enthusiastic nor surprising. Levings (D.) for mayor, received 1,359, and Lummis (R.) 493. For treasurer—Hilfert (D.) 1,284; Olmsted (R.) 403; Polifka (Pro.) 148. For attorney—Ryan (D.) 1,028; Search (Pro.) 145; Whitman (R.) 660. For assessor—Morrow (D.) 992; Driscoll (R.) 674; Greenfield (Pro.) 157. For circuit judge—Goodland (D.) 1,147; Myers (Ind.) 497; Goodrick (Pro.) 174. In the whole county Goodland received 3,251; Myers, 1,267; Goodrick, 894. Dr. Levings left the city permanently whereupon a special election was held in October to fill the vacancy. Dr. Rush Winslow received 283 votes and there were 21 scattering. This was the smallest vote for city officers on record since pioneer times.

The results of the April, 1892, election in Appleton were quite favorable to the republicans. Of the six aldermen elected three were republicans. J. A. Hawes, the republican candidate for mayor, ran only 372 behind the popular Doctor Winslow. The entire democratic city ticket was elected, though by reduced majorities. The vote for mayor was: Winslow (D.) 1,047; Hawes (R.) 675; Duval (Ind.) 71.

The campaign of 1892 was spirited and warmly contested. John C. Spooner spoke here and was tendered a splendid ovation. Col. H. A. Frambach of Kaukauna was the republican candidate for congress.

T. C. Richmond, prohibition candidate for governor, addressed a large audience at the armory in July; delegates were present from Hortonville, Stephensonville and Kaukauna.

The election of November, 1892, favored the democrats. Cleveland's plurality was 1,814; Peek's (for governor) 1,894; Barnes', 1,787; Kennedy's, 1,659; Tracy's, 986; Brill's, 814; Dardi's, 1,620;
Adrian's 1,817. There were cast 262 votes for the amendment to the constitution and 499 against it.

The democrats in the spring of 1893 nominated Humphrey Pierce for mayor; Henry Hilfert, treasurer; Samuel Boyd, attorney, and J. S. Buck, assessor. The prohibitionists nominated L. W. Underwood for mayor; S. B. Belding, treasurer; Edward James, attorney and E. E. Dunn, assessor. The republicans nominated Thomas Pearson for mayor; M. S. Barteau, treasurer; J. F. Johnston, assessor, and A. B. Whitman, attorney. In April, 1893, the election resulted as follows: For mayor—Pierce (D.) 994; Pearson (R.) 815; Underwood (Pro.) 140. For treasurer—Hilfert (D.) 1,092; Barteau (R.) 644; Biding (Pro.) 128. For attorney—Boyd (D.) 978; Whitman (R.) 763; James (Pro.) 920. For assessor—Buck (D.) 1,101; Storch (R.) 588; Dunn (Pro.) 129. G. T. Moeskes was re-elected county judge without opposition.

In April, 1894, the county board was republican by a majority of two; the board had 32 members at this time. The vote for mayor was: Pierce (D.) 1,050; Peter R. Thom (R.) 1,698. For treasurer—Lennon (D.) 978; F. W. Kutler (R.) 1,704. For attorney—Boyd (D.) 935; A. B. Whitman (R.) 1,713. For assessor—Morrow (D.) 983; Henry Holbrook (R.) 1,658. This was one of the most signal defeats the democracy of Appleton ever suffered. It was mainly due to dissatisfaction in their own ranks. Mr. Thom was the first republican mayor since 1882. This victory was too great to pass without a demonstration. The republicans marched through the streets and serenaded the winners and listened to speeches by T. B. Reid and others. Mayor Pierce in retiring described what the democratic administration had done for the city. Mr. Thom outlined the policy of his administration. He spoke particularly of the streets, sewers, water supply, lighting, police, finance, etc.

The election of November, 1894, in Wisconsin was in favor of republicanism. The prohibitionists had a ticket in the field. In this county the following majorities were given: E. S. Minor (R.) 232, for congress. For assembly, second district—John Necke, 330. County clerk—John Montgomery (R.) 324; treasurer—August Mill (R.) 380; sheriff—Charles Booke (R.) 357; court clerk—Henry Kreiss (R.) 352; register of deeds—D. A. Kenyon (R.) 239; district attorney—John Bottensek (R.) 253; coroner—W. F. Montgomery (R.) 303; surveyor—F. J. Harriman (R.) 297; school superintendent—G. D. Zeigler (R.) 261.

In 1894 Outagamie county gave for governor: George W. Peck (D.) 4,015; W. H. Upham (R.) 3,738; D. F. Powell (Pro.) 152; J. F. Cleghorn (Pop.) 244. In the first district Hubert Wolf (D.) was elected to the assembly; in the second district John Necke (R.) was elected. For congress, Minor (R.) received in the eighth district 20,002 votes; Barnes (D.) 15,612; Tarrobee (Pop.) 330; Fauville (Pro.) 946.

The republicans of Kaukauna held a jollification meeting in the opera house after the November election, 1894, to voice their joy.
at the results. The noise was continued long after the meeting adjourned.

The republicans in 1894 endorsed Thomas B. Reid for congress, but Minor was nominated.

In the spring of 1895 David Hammel was nominated by the democrats for mayor, James McCabe for treasurer, H. Pierce for attorney. The republicans renominated Peter Thom for mayor, F. W. Kutter for treasurer, A. B. Whitman for attorney and George Schuldes for assessor. The election resulted as follows: For mayor—Thom (R.) 1,619; Hammel (D.) 1,238. For treasurer—Kutter (R.) 1,462; McCabe (D.) 1,339. For attorney—Whitman (R.) 1,558; Pierce (D.) 1,220. George Schuldes was elected assessor without opposition. This was considered an endorsement of the republican administration of the previous year. It was a hard-fought contest. The republicans elected four of the six aldermen. There were no issues except good government.

In the spring of 1896 the republicans endorsed and renominated their former ticket with one or two changes. The democrats nominated for mayor Dr. Rush Winslow; for treasurer, Julius Peerenboom; attorney, D. T. Winne; assessor, J. S. Buck. The result was the election of the whole republican city ticket, with three aldermen and two justices of the peace. Thom was re-elected mayor by 272 majority; Kutter treasurer by 335; Whitman attorney by 678; Beske assessor by 75. The latter was a new man in politics. This result was an endorsement of the former administration. Politics had little or nothing to do with the result. The fight against the former administration was on high taxes, but the voters evidently did not believe the charges. The county board was 17 democrats and 16 republicans. The issue in Kaukauna was the saloon limits; the democrats there elected their entire city ticket by from 75 to 80 majority; the vote polled was 1,216. It is probable that the change of Appleton from democracy to republicanism was due to the influences of the labor and free silver questions; the hard-headed men of both parties stuck to the gold basis and to the limitation of labor rights and prerogatives.

