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Company A— ~~Capt. Oscar L. Corssman~~ Sergt. John McEwen.
Company B— Capt. Oscar L. Cornman, Priv. John E. Goundry.
Company C— Private Robert C. Simpson.
Company E— Privs Wm. O. Taylor and James Hanscome.
Company F— Capt. Edwin Cox, Privs. Marcellus B. Milliken and David P. Abbott.
Company H— Privs. Geo. E. Royce, John C. Sholl, George F. Panchot, and Wilson Cagger.
Company K— Capt. Wm. Smith, Priv. William A. Martin.
Total— 1 officer, 15 men = 16.

Wounded.

Company A— Timothy Crawley, left eye; Danl. W. Farquhar, leg severely; Nicholas Matthels, hand; Deitrich Vogelsang, knee, severely; John H. A. Alpers, hand = 5
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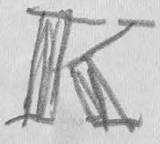

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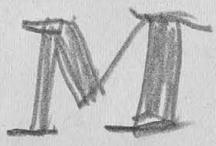

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LOOKING THROUGH A VISTA OF FIFTY YEARS.

By C. M. Loring.

- - - - -

In the autumn of 1860 a party of some fifty persons left Chicago on an excursion to the far away Falls of St. Anthony, traveling by rail to Prairie du Chine, and by steamboat to St. Paul, the head of navigation on the Mississippi River.

When the party reached the river a grand rush was made for its banks to view the wonderful stream that many of the excursionists had read of in their geographies, but had never expected to see. It was a greater wonder to them than the Yosemite, the Yellowstone Park, or the Glacier Park is to the traveler of today. The voyage up the great river filled them with astonishment and delight; many declared the scenery from La Crosse to St. Paul as grand and beautiful as that on the Rhine or the Hudson rivers. The party strolled around the little frontier city of St. Paul and were entertained by the strange sights of Indians, half-breed and French voyageurs with trains of two-wheeled carts, drawn by one ox or cow, loaded with furs from the Hudson's Bay Company's stations in the far Northwest.

The journey to the Falls of St. Anthony, on an old-fashioned stage-coach, was a constant source of pleasure. The invigorating, balmy air of that September morning, the beautiful quiet scenery from the road which skirted the river, the wide plateau on the opposite bank, covered with "burr-oak openings" which resembled a vast apple orchard, the scattered village and then the grand falls, with a picturesque little suspension bridge hanging in the air above them, made a picture that will never be forgotten. The little city of St. Anthony was like a New England village, with its neat one-and two-story white houses, and the drive from it across the old bridge to the Island, which was densely forested with maple and elm trees [redacted] clothed in their autumn foliage, was beautiful beyond description. At the suspension bridge a tollkeeper inspected and passed us up the steep hill to the business street, which was lined with small

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stores for two blocks. Just over the bridge on the left was a neat white cottage, enclosed by a paling fence, which we were told was the first house built on the west side of the river, and was occupied by Col. Stevens, its builder, who was the first settler.

At what seemed quite a distance from the river we saw a large brick building standing alone, which proved to be the Nicollet Hotel. It occupied the west quarter of a city block, looking very imposing and lonely. The quarter block on the east was occupied as a lumber yard with a small stock. Across the street on the west was a pretty white cottage that looked as if it might have been moved from a New England village.

We were met at the door of the hotel by a genial man whom everybody called "Mace", who proved to be Mr. J.M.Eustis, one of the proprietors, and a better host was never born; he made our stay so pleasant and I found the air so invigorating, that I decided to remain in Minnesota a few weeks in the hope of recovering my health, which was much impaired.

After the excursionists left, there ~~were~~ were some twelve or fifteen guests ~~who~~ that lived at the hotel; among them was a young married couple named Fletcher, who were very kind to our small family, and especially to our two-year old boy. The weeks passed so rapidly, and we enjoyed the climate and people so much, that we stayed on till November. Everyone was cordial and the spirit of hospitality so generous that we were frequently invited to family dinners and soon came to know nearly all the citizens of the town. A recent writer in one of our daily papers stated that the town as late as the early "seventies" was a village of "shacks boarded and battened." Nothing could be further from the truth, as most of the houses were neatly painted and some of them quite large. Away out on the prairie, were three brothers, Asbury, William, and Hugh Harrison, and their sister, Mrs. Goheen, who had moved from Illinois and built four large houses which are still standing; two on Nicollet Avenue, one on Seventh Street, and one on Second Avenue. Judge Atwater lived in a large brick house, surrounded by beautiful grounds, on the river bank; Dr. A.E.Ames had a fine large white house, with greenhouse

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and garden, on Eighth Avenue; J.B.Bassett had a large brick house on North Washington Avenue; John Jackins occupied the block on which the Syndicate Block now stands; "Charlie" Hoag, the man who named Minneapolis, had a fine house and stable on Fourth Street North; a Mr. Babbett lived in a large brick house, still standing, at the corner of Tenth and Park Avenue; Mr. Crafts lived in a large brick house where the Tribune building now stands; Mr. Hidden, ~~lived~~ in a large brick house on the site on which the Minneapolis Club building was erected; Deacon Harmon erected on his claim, near the Parade, a fine large house and there were a number of comfortable one and two-storied houses scattered through the town. Nearly all of these houses, with the exception of the Harrisons', were built on the claims their owners had made on Government lands. These men were great optimists, and they believed that Minneapolis would grow to be a large city in a short time. It was surprising the things they did in the few years after the Reservation was opened for settlement. They laid out two centers, built a hotel in lower town in competition with the Nicollet, and built a bridge at about Eighth Avenue South. The rivalry between the two sections was very great and had not the lower bridge been destroyed by a freshet it is hard to predict where the business center would be today.

There never was a town settled by a more enterprising, cultured, hospitable people than was Minneapolis; but alas! they could not realize that they were a decade ahead of the agricultural development of the State when they mortgaged their claims to build fine houses. The effects of the panic of 1857 came upon them like a cyclone, and with like effect, for their homes were swept away by the twelve to twenty-four percent mortgages, and when I reached the town every one of the large houses I have mentioned, except the four owned by the Harrisons, had fallen into the hands of the mortgagees and the places were for sale at a small percentage of the cost of the improvements. It may not be uninteresting if I quote a few of the prices placed upon property that was offered to me. The Jackins property, bounded by Nicollet and First Avenues, Fifth and Sixth Streets, with a good two-story house, $3000. The Crafts property, one acre on Fourth Street between First Avenue and Nicollet, with large brick house, $2500. Large white house

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on Nicollet, with one-fourth acre lot, $700.00. The two lots on which the Andrus block now stands, $500.00, and so on all through the town.

John Green preempted a claim and lived on it free from mortgage until his death, this property being now known as Green's Addition. J. S. Johnson also lived on his claim and platted it as Johnson's Addition. The home of Mrs. E. P. Wells, his daughter, and many other beautiful homes on Oak Grove Street and Clifton Avenue are on this original claim. Loring Park and the site of St. Mark's Church are also portions of it. The lake in Loring Park was long known as Johnson's Lake. From this lake quite a large stream flowed into Bassett's Creek; it was crossed by a bridge at Hennepin Avenue. The streets of the town were laid out as broad and the lots were as large as was to be expected they would be by the large-hearted Col. Stevens and his associates, but the native trees and hazel-bushes grew in most of them and it was no easy matter to get from one section of the city to another. Parties were frequently lost in the winter in going to Judge Atwater's, who entertained frequently, as indeed did many other householders, and the houses were so scattered that the route to them was by a deviated course. The town was dead, very dead, but not the people. They were philosophical over their losses and were as cheerful and hospitable as if their dreams of wealth had come true.

There was but little money in circulation, and that was called "Wildcat," and its value constantly fluctuated. If one took a bank note at night, it might be of little or no value in the morning. Trade was carried on very largely by "barter". It was said that shingles were a legal tender. The people had little or nothing to do, and they helped ~~each~~ one another to do it. But ~~the~~ provisions were very cheap and the farmers were always willing to take "store pay". Hind-quarters of beef were three cents a pound, eggs five to six cents a dozen, chickens three to five cents a pound, and maple wood from $2.00 to $2.50 a cord. I made an arrangement with the proprietor of the ~~hotel~~ Nicollet to board my wife, two-year old boy, and myself for six dollars a week for the three. This included laundry and fire. Fletcher had the best quarters in the house, and I the next. We were the only married people in the house, except occasionally transients who stayed a day or two. There were several young men boarders with whom we soon made acquaintance which lasted a life-time. We noticed that all the men we met were called by an abbreviated name. "I did not hear one called "Mr." So and So, but all were "Tom, Dick, and Harry." There was in one family "Gene" Wilson, who became a noted lawyer and M.C.; "Dave" Redfield

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also a lawyer of note; "Mac", Hon. W.W.McNair, prominent in after years as a lawyer, business man, and politician; "Thompson", J.H. Thompson, who became a wealthy merchant, member of the City Council, etc.; "Fletch", Hon. Loren Fletcher, merchant, political fighter for Minneapolis, etc. There were a number of citizens who gathered at the hotel to learn if there was any news. Among them was "Jake" Sidel, who brought $20,000 in gold from Pennsylvania, and carried it about with him in a hand-bag several weeks before deciding to open a bank. He became the first president of the First National Bank. A very interesting visitor was called "Bill" King, afterwards known as the Hon. W. S. King, M. C., the greatest "boomer" the city ever had; no citizen did more than he toward laying the foundation of the present city. "Doril" Morrison became a wealthy lumberman and mill owner, and the first mayor of Minneapolis. He was engaged in lumbering when the "boom busted", and like the majority, owed a great many people, among them men who had worked for him in the woods. One day a delegation waited on him and told him they were going to "lick" him if he did not pay. He was a very dignified man. He faced the men and said; "All right, gentlemen; all right; if you can get any money out of my clothes, I wish you would. I have been trying to find some for two months." He did not get "licked" and the men did not get the money, as there was none, but he had a supply store and they took their pay in goods. Later, when the Northwestern Bank was organized, Mr. Morrison was made its president; business had improved, and there was more money in circulation, but his demands were larger than the supply and he constantly overdrew his account. The cashier said to him, "Mr. Morrison, the directors think you ought not to give checks when your account is overdrawn." Mr. Morrison replied: "Throw them out." The cashier replied: "It does not look well to throw out the checks of the president." "Pay 'em, then; pay 'em!" He lived to be able to own several banks. He was one of the most honorable men I ever knew, but he could "stave 'em off" when hard up. I once heard a gentleman who held a note of five thousand dollars against him say to Mr. Morrison, "Doril, you can never pay this note, give me a new note for fifty cents on the dollar and I will destroy this." Mr. Morrison replied, "If I can

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pay fifty cents you will still have a claim for twenty-five hundred dollars and I shall pay that," and he did within two years.

There was a tall, muscular young fellow who seemed a favorite with every one, whom they called Brackett. There was great jealousy between the citizens of St. Anthony and the "upstart village" on the West Side, and occasionally when some of the "East siders" celebrated, a number would come over the bridge with the avowed intention of "cleaning out" the Minneapolitans. Bridge Square was an open field on which there was many a skirmish between the warriors of the two villages. George Brackett, his brother, and two Goff boys defended the honor of the younger city, and it was said they were always victorious. George Brackett from that day to this has been fighting for Minneapolis, and as chief of the fire department, alderman, mayor, and all around progressive citizen, has won every battle.

A young, genteel gentleman who came to the hotel occasionally and was always in evidence on every public occasion, was called "Bill" Washburn. He was Surveyor General of Logs and agent of the Minneapolis Water Power Company. This company had built a dam and was ready for business, but there was no business. The first mill power that was utilized was given to a man who established a small machine shop on the site. "Bill" Washburn was for many years known by his fellow citizens as the Hon. W. D. Washburn, legislator, member of Congress, U. S. Senator, railroad projector and builder, and leading citizen.

Isaac Atwater, who preempted a farm on the river bank and erected a house which for many years was the center of hospitality, was a Justice of the Supreme Court; "Bill" (W.W.) Eastman built the first paper mill and the first flour mill; E. S. Jones, one of the noblest of men, with J. E. Bell, organized the Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank. J. E. and D. C. Bell had a small country store and they devoted much time to the up-building of the town. Frank Cornell, a young lawyer, became Justice of the Supreme Court. And so I might go on, naming so many good men I met in that winter of 1860 - 61 who in after life became prominent in political and commercial circles. It seems now that a large majority of the citizens of the village were men of rare ability. Is it any wonder, that with such a start, Minneapolis became one of

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the most enterprising [redacted] cities in the country?

The business section of the village was between the river and Second Street, and its buildings were cheap wooden structures, nearly all of one story with a square front and as ordinary a lot as can be seen today in the smallest villages.

During the winter, "Fletch" who had a small dry goods store near the bridge, proposed that I join him in business and purchase the largest building on Bridge Square, which proposition I accepted, and the firm of L. Fletcher & Company was organized. I had not been in business a great while before I found that my new partner was a "sprinter". With "Gene" Wilson, "Dave" Redfield, "Pat" Kelly, and one or two others he would propose that we close the store and go out on the square and see the foot races. I soon found that "Fletch" and "Gene" Wilson were the champions, with "Fletch" the favorite. Everybody closed their stores to go to the races. "Fletch" was so elated with his success on the square that he went into the race for a seat in the State Legislature and won, and for twelve years, two as Speaker, he fought for the interests of Minneapolis and his State. Then he made the race for Congress and, as usual, won that, and for twelve years he worked as an M. C. for his city, State and country, when he began to realize that younger men had aspirations for political honors, and he retired, after thirty years of valuable service.

In the early part of the year 1860, a man from La Crosse named Winslow, conceived the idea of building a telegraph line from his town to St. Anthony and Minneapolis. He solicited subscriptions from the towns along the river and it was said that he had quite a surplus left after he had finished. He sold the line to Simmons & Haskins, who owned a line from Milwaukee to La Crosse. The new owners visited Minneapolis and they decided to take down the wire between here and St. Paul as the receipts were not enough to pay the salary of the operator. The merchants of Minneapolis held a meeting and arranged with the owners of the telegraph line [redacted] leave the wire and they would make up the amount the receipts were short of paying the salary. All were anxious to receive President Lincoln's inaugural message, but the operator refused to take it unless he was paid extra, so a purse of

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forty dollars was subscribed, and -8- a large number of citizen sat up nearly all night and heard the message read. The next morning the operator disappeared, and we were without telegraph news for several days.

