The number and variety of official positions occupied by Captain Montague are the best proofs that could be given of his competency to discharge the duties required of him. His strict integrity, close attention to official business, and pleasing manner gained for him the full and undivided confidence of the people, which he still enjoys, and will, no doubt, continue to enjoy as long so it may answer his purpose to remain in the public service.

Hon. Alexander Graham.

The subject of this brief sketch was born in Oneida County, New York. His father was Scotch, and his mother whose maiden name was Richter, was of German extraction. Received an academical education at Homer Academy, New York, and commenced life a school teacher, in which vocation he continued about 5 years. Meanwhile he occupied his spare time in studying law with the late Edward Quin Esq. of Watkins, New York, not with the view to its practice as a profession but to more fully qualify himself for an intelligent business man. Commenced life without a dollar, but he had what was better capital than money, industry, economy, coupled with business capacity of high order, in combination with a will power that in his case made success almost certain when under ordinary circumstances disaster and failure would have ensued. He married a daughter of Gen. Martin Keep, of Home, New York.

In 1843 he engaged in milling and an extensive lumber business in Tompkins Co. New York, prosecuting it successfully until 1848, when he sold out the milling business and purchased a farm, thenceforward giving a portion of his time to agriculture, and in the year 1855, took the 1st premium on farms in the County of Schuyler. During his residence in Tompkins County, he was elected to the office of Superintendent of schools, supervisor and in 1850 was elected to the assembly, where as a member of the Committee on Canals he took a prominent part in bringing forward the measure for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. This measure passed the assembly, but was defeated in the senate by the resignation of eleven Democratic senators, which broke up the legislature. The governor called an extra session in the summer following when the bill passed both houses and became a law by the signature of the governor. At this time much was being said by the people and the press about prison reform and at the session of '51 the legislature appointed a commission of which Mr. Graham was a member, to examine the financial condition and general management of the prisons of the state and report to the legislature of 1852, and the result was a reform in the discipline of those institutions.
Mr. Graham came to Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1858, where he still resides. His business since he became a resident of Wisconsin has been principally real estate though not entirely. Few men have done more to promote the general growth and prosperity of the city of Janesville than Alex. Graham.

The next year after he came to Janesville he was elected one of the school commissioners and in the fall of 1860 he was elected to the assembly from the city of Janesville. As Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, he made relentless warfare on the wild cat banks of the state, and succeeded in securing the passage of a law that in a very short time drove the stump tail currency out of circulation.

This was the period not only of financial distress but of political excitement that resulted in the rebellion, following which Gov. Randall called an extra session of the legislature with a view to enable Wisconsin to contribute her share in the defence of the Union. At this session Mr. Graham was appointed Chairman (on the part of the assembly) of a joint select committee of thirteen, charged with the duty of drafting and reporting military and financial bills for the consideration of the legislature. This committee was subdivided, Senator Gill (being chairman on the part of the senate,) taking charge of the military bills and Mr. Graham drafting the financial. Mr. Graham was also the real author of the bill of the same session providing for aid to families of soldiers.

In 1863-4 he was elected a member of the common council, in which capacity he served for eight years and was twice elected its president.

In 1869, he was again elected to the assembly, serving as chairman of the committee on railroads. During this session he secured the passage of several important measures, calculated to promote greatly the interests of the city of Janesville.

He was an early advocate of the political equality of all men, and as early as 1850 wrote a series of articles which were published at the time, in favor of the organization of a new party, pledged to oppose the further extension of slavery. Such a position at that time was deemed radical in the extreme and the author of such a proposition a "Woolly Head" of the first water.

He is in favor of universal suffrage, universal amnesty, universal (even compulsory) education, in favor of reform in civil service and opposed to high protective tariff, favors a tariff for revenue strictly, thinks the people might be relieved from at least 100,000,000 national taxation and still have sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, economically administered, pay the interest on the national debt and still
have sufficient left for a sinking fund sufficiently large to preserve the national credit.

Mr. Graham is not a professional politician, simply answering to his name while "drafted" etc. etc. etc., his name is suggested among others as a candidate for the next governor of Wisconsin.

JOHN O'ROURKE.

was born near the city of Limerick, Ireland, in 1836, and educated there; came to America in 1854, and landed in New York; moved to Milwaukee in the same year where he was employed as book-keeper till 1861, when he was commissioned as Capt. of the Montgomery Guard, and volunteered for active service; was attached to the 6th Regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, and took a conspicuous part in quelling the bank riots which took place that year in Milwaukee. Governor Harvey telegraphed for the captain in 1862, and offered him the command of the 17th Wisconsin Regiment, which he refused, but accompanied him to St. Louis to see the regiment paid off there. On his return to Madison, the governor commissioned him as Capt. of the 11th Wisconsin Battery, and sent him with some men to Chicago, where he recruited and filled up the battery, and had it attached to Col. Mulligan's Irish Brigade. The Capt. was next commissioned by the Governor of Ill. as Capt. of Battery L, 1st Ill. Light Artillery. While filling up the battery in Camp Douglas, Chicago, the sad news of Governor Harvey's death was reported. On the arrival of Governor Harvey's mortal remains at Chicago, the Capt. removed and escorted it, with all his men in full dress, all the military officers in the city, including the lamented Mulligan, joining in the procession, which made it a very respectable funeral escort to the cars at the Chicago and Northwestern Rail Road Depot.

The gallant Capt. went to the field in Virginia with colonel Mulligan and served with him until about the time he was killed. The Capt. was part of the time Chief of Artillery; was captured in 1863, and was one of the immortal 600 officers sent by the rebel authorities to the city of Charleston, and placed under the fire of their own guns. The Capt escaped from the enemy six times; was recaptured five times, and the sixth time he and his party made their own; he served in the pay department until October, 1865, when he came to this state and settled in Juneau County, in mercantile business, was elected to the legislature of the state in 1867; and was elected County Treasurer of Juneau County, in the fall of 1868. The Capt. is reputed to be an accomplished swordsman, a fine pistol shot, and an excellent artillerist.