Great interest was taken in the campaign of 1896; opinions were changing; the money and labor questions were intensely important; there was a large registration, showing the interest involved. The democracy here as elsewhere split on the money question, many favoring free silver, but many others advocating the gold standard. The campaign culminated late in October, when Spooner, Bryan, Mylerea, Bragg, Scofield, Minor and others delivered fiery and eloquent speeches to large and enthusiastic audiences. In a whirlwind finish Bryan spoke here twenty minutes from the car platform. Spooner and Mylerea, of course, upheld republican principles. General Bragg was a gold democrat and did not a little to turn Wisconsin democrats in that direction. There were five national tickets in the field and all were represented in this county.

"The result in Outagamie county has been a republican landslide, as elsewhere. Every man on the republican county ticket has
been elected, and the majorities are beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, rising in some cases to 1,350, which shows a wonderful change of sentiment in a county which only four years ago was 1,200 to 1,500 democratic.”—(Post, November 12, 1896.) Minor (R.) was elected to congress; Whitman (R.) to the state senate, and Wolter (R.) and Clack (R.) to the assembly.

The candidates in the spring of 1897 were as follows: Republican—For mayor, Herman Erb, Sr.; treasurer, F. W. A. Storch; attorney, E. G. Jones; assessor, E. N. Johnson. Democracy—For mayor, John Pingle; treasurer, F. W. Hoffman; attorney, T. H. Ryan; assessor, N. E. Morgan. The republicans elected mayor and treasurer and the democrats attorney and assessor. There was a heavy majority in the county for the anti-pass amendment to the constitution. The majorities were as follows: For mayor: Erb (R.) 281; for treasurer, Storch (R.) 196; for attorney, Ryan (D.) 175; for assessor, Morgan (D.) 105.

In the spring of 1898 the republicans nominated for mayor Herman Erb, Jr.; treasurer, F. A. W. Storch; attorney, A. M. Spencer; assessor, G. Leinpert. The democrats nominated for mayor Gus Keller; treasurer, Albert Bentz; attorney, T. H. Ryan; assessor, J. Mayer. The republicans urged the re-election of Mr. Erb and the whole party ticket. There was not much interest, each voter sticking to his party in the main. The republican ticket was successful by the following majorities: Erb 453, Storch 352, Spencer 106, Leinpert 402. Erb received 1,669 and Keller 1,216. The republicans elected aldermen in the First and Sixth wards and supervisors in the First, Second and Sixth wards. The council stood five republicans and seven democrats. The county board was 18 republicans and 15 democrats.

In the fall of 1898 the republicans nominated William Wilson for sheriff; Bert Zuehlke, register; John Montgomery, county clerk; John Wunderlich, treasurer; Thomas Reese, court clerk; F. M. Wilcox, attorney; F. J. Harriman, surveyor; T. E. Johnston, coroner; G. D. Ziegler, school superintendent. The result was the election of the whole republican ticket by majorities ranging from 800 to 1,200. The campaign was a lively one, with an abundance of mud and bad language. The republican assemblymen—Willy and Daggett were elected. This was really the victory of sound money.

In the spring of 1899 the republicans nominated Herman Erb, Jr., for mayor; F. A. W. Storch for treasurer; A. M. Spencer for attorney and John F. Rose for assessor. The democrats nominated Rush Winslow for mayor; Joseph Koffend for treasurer; Humphrey Pierce for attorney and Maj. N. E. Morgan for assessor. The democrats charged that the city was being burdened with debt under republican rule, but the latter denied the charge and produced figures to the contrary. The republican candidates were elected by the majorities respectively as follows: 337, 312, 277 and 236. The democrats elected four aldermen, leaving the council as before 7 to 5 democratic. This was the sixth time in succession that the city was carried by the republicans on local elections; it had gone three
times republican at general elections, at this election (1899) the democrats alleged "inequalities of assessment," which issue was denied by the republicans.

The city election in April, 1900, was a victory for the democrats who elected their whole ticket. The result was as follows: For mayor, David Hammel (D.) 1,585, Schmidt (R.) 1,243. For treasurer, Goodland (D.) 1,545, Storch (R.) 1,300. For attorney, Ryan (D.) 1,499, Spencer (R.) 1,287. For assessor, Morgan (D.) 1,620, Wicksberg (R.) 1,199.

"If the truth were known it would probably appear that both parties are surprised at the result of Tuesday's election in this city—the republicans because they were defeated by so large a majority and the democrats because they had any majority. No doubt several causes operated to turn the city over to the democracy after being for six successive years in the hands of the republicans. Among these the principal one was the cry against high taxes and the creation of a municipal bonded debt. The recent strife over the public library and city hall building may also have served to change a good many votes. * * * Another potent cause was the spirit of factionalism which has grown up among the republicans of this community."

(Post, April 12, 1900.)

Doctor Tanner (R.) was candidate for congress in 1900, but E. S. Minor (R.) received the nomination. F. A. Willy (R.) was candidate for the state senate and W. L. Root (R.) and David Hodgins (R.) for the assembly.

In Shiocton a McKinley, Roosevelt and La Follette club was organized in 1900 with over 60 members; F. J. Barnes was president.

Late in September the democrats held a memorable meeting at the armory, Senator Tillman being the principal speaker. The West End Democratic Club escorted the speaker to the armory. All the prominent democrats of this section were present.

In 1900 the democrats nominated Herman Hagen for sheriff; E. Ross, register; J. Sullivan, treasurer; Peter Hodgins, county clerk; Gus Keller, court clerk; Theodore Berg, attorney; John Panggel, coroner; Herman Beckenstretter, school superintendent; James Barker, surveyor. The democrats of Seymour organized a Bryan club with 135 members, Louis Mueller being president; the republicans also organized there and did effective work. Attorney-General Hicks spoke there early in October. Congressman Minor addressed a large audience at Odd Fellows hall, Seymour, in October. P. H. Martin and others spoke there on the issues.

The republicans culminated their campaign with an immense meeting late in October on which occasion Mr. La Follette addressed a large crowd at the armory. He spoke there and then went to the opera house where another large crowd awaited him. George B. Nelson followed him in a strong speech.