After having decided to become a citizen of Minneapolis I hired a house on the outskirts of the town which at that time was considered one of the best in the village, and for which I paid but six dollars a month. It is still standing on the corner of Third Avenue and Sixth Street. There were not over five or six houses south of it and cattle were pastured on the prairie around it. ~~I paid six dollars a month rent.~~

At the breaking out of the War every young man who could, did so enlisted and we saw the boys gather at Fort Snelling and embark on steamers for the South. Of the First Regiment but few returned. George Brackett went with them, and we lost his influence for a time. The War caused a demand for flour and farm products; business improved and money became a familiar object again, but the Sioux Indian outbreak in 1862, caused a panic among the residents of the village, and several sold their holdings for anything they could get and left the State. It was predicted that it would be years before Minnesota would recover from the effects of the great Indian Massacre. Day after day crowds of refugees swarmed into the city and had to be provided for. I saw two children whose wrists had been cut by the savages, and several men who were wounded. The Indians came within twenty miles of the village after their attack on Hutchinson, where a spirited little battle was fought. Our citizens prepared for the defense of Minneapolis, but fortunately the Indians turned West and the danger was over.

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When the Government began paying bounties for soldiers money became quite plentiful, and it was expended with great prodigality. Women whose husbands had received the bounty and gone to the War, came in from the farms and purchased everything that struck their fancy. It seemed as if they thought the first few hundred dollars they ever possessed would last forever. Business improved and the town began to grow. New people came into the village and upon the farms, but it was not until 1865 that there was much building. However, it did not take much

to excite the enthusiasm of Minneapolitans. ¶ On Saturday evenings a number of the prominent business men of the town met at the office of McNair & Wilson to play "old ~~Eadge~~ sledge", or some other game, and incidently talk over village affairs. This was really the first civic association in Minneapolis. One evening one of the club remarked that the town was growing and cited several men who had come with money to invest, and the talk became general. About this time "Jimmie" Cyphers, who had the only restaurant in town, a small room 10x20 feet, served the usual Saturday evening refreshments to the Club. As the meal progressed some of the members became more and more enthusiastic about the growth of the town and rashly stated that they believed that some day there would be fifty thousand people in Minneapolis. Another member said if that were to be so it was time to be looking out ground for a park. W.W. McNair said that one of his Eastern clients had twenty acres of land that he would sell for six thousand dollars and take certificates drawing 7 percent in payment. It was decided then and there that a town meeting should be called for the purpose of considering this proposition.

¶ The meeting was held in a building on the corner of Washington Avenue and Second Street, owned by Mr. D. Morrison, and was quite largely attended. There was a long discussion, in which one prominent citizen stated that there would never be a house south of Tenth Street, and that the whole country was a park; then, with vehemence, he declared that the young fellows who favored the purchase would ruin the town with their extravagant ideas. When the vote was taken the "young fellows" were in the majority, and the resolution to make the purchase was carried. The supervisors were instructed to issue the certificates, but they were opposed to the project and allowed the matter to go by default. This property is now bounded by Grant and Fifteenth Streets, and First and Fourth Avenues South.

About this time Mr. H.G.Harrison built a stone building on the corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenues; in the third story he provided a hall where for many years all the entertainments were held. One of the storerooms in this building was taken by J.E. and D.C. Bell, and into it they moved their dry goods stock from Bridge Square. (No paragraph)

Nearly everyone predicted their failure through getting so far away from the center of trade, [illegible] between First and Second

But the young men who had participated in but survived the battles of the South were returning, and their influence in building up the town was soon felt and business improved. The fame of the prosperous young frontier city reached the business centers of the country, and cultured young men came from the Eastern States to assist in making Minneapolis the queen city of the West.

In 1865 all the business buildings on the west side of Bridge Square were destroyed by fire, and in 1866 all on the east side of the Square were destroyed. The rebuilding of these stores brought many to the city and it was at this time that the structures now facing the Gateway Park were erected. They were considered palatial; that erected by Fletcher and Loring was long known as "The Masonic Building" as all of the Masonic lodges were housed in its third story. There has not been a building erected since that time that created more favorable comment by the press and the people. John S. Pillsbury built a stone building adjoining the Masonic Block and moved his hardware stock from St. Anthony into it. This same year he opened the State University whose windows had been boarded up several years, and until his death he was the honored president of its Board of Regents. He was another son of New England, who as merchant, legislator, and Governor of the State, did noble work for the city of which he was so proud.

It would not be possible to name all who have added renown and brought prosperity to our city, but I cannot refrain from mentioning a few who were most intimately connected with its development.

The Regents of the University, in searching for a president, met in the East a young Colonel of Engineers who had served with distinction through the Civil War, and induced him to become the head of that educational institution which had been closed for several years. It was not a very tempting offer for an ambitious young scholar, but fortunately for the State, Dr. W. W. Folwell decided to assume the responsibility and began his work here under

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Rev. Dr. James H. Tuttle, who came in 1866 as the pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, soon made his influence for good recognized. He served his church and worked for the interest of the city, and after twenty-five years he resigned his pastorate and passed from this life in 1895, mourned and beloved by all who had ever met him.

A tall, slim young man arrived in the city one day in 1867 and rented rooms over a store in a small wood en building situated on the corner of Second Street and Nicollet Avenue, and put up a modest sign, reading, "Thomas Lowry, Attorney at Law." As the rent of the rooms was rather beyond his means, he shared them with a young doctor, who came the same year, and whose sign read, " Dr. H. H. Kimball. " Mr. Lowry became the president of the Twin City Electric Railway Company and president of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company, and one of the most public-spirited, generous, lovable of citizens. He passed to rhe other life in February, 1909, and the citizens are erecting a beautiful monument as a token of their love for his memory. Dr. Kimball is still practicing his profession.

Among the young merchants of the early days were two brothers, "Pat" and Anthony Kelly, who had a small grocery store on the corner of Second and Washington Avenues, and who became the first wholesale merchants in Minneapolis and did much to develop the trade in the Northwest. They often told of their first wholesale customer who came to the little store for a chest of tea. Take all they had in stock and it would not amount to a chest, so they took what they had, purchased what they could from other grocers, and filled the order.

Among the young men who came to Minneapolis to take up life's work was Thomas B. Walker, energetic, honest, and with great natural ability; he gradually climbed the ladder of prosperity until he became one of its foremost citizens. His great work as president of the Library Board, and in the encouragement of art and civic improvements will long be remembered by future generations, and the several large buildings he erected will stand as monuments to his enterprise.

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In 1867, R. J. Mendenhall built the two-story stone building on the corner of First Street and Hennepin Avenue for his bank, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. This was considered an act of extravagance, and was unfavorably commented on by the patrons of the bank.

This same year Mr. John W. Pence built, on the corner of Second Street and Hennepin Avenue, the brick building now standing. The upper stories were finished as an auditorium and the building was called the Pence Opera House. The walls were of common white plaster and looked very cold and inhospitable. An effort was made to have Mr. Pence decorate the walls, but he said the building had cost more than he had anticipated, and he could not afford to put in any more money. So a fund of $1500 was raised by subscription and the auditorium decorated, and we were very proud of our Opera House. At the dedication, Hon. W.D. Washburn delivered an address in which he congratulated the citizens upon having such a magnificent place of amusement, and upon the growth of the city. He predicted that at the rate the city had grown in the past five years that it would not be long before ~~there~~ it would contain 50,000 inhabitants.

In 1872 the cities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony united as one municipality which began to grow with wondrous strides, and several young men were attracted to it ~~who~~ and became active in its development. From New York came George R. Newell, who engaged in business with H. G. Harrison, founding the wholesale grocery house now known as George R. Newell & Company, one of the largest in the Northwest. Mr. Newell is one of the progressive citizens whose name may always be found among the list of workers for the improvement of the city.

From Massachusetts came John S. Bradstreet, who, more than any other, has led the citizens to higher ideals in the artistic embellishment of their homes. This influence in city building has been invaluable.

Mr. E. J. Phelps joined Mr. Bradstreet, and for several years was a member of the firm; he retired to engage in banking and is now a prominent capitalist. He is a public-spirited citizen and as president of the Board of Park Commissioners, is doing good service.

Fresh from college came "Charley" Reeve, who engaged in banking business and soon became a general favorite as he still is, as General C. McC Reeve, a title he earned and received during the War with Spain.

"Jim" Gray, after graduating from the University, took up newspaper work and was soon noted as a reporter who knew what he was writing about and he had the confidence of everyone. He is now the Hon. James Gray, ex-Mayor, near-Governor, and an interesting writer on the Journal.

Wallace G. Nye, after learning the drug business in Wisconsin, heard that Minneapolis was a thriving village, came to see if all the wonderful stories he had heard about it were true, and he saw and was conquered, and started a drug store in North Minneapolis. His neighbors soon learned the metal that he was made of and elected him to various positions of trust, and now he is the progressive mayor of this progressive city.

Then came William Henry Eustis, full of the breeze and energy he had imbibed from the ozone of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. He, too, became an active worker for the city of his adoption and whenever a strong man was needed to help in any project for the good of the community, the call was for Eustis. It was thought that he was needed as the head of the municipal government, and the people elected him to the office of Mayor.

And now I am down to the year 1880, when the young fellows came in so rapidly and made places for themselves in the growing city that I could no longer keep track of them, and if I could, it would take a large volume to record the history of their success.

But what of the pioneer women? It would be a pleasure to mention each individually and record the large part she played in the development of the city. First and foremost, the stranger was welcomed and made to feel at home, and one of my most grateful recollections is of their unbounded hospitality. As far as early conditions would permit they were engaged, too, in altruistic work of a public nature like women of the present day. There were many beautiful gardens in which flowers were grown, and as early as 1866 a flower show was held in which nearly every lady took an active part. They organized church and social

societies and entertainments for the young. A happier, more intelligent and cheerful group of women never blessed a new country. The Minneapolis Improvement League, which is still doing active work, is the successor of one of these earlier organizations. Other improvement leagues and the Women's Club of today are the result of that spirit for civic betterment which was born with the pioneer women.

Nearly all of the pioneer workers have passed to the other shore, but those who have succeeded them imbibed their spirit and are continuing their work in such organizations as the fifty or more Improvement Leagues, the Commercial Club, the Civic and Commerce Association, the Society of Fine Arts, and many other associations which have made Minneapolis what it is today, one of the most prosperous and beautiful of all the American cities.

Was there ever another city with such a glorious past! The example that was set by the early "settlers" has been followed by those who came after them, and the future promises to be as bright as that of the past. The little village has grown to be a great city, and it is not so great a stretch of the imagination for the citizen of today to predict that, in a few years, the population will exceed one million, as it was for those of 1865 to prophecy that some day there would be fifty thousand people in Minneapolis.

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EARLY ~~FLOUR~~ MILLS AND ~~RAILROADS~~. Roller Their Treatment by the Railroads

By George H. Christian.

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The state of the art of milling wheat in 1870 in Great Britain was behind that of Continental Europe. The English mill owner, inheriting his property, is apt to leave the mechanical conduct of his mill to subordinates, who, satisfied with following in the footsteps of their predecessors, are wont to set their faces steadily against new devices or machinery; nor are his common workmen the equal of the same class in America in the manipulation of machinery. The English public, too, were satisfied with their bread, ignorant of the better quality of the Continent.

In 1870 the most important of the then new machinery originated in France, and as it happened to be of a peculiarly difficult character to operate, requiring expert care, it was not adopted by the English. In the country knowledge of the art was derived from the British, and we were quite ignorant at that time of the progress made upon the Continent.

The hard spring wheat of Minnesota was unfit for the old style of milling; the greater force required to crush it, ground up the bran to an important extent and darkened the flour. The improved method treated the wheat by gradual reductions, and when in 1870 I was induced to try the French machinery and shortly after when I abandoned the traditional mill-stones, and adopted chilled iron rollers for reducing the wheat after the German method, I found the combination of the French and German improvements of peculiar advantage for Minnesota wheat. And whereas the New York and Boston markets had before relegated the flour of the Northwest to a second or third place, preferring the flour of the softer winter-wheat, some spring wheat millers even occasionally branding their flour as from St. Louis, Mo., the headquarters of winter-wheat flour in those days of unregulated business. After ~~installing~~ these improvements had been installed, they preferred the Minneapolis flour, and its price, for the

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quality, at once sold at two to three dollars per barrel advance.

This magic change was felt like an electric shock in Minnesota throughout all kinds of business for wheat, the principal and almost sole agricultural product of the time, shared the advance in flour and the rapid development of the Northwest set in with ever increasing force. ¶ It was my fortune to be the first to introduce this new process of milling in this country. It was done in the Washburn mills of Minneapolis, which I was operating under the firm name of George H. Christian & Co., and from here its adoption spread over all the United States with wonderful rapidity, while the flood of improved flour from this country so filled England that the millers there were forced to take it up.

Its use required a large reduction in the output of flour, rendering for several years the profits abnormal. This attracted the army of sharks which haunt the patent office at Washington. They forthwith proceeded to take out patents for the machinery, easily finding a man who claimed to have invented it, and even patenting the very process of making flour from wheat. One cannot believe that such patents should have been issued by the Patent Office, and can hardly believe they were issued without undue influence.

All of the principal mills of the United States were sued for royalty and the Washburn mills, in which these improvements first saw the light in this country, were enjoined by the courts from making flour by this machinery and forced to give bonds for $250,000. It cost several years of anxious effort and an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars before the mills of America were able to show the falsity and wickedness of these claims, but the patents were finally defeated. ¶ But resistance against such injustice was not the only trial which the flour manufacturer had to endure in those days. The law regulating interstate commerce had not then been framed, and railroad managers ran their roads as if they were their own personal property, and did not recognize the right of the public to complain of unjust preferences in making rates of freight. The general manager gave reduced rates to favorites and to large shippers, and the scheduled rates were only applied to the unfortunates without influence

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or whose business was not large enough to attract favorable attention. When the general manager came to the city he was besieged by shippers of all classes asking for reduced rates that they might be in position to meet competition or perhaps to crush it. Rebates were granted on every species of merchandise and not always for considerations of advantage to the railroad. No one knew what was the lowest rate, for all rebates were secret and paid at the headquarters of the road.

