There is no profession, the biographer is aware of, that requires a more extensive course of scientific education than that of engineering. With only a scanty knowledge of the rudiments of common arithmetic, a man may carry the chain, hold the leveling staff and drive stakes till doomsday without having the least claim to the name of Engineer.

Before commencing the profession, Mr. Hilbert acquired a knowledge of all the sciences required in the profession as above stated, and the works constructed by him in this country are sufficient proof of the fact.

AUGUSTUS T. RIDDELL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Greenfield, Saratoga County, State of New York, July 30, 1828. Being a little ambitious, and wishing to better his condition, he removed to Milwaukee in June 1849, and engaged with Charles Gifford on Spring Street, for two years in the nursery business. In 1852 he commenced the baking business on a small scale in Wisconsin Street, where he continued till Oct. 1, 1860, when he bought the extensive bakery on Broadway, which he enlarged and improved considerably, having built new additions and improved the machinery, making it the most complete and extensive bakery establishment in the Northwest.

Mr. Riddell employs about forty men to work the establishment, which has a capacity for running from fifty to sixty barrels of flour daily. Mr. Riddell's celebrated Ærated Crackers are shipped to all parts of the country west to Omaha and south to Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Riddell landed in Milwaukee with only sixty-five dollars, and by his unremitting industry and perseverance has reached a position of considerable wealth and influence. It is well worth the time of any one having leisure and taste for machinery to go through Mr. Riddell's establishment, and witness how quickly flour is converted into bread, cakes, and crackers by his improved machinery. The gentlemanly proprietor or his clerk will always be ready to show the manner in which the machinery works, and makes Ærated bread and other products without bringing the stuff into contact with human hands.

HENRY FRIEND, MEYER FRIEND, AND ELIAS FRIEND were born in Antenhausen, Bavaria, and emigrated to America in 1840. Having landed in New York, they proceeded thence to Pennsylvania where they remained for two years, doing mercantile business, on a small scale;
Biography.

after which they went to Alabama, from which place they came to Milwaukee, where they are permanently settled. After having arrived at Milwaukee, they conducted a retail establishment till 1850, when they commenced manufacturing clothing and jobbing in cloths and tailoring goods, at 370 East Water Street, which they conducted till 1865, when they removed to the large Store No. 358 and 360 Main Street, where they continue to conduct their business on an enlarged scale, wholesale only. To give some idea of the vast extent of the manufacturing establishment of the Messrs. Friend, it is only necessary to state, that they pay for tailoring work over 60,000 dollars a year, employing 500 persons, including men and women. To those who have transacted business with these gentlemen, it is unnecessary to say anything in commendation of their character, but to those to whom they are not known, the author can unhesitatingly state, that their reputation, as merchants of high honor, strict integrity, and liberal dealing stands eminently conspicuous, which no doubt, has tended to enable them to extend their business, and build up an establishment, the largest of its kind in the North West.

HORACE CHASE

was born in the town of Derby, County of Orleans, State of Vermont, Dec. 25, 1810; being the fifth son and sixth child of a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters. He comes of pioneer and Revolutionary stock.

His ancestors on his fathers side emigrated to America in 1641, his ancestral line were early settlers in the State of New Hampshire and his grandfather fought in the battle of Lexington. Mr. Chase’s father settled in the above town in 1807. At that time there was not a mill to grind grain within thirty miles. Among his earliest recollections were those of being mounted on a pile of sacks on a horse conveying grain to the family grist-mill. The stones used were made of granite and only two feet in diameter and were put up in one end of a saw mill.

The cold season of 1816 and ’17, caused hard times for those early settlers in the wilderness. Horace remembers seeing snow-drifts six feet in depth on the 16th of June in that year.

He lived with his parents and worked on the farm when he became old enough and they required children to become useful. In the winters he attended the district-school. In his seventeenth year while unloading hay