The democratic candidate for governor, Louis G. Bohmrich, was given a rousing reception late in October on the occasion of his big speech here. He spoke at the armory to a large and enthusiastic audience.
The vote in this county was as follows: McKinley 5,245, Bryan 4,008. The entire republican county ticket was elected by goodly majorities. In Seymour 77 Indians voted and in the town of Seymour 9 more. There were many objections to this step. Each voter was challenged in order that his right to vote might be contested.

In the spring of 1901 two bills that related to the establishment of voting precincts in the Oneida reservation were introduced in the legislature.

The result for mayor in 1901 was Hammel (D.) 1,567; Leith (R.) 1,227, for treasurer—Goodland (D.) 1,601, Stark (R.) 1,145, for attorney—Ryan (D.) 1,521, Krugmeier (R.) 1,204; for assessor—Limpert 1,448, county judge (vote in Appleton)—Kreiss (R.) 1,505, Moeskes (D.) 1,049.

In the spring of 1902 the republicans nominated Stillman Fish for mayor, William Wilson for treasurer, Frank W. Harriman for attorney and John F. Rose for assessor. The water works question cut a big figure at this election. The democrats renominated Mr. Hammel for mayor and succeeded in electing their entire city ticket with the exception of assessor. Hammel's majority was 280, John Goodland's for treasurer 183, T. H. Ryan's for attorney 170, John Rose's for assessor 262. Mr. Hammel recommended a continuance of the fight for a city water works.

The republicans in October, 1902, nominated Thomas H. Mitchell for sheriff; A. A. Raisler, county clerk; Glen Morse, court clerk; B. J. Zuelhke, register; F. M. Wilcox, attorney; Charles Baker, treasurer; Thomas E. Johnston, coroner; Charles Gillet, surveyor; Arthur Meating, school superintendent. The Democrats nominated W. C. Bauer for sheriff; Julius Zuelhke, register; J. H. Kamps, court clerk; Michael Sullivan, treasurer; Carl Ludwig, county clerk; F. J. Rooney, attorney; J. M. Barker, surveyor; George Spencer, coroner; J. I. Ritchey, school superintendent. Both conventions were large, orderly and both endorsed state and national policies. This was the first year that the Oneida Indians had a polling place on their reservation. Votes were cast in the new hall connected with the Methodist church. They had their own inspectors, clerks, judges, etc. The Outagamie county portion was known as the West Oneida district. The Oneidas had been voting for three years; they were first permitted to vote in 1899 when James Garvey of Freedom, an election officer, refused to permit Lehigh Wheelock, a full blooded Indian, to cast his ballot. Mr. Wheelock took the case into court and Judge Goodland held that the Indians had the right to vote. After that until 1902 they voted in Seymour, Freedom and Osborn. In July, 1902, they petitioned for their own polling place, the following names being signed to the petition. Joseph C. Hart, William Swamp, John Swamp, Anton Swamp, Peter Swamp, Joshua Denny, Wilson Denny, Edward Parkhurst, Leonard Smith, Cornelius Baird, Jr., Levi Baird, Simon Powless, John D. Powless, Jacob Hill, David Hill, John Hill, Wilson Hill, Simon Hill, William King, John Archiquette, James Silas, Martin D. Archiquette, James A. Mulock, Cornelius Wheelock, Thomas Dextater
and Cornelius Baird, Sr. The first inspectors were George Dextater, Lehigh Wheelock and Josiah Powless; first clerks Nelson Metoxen and Joshua Archiquette; ballot clerks Eugene Smith and Israel Hill. They were nearly all republicans. About 125 had voted for three years, but now in 1902 the number was estimated at nearly 300. A republican meeting held there in October was addressed by F. W. Harriman; about 100 red men listened to him.

"The results in this county are especially gratifying. The returns which are in thus far show that a lighter vote was polled in the city and county than two years ago, making allowance for this difference the Republican majorities will equal or perhaps exceed those of two years ago. * * * Republicans in Appleton are today rejoicing over a decisive victory in state, county and city. * * * It is estimated that 100 of the votes were cast by women, principally school teachers. The vote on the three amendments to the constitution—banking, state superintendent and free pass—were favorable. * * * The entire Republican county ticket has been elected by a majority which is conservatively estimated at 500. * * * In spite of the fact that he was running against his father who the Democrats claimed would draw votes usually given to B. J. Zuehlke, register, he ran way ahead of his ticket. Close behind him is A. A. Raisler. Both Republican assemblymen are elected. At one of the polling places, the clerks as a joke, required a lady to tell her age which she did without any hesitation, thus turning the joke on them."—(Post in various articles November, 1902.)

In the spring of 1904 the Republicans nominated F. W. Harriman for mayor; A. M. Spencer, attorney; Otto Schaefer, treasurer; George Limpert, assessor. The Democrats nominated Fred Petersen, Jr., for mayor; John Goodland, Jr., treasurer; Thomas H. Ryan, attorney, and N. E. Morgan, assessor. In the caucus Charles Hagen was nominated for president of Black Creek; E. Bergeman for supervisor; John Prebie, assessor; Frank Weisenburger, clerk, and J. N. Blick, treasurer.

"Fine weather and unusual political activity conspired Tuesday to bring out one of the heaviest votes ever polled in Appleton. The final count gives F. W. Harriman for mayor a majority of 96 over Fred Petersen, Jr. John Goodland, Jr., was the only democratic candidate on the city ticket who was elected, he winning from his opponent, John Thiessenheusen by a majority of 365. For city attorney A. M. Spencer defeated Thomas H. Ryan by a majority of 215. George Limpert won over Col. N. E. Morgan for city assessor. In the council are six republicans and six democrats."—(Crescent, April, 1904.)

The republicans claimed that during the mayoralties of Thom and Erb they built the city hall and public library, at a cost of $40,000; new brick poorhouse, $8,200; new drawbridge on John street, $1,500; rebuilt Lake street bridge, $3,600; Lawrence street bridge ravine, $2,500; hose house, $1,900; State street improvement, $10,000; paid bridge bonds, $8,000; improvements and repairs of
other streets, $60,000; total, $135,700. To meet this expense they
issued only $50,000 in bonds and left over to the next administration
only $37,000 to pay. The democrats contended that after the ad-
ministration of Thom and Erb they paid the $37,000 left over by the
republicans, made great improvements and paid for the John street
bridge over $40,000 without unnecessary tax and without selling a
city bond.