On one occasion the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, which was the only railroad reaching from Minneapolis to Milwaukee or Chicago, put a wheat buyer on the streets of Minneapolis to buy of the farmers bringing their wheat by team to this market, erected a warehouse and paid prices for wheat which were designed to destroy the milling business here. This was done because the millers sold me flour which I shipped at a period of high water by steamer from here via St. Louis and Pittsburgh. The policy of that road was at that time distinctly hostile to Minneapolis. It distributed agents along the Minnesota Valley Railroad, (now the C.M.St.P. & Omaha Ry.) between Shakopee and Mankato, to buy wheat and ship it to Milwaukee at a time when wheat was exceedingly scarce and the millers could not get near enough to supply their trade with flour. Their agents paid prices which made wheat cost the Minneapolis millers who bought in competition ten to fifteen cents per bushel more than the Milwaukee price (then the governing wheat market) less the established rates of freight, while the millers were obliged to pay the freight to Milwaukee or Chicago as high as eighty cents per barrel of flour, more than it often costs to ship to Liverpool, England in these days.

The Minnesota Valley Railroad had its general offices in St. Paul and regarded itself as a St. Paul enterprise. It allied itself with the Milwaukee Road in the purchase of wheat, giving that road, without doubt, a large rebate from its scheduled tariff to Mendota, where it joined the Milwaukee, while the Minneapolis millers had to pay its full tariff. Nevertheless when I complained at a meeting between its President, its General Freight Agent and myself of this discrimination, the General Freight Agent said, "Why do you Minneapolis millers buy wheat on our road? We dont want you!" Such was the hostility felt by St. Paul

railroads towards Minneapolis merchants. This same road owned the grain elevators for receiving and storing wheat along its line. It gave to this man their management and agreed to let him have what he could make, he guaranteeing that the railroad should be at no loss. ¶ In those days no wheat was shipped to this city except it had been previously bought by the millers, who bought direct of farmers' teams, placed the wheat in these elevators, and obtained a receipt for it. The wheat was mingled with other wheat of the same grade and when the miller had accumulated a car load it was shipped to Minneapolis. When the wheat arrived here and weighed out, it was generally short more than a normal amount, and in some cases as high as one hundred bushels per car of the quantity the railroad agent (who was also the elevator agent) had billed as shipped. No reclamation for this shortage could be obtained. Without doubt when all wheat was shipped at the end of the season to the various millers and others, the elevator at each station was found what is technically called "over," or with a quantity of wheat accumulated by this rascally method, to the profit of the agent or some one else. ¶ There was a quantity of wheat in a St. Paul elevator one winter and I was anxious to buy it and bring it to Minneapolis to grind. There was no published tariff on wheat to Minneapolis from that city. I called upon the general manager of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, now the Great Northern, and asked for a rate. After much hesitation I was given a rate which evidently he thought prohibitive. I immediately accepted it, but before I could get out of the office I was informed by this St. Paul partisan, with a round oath or two that the rate was withdrawn and that the railroad would not carry wheat from St. Paul to Minneapolis at any price. This wheat, be it remembered, lay at the eastern terminal of the road; there was no mill in St. Paul to grind it, and the railroad manager could not expect to earn further freight from it, for it must pass east by the only route, ~~by~~ the river, at the opening of navigation. Hatred of Minneapolis was paramount to his duty to his stockholders.

I was asked by the general manager of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, now the St. Paul & Duluth, to go down to Lake City, Red Wing, and other points on the Mississippi where there were grain warehouses, to buy the wheat stored there, have it brought to Stillwater by boat, and from there he promised his road would bring it to Minneapolis, at a reasonable rate. This I did. The scheduled rate, a prohibitive one, was however collected with an understanding that the freight department would refund me the difference. I sent in my account but could get no response. This road was leased by the Northern Pacific. I began to hear ominous rumors of the financial condition of the Northern Pacific and urged my claims the harder without effect. The amount involved was large and at last in desperation, I unloaded the last of my wheat on that road (it was a large quantity) at the end of the season of water navigation and refused to pay the freight. Suit was commenced against our firm but in a short time the company concluded to carry out their agreement and the suit was withdrawn. Soon afterwards the road was in the hands of a receiver. The local freight agent of the same road received through error of the bookkeeper from me an over-payment, but nothing was said about it, nor did I discover it until an employee of the railroad agent was discharged who came to me saying, "When rogues fall out honest men get their due," revealing the mistake, when, of course the money was returned. In those days free passes for travel were generally distributed to those whose good will was thought of advantage to the railroad. Judges of the court travelled on these passes.

We relied upon the territory covered by the St. Paul & Pacific for the greater part of our wheat. That road owned in Minneapolis a grain elevator near the corner of Washington Avenue and their tracks. This elevator received all the wheat consigned to Minneapolis millers. It was weighed in, but the railroad refused to weigh it out or be responsible for an equal weight delivered. A grain bin was assigned to each consignee. The miller hauled the wheat as he needed it. On one occasion a carload of mine was carelessly dumped by the railroad agent into my neighbor's bin. The railroad refused to refund or to call on my neighbor to refund, who found his wheat was over what I was short.

It seemed a hopeless thing to sue the road as they held my receipt

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for the wheat, for they always required a receipt before the wheat was touched. I therefore announced I would receipt for no more wheat until I had verified the count upon hauling it out. The railroad company refused to let me have any more wheat unless receipted for before hauled. I let my wheat remain with the railroad company until the constantly arriving stream filled the elevator, and the unloaded cars covered all their tracks. They then notified me that double storage rates would be charged on all my wheat to that time and that I could have my wheat except a few thousand bushels which they would hold as a test. When I got ready to grind it I replevined it and sued for damages. The lower court decided that it was a reasonable regulation to make one sign even before an opportunity to verify could be had. The judge added that if I did not like the regulation I need not buy wheat on the line of that road! I appealed to the Supreme Court, and of course the judgment of the lower court was reversed. I got my wheat and the railroad paid damages. This leads to the reflection what a change in the attitude of railroad managers the Interstate Commerce law has wrought and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, to-wit: that railroads are the servants of the people and can be compelled to do their duty. Respected judges, schooled in the practice that railroads were an irresponsible power, could join with railroad managers in dictating to the troublesome public, either to servilely submit to arbitrary injustice or cease to do business!

Indeed it was not uncommon for a railroad management to attempt to destroy a business or a city as we have seen. A superintendent of the only railroad reaching to the Lake ports told a firm of terrified Minneapolis millers that he would make grass grow in front of their mill door, because I shipped flour down the river by boat which I had bought of them. If one should make this threat now he would not be pleased with his treatment. I well remember with what misgivings the first enactment of the Interstate Commerce law was received by the public in general. It was generally predicted that the reign of the mob had commenced and property was no longer sacred. As a matter of fact the regulation of railroads has been an inestimable blessing. Man when he is possessed of irresponsible power is a rather despicable creature.

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CHAPTER XVII

THE BANKING INTERESTS OF THE CITY

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SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE IMPORTANT AND TYPICAL BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES OF MINNEAPOLIS----THE FIRST NATIONAL----THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL----THE SECURITY NATIONAL----MINNEAPOLIS TRUST CO----MINNESOTA LOAN AND TRUST CO----THE STATE INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS----FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK----SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL----METROPOLITAN NATIONAL----ST. ANTHONY FALLS BANK---- THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS----THE GERMAN AMERICAN NATIONAL----EAST SIDE STATE BANK----------

The first bank at St. Anthony was established by Richard Martin, in 1854; later the same year Parsons & Tracy started. The first bankers on the west side of the river were Simon P. Snyder and Wm. R. McFarlane, who came in 1855. They not only established a banking house with ample capital but engaged somewhat extensively as dealers in real estate. They did a great deal for the advancement and progress of the young city. C. N. Pettit came also in 1855 and founded the second bank in Minneapolis proper.

From the very first years after they came into existence the local banks have operated for good to an extent surpassing the money exchanges of almost every other American city. The chief factors in the development, growth and prosperity of Minneapolis have been its mills and other factories, and these could not have succeeded but for the banks.

Following are notices and sketches of a few of the banks of the city, leading in their character and regarded with special favor in the public estimation. The few mentioned here are typical and representative of the whole number.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The small beginnings of great enterprises are always interesting in themselves, and frequently the incidents and surroundings attending their birth give added piquancy and zest to the narrative. The present great First National Bank of Minneapolis was founded under circumstances of more than ordinary romance and adventure, and the history of the institution is in brief and by implication that of the region in which it is located. The sum of $10,000, on which it was founded, was brought by stage in 1857 to what was then the little village of Minneapolis. The money belonged to J. K. Sidle, a young man from the city of York, Pennsylvania, and he brought it to this community for the purpose of starting a bank. He secured the assistance of Peter Wolford in the enterprise, and together they established a private bank under the firm name of Sidle & Wolford, which carried on a flourishing business for a short time before being incorporated as a state institution under the name of "The Minneapolis Bank."

In 1864, in obedience to a call from President Lincoln, banks all over the country hurried to nationalize under a new banking law then recently passed by Congress. The Minneapolis Bank made application for a charter under which to work as the First National Bank of Minneapolis early in the year, but it was not until December 12, that year, when the application was perfected and the capital was all paid in. The first stockholders and directors were J. K. Sidle, H. G. Sidle, Henry Sidle, C. Scheitlin, L. Fletcher, D. C. Bell, E. A. Veazie, A. Kelly, E. B. Ames, and W. A. Penniman. J. K. Sidle was elected president and H. G. Sidle cashier.

The last statement of the Minneapolis Bank, made on May 31, 1864, showed resources amounting to $126,960.03, a capital stock of $60,000, and depos-

its aggregating $41,922.92. The First National Bank began business with a capital stock of $50,000, which was increased to $100,000 in 1872, to $200,000 in 1874, to $600,000 in 1878, to $1,000,000 in 1886, and to $2,000,000 in 1903, the sum at which it now stands. In 1894 F. M. Prince was elected cashier, and in January, 1895, vice president, being succeeded in the cashiership by C. T. Jaffray. At the same time Captain John Martin was elected president. On the death of Captain Martin in 1904, Hon. John B. Gilfillan was elected president. But after two years Mr. Gilfillan was made chairman of the board of directors and Mr. Prince was elected president. The officers of the bank ~~at this time (1913) are~~ in 1913 were: F. M. Prince, president; C. T. Jaffray, A. A. Crane, George F. Orde and D. Mackerchar, vice presidents; H. A. Willoughby, cashier, and G. A. Lyon and P. J. Leeman, assistant cashiers. The board of directors consists of: J. B. Gilfillan, chairman, George C. Bagley, Earl Brown, E. L. Carpenter, R. H.Chute, Hovey C. Clarke, A. E. Clerihew, Elbridge C. Cooke, Isaac Hazlett, Horace M. Hill, W. A. Lancaster, A. C. Loring, John D. McMillan, John H. McMillan, S. G. Palmer, E. Pennington, Alfred S. Pillsbury, Charles S. Pillsbury, R. R. Rand, John Washburn, F. B. Wells, A. M. Woodward, F. M. Prince, C. T. Jaffray, A. A. Crane, and George F. Orde.

In 1906 the bank built its present banking house at the corner of First avenue south and Fifth street, in the center of the business district of the city. The building has a frontage of ~~150~~ 165 feet, is forty feet high, and is especially worthy of commendation for its excellent light provisions. The floor space of the main banking room contains 15,000 square feet, and the institution is fully equipped in the most modern style for its work. In addition to the usual ~~banking~~ departments of business conducted by banks,

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the First National has an equipment of safety deposit vaults; a ladies' department, with a rest room for this class of its patrons and other provision for their comfort; a savings department, and a foreign exchange department. It was one of the first banking institutions in the country to distribute a portion of its earnings each year to every member of its staff. This it does by crediting to the account of each man the bonus allowed annually for ten years and paying interest on the fund thus accumulated, which matures and the whole amount becomes payable at the end of that period. It has also established a pension fund for its employes whereby each of them, after he has served fifteen years from his twenty-first birthday, is entitled to a pension if he becomes incapacitated, or he may retire on his pension when he reaches sixty years of age. In case of his death his family receives a definite amount of care and assistance from the bank. The institution has long realized that a large part of its business success is due to the proficiency of its employes, and has felt it a duty to give them a part of what they help to earn.

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141 This enterprising and progressive institution, which is one of the leaders in the banking business in the country, will ~~next year (1914)~~ in 1914 celebrate its ~~the~~ fiftieth anniversary, ~~of its birth~~. It has done its whole duty in aiding the development and progress of the Northwest, and done it well. ~~It has long been recognized as one of the soundest, safest and most prudently managed fiscal agencies in the United States, and from the start has firmly held every advance in public confidence and popular approval it has ever made.~~ The aggregate of its resources is now nearly $35,000,000, and the volume of business it transacts is enormous. No financial panic, however widespread and generally disastrous, has ever shaken its firm foun-

dations or seriously disturbed its progress; and no "wild cat" or speculative project, however spectacular and alluring, has ever been given any consideration by it. The bank has kept on the straight line of legitimate banking operations without variation or shadow of turning, except as the passage of time has brought about new departments and facilities for its patrons, and now it is impregnable in its massive strength and without reservation of any kind or degree in the faith and regard of its immense body of well satisfied patrons.

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THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK

The people of Minneapolis and its ever-widening business zone are fortunate in having always available banking facilities that are ample, quickly responsive to the community's needs, and adapted to its specific wants. Such facilities are furnished, to an extensive degree, by The Northwestern National Bank. In times of misfortune it has loyally served its community, and, at all times, its management, while exercising prudence and an essential conservatism, has supplied with a spirit of liberal accommodation every legitimate requirement.

To an institution of good size and attainment there is sometimes given the honor of reflecting upon its city and territory a certain distinction, one which may serve, in a measure, as a return for benefits received. This gratification has in recent years been afforded The Northwestern National Bank. It lies in the fact that the institution has materially raised the financial rank of Minneapolis among the cities of the United States. In point of population the city ranks eighteen: in a comparison of all national banks showing deposits of $25,000,000 and over, Minneapolis, by means of the record of this bank, assumes eleventh place. This fact was first made apparent by the publication in the Wall Street Journal, in October 1913, of a list based upon this classification. Among all the national banks of the country The Northwestern ranked thirty-third.

Another item of national comparison may be cited. Consequent upon the consolidation of the National Bank of Commerce and the Swedish American National Bank with the Northwestern, in 1908, and its affiliation with the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company in 1909, the association became "the largest financial in-

stitution in the West north of a line drawn from Chicago through St. Louis to the Pacific." This territory, it may be explained, does not include the city of San Francisco.