"Never in the history of Outagamie county have the people
become so thoroughly agitated over politics; and Appleton last night
saw the fiercest fight for delegate supremacy ever known at city
caucuses. Hacks, busses and vehicles of nearly every description
were enlisted to convey the voters to their respective polling places.
The victory in Outagamie county is perhaps the most notable one in
the history of local politics. In the First district the figures showed
20 delegates for La Follette and 33 against, and in the Second dis-
trict 22 for him and 34 against him."—(Post, May 19, 1904.) Gov-
ernor La Follette spoke here before these caucuses. There was in-
tense feeling over Mr. La Follette's ambition for another term as
governor.

The result in Outagamie county in November, 1904, was as
follows: For president, Roosevelt (R.), 5,951; Parker (D.), 3,129;
Swallow (Pro.), 134; Debs (Soc. Dem.), 112. For governor—La
Follette (R.), 5,042; Peck (D.), 3,996; Schofield (N. R.), 209;
Minor (R.) for congress won in this county by a small margin. The
republicans elected county clerk, treasurer, sheriff, coroner, court
clerk, attorney, register and surveyor. There was a majority in favor
of the primary law. Charles H. Baake (R.) and Charles Hagan (R.)
were elected to the assembly. The election was preceded by a luke-
warm campaign except during the two weeks immediately prior to
voting.

There was nothing exciting in the city election in April, 1905;
the council was 8 republicans and 4 democrats. Judge Kreiss be-
came county judge there being no contest; the same of John P. Rose
for assessor. The new primary election law was in force.

In the spring of 1906 many important questions in municipal
affairs were asking for solution—the water works tangle; continua-
tion of public improvements already commenced; additional in-
debt edness; kind of pavements; economy in expenditures; what new
improvements should be commenced, etc. Both parties determined
on "Municipal water works at all hazards." The republicans paid
little attention to the primary, having already decided on their
candidates. They were B. C. Wolter for mayor; A. M. Spencer for
attorney; Henry Brown for treasurer, and Fred Kranhold for as-
sessor—received at the primary only 332, 303, 292 and 288 respec-
tively out of from 1,300 to 1,700 polled. At the primary the
democrats nominated David Hammel for mayor: John Goodland,
Jr., treasurer; Thomas H. Ryan, attorney; H. Liethen, assessor.
"Republican partisans felt that they had no contest to fight and
consequently remained away from the polls. The entire republic an
vote in the city yesterday scarcely aggregates 500."—(Post.)
The election in April, 1906, was one of the closest in many years. For mayor Hammel (D.) received 1,586, and Wolter (R.) 1,536. For attorney Ryan (D.) 1,581, Spencer (R.) 1,433. For treasurer Goodland (D.) 1,723, Brown (R.) 1,305. For assessor Leithen (D.) 1,442, Kranhold (R.) 1,511. The total vote polled was 3,122, an unusually large one. The day was pleasant and as all took interest in the issues, voters generally turned out. The council was republican. Mayor-elect Hammel said after the results was known, "Now I want all citizens to join hands, circle round and settle the water works question. * * * If Venner will sell the old plant for a reasonable figure we'll buy; if he refuses then we'll build a new system."


W. J. Bryan spoke here at a banquet in his honor in March, 1907; his speech following the banquet was one of the most powerful politically ever delivered in this city.

There was little excitement at the April election, 1908. The following was the result: For mayor—Hammel (D.), 1,528; Wolter (R.), 1,662. For treasurer—Goodland (D.), 1,852; Heckert (R.), 1,158. For attorney—Ryan (D.) 1,588, Cannon (R.) 1,403. For assessor—Gmeiner (D.), 1,480, Rose (R.), —. The council was six democrats and six republicans. The total vote was 3,190. There were no particular issues.

Four tickets were in the field at the primary in September, 1908—democratic, republican, social democratic and prohibitionist. The social democratic ticket received 32 to 35 votes in the whole county. The prohibitionists had no county ticket; on the state ticket they received from 31 to 41 votes. The highest votes for governor was as follows: Davidson (R.), 3,747; Aylward (D.), 618; Schmitz (D.), 468. Generally the republican candidates had more votes than the democratic candidates for county offices.

There was much interest in the primary election of September, 1908, and accordingly a large vote was polled. Several sharp contests among many candidates resulted. Big political meetings were held all over the county by the various parties this fall. During the cam-
HISTORY OF OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

Paign Governor Davidson delivered several speeches in the county—Oneida, Seymour, Shiocton, Black Creek and elsewhere. Local speakers informed the farmers of the issues.

The results of the election in November, 1908, was as follows: For governor—Davidson (R.) 4,971, Aylward (D.) 4,366; for county clerk—Raisler (R.) 5,029, Lockschmidt (D.) 4,339; for treasurer—Ritger (R.) 4,820, Coppes (D.) 4,567; for sheriff—Koch (R.) 5,039, Kuehn (D.) 4,391; for coroner—Johnston (R.) 5,016, Schommer (D.) 4,267; for court clerk—Morse (R.) 5,154, Clark (D.) 4,179; for district attorney—Frank (R.) 4,625, Rooney (D.) 4,740; for register—Zuehlke (R.) 4,821, Lockery (D.) 4,609; for congress—Kuesterman (R.) 4,443, Lindauer (D.) 4,775; for senate—Lehr (R.) 4,469, Peabody (D.) 4,849; for assembly—Phillips (R.) 2,265, Knapstein (D.) 2,225; for assembly—Ballard (R.) 2,687, Ludwig (D.) 2,183. Four amendments to the constitution were voted in and all carried in this county. Gillett (R.) for surveyor had no opposition. The Socialists lost ground. The result on the presidential ticket was as follows: Republican 5,079, democrat 4,286, social democrat 209, prohibition 118.

"With the possible exception of Julius P. Frank every candidate on the republican ticket was elected at the polls yesterday. Glen Morse and Albert G. Koch securing majorities larger than that given to Taft. The returns show in detail the splendid vote received by most of the candidates on the republican county ticket. Every republican town in the county stood by the hip and gave the candidates the usual splendid majority. The total vote was abnormally large."—(Post, November, 1908.)