It was in April, 1872, at the Nicollet House, where many meetings of much future import were held in those early days, when the first meeting of subscribers for stock in the proposed new bank took place. The men who came together upon that occasion were prominent in the early affairs of Minnesota, or destined later to achieve such prominence. ~~Among them, and among the men whom~~ They chose as directors, ~~were~~ Dorilus Morrison, William Windom, C. M. Loring, Clinton Morrison, C. G. Goodrich, Henry T. Welles, Anthony Kelly, and C. H. Pettit. William Windom, eminent in national politics, (being at that time a United States senator) subsequently became a member of President Garfield's cabinet, and, in 1899, Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison. Thomas Lowry, who was afterwards president of the Soo Road and of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, acted as secretary of this first meeting. Dorilus Morrison was elected president of the new bank and S. E. Neiler cashier.

The name chosen, The Northwestern, was suggested by the name of the wide territory that the institution was destined later to serve--the Northwest. It has apparently been an inspiration throughout its existence, as the growth of this territory, remarkable though it has been, has been accompanied by a parallel growth of the bank assuming its name.

In September, 1872, the new institution opened its doors to the public.

The location that had been chosen as the most advantageous site in the financial district was 100 Washington avenue south. The capital had been placed at $200,000, but this amount sufficed for a few years only. It was increased in 1876 to $300,000, and at varying periods thereafter, as the need arose, to $500,000, $1,000,000, $1,250,000, $2,000,000, and finally, in 1909, to $3,000,000. Its present capital, surplus and undivided profits are $5,698,000.

Towards the close of the 80's the volume of the bank's business had increased to the point of overtaxing the offices at Washington avenue. Following the up-town tendency they were removed, therefore, in 1891, to the newly completed Guaranty Loan, now called the Metropolitan Life, building. In the year following, 1892, the institution was granted its second charter. This renewal, besides indicating the passing of a twenty-year period of its life as a national bank, marked the close of a first epoch of very substantial progress, and the beginning of a second even more notable. Its deposits had increased from $50,000 to $3,000,000. Minneapolis had grown rapidly, having arrived at a population of 200,000. The strategic location of the city and its increasing railway facilities were making it the important market of the Northwestern states. As for the Northwest, the eyes of the whole nation were attracted by its vast development.

The bank had, indeed, already experienced a growth during its first twenty years that justified the comprehensive name, The Northwestern, chosen by its founders. Through the agency of its leading spirits, its career had been closely identified with that of its territory. The story of the reclamation of

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Mississippi water power at Minneapolis, of the modernization of the milling industry and the establishment of its international supremacy in the Flour City, of the building up of Northwestern grain, lumber, and mercantile businesses, is epitomized in such names, taken from the list of the bank's directors, as Van Dusen, Pillsbury, Janney, Peavey, Welles, Backus, Morrison, Dunwoody, and Wyman, ~~etc.~~

Further, the institution developed an unusual amount of striking financial talent. S. A. Harris, entering the bank in 1879, spanned in nine years all the offices from assistant cashier to president. James B. Forgan and David R. Forgan, each joining the management in the capacity of cashier, one in 1888 and the other in 1892, have attained national reputations, James B. Forgan being now (in 1914) president of the First National Bank of Chicago, and David R. Forgan the president of the National City Bank of the same city. Gilbert G. Thorne, who was elected cashier in 1896, is now vice president of the National Park Bank, New York. Edward W. Decker, entering the service in 1887, and Joseph Chapman in 1888, both as messengers, now hold the offices of president and vice president in the bank of their first choice. As for junior talent, it is said that there have been more young men graduating from this bank to official positions in Northwestern banks than from any other bank in the United States.

The roll of the presidents of this first charter period records that Dorilus Morrison was succeeded in 1875 by H. T. Welles. Mr. Welles served thirteen years, being followed by S. A. Harris, who was succeeded in turn by George A. Pillsbury, in 1890. Among the directors elected during this twenty-year

period were W. H. Dunwoody, Woodbury Fisk, Thomas Lowry, Winthrop Young, J. A. Christian, Anthony Kelly, M. B. Koon, F. H. Peavey, G. W. Van Dusen, O. C. Wyman and T. B. Janney.

A season of national financial depression was ushered in by 1893, the first year following this epoch of great beginnings. The Northwestern, thanks to the soundness of its policies and the wisdom of its management, withstood the ordeal with exceptional success. At the close of the year Mr. David R. Forgan, in the customary annual report of the cashier, made the following statement: "The past year has been a trying one. Not only had extraordinary care to be exercised in loaning money, but the financing, while New York banks had virtually suspended, was a constant worry. So many banks were failing all over the country that the ordinary routine work of sending checks and collections became a responsibility requiring the most careful watching. The fact that we passed through the panic without losing a dollar, a check, or a collection by a suspended bank, I think not only reflects credit upon the management, but shows that every member of the staff attended to his duties and followed his instructions carefully and intelligently."

During the few years of national stagnation that attended this difficult year of 1893, it is significant that the deposits of the Northwestern not only maintained their high level but that they showed a steady increase. When general conditions at length became normal, the growth was rapid.

As a matter of fact, the second charter period, from 1892 to 1912, was a time of extraordinary growth for the institution. It acquired, indeed, a national reputation, its consolidations with other banks, as has been stated, assisting in thus raising its prestige among the great banks of the country. These consolidations may be noted as follows: On March 11, 1902, during the able administration of James W. Raymond (who succeeded Geo. A. Pillsbury as president in 1898), The Northwestern purchased the business of the Metropolitan bank of Minneapolis. By its last statement before the sale, the Metropolitan showed a capital stock of $200,000, surplus and undivided profits $24,431.43, and individual deposits, $1,188,049.75. Again, on June 6, 1908, the directors passed a resolution expressing the advisability of the purchase of the business of the National Bank of Commerce. Three days later this purpose was consummated. The capital of the acquired bank was $1,000,000, surplus $500,000, with a deposit liability of $6, 650,036.67. On November 28th of the same year, the business of the Swedish American National Bank was also taken over. The capital of this institution was $500,000, surplus $350,000 and its deposits, at the close of business on the day of the sale, were $3,769,619.15.

In a report to the shareholders at the close of 1908, the year of these latter two consolidations, Edward W. Decker, then a vice president, marked it as a wonderful year in the history of the bank. "The year has been in some respects the most important in our history. We began it with deposits of $12,900,000; we close with deposits of $25,500,000."

One more item is necessary to complete the record of the alliances of this bank with other institutions. The accomodations afforded by the functions of a trust company being found to be an increasing need with a bank of its now commanding size, overtures looking towards an affiliation were made to the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company at about this time. These efforts were successful and the desired affiliation was accomplished in 1909, the result being that the usefulness of both institutions was largely increased.

Midway in the course of this second twenty-year period, it was again found necessary to look for more commodious quarters. In 1902 ground space was leased on First avenue south, now Marquette, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The new building that was erected thereon was completed in the summer of 1904, and on July 25th of that year the business was transferred to the new offices. The building is of steel skeleton fireproof construction. The facade is built of white Georgian marble, Italian marble is used in the interior, and the wood finishings are executed in Honduras mahogany. The affiliated Minnesota Loan and Trust Company occupies the connecting first floor of the adjacent Northwestern Bank building, a six-story structure acquired by the bank in 1909. This property is situated on the important Marquette and Fourth street corner.

The third charter, which served to mark the bank's fortieth anniversary, was received in 1912. This anniversary year was imposingly opened by a banquet given on January 4th at the Minneapolis Club in honor of President William H. Dunwoody and Vice President Martin B. Koon. Mr. Dunwoody had been elected to the

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presidency in 1903, succeeding James W. Raymond, and had been a director since 1876, while Judge Koon first entered the service of the bank in 1881 as director and had held the office of vice president since 1903. The banquet was especially noteworthy for the presence of men of high position in financial and commercial life, heads of great industries, and men of eminence in educational and professional life, from all over the United States. This mark of honor was singularly timely, for only a short time later occurred the death of Judge Koon, and, two years later, that of his colleague.

Shortly after this gathering at the Minneapolis Club, Mr. Dunwoody was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. He was succeeded in the presidency by Edward W. Decker, who, though still a young man, had long been connected with the bank, having joined the staff as a boy twenty-five years previously. After the death of Mr. Dunwoody, Oliver C. Wyman, President of the widely known firm of Wyman, Partridge & Company, and for twenty-two years a director of The Northwestern, was elected Chairman of the Board. The present officers (in 1914) are Edward W. Decker, President, Joseph Chapman and James A. Latta, Vice-Presidents, Alexander V. Ostrom, Cashier, Robert E. Macgregor, Huntington P. Newcomb, William M. Koon, S. H. Plummer and Henry J. Riley, Assistant Cashiers.

As indicative of the extent of the business of this bank, a writer in the Outlook, ~~New York,~~ in March 1912, may be quoted. "Every one whom I consulted on banking matters," says the writer, "named the Northwestern National Bank as the largest and most influential of its class. As the Northwestern carries open accounts

with hundreds of country banks scattered over the big territory between Wisconsin and the Pacific, its books furnish as fair an index as can be found anywhere, not only of the existing state of business in the concrete, but of popular feeling as well."

The total Minneapolis bank clearings for 1913 were $1,312,000,000. To compare this amount with the Northwestern's, it may be stated that the clearings of the latter were, during the same year, $422,000,000, or nearly one-third of the total. This figure was an increase for the bank of thirty-eight millions over its previous highest total. A more complete idea of the bank's business, however, is given in its total volume of business, by which term is meant the aggregate of all credits entered on its books for a specified time. In 1913 this figure amounted to $1,982,000,000, or nearly two billion dollars.

This narrative of The Northwestern National, as is the case with all bank narratives, necessarily runs much to names and statistics, but to the reflective reader these details are highly significant. Between the lines runs a story of vigorous, progressive enterprise coupled with that wise discretion that builds a bank success. In the phrase "established in 1872," which phrase is sometimes used to characterize the bank, is condensed a world of meaning. It implies strength and victory, bitter fights against pioneer conditions, and success over the obstacles imposed on the banks of a generation and more ago. The victories of The Northwestern have served chiefly to harden its fiber into greater strength.

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That this bank's duty towards its stockholders has been generously performed is shown by the fact that dividends averaging over eight per cent annually, or more than five and a half million dollars have been paid since its organization. Dividends have never been passed. To the public the bank has always endeavored to give the benefit of a banking service of the highest excellence. Among other items evincing this service it may be noted that a ladies' department, for many years a deservedly popular feature, was established in 1901. In 1905 a savings department was established, the Northwestern being the first of the national banks in Minneapolis to make this development. That a special care has been shown towards its employees is instanced by the pension system inaugurated for their benefit in 1911.

THE SECURITY NATIONAL BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS:

Messrs. T. A. Harrison, H. G. Harrison and William M. Harrison, brothers, after a long business career in St. Louis and its vicinity came to Minneapolis in the later fifties and soon thereafter engaged in the lumbering business. On the death of William, about 1875, the two surviving brothers discontinued the lumbering business, and having had extended experience as directors and officers of banks in Belleville, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., the First National Bank, St. Paul, and in Minneapolis banks they decided to start a new bank in Minneapolis. They enlisted the cooperation of several of the leading business men in the city and organized the Security Bank of Minnesota, a state bank, which opened for business January 2, 1878, on the Northwest corner of Hennepin Avenue and Third Street, with a paid in capital of $300,000.00 and with a board of seven directors; T. A. Harrison, President, H. G. Harrison, Vice President, Joseph Dean, Cashier, C. E. Vanderburg, J. M. Shaw, Franklin Beebe and W. W. McNair.

The Security Bank soon had a fair share of the banking business of the city and within three years had increased its paid in capital first to $400,000.00 then to $1,000,000.00. It continued to occupy the banking building on the corner of Third Street and Hennepin Avenue until 1890 when it removed to the Guaranty Loan Building on Second Avenue South and Third Street where it continued until the fall of 1906 when it removed to its present quarters in the Security Bank Building. The Security Bank of Minnesota was conducted under its state charter as a state bank until June 1, 1907, when, pursuant to the laws of the United States, it was converted into a national banking association under the name The Security National Bank of Minneapolis, and has since been operated as a national bank. The stockholders from the first were careful to select conservative men for directors and officers of the bank and there have been few resignations.

The Board of Directors for 1913 comprises members and the officers consist of a President, four Vice Presidents,a Cashier and three Assistant Cashiers. All of the present officers of the bank have been many years in its service. Mr. Perry Harrison has the longest record of continuous service, having entered the bank's employment in 1878 as messenger.

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The connection of the present officers with the bank is, briefly stated, as follows:

F. A. Chamberlain: — President from 1892 to 1915

Clerk	1880 - 1882
Assistant Cashier	1882 - 1887
Director	1887 --
Cashier	1887 - 1892
President	1892 --

F. G. Winston: — Vice President from 1911 to 1915

Director	1891 --
Vice President	1911 --

Perry Harrison: — Vice President " 1898 - 1915

Clerk and Teller	1878 - 1886
2nd Assistant Cashier	1886 - 1887
Assistant Cashier	1887 - 1892
Cashier	1892 - 1898
Director	1890 --
Vice President	1898 --

E. F. Mearkle: — Vice President — 1895 — 1915

Clerk	1882 - 1884
Director	1890 --
2nd Vice President	1892 - 1895
Vice President	1895 --

J. S. Pomeroy: — Vice President — 1913 — 1913

Cashier	1904 - 1913
Director	1905 --
Vice President	1913 --

Fred Spafford: Cashier — 1913 & 1915

Clerk and Teller	1887 - 1902
Assistant Cashier	1902 - 1913
Cashier	1913 --

George Lawther: Assistant Cashier — 1905 — 1915

Clerk and Auditor	1892 - 1905
Assistant Cashier	1905 --

Stanley H. Bezoier: " Cashier 1907 - 1915

Clerk and Auditor	1905 - 1907
Assistant Cashier	1907 --

Walter A. Meacham: Assistant Cashier — 1911 — 1915

Clerk	1887 - 1900
Teller	1901 - 1911
Assistant Cashier	1911 --

In addition to the Bank's Board of Directors the In addition to this Board of Directors this bank In addition to the Board of Directors the officers of this Bank

Security Nat'l Bank.
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F.H. Chamberlin

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Mr. J. Wm. Meadows Pres.
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MINNEAPOLIS TRUST COMPANY.

Among the financial institutions that meet ~~the~~ a real and growing demand in the community and that are improtant factors in aiding to push forward the development and improvement of the city, the Minneapolis Trust Company occupies a prominent position and commands attention by the strong hold it has upon of the confidence and regard of the community and the conservative and careful business methods whereby it secures and maintains that hold.