At first it was urged that a non-partisan election should be held in April, 1910; but soon the large number of candidates seeking the offices rendered that course impracticable. Later at a public meeting of both parties it was agreed that the republicans should have mayor and assessor and the democrats attorney and treasurer—B. C. Wolter (R.) for mayor; Henry D. Ryan (D.) for attorney; John Goodland, Jr., (D.) for treasurer, and Mr. Gillett (R.) for assessor. The democrats nominated the following ticket: Dr. J. V. Canavan, mayor; Henry D. Ryan, attorney; John Goodland, Jr., treasurer; J. J. Hauert, assessor. The republicans nominated B. C. Wolter for mayor; Fred M. Wilcox for attorney; Peter Rademacher for treasurer, and George C. Limpert for assessor.

"The political pot has certainly been boiling overtime in the last forty-eight hours. First it appeared the two parties might possibly get together and name a strictly non-partisan ticket and when everything was seemingly arranged one or the other 'kicked over the traces' and after many conferences it was finally decided this morning that both parties would put tickets in the field and let the electors decide by ballot who was to be elected. It will now be a fight to the finish. The democrats could not endorse Mayor Wolter's administration."—(Crescent, March 7, 1910.)

The result at the primary was as follows: For mayor—Canavan (D.) 212, Wolter (R.) 302; for attorney—Ryan (D.) 155, Wilcox
(R.) 263; for treasurer—Goodland (D.) 198, Rademacher (R.) 266; for assessor—Hauert (D.) 189, Limpert (R.) 275.

The result of the city election was as follows: For mayor—Canavan (D.) 1,367, Wolter (R.) 1,053; for attorney—Ryan (D.) 1,281, Wilcox (R.) 918; for treasurer—Goodland (D.) 1,463, Rademacher (R.) 854; for assessor—Hauert (D.) 1,135, Limpert (R.) 1,020.

At the primaries in September, 1910, both old parties organized and fought hard to make the best showing. Among individuals there were sharp contests for place. Four regular tickets and one or more independents were prepared for the support of the “dear people.” The two old parties named the following tickets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John C. Ryan</th>
<th>Register</th>
<th>B. J. Zuehlke</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Francis J. Rooney</td>
<td>Attorney</td>
<td>H. A. Shannon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abe O. Danielson</td>
<td>Court Clerk</td>
<td>J. P. Frank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Coppes</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Anton Ritger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John K. Perkins</td>
<td>County Clerk</td>
<td>A. A. Raisler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. M. Lockery</td>
<td>Sheriff</td>
<td>W. F. Wolf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas A. Gmeiner</td>
<td>Coroner</td>
<td>Robert Kuehne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Kelly</td>
<td>Assembly (1)</td>
<td>T. B. Reid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. H. Rohan</td>
<td>Assembly (2)</td>
<td>C. B. Ballard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac N. Stewart</td>
<td>Surveyor</td>
<td>George K. Verkenlen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Social Democrat—Peter Larsen, sheriff; H. B. Eberhardt, treasurer; M. G. Smith, register; Henry Bell, coroner; Charles Drenks, assembly 1; A. M. Miller, assembly 2.

There was much betting on the results of the November election, 1910. One of the issues at stake was local option or county option. This gave great zest and fire to the campaign. The result was as follows: For governor—Schmitz (D.) 3,425, McGovern (R.) 3,488; for congressman—Konop (D.) 3,510, Kuestermann (R.) 3,378; for assembly, first district—Kelly (D.) 1,686, Ballard (R.) 1,919; for assembly, second district—Rohan (D.) 1,711, Keelan (R.) 1,600; for county clerk—Perkins (D.) 3,473, Wolf (R.) 3,520; for treasurer—Coppes (D.) 3,646, Ritger (R.) 3,296; for sheriff—Lockery (D.) 4,203, Kuehne (R.) 2,841; for coroner—Gmeiner (D.) 3,390, Johnston (R.) 3,401; for court clerk—Danielson (D.) 3,783, Diestler (R.) 3,147; for district attorney—Rooney (D.) 3,969, Frank (R.) 3,000; for register—Ryan (D.) 3,273, Zuehlke (R.) 3,722; for surveyor—Stewart (D.) 3,385, Gillett (R.) 3,450. This election was really a democratic victory in this county; previous republican majorities were whittled down or wholly wiped out in the case of five candidates out of eight.

In the spring of 1911 under the new commission form of government the call for one mayor and two councilmen brought out a
multitude of candidates—brought out the best men of the city. All citizens realized the importance of having the soundest heads of the city to set in successful and satisfactory operation under the new, unique and pioneer commission form of municipal government, the wheels of control. At the primaries the voters were required to select two candidates for mayor and four candidates for councilmen, presumably three for each of the two old parties—one mayor and two councilmen. At the election all were to be eliminated except one mayor and two councilmen. The total vote polled at the primaries was 3,167. Voting machines were used.

### PRIMARY FOR MAYOR BY WARDS, 1911, THE TWO HIGHEST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Fifth</th>
<th>Sixth</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canavan</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knuppel</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petersen</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>763</td>
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<tr>
<td>Voss</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolter</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>261</td>
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</table>

### PRIMARY FOR COUNCILMEN BY WARDS, 1911, THE SIX HIGHEST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Fifth</th>
<th>Sixth</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goodland</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuttrup</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schueller</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinal</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fose</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### REGULAR ELECTION APRIL, 1911, FOR MAYOR AND TWO COUNCILMEN.

For Mayor.  __________  For Councilmen.  __________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wards</th>
<th>Canavan</th>
<th>Knuppel</th>
<th>Goodland</th>
<th>Ryan</th>
<th>Schueller</th>
<th>Tuttrup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals 1,470  1,468  2,020  1,013  1,454  1,135

Thus Canavan was elected mayor and Goodland and Schueller councilmen. Judge Thomas H. Ryan was re-elected without opposition judge of the municipal court for four more years. A. G. Meating was re-elected county superintendent without much opposition, having served already in that office eight years; he received 1,502 votes and his opponent, Mr. Balgie, 108.
BOATING, STAGES, MAILS, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, INTERURBAN, ETC.

French explorers and voyageurs were the first white persons to navigate Fox river, an account of which will be found elsewhere herein. As early as 1832 the Wisconsin Navigation Company was incorporated. In 1838 Congress authorized the survey of a railroad from Milwaukee to Dubuque. The same year Congress authorized the survey of a common road from Fort Crawford to Fort Howard; this was to extend along the lower Fox river. At the same date a military road was ordered built from Green Bay via Milwaukee to Chicago.