This useful and progressive institution was founded in 1888 and had its offices in the Kasota Building at the corner of Hennepin Avenue and Fourth Street, until 1894 and for a number of years thereafter on the corner opposite at 331 and 333 Hennepin.

It was organized by one hundred of the leading citizens of Minneapolis, its first official staff consisting of Samuel Hill, President, Thomas Lowry, First Vice President, H. G. Morrison, Second Vice President, Clarkson Lindley, Secretary and Treasurer, and these gentlemen together with James J. Hill, H. F. Brown, A. F. Kelly, Daniel Bassett, Isaac Atwater, A. H. Linton, C. G. Goodrich and Charles A. Pillsbury constituted its first Board of Directors.

The capital stock of the company at the beginning of its operations was $500,000.00. It is now $1,000,000.00, and the present surplus (1913) is $100,000.00.

The officers at this time are:

President and Trust Officer, Elbridge C. Cooke;
Vice President and Treasurer, Robert W. Webb;
Vice President, James S. Bell;
~~Vice President~~, C. T. Jaffray;
~~Vice President~~, William G. Northup;
Secretary, D. L. Case;
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Benjamin Webb;
Assistant Treasurer, H. O. Hunt;
Assistant Trust Officer, A. B. Whitney.

Its Board of Directors is composed of the following:

HOWARD S. ABBOTT, ~~Master in Chancery~~
JAMES S. BELL, ~~President Washburn-Crosby Co.~~
E. L. CARPENTER, ~~Secretary Shevlin-Carpenter Company~~
HOVEY C. CLARKE, ~~Treasurer Crookston Lumber Company~~
JOHN CROSBY, ~~Treasurer Washburn-Crosby Co.~~
WM. H. DUNWOODY, ~~President St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co.~~
ISAAC HAZLETT, ~~Banker~~

JAMES J. HILL, ~~Great Northern Railway Co.~~
C. T. JAFFRAY, ~~Vice President First National Bank~~
J. R. KINGMAN, ~~Kingman & Wallace, Attorneys~~
CAVOUR S. LANGDON, ~~Railroad Contractor~~
W. A. LANCASTER, ~~Lancaster, Simpson and Purdy, Attorneys~~
W. C. LEACH, ~~Pres. Northwestern Fire & Marine Ins. Co.~~
F. W. LITTLE, ~~Capitalist~~
W. L. MARTIN, ~~Vice Pres. M., St. P., S. Ste. M. Ry.~~

WM. G. NORTHUP, ~~President North Star Woolen Mills Co.~~
A. F. PILLSBURY, ~~President St. Anthony Falls Power Co.~~
GEO. F. PIPER, ~~Piper & Co.~~
F. M. PRINCE, ~~President First National Bank~~
JOHN WASHBURN, ~~Vice President Washburn-Crosby Co.~~
F. B. WELLS, ~~Vice President F. H. Peavey & Co.~~
ELBRIDGE C. COOKE, ~~President~~
BENJAMIN WEBB, ~~of Minneapolis Trust Co.~~
ROBERT W. WEBB, ~~Vice Pres. and Treas.~~

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The offices of the company are now at 109 Fifth Street South. A new building is in course of erection between its present location and the New York Life Building. During the erection of that building the company will occupy temporary offices in the New York Life Building, as during the construction of its new safety deposit vaults the transaction of business in its present quarters will be rendered impossible.

When completed the new safety deposit vaults of the company will be the ~~most modern~~ thoroughly and up to date ~~of any in the Northwest~~. Contracts have been let to the Diebold Safe and Lock Co., and the vault construction will be most modern in every respect as to shell, electric ~~lighting and~~ protection, steel lining, doors, time locks, etc. The boxes will be of more generous size than those usually furnished and will be equipped with interchangeable locks such as are now being put in in the ~~most modern Eastern~~ just institutions in the country.

The resources of this large and growing institution aggregate a total of over one million and a half, ~~which~~ Dollars includes a guaranty fund with the State Treasurer. The guaranty fund stands as ~~a guaranty~~ surety for the faithful performance of its duties in all ~~of~~ its fidiciary relations and is accepted by the State of Minnesota in lieu of ~~surety~~ bonds.

The company does no banking business and its ~~obligations~~ demand liabilities are practically nothing.

Its trust obligations are represented by deposits in various banks in its name as trustee and by securities held by it in its name as trustee in each particular trust.

The names of the men at the head of it furnish sufficient guaranty of its ability to carefully and honestly manage its business and to meet every requirement of conservative and legal investment of the funds intrusted to it.

~~The company~~ and to this end it acts as executor, administrator, guardian and trustee and is thoroughly equipped to manage estates and to make investments, having well organized bond, farm loan and city loan departments.

Its real estate department is under efficient management and is equipped to care for the real estate business of the company in its various trust capacities and for all clients who ~~have~~ desire to transact their business in connection with real estate with a reliable, efficient and financially responsible agent.

The history of the company has been one of growth. Its first and most important department was for the execution of trusts, ~~and this remains so at the present time~~. It has added various departments ~~since~~, necessary to enable it to properly carry out its trust functions.

The policy of the company is well defined in this regard, and it believes that the public desires and will sustain a trust company in this community that is not complicated in any way with commercial banking or the risks incident thereto.

The nature of this company's business and the keynote of its policy is conservation of accumulated wealth.

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MINNESOTA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

This ~~widely useful and highly valued financial institution, which was~~ institution, founded on May 1, 1883, was the first trust company organized northwest of Chicago, ~~and had its origin in the great need the city felt for a respon-~~ sible corporate trustee and an investment company which would be able to command the confidence and support of Eastern as well as Western investors. Like many another great agency for good to the public, it was born of a pressing necessity, and in its highly creditable career it has admirably met its requirements and fully justified the faith and hopes of its founders. Throughout the thirty-~~one~~ years of its existence it has been a force for aggressive activity and a bulwark of defense for both public and private interests of the most progressive and productive kind.

The importance of starting it was fully realized by Eugene A. Merrill, who was then engaged in the practice of law as a member of the firm of Koon, Merrill & Keith, and being a man of strong convictions and great force in presenting them, ~~he~~ they interested ~~his~~ their friends and associates in the organization of the company, showing them the advantages which would accrue from it with so much earnestness and strong logic that they became cordial supporters of the project and practical aids in carrying it into effect. The ~~trustee and investing branch of Mr. Merrill's legal practice formed the nucleus about which the great enterprise and extensive business has since been built up and developed to their present proportions.~~ Its founders composed the law firm of Koon, Merrill & Keith, with Eugene A. Merrill, the firm's senior member, as the originator and leading spirit of the project.

The company was organized in 1883, as has been stated, with Mr. Merrill as president, George A. Pillsbury as vice president and Edmund J. Phelps as secretary and treasurer, these gentlemen also being directors. The other directors at the beginning were: Thomas A. Harrison, Theodore

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(M.S.)

F M Prince

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B. Casey, John M. Shaw, Samuel A. Harris, Mart B. Koon, Joseph H. Thompson, Anthony Kelly, Frederick W. Brooks, Robert B. Langdon, Mortimer L. Higgins, Valentine G. Hush and Nelson F. Griswold. Mr Phelps retired as secretary and treasurer in 1892 and was succeeded by F. M. Prince, now president of the First National Bank.

The company has had a profitable business from the start, and, as the rates of interest have been higher upon the same classes of securities in the West than in the East, it has succeeded in attracting a large amount of Eastern capital to the city of Minneapolis and the state of Minnesota. Its reputation as a careful and judicious investment corporation has steadily grown until the present time, and during the more than thirty years of its history it has done a larger business in investing Eastern capital, and Western capital also, than perhaps any other corporation in the Northwest.

In the meantime, the company's business of acting as trustee, for which it was primarily organized, has increased with the growth of estates in the city and state; and it is in this field that the public is more benefited by the careful management and financial strength of the corporation than in any other. That this fact is appreciated is evidenced by the great number of trusts which have already been satisfactorily administered by it as well as by the steadily increasing number and size of those which are committed to its care and management.

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The original capital stock of the company was $200,000. This was increased in the second year of its history to $300,000, and in 1885 to $500,000, fully paid. In 1909 the company affiliated with the Northwestern National Bank, and at that time its capital was increased to $1,000,000. In addition it now has a surplus of $250,000. Moreover, the (2) institutions ~~affiliated with it~~ have a combined capital and surplus of $6,890,299.75, and deposits aggregating $31,302,630.43.

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Mr. Merrill continued as president of the company for twenty-seven years, and since his retirement from that office he has served as chairman of the board of directors. The active officers ~~at the present time (1913)~~ in 1813 were ~~are~~: E. W. Decker, president; W. A. Durst, A. M. Keith and ~~William H. Dunwoody~~, vice presidents; H. L. Moore, secretary and treasurer; H. D. Thrall, J. W. Chambers assistant Treasurer assistant secretary; S. S. Cook, cashier, and J. R. Byers, assistant cashier.

In the course of its business, with the view of making itself as broadly and practically useful to the community as possible, this great institution ~~has established a~~ The Company's safe deposit department ~~This~~ has proven to be so popular and highly appreciated that it now has a greater number of patrons than any other in the city. A money deposit department has also been established, and ~~in this~~ which allows interest ~~is allowed~~ on savings and inactive accounts. The deposits in this department at this time aggregate ~~more than~~ $3,000,000.

The conservatism of its board of directors and the prudent and judicious management of its affairs which characterized the earlier years of the company's activity have continued throughout its history, and, with its enlarged capital and clientele, and its affiliation with the richest and most influential and imposing national bank in the Northwest, its present business and rate of growth are greater than at any previous period. ~~It invites~~ inquiries and inspection with reference to all its departments, and its officials are willing at all times to give prospective patrons the fullest ~~information that can be serviceable as to all its operations.~~ All trust funds and investments are kept separate and apart from the assets of the company, and every precaution is taken for the protection of every customer in every way and to the fullest possible extent. These ~~the~~ facts, however, ~~that~~ are so well known that there is scarcely any need of stating them here, and none at all of dwelling on them.

Minnesota Loan & Trust Co.,

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

B. No. 41.B

Approved this 20 day of

May, 1913.

Signed:

Submitted to all
of them Berg

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THE STATE INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

This well-known bank financial institution, which pays 4 per cent interest on savings accounts, and has done so continuously for more than twenty-four years, is regarded known throughout the state as one of the safest, soundest and most progressive savings institutions banks in the Northwest. It has a paid up capital of $400,000, which is four times that of any other Minnesota banking institution in the state devoted exclusively to savings. Its The bank accepts none but savings accounts, and therefore confines its business wholly to handling savings, on which it has for 25 years paid 4 per cent interest, These features This gives it special advantages in caring for the class of accounts it carries, and protecting those who have them. For it has The men of men in charge of its business are of superior ability and trained well in this particular line of banking work.

The funds of the bank's depositors are invested entirely in real estate mortgages on a margin sufficient to assure absolute safety, and the institution is under the rigid State inspection and supervision of the State Banking Department. In addition, as a measure of security, all the officers and directors of the bank are under bonds, guaranteeing the faithful performance of their duties. The bank is wholly a Minneapolis enterprise and transacts its business in a very handsome and imposing building of its own, built by Minneapolis labor, and located at 517 First avenue south.

The bank was founded in 1888 as a mutual savings institution and in 1899 it was capitalized at $400,000. Its first officers were: Dr. W. A. Hall, president; W. E. Johnson, vice president; H. E. Fairchild, secretary and treasurer; and those gentlemen, they, with George E. Bertrand, Howard W. Field, James D. Shearer, C. H. Childs, James W. Blain and John W. Knight, directors. The present guarantee fund of the institution amounts to $200,000,

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and its resources aggregate more than $1,000,000.

In the management of its business and the treatment of its patrons this bank is up to date in every particular. Its officers are men of affairs, keenly alive to all the ins and outs of banking, and well trained in their work, ~~as has been noted~~. ~~Their eyes are ever open for every opportunity to benefit their customers, and~~ they know just how ~~what to do~~ to secure the largest and readiest returns from any outlay. Every employe is strictly ~~of the institution is under the strictest discipline to carry out the policy of the~~ required to administration by showing the utmost courtesy and consideration to every patron and give prompt and efficient attention to every call, whether the account involved be large or small. All are also under rigid injunctions to fully explain to inquirers all features of the business, ~~so that full~~ information concerning it can always be secured by interested persons. In consequence of this policy and the general wisdom of its management, the business of the bank has grown to very large proportions and its reputation is high and widespread, ~~proclaiming its excellence in every particular.~~

Minneapolis History Jan. 1929 20 LP Hurd + Neal

Exact quote from here 4-3-28

EXCERPT FROM

THE PIONEER WOODSMAN AS HE IS RELATED TO LUMBERING IN THE NORTHWEST.

The relationship of the pioneer woodsman to lumbering in the Northwest can best be told by narration of events as they occur in his daily life. These, however, are so varied, that only an excerpt of a more complete retrospection I have written on the subject, may here be given.

In order that his unique duties may be fairly understood, I invite the reader along on the journey of the pioneer woodsman, from comfortable hearthstone, from family, friends, books, magazines, and daily papers, and to disappear with him from all evidences of civilization and from all human companionship save, ordinarily, that of one helper who not infrequently is an Indian, and to live for weeks at a time in the unbroken forest, seldom sleeping more than a single night in one place.

The woodsman and his one companion must carry cooking utensils, axes, raw provisions of flour, meat, beans, coffee, sugar, rice, pepper, and salt; maps, plats, books for field notes; the simplest and lightest possible equipment of surveying implements; and, lastly, tent and blankets for shelter and covering at night to protect them from storm and cold.

Some incidents of daily life, as they occurred to me, will be shown to the reader in this condensed recital.

In the summer of 1874, I went to the head waters of the Big Fork River with a party of hardy frontiersmen, in search of a section of country, which was as yet unsurveyed by the United States Governemnt, and which should contain a valuable body of pine timber. Having found such a tract of land, we made arrangements through the surveyor-general's office, then located in St. Paul, to have the land surveyed. The contract for the survey was let by the United States Government to Mr. Fendall G. Winston of Minneapolis.

The logging operations on the Mississippi River in Minnesota at this period extended from a short distance above Princeton on the Rum River, one of the tributaries of the Mississippi River, to a little above Grand Rapids. To reach Grand Rapids from Minneapolis, the traveled route was by way of the St. Paul and Duluth railroad to Northern Pacific Junction, thence, over the Northern Pacific railroad, west to Aitkin. From this point the steamboat Pokegama plied the Mississippi to Grand Rapids, the head of navigation at that time. For many years this steamboat was owned and operated by Captain Houghton, almost wholly in the interest of the lumber trade. Later, Captain Fred W. Bonnes became its owner. Subsequently, the old Pokegama burned, when Captain Bonnes built a new boat, using the machinery of the Pokegama, and naming it Aitkin City. At a still later period he built the larger steamer, Andy Gibson.

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In those days, the lumber-jack was a very interesting type of man. Men from Maine and New Brunswick were numerous. Scotchmen, Irish-Americans, and French-Canadians constituted a considerable portion of all the labor that went to the logging camps of Minnesota. As early as the month of July, they began their exodus from Minneapolis to the woods for the purpose of building new camps, cutting the wild grass that grew along the natural meadows, and making it into hay for the winter's use for oxen and horses. Some of these men worked at the sawmills in summer, but there was not employment for all at this work, and many spent their time in idleness and not infrequently in drunken carousal. On leaving the city for the logging camps, they were pretty sure to start out, each with one or two bottles of whiskey stored away in his tussock, which was ordinarily a two bushel, seamless sack, with a piece of small rope tied from one of its lower corners to the upper end of the sack. In this were placed all of the lumber-jack's belongings, except what were carried in his pockets, including one or two additional bottles of whiskey. Not all of the lumber-jacks drank whiskey, but this was the habit of very many of them. By the time the train had arrived at Northern Pacific Junction, where a change of cars was made, and where the arrival of the Northern Pacific train from Duluth, west bound, was awaitied, many of our lumber-jacks were well under the influence of John Barleycorn. Disputes would frequently arise while waiting for the train. These would be settled by fist fights between the disputants, their

comrades standing about to see that each man had fair play. 531

On one of our trips to the pine forests north of Grand Rapids, we arrived at Aitkin on a train loaded with this class of men, as well as their bosses, and proprietors of the lumber camps. Aitkin at that time was not much more than a railroad station for the transfer of the lumbermen and merchandise to the steamboat. A few men had preempted lands from the government and had made their homes where now is the city of Aitkin. The late Warren Potter was one of them. He kept a large store which was well stocked with lumbermen's supplies, and which was the rendezvous for the lumbermen. His preemption claim was only a short distance in the woods from his store. He had been East to buy goods and had returned by train that day. He found that his preemption claim had been "jumped" by one, Nat Tibbetts, whom he found occupying the Potter cabin. An altercation took place between the two men, resulting in Tibbetts blacking Potter's eye. The only representative of the law was a Justice of the Peace, a man whose name was Williams. Before him, Potter swore out a warrant for the arrest of Tibbetts, charging Tibbetts with assault with intent to do bodily harm. Potter asked me to act as his attorney to prosecute his case. This honor was politely declined, and I assured him that he would find a better man for the occasion in the person of S. S. Brown, the well-known log jobber, who was in town.

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Mr. Brown having consented to act in the interest of Mr. Potter, and Mr. Tibbetts having secured some other layman to defend his case, all parties repaired, as I remember, to an unoccupied building which was temporarily used as a Court of Justice. As almost the entire community that evening was a floating population of lumbermen of various sorts, waiting for an opportunity to start up the river on the steamboat the following day, it will readily be seen by the reader that this occasion was one of unusual interest and bade fair to furnish an interesting entertainment for a part of the long evening.

Tibbetts demanded a jury trial. The jury was chosen, and the prosecution opened the case by putting on the stand, a witness who had seen the encounter, and who proceeded until the evidence was nearly all presented. At this juncture, in the back end of the improvised courtroom, a tall lumber-jack who was leaning against the wall, and who was considerably the worse for whiskey, cried out, "Your honor! your honor! I object to these proceedings". Everything was still for a moment and all eyes turned toward the half drunk lumber-jack. Justice Williams attempted to proceed, when the lumber-jack repeated his calls and his demands to be heard. Every one present knew that any attempt on the part of the constable to quiet this man would have resulted in starting a general fight, where there were so many who were under the influence of liquor. Some one, therefore, said to the Justice, "Your honor, you had better hear the man's objections". Justice Williams then said,

"You may state your objections, sir". The lumber-jack replied, "I object, your honor, because that jury has not been sworn". This was true. The jury was then sworn, and the trial of the case was begun anew. The witnesses having again given their evidence under oath, the case was soon argued by the improvised lawyers. The justice gave a short charge to the jury, and, without leaving their seats, and while the spectators waited, they notified the justice that they had agreed upon a verdict of guilty. The justice fined Mr. Tibbetts one dollar, and this frontier court of justice adjourned.

The question of the ownership of the claim was not before the court. My recollection, however, concerning it, is that Mr. Potter ever after had peaceful possesion of the land.

The ride up the Mississippi to Grand Rapids on the steamer Pokegama, which tied up each night, occupied two days and a half. This distance was one hundred and ninety-five miles. The steamer was crowded, and men slept everywhere on the deck, on their blankets or without them, as best fitted their condition. Whiskey and cards were plentiful. The table was well supplied with good things to eat. Grand Rapids at that time consisted of a steamboat landing, a warehouse, and a ranch or stopping place kept by Low Seavey, whose wife was a half-breed. These were on the left bank of the river just below the falls or rapids. On the opposite side of the river was a small store, a new enterprise, and owned by a man whose name was Knox.

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I met Mr. Winston and his assistant surveyors at Grand Rapids about the middle of August. There were no roads leading into the country that we were to survey, and, as our work would extend nearly through the winter, it was necessary to get our supplies in sufficient quantity to last for our entire campaign, and take them near to our work. This was accomplished by taking them in canoes and boats of various sorts. Our first water route took us up the Mississippi River, into Lake Winnibigoshish, and from that lake on its northeasterly shore, we went into Cut-foot Sioux, or Keeskeesdaypon Lake. From this point we were obliged to make a four mile portage into the Big Fork River, crossing the Winnibigoshish Indian Reservation. From an Indian encampment on this reservation, at the southwest shore of Bow String Lake, we hired some Indians to help pack our supplies across the four mile portage. Before half of our supplies had been carried across the portage, the Indian chief sent word to us by one of his braves, that he wished to see us in council and forbade our moving any more of our supplies until we had counseled with him. Although the surveyors were the agents of the United States Government, for the sake of harmony, it was thought best to ascertain at once what was uppermost in the chief's mind.

That evening, a conference was held in the wigwam of the chief. First, the chief filled full of tobacco, a large, very long stemmed pipe, and, having lighted it with a live coal from the fire, took the first whiff of smoke;

then immediately passed it to the nearest one of our delegates to his right; and thus the pipe went round, until it came back to the chief, before anything had been said. The chief then began a long recital, telling us that the great father would protect them in their rights to the exclusive use of these lands. The chief said that he was averse neither to the white man using the trail of his people, nor to his using the waters of the rivers or lakes within the boundaries of the reservation, but, if he did so, he must pay tribute. In answer to his speech, the chief surveyor of our party, Fendall G. Winston, of Minneapolis, replied that he and his men had been sent to survey the lands that belonged to the great father, and, that in order to reach those lands, it was necessary that his people should cross the reservation which the great father had granted to his tribe; nevertheless, that they felt friendly to the Indians; that if they were treated kindly by himself and his tribes-men, they should have an opportunity to give them considerable work for many days, while they were getting their supplies across his country to that of the great father, where they were going to work during the fall and winter; and that they would also make him a present of a sack of flour, some pork, some tea, and some tobacco. He was told, too, that this was not necessary for the great father's men to do, but that they were willing to do it, provided that this should end all claims of every nature of the chief, against any and all of the great father's white men, whom he had sent into

that country to do his work. This having been sealed with the chief's emphatic "Ugh", he again lighted the pipe, took the first whiff of smoke, and passed it around. Each, in token of friendship, did as the chief had already done. This ended the conference, and we were not again questioned as to our rights to pass over this long portage trail, which we continued to use until our supplies were all in.

As nearly as I can now recall, our force was made up of the following men: Fendall G. Winston, in whose name the contract for the survey was issued; Philip B. Winston, his brother; Hyde, a young engineer from the University of Minnesota; Brown, civil engineer from Boston; Coe, from the Troy Polytechnic School of Engineering; Charlie, a half-breed Indian; Franklin, the cook; Jim Flemming, Frank Hoyt, Charlie Berg, Tom Jenkins, George Fenimore, Tom Laughlin, Joe Lyon, Will Brackett, Miller, and myself.

Flemming, poor fellow, was suffering with dysentery when he started on the trip. On reaching Grand Rapids, he was no better, and it was thought best not to take him along to the frontier, so he was allowed to go home. Miller was not of a peace loving disposition, and, having shown this characteristic early, was also allowed to leave the party. It was best that all weaklings and quarrelsome ones should be left behind, because it was easily foreseen that when winter closed in upon the band of frontiersmen, it would be difficult to reach the outer world, and it would be unpleasant to have any in the party that were not, in some sense, companionable.

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Considerable time was consumed in getting all of our supplies to headquarters camp, which consisted of a log cabin. The first misfortune that befell any one of our party came to Frank Hoyt, who one day cut an ugly gash in the calf of his leg with a glancing blow of the ax. The cut required stitching, but there was no surgeon in the party. Will Brackett, the youngest of the party, a brother of George A. Brackett, and a student from the University, volunteered to sew up the wound. This he did with an ordinary needle and a piece of white thread. The patient submitted with fortitude creditable to an Indian. Some plastic salve was put on a cloth and placed over the wound, which resulted in its healing too rapidly. Proud flesh appeared, and then the wisdom of the party was called into requisition, to learn what thing or things available could be applied to destroy it. Goose quill scrapings were suggested, there being a few quills in the possession of the party. Brackett, however, suggested the use of some of the cook's baking powder, because, he argued, there was sufficient alum in it to remove the proud flesh from the wound. "Dr." Brackett was considered authority, and his prescription proved effectual. Hoyt was left to guard the provision camp against possible visits from the Indians, or from bears, which sometimes were known to break in and to carry away provisions.

It is never necessary for surveyors whose work is in the timber, nor for timber hunters, to carry tent poles, because these are easily chosen from among the small trees;

yet nine of our party, one time in October, with the rain falling fast and cold, found themselves, at the end of the four mile Cut-foot Sioux Portage, on a point of land where there were no poles. All of the timber of every description had been cut down and used by the Indians. The Indian chief and several of his family relations lived on this point. They had built the house of poles and cedar bark, in the shape of a rectangle. Its dimensions on the ground were about twelve by twenty feet; its walls rose to a height of about five feet; and it was covered by a hip roof.

Our party must either obtain shelter under this roof or must get into the canoes and paddle nearly two miles to find a place where it could pitch its tents. At this juncture, the hospitality of the Indians was demonstrated. The chief sent out word that we should come into his dwelling and remain for the night. The proffer was gladly accepted. When we had all assembled, we found within, the chief and his squaw, his daughter and her husband, the hunter, his squaw and two daughters, besides our party of nine, making a total of seventeen human beings within this small enclosure. A small fire occupied a place on the ground at the center of the structure, an ample opening in the roof having been left for the escape of the smoke and live sparks. Indians can always teach their white brothers a lesson of economy in the use of fuel. They build only a small fire, around which, when inside their wigwams, they all gather with their usually naked feet to the fire. It is a physiological fact that when

one's extremities are warm, one's bodily sufferings from cold are at their minimum. Our party boiled some rice and made a pail of coffee, without causing any especial inconvenience to our hosts, and, after having satisfied hunger and thirst, the usual camp fire smoke of pipes was indulged in, before planning for any sleep. Our party had been assigned a portion of the space around the open fire, and our blankets were brought in and spread upon the mats that lay upon the earth floor.

The additional presence of nine Indian dogs had not previously been mentioned. Before morning, however, they were found to be live factors, and should be counted as part of the dwellers within the walls of this single room. They seemed to be nocturnal in habit, and to take an especial delight in crossing and recrossing our feet, or in trying to find especially cozy places between our feet and near to the fire, where they might curl down for their own especial comfort. It was not for us, however, to complain, inasmuch as the hospitality that had been extended was sincere; and it was to be remembered by us that it was in no way any advantage to the Indians to have taken us in for the night. Therefore, we were truly thankful that our copper colored friends had once more demonstrated their feelings of humanity toward their white brothers. They had been subjected to more or less inconvenience by our presence, but in no way did they make this fact manifest by their actions or by their words. The rain continued at intervals during the entire night, and it was with a feeling of real gratitude, as we lay upon the ground, and listen-

ed to it, that we thought of the kindly treatment we were receiving from these aborigines. In the morning we offered to pay them money for our accomodations, but this they declined. They did, however, accept some meat and some flour.

While we were crossing the lake, one day, in canoes loaded with supplies of various descriptions, an amusing, yet rather expensive, incident happened in connection with one of the canoes. Its occupants were George Fenimore, a Mainite Yankee, and Joe Lyon, a French-Canadian. Both were good canoemen, but only Fenimore knew how to swim. They had become grouchy over some subject while crossing the lake, and, as they neared the opposite shore from which they had started, in some manner which I have never understood, the canoe was overturned. Little of its contents was permanently lost, except one box of new axes. The water was about eight feet deep under them. Each man grasped an end of the overturned canoe, and clung to it. Then an argument began between the two disgruntled men, about getting to shore. Lyon wanted Fenimore to let go of the canoe and swim ashore; but this, the latter refused to do. Finally, after considerable loss of time, Joe Lyon, who was nearest to shore, turned his body about, with his face toward the shore, and, letting go of the canoe, went to the bottom of the lake and floundered to gain the shore. He had only to go a short distance before the water became sufficiently shallow for his head to appear, but he was winded, and thoroughly mad. I have always believed that Fenimore purposely overturned the canoe, but if so, he never admitted the fact.

The pine timber lying east of Bow String Lake, and included in the survey of 1874 and 1875, was all tributary to waters running north, into the Big Fork River, which empties into the Rainy River. Levels were run across from Bow String Lake into Cut-foot Sioux River, and considerable fall was found. The distance, nearly all the way, was over a marsh. It was shown that a dam could easily be thrown across from bank to bank of the river at the outlet of Bow String Lake, and by thus slightly raising the water in the lake, plus a little work of cleaning out portions of the distance across the marsh, from Bow String Lake to Cut-foot Sioux, the timber could be driven across and into the waters of the Mississippi River. All of this engineering was before the advent of logging railroads. However, before the timber was needed for the Minneapolis market, many logging railroads had been built in various localities in the northern woods, and their practical utility had been demonstrated. When the time came for cutting this timber, a logging railroad was constructed to reach it, and over its tracks, the timber was brought out, thus obviating the necessity of empounding the waters of Bow String Lake.