"Let it be recorded that in 1841 Capt. Peter Hotaling brought the first river steamer, the Black Hawk, to Green Bay, then to Kaukauna, where he made an unsuccessful attempt to get her around the rapids. In 1856, Capt. Stephen Hotaling, a son of the old veteran, brought the first river steamer from the upper Fox and Lake Winnebago, through the lower Fox and its numerous locks and canals, to Green Bay."—(Crescent, June 21, 1856.)

In 1845 a steamboat passed up Wisconsin river to Point Bosse a mile below Whitney’s mills and about fifty miles above the Dells. The law of February, 1842, incorporated Fox River Improvement Company for $50,000, the shares being $50, which amount was "to be expended in improving the Neenah or Fox river and the construction of a rail or macadamized road on the portages on said river." The company could appropriate "sufficient land from the foot of the rapids of Fox river to Winnebago lake to construct thereon a canal, rail or macadamized road," and the first improvements made "shall be a railroad, canal or macadamized road from the foot of Grand Caclin rapids (Kaukauna) to Winnebago lake.

In 1846 Governor Doty built the boat Manchester at Neenah which was used on Lake Winnebago. In the summer of the same year Mr. Bruce brought up Fox river a Mackinaw fishing smack, fore and aft rig, loaded with Indian supplies. She was afterward used as a passenger packet between Fond du Lac and Oshkosh and was commanded by Capt. Caleb Godfrey. In 1848 James Harris of Oshkosh built a sloop which was used on Lake Winnebago.

In 1846 Congress gave Wisconsin a large amount of land for the purpose of making a navigable route from Lake Michigan along Fox river to Wisconsin river. In 1853 the state, after spending $400,000 upon the improvements, transferred the whole project, including the land, to the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, which issued bonds, completed the improvement and in 1856 passed the first steamer through from the Mississippi river to Green Bay.
Bay. When the railroads arrived the route fell into disuse and the company was unable to pay interest on its bonds, whereupon suit was brought by the bondholders and the franchises, property and land grants of the company were sold to a corporation organized in 1866 as the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company. In 1870 the United States appraised the value of the locks and canals at $145,000, paid this sum and took possession of them and has since exercised control in the interests of navigation. The Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company still exists and retains its land grants, water power, franchises and other property. The company claims the right to all surplus water after the needs of navigation are supplied. This claim includes the right to tap the canals at any point and draw off the water, provided navigation is not interfered with, as well as the right to take all the surplus flow of the river at the head of each rapids and use it at that level. This claim has been confirmed by the United States Supreme Court. The company does not claim ownership of power which is developed at a level below the head of a rapids by persons owning the land and using water which has passed the tail races of the company. It thus sometimes occurs that the company owns the power while others own the land. In some instances these interests have been united in a joint company. Owing to protracted law suits growing out of these conflicting conditions the water powers at Rapide Croche and Little Kaukauna dams have not been improved. The failure of the water power to meet the demands of the turbines caused numerous law suits until finally the Neenah & Menasha Water Power Company was formed of nearly all the users of water power for the purpose of regulating the use of the surplus water. Under the rules of the secretary of war water may not be drawn below the crest of the Menasha dam except by his special permission. Fox river flows from Lake Winnebago in two nearly parallel channels distant about three-fourths of a mile from each other. These branches join in less than two miles in Lake Butte des Morts, an expansion of the river three miles long and extending at right angles to the general direction of the river.

The water powers at Appleton are not surpassed on the Lower Fox river. There the river has a total fall of 36.7 feet in a distance of 1.2 miles. This head is developed by three dams which divide the river into upper, middle and lower levels with estimated theoretical horsepower at ordinary flow of 4,238, 2,225 and 2,558 respectively. At Appleton the river by a natural bend changes its course from northeast to southeast, again turning to the northeast just above the lower dam. For purposes of navigation the government has constructed two dams, dividing the descent into two levels. The second or middle dam was constructed by private enterprise and is used exclusively for water power. The upper dam is of stone and the average head is about fourteen feet. Power is taken from a race along the left bank, from the ship canal on the right bank, and from the adjacent retaining wall. The race on the left bank is 600 feet long, and several extensive paper, pulp and flouring mills occupy the strip of land between it and the river. Here are located the Appleton
Paper and Pulp Company; the Kimberly & Clark Company; the Vulcan and Tioga mills; and the Atlas paper mill. The Appleton Water Works Company receives power from the canal through a flume which supplies a head of eighteen feet. These companies, through long usage, own the powers they employ; such powers not being owned by the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company. On the right bank nearly all the power is taken from the long pier where the last named company owns the land and leases power to users. The head here varies from twelve to sixteen feet. The power is developed by the Wisconsin Traction, Heat, Light and Power Company. There is considerable unused power on this dam.

The middle dam is also independent of both the government work and the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company and was built by private capital for water power purposes only. It is 2,400 feet below the upper dam and is about 450 feet long; it was built in 1877. Previous to that year power was developed by wing dams passing up stream from both banks for several hundred feet. The present dam has a head varying from 7 to 14 feet; the north shore race is 800 feet long with a head varying from 9 to 12 feet. West's canal starts at the right abutment of the dam and extends down Grand Chute Island for about 1,700 feet nearly parallel to the river; it is about 130 feet wide with an average head of about ten feet. On this dam are the following concerns: Fox River Paper Company, Patton Paper Company, Telulah Paper Mill, Appleton Machine Company, Appleton Woolen Mill, Fourth Ward Planing Mill, Marston & Beveridge Hub Works and Valley Iron Works.

The lower or government dam is located about three-fourths of a mile below the middle dam and just below the lower bend of the river at a point where that stream is 485 feet wide, and is 417 feet long, crossing the river at an angle and reaching an embankment which extends 600 feet farther down stream. There are four methods of utilizing the power: (1) From the abutment of the dam; (2) from the race on the left bank; (3) from the ship canal; (4) from the Telulah Water Power Company's canal on the right shore. The average head is 8.5 feet. The left shore race starts at a point 450 feet above the dam and extends nearly parallel to the channel, a distance of 1,200 feet below the dam. The right canal has several good locations. The land is owned by Messrs. Hyde and Harriman and the power by the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company. These interests were united and the canal was completed in 1880. It starts at the head of the ship canal and is 2,250 feet long; the head is about ten feet; on this canal is the mill of the Telulah Paper Company.

The Cedars dam backs up the water 3.3 miles to the lower Appleton dam, affording slack water navigation. Here Fox river is embraced by high clay banks and has an average width of 600 feet. The dam is located about 1,000 feet below where the bluffs leave the river at a creek mouth. It is 810 feet long and has a head of about 9.7 feet. The power is owned by the Green Bay and Mississippi
The next government dam is located 4,000 feet below the Cedars dam at Little Chute; here is a fall of 36.2 feet in the two miles. These rapids are passed by a canal 6,500 feet long on the left bank of the river. The river here is about 840 feet wide and the dam has a head of about 12 feet, though the total available head is 34 feet; about twenty feet of the fall has been developed. The Little Chute Paper Company and the flour mill of Mr. Verstigen are located here.

The Combined Locks dam is situated about a mile below Little Chute dam and is owned by the Combined Locks Paper Company which leases from the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company.

The Grand Kaukauna dam with a descent of 50.3 feet in less than a mile supplies the best water power on the lower Fox river. It is 2.5 miles distant from Little Chute dam. The rapids are passed by a ship canal 7,400 feet long which includes five locks with an average lift of 50.3 feet, all on the left bank of the river which is about 700 feet wide at the dam site, but broadens out to about 2,000 feet at the islands where excellent water power reposes. The power is made available (1) from the ship canal; (2) from the Kaukauna Water Power canal, and (3) from the Edwards & Meade canal. There is a frontage of 900 feet or more on the upper level of the ship canal suitable for power development and furnishing an average head of about 16 feet. The canal starts 400 feet above the dam; its depth is about 11 feet and the average head about 18 feet. A total of 2,100 feet frontage is available for power sites and mills. The dispute as to rights between the Kaukauna Water Power Company and the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company was settled in favor of the latter by the United States Supreme Court in October, 1898; the latter thereupon bought the entire plant and canal of the former. The court held that the use of the surplus water created by the government dam and canal at Kaukauna belonged to the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company and that "after such waters had passed over the dam and through the sluices and had found their way into the unimproved bed of the stream, the rights and disputes of the riparian owners must be determined by the state court. The Edwards & Meade canal was built along a branch of the main north channel running between two large islands; sides and ends were dammed forming a pocket. It started 600 feet below the bridge and the dam was placed 1,000 feet below its head. As the water is taken from below the first level of the rapids, the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company had no legal claim to it, but subsequent to its development bought the power. A valuable power is in the lower level at Kaukauna.

The bill of congress granting land for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers was accepted by the Wisconsin assembly, June 27, 1848. Later the bill was amended by providing for the construction of a canal.

"The early completion of our great river improvement is now placed beyond all doubt. Two years will not pass before the steam-
boats of the Mississippi will unload at the wharves of Green Bay.”—(Green Bay Advocate, May 24, 1849.)

“Before the board (of control) decide upon letting the contracts for the Rapids, Grand Chute, Cedar Rapids and Petite Chute a survey and estimate is to be made for a canal which, commencing at the Grand Kaukaulin and ending at Lake Winnebago east of Menasha, shall cut off all these rapids.”—(Green Bay Advocate, July 12, 1849.)

In 1849 Capt. H. C. Hanson with the schooner Snowbird sailed up Fox river as far as Kaukauna; there the vessel was hauled out of the water, placed on trucks and transported to Appleton, where she was relaunched and sailed to Oshkosh. She was 56 by 9 by 4½ feet. The vessel sailed through a lock at Depere. This boat did a big business on Lake Winnebago.

By November, 1849, the poles of the Milwaukee and Green Bay Telegraph Company were up the whole length of the line except about ten or fifteen miles between Appleton and Oshkosh; wire was to be strung at once; Daly and Swift were the agents of the company in charge of the construction.

The contracts for work on the Wisconsin and Fox River improvements were nearly all let by the spring of 1849, except on that part between Kaukalin (Kaukauna) and the Winnebago rapids; it was planned to commence work on that section in the fall of 1849.

“The act is entitled ‘An Act for the Improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and to connect the same by a canal.’ The intention of the act is clear enough, that the Fox river was to be the first and foremost improved; the Wisconsin next and last of all the canal connecting both rivers. * * Taking into consideration the composition of the board of commissioners, the problems and propositions of the chief engineer, the log-rolling system, practiced in the Legislature hitherto, well may the people of Northern Wisconsin despair of the completion of the only main obstruction between the lakes and the Mississippi; viz.; the Grand Kaukaulin and Grand Chute Rapids.”—(Samuel Ryan in Green Bay Advocate, May 2, 1850.)

“Fox River Steamboat.—The steamboat Indiana arrived at this place on Tuesday evening last from Chicago and started Wednesday forenoon on a trial trip to Depere and Bridgeport to which places she will ply regularly until the lock is completed at Rapide Croche when she will run to Kaukalin. She is a staunch boat and well calculated for the river trade.”—(Green Bay Advocate, August 8, 1850.)

“The estimated cost for the improvement of the ten miles from Lake Winnebago to the foot of the rapids at Grand Kaukauna was $255,000.

“In the Fox river trade two steamers the Pioneer and Indiana and a large number of Durham boats are engaged in transporting passengers, merchandise, farming implements, household apparatus, produce, etc., and the value of this trade though yet in its infancy is incredible. The steamboat Pioneer is now making daily trips
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from this port to Kaukauna. She takes large quantities of merchandise and furniture for the different towns on Lake Winnebago and the upper Fox river."—(Green Bay Advocate, June, 1851.) The steamer Morton was put on to ply between Neenah and Grand Chute in 1851. The Navarner was another boat on Lake Winnebago.

"Operations have commenced at Kaukauna on Mr. Martin's contract. New surveys have been made by which the proposed canal is made much shorter and the workmen are clearing away the trees on the line of the canal preparatory to extensive operations. The Morton to run between Neenah and Grand Chute is nearly completed at the latter place. The John Mitchell plies regularly on Lake Winnebago. A new spar dam will be built at the Croche; the contractors at Cedar Rapids have commenced operations."—(Green Bay Advocate, June 26, 1851.)

"The work at the Kaukauna is going on finely—about 80 men being at work and some 200 rods of canal cut out. The Indiana runs well and is under the management of Captain Buttershill. The Morton brought up 50 more wheelbarrows for the improvement at Kaukauna, making 200 that have arrived here within a few weeks."—(Green Bay Advocate, July 31, 1851.)

"The Indiana Sunk.—The Fox river steamer Indiana struck a rock near Bridgeport on Thursday of last week and was injured so much that all hopes of raising her have been abandoned. Her owner, Mr. Goodell, is now taking out her engine, furniture and all the valuable material to be used in the construction of a new boat."—(Green Bay Advocate, September 18, 1851.)