I have previously mentioned the presence of nine dogs at an Indian camp, where members of our party spent a night. One of these animals is deserving of special mention, for the reason that he was a stranger among a strange people, and he was evidently so against his own choice. He had at one time been a fine, large mastiff. His history

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was never learned in full, but from an account of the animal, gained by questioning the Indians who had him in captivity, it was learned that the dog had belonged at some lumber camp. It often happens that the midday meal for most of the men in a large logging crew must be taken out on a sled, usually drawn by a single horse, for a distance of not infrequently three or four miles from the cook's camp. This is the work of the cookee; and, at the logging camp where the mastiff had belonged, the animal had been used instead of a horse, to pull the load of the midday meal out to the men at work. In what manner he had been left behind when the camp broke in the spring, was not learned.

He was about the size of two or three ordinary Indian dogs, and was correspondingly less sprightly in his movements. He was very poor when members of our party first saw him. Indian dogs never get enough to eat, and this poor fellow with his large frame, had the appearance of not receiving any more for his portion of food than an average Indian dog, if as much. He looked as though he were hungry, and probably was, every day. The particular action that impressed itself upon every member of our party, was this animal's almost human desire for sympathy that he sought from this party of white men, when he and they first met at the Indian camp. He wagged his tail and passed from one member of our party to another, with an expression of unusual joy. He rubbed against us and almost begged to be caressed. Every man of our party pitied him and would gladly have sent him out to the white man's country, had

it been at all practicable to have done so.

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Later in the fall, I was camped for a single night, some three hundred yards distant from the Indian encampment, on the shore of a lake that I must cross the following morning. While I was preparing my evening meal, this mastiff made his appearance, wagging his tail, and wishing by his actions to say, "I am glad to see you, and have come to call on you." It is the custom of the land hunter, as well as other frontiersmen, when paddling his canoe across a lake, to throw out a trolling line; and not infrequently, in those northern lakes, a catch of several fish may thus be made. On that day, such had been my experience, and I had in my possession, several fine wall-eyed pike that I intended to take through to the main camp, which I should reach on the following day. I also had a small bag of corn meal, which I sometimes used as a substitute for oatmeal, in cooking a porridge for my own use. While preparing my supper, I took the largest kettle, filled it with water, and placed it over the fire. I then cut into small pieces, a number of the fish, and put them in the kettle to boil. Later I added some corn meal and cooked all together. When it was sufficiently done, I removed one-half of the pail's contents and spread it out on a large piece of birch bark to cool. When it had cooled sufficiently, I invited my welcome guest, the mastiff, to partake of the food. Every mouthful eaten was accompanied by a friendly wag of the animal's tail. The portion remaining in the pail I hung on a limb, high enough up in the tree to be out of reach. The dog remained about the camp, and when I lay down in my blankets

for the night, he curled down at my feet and there remained until morning.

While I was preparing my own breakfast, I took the pail from the tree and placed it over a small fire, that I might give my guest a warm breakfast. I spread out on the same birch bark, all that remained in the pail, and it was eaten to the last morsel by the grateful animal.

Having placed all my belongings in my birch canoe, I pushed out into the lake without the dog, who tried hard to follow, and, as the canoe went farther from the shore, the homesick animal commenced to whine at his loss of companionship. By every means possible to a dumb beast, this dog had expressed his dislike for his enforced environment, and his longing to be back with the white man. I could not help but believe, that the feelings expressed by this dog were akin to those of many a captive man or woman who had fallen into the hands of the aborigines.

Our frail birch canoes had been abandoned as cold weather approached, and we had settled down to the work of surveying. Sometimes, however, we came to lakes that must be crossed. This was accomplished by cutting some logs, and making rafts by tying them together with withes. Sometimes these rafts were found insufficiently buoyant to float above water all who got onto them, so that when they were pushed along there were no visable signs of anything that the men were standing on. When on a raft, Hyde was always afraid of falling off, and would invariably sit down upon it. This subjected him to greater discomfort than other

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members, but as it was of his own choosing, no one raised any objection.

On one occasion, when the raft sank unusually deep beneath the water, one of the party who had attended Sunday school in his youth and remembered much of his Bible, said, "I wonder if this is the way Christ walked on the water."

One day, several of the party had gone to the supply camp to bring back some provisions which the cook had asked for. Returning, not by any trail, but directly through the unbroken forest, we found ourselves in a wet tamarack and spruce swamp; and, although we believed we were not far from the camp where we had left the cook in the morning, we were not certain of its exact location. Mr. F. G. Winston said he thought he could reach it in a very short time, and suggested that we remain where we were. He started in what he believed to be the direction of the camp, saying that he would return in a little while. We waited until the shades of night began to fall; and yet he did not come. Preparations were then made to stay in the swamp all night. The ground was wet all around us, nor could we see far enough to discern any dry land. We commenced cutting down the smaller trees that were like poles, and with these poles, constructed a platform of sufficient dimensions to afford room for four men to lie down. Then another foundation of wet logs was made, on which a fire was kindled, and by the fire, we baked our bread and fried some bacon, which constituted our evening meal. A sack of flour was opened, a small place within it hollowed out, a little water poured in, and the flour mixed with the

water until a dough was formed. Each man was told to provide himself with a chip large enough on which to lay the piece of dough, which was rolled out by hand, made flat, and then, having been placed in a nearly upright position against the chip in front of the fire, was baked on one side; then turned over and baked on the other. In the meantime, each man was told to provide himself with a forked stick, which he should cut with his jack-knife, and on it to place his piece of bacon and cook it in front of the fire; thus each man became his own cook and prepared his own meal. There was no baking powder or other ingredient to leaven the loaf - not even a pinch of salt to flavor it. But the owner of each piece of dough was hungry, and, by eating it immediately after it was baked and before it got cold, it was much better than going without any supper. The following morning the party resumed its journey, and met Mr. Winston coming out to find it. He had found the cook's camp, but at so late an hour that it was not possible for him to return that night.

After leaving Grand Rapids about the middle of August, we saw very few white men for many months following. In October, on our survey, local attraction was so strong on part of our work, that it was necessary to use a solar compass. This emergency had not been anticipated; it, therefore, became necessary to go to Minneapolis to secure that special instrument. Philip B. Winston, afterwards mayor of Minneapolis, and I started in a birch canoe, and in it, made the whole distance

from our camp on Bow String Lake to Aitkin, Minnesota, on the Mississippi, the nearest railroad station. We were in Minneapolis but two days, when we returned, catching the steamer at Aitkin, and going up the Mississippi to Grand Rapids, the head of navigation for steamboats.

Captain John Martin of Minneapolis, the well-known lumberman and banker, wished to return with us for his final fishing trip in open water, for that season. He fished successfully for a number of days, and, at the end of each day, personally prepared and cooked as fine a fish chowder as anyone would ever wish to eat. On the day of his departure, I took the Captain in my canoe, and landed him on the four mile portage with an Indian escort who was to take him to Grand Rapids, whence he would return by steamer to Aitkin, a station on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

I was left alone in my canoe and must return to camp, crossing the open water of Bow String Lake. On my arrival at the main lake, the wind had increased its velocity, and the whitecaps were breaking. I hired an Indian, known as "the hunter", to help me paddle across the lake and up a rapid on a river flowing into Bow String, up and over which it was not possible for one man to push his canoe alone.

The annual payment to the Indians by the United States government was to occur a few days subsequently, at Leach Lake, and the Indians were busy getting ready to leave, to attend the payment. The hunter's people were to start that day, and he seemed to realize when half way across the

lake, that, owing to our slow progress, because of the heavy sea, he would be late in returning to his people at camp. He said so, and wished to turn back, but I told him that he must take me above the rapid, which was my principal object in hiring him. After sitting stoically in the bow of the canoe for a few moments, he suddenly turned about, and, drawing his long knife, said in Chippewa, that he must go back. I drew my revolver and told him to get down in the canoe and paddle, and that if he did not, he would get shot. There was no further threat by the Indian, and we made as rapid progress as possible over the rapid, landing my canoe - his own having been trailed to the foot of the rapid. Both stepped ashore. Then he said in Chippewa, "Me bad Chippewa; white man all right"; and bidding me good-by, hurried off to his canoe at the foot of the rapid.

Once more, during the fall of 1874, I had to reckon with this wily Indian, the hunter, as will soon appear in this narrative.

Perhaps the most convenient pack strap used by the woodsman when on an all day's tramp, is one that is commonly known as the Indian pack strap. It consists of a strap of leather about three inches wide and about three feet long, from each end of which, a tapering piece of leather, either sewed or buckled to it, extends finally to a narrow point no wider than a whip-lash. Each of these added narrow strips is from five to six feet in length, so that the whole strap is about fourteen feet long when straightened out. A blanket

or a tent is folded into shape, about four feet by six feet. This is laid on the ground, and the strap is folded double with a spread at the wide part, of about three feet, which is the length of the wide strap. The narrow ends are then drawn straight back over the blanket, across its narrow dimension, leaving the wide strap, which in use becomes the head strap, at the outer edge of the blanket. Then the blanket is folded from each end over the narrow straps, the two ends of which, project out and beyond the blanket at the opposite side from the head strap. The articles to be placed within the blanket, which generally consist of small sacks of beans, flour, pork, sugar, coffee, and wearing apparel, and blankets, are then carefully stacked upon the blanket, within the spread of the two narrow lines of the pack strap. When this is done, the blanket is folded over, and the two outer edges are brought as near to the center of the pile of things to be carried within it, as is possible. Then the two tapering ends of the pack strap are brought up and over, to meet the opposite ends of the narrow straps, which, as has been explained, are either sewed to, or buckled onto the wide head strap. Drawing these ends firmly together puckers the outer edge of the blanket on either side, and draws the blanket completely over the contents piled in the center, and makes, ordinarily, nearly a round bundle. This load, or pack, the man then throws over his shoulder onto his back, and brings the wide strap across his forehead, or across his breast, or across the top of his head, when he is ready to begin his journey.

Before he has traveled long with this load, which weighs ordinarily from fifty to one hundred pounds, according to the ability of the man to bear the burden, he will be found shifting that wide strap to any one of the three positions named, and will have used all of those positions many times before the party as a whole, stops for a moment's rest.

I had taken with me, on going north on this long campaign, an extra fine red leather pack strap that I had had made to order at a Minneapolis harness shop. I had kept it coiled up, and carefully stored in my belongings, waiting for an emergency when the more common straps would no longer be of service. A number of times, the Indians had seen this strap and had admired it, and, as it later proved, not always without envy.

One day the strap was missing, and I could find it, neither by searching, nor by open inquiry of my fellow white men, nor of the Indians whom I occasionally met. On one occasion, while portaging my canoe to another lake, I found several families of Indians camping at the end of the portage. Among them was the hunter who has been previously mentioned. While stopping a moment for a friendly talk with the Indians, I saw protruding from under the coat of the hunter, nearly two feet of one end of my missing pack strap. I knew it so well that I was sure that it was no other pack strap. Nevertheless, I deliberated slowly what action I should take to recover the strap, not wishing by any possibility to make a mistake. Having surely concluded that the strap was mine,

and that the hunter had not come into possession of it honestly - he having previously denied, when questioned, that he knew anything of the whereabouts of the strap - I decided upon a course of action. Going up quietly behind the hunter, and twisting the end of the protruding strap twice around my wrist, and grasping it firmly in my hand, I started with all my might to run with the strap. The effect was to make a temporary top of my friend, the hunter, who whirled about until the other end of the pack strap was released from his body. It was too good a joke, even for the Indians to remain unmoved, and the majority of them broke into merriment. The hunter at first was disposed to take it seriously, but soon looked sheepish and ashamed, and tried to smile with the rest of his tribe, as well as with myself.

Having wound the strap carefully around my own body, making sure that the ends did not protrude, I bade my friends, including the hunter, good day, got into my canoe and pushed out into the lake. This proved to be the last time I ever saw the hunter, but it was not the last time that I ever thought of the incident.

In justice to the Indians as compared with white men, I am glad to be able to say, that, after mingling with them more or less for many years, and becoming sufficiently familiar with their language to be able to use it on all necessary occasions, I believe that the Indians are as honest and as honorable as the men with whom they mingle, who have not a copper skin.

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Captain Martin was the last white man that any one of our party saw for four months. Winter closed in on us before the beginning of November. The snow became very deep, so that it was absolutely necessary to perform all of our work on snowshoes. The winter of 1874 and 1875 is shown to have been the coldest winter in Minnesota, of which there is any record, beginning with 1819 up to, and including, 1913.

The party was mostly composed of men who had had years of experience on the frontier, and who were inured to hardship. With a few, however, the experience was entirely new, and, except that they were looked after by the more hardy, they might have perished. As it was, however, not one man became seriously ill at any time during this severe winter's campaign.

All of the principal men of the party wore light duck suits, made large enough to admit of wearing heavy flannel underwear beneath them. Either boot-packs or buckskin moccasins, inside of which were several pairs of woolen socks, composed the foot wear. Boot-packs or larigans, as they are commonly called by the lumber-jack, are tanned in a manner that makes them very susceptible to heat, and the leather will shrivel quickly if near an open fire. It cost one of the party several pairs of boot-packs before he could learn to keep sufficiently far away from the open fire, on returning to camp from his work. It will be surmised by the reader that he was one of the inexperienced of the party.

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Many incidents, amusing to others, happened during the winter to this same man. He had started on the trip in the summer months, with a supply of shoe blacking and paper collars. The crossing of one or two portages with his loaded pack sack on his back, was sufficient to convince him that there was no need of carrying either shoe blacking or paper collars, and they were thrown out to reduce weight. Each man carried a hank or skein of thread, a paper of needles, and a supply of buttons. Soon after winter set in, this man, who might ordinarily be termed a tenderfoot, complained of lameness in one of his feet. As the weather became more severe, he added from time to time, another pair of socks to those he already had on, never removing any of previous service. This necessitated, not infrequently, his choosing a larger sized boot-pack. Before the campaign was over, although he was a man of low stature and light weight, his feet presented the appearance of being the largest in the party. Still he complained of lameness in the hollow of his foot, and no relief came until March, when the work was completed. Arriving once more back in civilization, he removed his much accumulated foot wear. There, under this accumulation of socks, and against the hollow of his foot, was found his skein of thread, the absence of which, from its usual place, had necessitated his borrowing, whenever he had need of it, from some one of his companions. Before starting out on this campaign, he had been one of the tidiest of men about his personal appearance.