In April, 1852, the Fox river improvement bill was passed by the legislature, was vetoed by the governor and was passed 39 to 18 over his veto. The Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago railway was incorporated in 1851. The Green Bay, Depere and Madison and the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac railways were established in 1853.

In June, 1853, installments on the stock of the Wolf Lake and Fox River railroad were called for by W. Scott, secretary.

"Fourth of July.—The steamer Morgan L. Martin goes to Kaukauna on the Fourth. We hope our citizens will give her a good benefit, as we cannot imagine a more pleasant way to spend a few dimes and enjoy the Fourth in a patriotic way than a trip to Kaukauna in this fine boat."—(Green Bay Advocate, June, 1853.) Whitney was captain; fare was 50 cents each way.

By the summer of 1853 improvement on the lower Fox river from Green Bay to Kaukauna was practically completed. At Little Chute the work was about two-thirds done. At Grand Chute the canal excavation for one and a half miles was completed. The law of 1852 authorized the issue of "Fox river scrip" which circulated to a considerable amount in this county. The Peytonia steamer ran on Lake Winnebago with Captain Hoteling in command. The old newspapers of this date are filled with calls for laborers on the canal at Kaukauna, Little Chute, Cedar Rapids and Grand Chute, by the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company. Early boats (1850 to 1853) to run on Fox river were Pioneer and Indiana and others. Mr.
Goodall was superintendent of one line. The Enterprise and Oneonta ran from Fort Winnebago to Galena.

Early in 1854 the state legislature provided for mail routes from Appleton via Hortonville, New London and Manchester to Waupaca; also for a daily mail service winter and summer from Fond du Lac via Appleton to Green Bay.

The steamboats plying upon the Fox River early in the '50s charged 18 cents per hundred for carrying freight from Green Bay to Appleton. At this time Peak & Chappell were steamboat owners. Many settlers from the eastern states were coming to this county and it was announced that freight from New York City to Green Bay would be 55 cents per hundred.

In April the steamboat Pioneer made daily trips between Kaukauna and Green Bay. The Peytona ran from Menasha to Fond du Lac and stages connected Menasha with Kaukauna via Appleton. The steamer M. L. Martin was being repaired and was soon to run between Green Bay and Kaukauna. Elisha Morrow was her proprietor at this time. "If our plank road is pushed forward to Wolf river as rapidly as we anticipate all the fall goods for the Wisconsin pineries will go through this place."—(Crescent, April 6, 1854.)

"The Fox River Improvement Company have let the mason work for the canal locks at this place to Mr. Gill, who has nearly finished the job of building the stone work of the large five-story building of the Lawrence University. Mr. Gill will commence operations with a large force in a week or two if the weather is fair for putting on the cap stone to his present job. There are four locks at this point (The Grand Chute Rapids) to be completed this season. The timber has been mostly on the ground for a year and a large share of the stone for the third and fourth locks and the miter sills for the second lock were laid last week and the carpenters are also at work upon the first. A railway track has been constructed from the quarry down to the second lock and stone can be transported as required by the workmen. These locks are to be 160 feet in length by 40 feet in width and will require some 4,000 cords of stone for their construction. Large as is the amount of work to be done, from the known ability of all concerned we shall look for an early and well-finished line of ship canals."—(Crescent, May, 1854.)

"Grand Chutes Rapids Improvement.—Already have the upper two locks begun to assume shipshape and the awful music of the third lock tells us of some monster growlingly at work. The cars take down from the quarry to the second lock some eight cords of stone to the load and the machine and carpenter work begins to show itself from a distance. The contract for the spars of the dam is ready to be let, if it has not already been, and here and below the work is going ahead under the efficient and untiring superintendence of Mr. Conkey."—(Crescent, June, 1854.)

It was admitted in 1854 that the greatest obstruction to navigation on the lower Fox river was at Kaukauna Rapids, eight miles below Appleton. The building of the canal and locks was commenced there three years before and excavation was done and mate-
rial delivered, but for some reason not clear the work was retarded and remained unfinished. Kaukauna was admitted to be a beautiful and appropriate site for a prosperous village and the delay was regretted. Springville, which adjoined at the foot of the rapids and near the steamboat landing, was likewise a beautiful location. All this locality, it was predicted, was destined to be a prosperous village. In July, 1854, the public demanded a semi-weekly mail route from Appleton via Hortonville to Waupaca; also one from Appleton via Oneida to Green Bay. Other weekly mails connecting the new settlements with Appleton were also demanded.

The following is a summary of the river improvements up to August 5, 1854: At Kaukauna the four locks were completed, the walls of the fifth half up and twenty men in sixty days were expected to complete the work except on one dam where forty men could complete it in one month. At Little Chute the excavations were expected to be completed in six weeks; also the two unfinished locks at the same time with the present force of one hundred and fifty men. Two locks were already completed. At Cedar Rapids twenty-five men were employed and were expected to finish by October 1. At Grand Chute one hundred and fifty men were expected to complete the entire work by December 1. The bed timbers of the lower dam were laid and work would have been completed had there not been a delay in furnishing stone. Letcher and Ladd had contracted for a portion of the dam. They had one hundred men at work.

Work on the Grand Chute dam was commenced in earnest about the middle of August, 1854. Already 3,500 cords of stone were quarried and deposited there and only 400 cords more were required. The Improvement Company at this time were rapidly pushing work on the dams at Appleton, Little Chute and Kaukauna.

The bill giving power to the River Improvement Company to locate about 159,000 acres of land, the amount due them under the grant made in 1846, passed both houses of Congress and was approved August 3, 1854. This was not an additional grant, but was merely to supply a deficiency in the original grant. This act gave the company power to locate land in any portion of the state. The "even sections" were thus brought into market much to the joy of settlers who had located numerously thereon. Much credit was given to Senator Walker and representative Eastman in Congress for their efforts in behalf of this bill.

In August, 1854, the Crescent complained of the lack of mail facilities throughout the county. It demanded a mail route from Green Bay via Oneida, Freedom and Centre to Appleton. It further stated that 10,000 people would be accommodated by a mail route from Appleton via Hortonville to Waupaca. The paper declared that Outagamie county was neglected by the Post Office department and insisted on having relief. By August 26, 1854, the foundation of the dam at Grand Chute was laid, although the workmen were required to operate in water up to their waists. By the first of September, 1854, the improvement dam at Little Chute was nearly completed. The lower dam at the foot of Grand Chute Rapids was