One evening in midwinter, when sitting around the camp fire, by reason of the pile of wood for the evening being largely composed of dry balsam, we were kept more or less busy, extinguishing sparks that are always thrown out from this kind of wood when burning. Sometimes one would light on the side of the tent near by, and unless immediately extinguished, would eat a large hole in the cloth. That evening, Fendall G. Winston and I were sitting side by side, when we saw a live spark more than a quarter of an inch in diameter light in the ear of our friend who sat a little way from, and in front of us. It did not go out immediately, neither did it disturb the tranquility of the young man. Mr. Winston and I exchanged glances and smilingly watched the ember slowly die. The time to clean up had not yet arrived for at least one of the party.

The compass-man's work that winter was rendered very laborious from the fact that his occupation made it necessary for him, from morning until night of every day, to break his own path through the untrodden snow, for it was he who was locating the line of the survey. I was all of the time running lines in the interior of the sections, following the work of the surveyors, and choosing desirable pine timber that was found within each section. I had no companion in this work, and thus was separated most of each day from other members of the party, but returned to the same camp at night.

In the morning, each man was furnished by the cook, with a cloth sack in which were placed one or two or more biscuits, containing within, slices of fried bacon and sometimes slices of corned beef, also, perhaps, a doughnut or two. This he tied to the belt of his jacket on his back and carried until the lunch hour. Ordinarily a small fire was then kindled, and the luncheon, which generally was frozen, thawed out and eaten. Under such mode of living, every one returned at night bringing an appetite of ample dimensions.

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One of the most acceptable of foods to such men at the supper hour was bean soup, of a kind and quality such as a cook on the frontier, alone, knows how to prepare. Plenty of good bread was always in abundance at such time. Usually there was also either corned beef or boiled pork to be had by those who wished it; generally also boiled rice or apple dumplings, besides tea and coffee.

In a well-regulated camp, where men are living entirely out of doors in tents, a bean hole is pretty sure to be demanded. The bean hole is prepared by first digging a hole in the ground, sufficiently large, not only to make room for the pail, but also for several inches of live coals with which it must be surrounded. After supper is over, the beans are put into a large pail made of the best material, with ears always riveted on, so that the action of heat will not separate any of its parts. The beans are first parboiled with a pinch of soda in the water. As soon as the skins of the beans become broken, the water is poured off; then the

beans are placed in the bean pail, a small quantity of hot water is added together with a sufficiently large piece of pork; and, when a tight cover has been put on the pail, it is placed in the bean hole. The live coals are placed around it, until the hole is completely filled and the pail entirely covered several inches deep. Then ashes or earth are put on the top of it all, to exclude the air. Thus the pail remains all night, and, in the morning when the cook calls the men to breakfast, the beans, thoroughly cooked and steaming, are served hot and furnish an acceptable foundation for the arduous day's work about to begin.

The work of the frontiersman is more or less hazardous in its nature, and yet bad accidents are rare. Occasionally a man is struck by a falling limb, or he may be cut by the glancing blow of an ax, though he learns to be very careful when using tools, well knowning that there is no surgeon or hospital near at hand. Sometimes in the early winter, men unaccompanied, yet obliged to travel alone, drop through the treacherous ice and are drowned. Few winters pass in a lumber country where instances of this kind do not occur. One day, when alone, I came near enough to such an experience. I was obliged to cross a lake, known to have air holes probably caused by warm springs. The ice was covered by a heavy layer of snow, consequently I wore snowshoes, and before starting to cross, cut a long, stout pole. Taking this firmly in my hands, I made my way out onto the ice. All went well until I was near the opposite shore, when suddenly the bottom went out from

under me and I fell into the water, through an unseen air hole which the snow covered. The pole I carried was sufficient in length to reach the firm ice on either side, which alone enabled me, after much labor, impeded as I was by the cumbersome snowshoes, to gain the surface. The next absolutely necessary thing to do, was to make a fire as quickly as possible,before I should become benumbed by my wet garments.

The survey went steadily on, the snow and cold increased, and rarely was it possible to make an advance of more than four miles in a day. Frank Hoyt remained at the warehouse and watched the supplies which were steadily diminishing. One day, Philip B. Winston, two men of the crew, and I, set out to the supply camp to bring some provisions to the cook's camp. The first day at nightfall, we reached an Indian wigwam that we knew of, situated in a grove of hard wood timber, near the shore of a lake, directly on our route to the supply camp. Our little party stayed with the Indians and shared their hospitality. It was a large wigwam, covered principally with cedar bark, and there was an additional smaller wigwam so close to it, that a passage way was made from one wigwam to the other.

In the smaller wigwam, lived a young Indian, his squaw, and the squaw's mother; in the larger wigwam lived the chief, his wife, his daughter, son-in-law, and the hunter, his wife, and two daughters, all of whom were present except the hunter. There was an air of expectancy noticeable as we sat on the mats around the fire in the wigwam, after

having made some coffee and eaten our supper outside. Presently the chief informed us that an heir was looked for that evening in the adjoining tent. Before nine o'clock, it was announced that a young warrior had made his appearance, and all were happy over his arrival. The large pipe was brought forth, filled with tobacco, and, after the chief had taken the first smoke, it was passed around to their guests, and all the men smoked, as well as the married women.

The next morning, we continued our journey across the lake and on to Hoyt's camp, where, it is needless to say, he was glad to see some white men. Their visits were rare at his camp. Filling our packs with things the cook had ordered, we started on our return journey, arriving at the Indian camp at nightfall. As we left the ice to go up the banks of the lake to the wigwams, we met the mother of the young warrior who had made his first appearance the preceding night, going down to the lake with a pail in each hand to bring some water to her wigwam. The healthy young child was brought into the wigwam and shown to the members of our party, who complimented the young mother and wished that he might grow to be a brave, worthy to be chieftain of their tribe.

That evening a feast had been prepared at the chief's wigwam, in honor of the birth of the child, to which our party was invited. The menu consisted principally of boiled rice, boiled muskrat, and boiled rabbit. The three principal foods having been cooked in one kettle and at the same time,

it was served as one course, but the guests were invited to repeat the course as often as they desired. This invitation was accepted by some, while others seemed satisfied to take the course but once. I have always found the hospitality of the Chippewa Indian unsurpassed, and more than once, in my frontier experiences, I have found that hospitality a godsend to me and to my party.

It was in the month of February, 1875, when the surveying party completed its work east of Bow String Lake, and finished, one afternoon, closing its last lines on the Third Guide Meridian. At the camp, that afternoon, preparations were being made for a general move of considerable distance. It is not always possible for the frontiersman to reach his goal on the day that he has planned to do so. An instance in point occurred next day, when our surveying party was moving out to Grand Rapids. The snow was deep and the weather intensely cold when we broke camp that morning, hoping before nightfall to reach one of Hill Lawrence's logging camps. Some Indians had been hired to help pack out our belongings. Our course lay directly through the unbroken forest, without trail or blazed line, and the right direction was kept only by the constant use of the compass. All were on snowshoes, and those of the party who could be depended upon to correctly use the compass, took turns in breaking road. Each compass-man would break the way through the snow for half an hour, then another would

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step in and break the way for another half hour, and he in turn would be succeeded by a third compass-man. This change of leadership was continued all the way during that day.

About the middle of the afternoon, the Indians threw down their packs and left our party altogether, having become tired of their jobs. This necessitated dividing up the Indians' packs and each man sufficiently able-bodied taking a part of these abandoned loads in addition to his own pack; and thus we continued the journey.

Night was fast approaching, and the distance was too great to reach the Lawrence camp that night. Fortunately, there were some Indian wigwams not far in advance. These we reached after nightfall, and, as our party was very tired and carried no prepared food, we asked for shelter during the night, with the Indians. They soon made places where our men could spread their blankets around the small fire in the center of the wigwams. Then we asked if we could be served with something to eat. We received an affirmative "Ugh", and the squaws commenced preparing food, which consisted solely of a boiled rabbit stew with a little wild rice. It was once more demonstrated that hunger is a good cook. After having partaken of the unselfishly proffered food, and, after most of our party had smoked their pipes, all lay down about the fire, and fell asleep. Even the presence of Indian dogs, occasionally walking over us in the night, interfered but little with our slumbers. The next morning our party started out without breakfast, and by ten o'clock reached the Lawrence camp, where

the cook set out, in a few minutes time, a great variety of food, and an abundance of it, of which each man partook to his great satisfaction.

From Lawrence camp we were able to secure the services of the tote team that was going out for supplies, which took our equipment through to Grand Rapids. From that point, we were able, also, to hire a team to take our supplies to the Swan River, crossing which, we went north to survey two townships, which would complete the winter's contract.

It has been stated that this winter of 1874 and 1875 was the coldest of which the Weather Bureau for Minnesota furnishes any history. Besides the intense cold, there were heavy snows. Nevertheless, no serious injury or physical suffering of long duration befell any member of our band of hardy woodsmen. Not one of our number was yet thirty years old, the youngest one being eighteen. Two only of the party were married, Fendall G. Winston, and myself. On leaving Grand Rapids in August, we separated ourselves from all other white men. The party was as completely separated from the outside world as though it had been aboard a whaling vessel in the Northern Seas. No letters nor communications of any kind reached us after winter set in, until our arrival in Grand Rapids in the month of February following. Letters were occasionally written and kept in readiness to send out by any Indian who might be going to the nearest logging camp, whence they might by chance be carried out to some post office. Whether these letters reached their destinations or not, could not be known by the writers as long as they remained on their work,

hidden in the forest.

I had left my young wife and infant daughter, not yet a year old, in Minneapolis. Either, or both might have died and been buried before any word could have reached me. It was not possible at all times to keep such thoughts out of my mind. Of course every day was a busy one, completely filled with the duties of the hour, and the greatest solace was found in believing that all was well even though we could not communicate with each other. As I recall, no ill befell any one of the party nor of the party's dear ones, during all these long weeks and months of separation. Every man of the party seemed to become more rugged and to possess greater endurance as the cold increased. It became the common practice to let the camp fire burn down and die, as we rolled into our blankets to sleep till the morning hour of arising.

Not every night was spent in comfort, however, though ordinarily that was the average experience. The less robust ones, of whom there were very few, sometimes received special attention.

It was during the arduous journey, getting away from the scene of our first survey to that of the upper waters of Swan River, that one of our men fell behind all of the others, on a hard day's tramp. P. B. Winston, who had all the time been very considerate of him, observing that he was not keeping up to the party, but was quite a long way back on the trail which the men were breaking through the snow, said that he would wait for him until he should catch up. Concealing himself behind a thicket close to the trail, he quietly awaited

our friend's arrival. He told the following incident or the poor fellow's condition.

Mr. Winston allowed him to pass him on the trail, unobserved, and heard him saying, as he rubbed one of his legs, "Oh Lord, my God, what ever made me leavy my comfortable home and friends, and come out into this wilderness!" At this instant Mr. Winston called out, "What is the matter _____?" "Oh, I'm freezing, and I don't know that I shall ever be of any use if I ever get out", he replied. He did live to get out and to reach his friends, none the worse for his doleful experience. He did not again, however, go north into the forest, but tried another portion of the western country, where he became very prosperous.

Long living around the open camp fire in the winter months, standing around in the smoke, and accumulating more or less of the odors from foods of various kinds being cooked by the open fire, invariably result in all of one's clothing and all of one's bedding becoming more or less saturated with the smell of the camp. This condition one does not notice while living in it from day to day, but he does not need to be out and away from such environments for more than a few hours, before he becomes personally conscious, to some degree, that such odors are not of a quality that would constitute a marketable article for cash. On arriving in Minneapolis at the close of the winter's campaign, without having changed our garments - as we had none with us that had not shared with us one and the same fate - Mr. P. B. Winston and I engaged a hack at the railroad station, and drove to our respective homes.

It was Mr. Winston's domicile that was first reached, and it happened, as the driver stopped in front of his house, that his fiancé, Miss Kittie Stevens, (the first white child born in Minneapolis), chanced to be passing by. Of course their meeting was unexpected to either, but was a pleasant and joyous one, though somewhat embarrassing to Mr. Winston. The wind was blowing, and I noticed that he took the precaution to keep his own person out of the windward. He had been a soldier in the Confederate Army, and I smiled with much satisfaction as I observed his splendid maneuver.

On meeting me next day, Mr. Winston inquired whether his tactics had been observed, and, being assured that they had, he said that that was the embarrassing moment for him, for he did not know but that the young lady might have considered that she had just grounds for breaking the engagement. Both of us, however, knew better, for she was a young lady possessed of a large degree of common sense and loveliness. The young people later were married, Mr. Winston becoming mayor of Minneapolis, remaining always, one of its best citizens. Often afterwards, incidents of that winter's experience, a few of which have been herein recorded, were gone over together with great pleasure by the parties interested.

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The occupation of the pioneer woodsman as he is related to lumbering in the Northwest is one which demands many of the highest attributes of man. He must be skillful enough as a surveyor to always know which description of land he is on, and where he is on that description. He must be a good judge of timber, able to discern the difference between a sound tree and a defective one, as well as to estimate closely the quantity and quality of lumber, reckoned in feet, board measure, each tree will likely produce when sawed at the mill. He must examine the contour of the country where the timber is, and make calculations how the timber is to be gotten out, either by water or by rail, and estimate how much money per thousand feet it will cost, to bring the logs to market. The value of the standing pine or other timber in the woods is dependent on all of these conditions, which must be reckoned in arriving at an estimate of the desirability of each tract of timber as an investment for himself, or for whomsoever he may represent.

Possessing these qualifications, he must also be honest; he must be industrious; he must be courageous. He must gain the other side of rivers that have no bridges over them, and he must cross lakes on which there are no boats. He must find shelter when he has no tent, and make moccasins when his shoes are worn and no longer of service, and new ones are not to be obtained; he must be indefatigable, for he will often be tempted to leave some work half finished

rather than overcome the physical obstacles that lay between him and the completion of his task. 566

On the character of this man and on his faithfulness, his honesty, his conscientiousness, and on the correctness of his knowledge concerning the quality, quantity, and situation as to marketing the timber he examines, depends the value of the investments. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested on the word of this man, after he has disappeared into the wilderness and emerged with his report of what he has seen. The requisitions of manhood for this work are of a very high degree, and, when such a man is found, he is entitled to all of the esteem that is ever accorded to an honest, faithful, conscientious cashier, banker, or administrator of a large estate.

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