CHAPTER IX.

EFFORTS TO REMOVE THE STATE CAPITAL — NOTICE OF COL. BIRD — HISTORY OF GRACE CHURCH, CONTINUED — PARK HOTEL COMPANY — UNIVERSITY WARD SCHOOL HOUSE — "STATE JOURNAL" REMINISCENCES — PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, 1870-4 — FEMALE COLLEGE — SCHOOLS — NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY — RAILROAD ENTERPRISES — THE MESSERSMITH HOUSE — YACHT AND BOAT CLUBS — NOTICE OF JOHN STONER — PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IMPROVEMENTS — METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH — ARTESIAN WELL — HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING — ELECTIONS, 1870-4 — GRACE CHURCH CHIMES — CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING — DANE COUNTY CAVE — CONCLUSION.

At the session of the State Legislature, held in 1870, a vigorous effort was made by the citizens of Milwaukee to remove the seat of government from Madison to Milwaukee. Similar efforts had been made from the very first session of the Territorial Legislature, in 1836. On the 19th of February (1870), a bill was introduced for this purpose, and referred to the committee on State Affairs, which was reported back unfavorably. In the report, the committee referred to the want of hotel accommodations for the large number of persons visiting the capital during the sessions of the Legislature, but saw no good reasons, after the State had expended so large an amount in the erection of the present building, to make a change. On the 28th of February, a memorial was received from the citizens of Milwaukee, making a formal tender to the State, and free occupancy of the extensive and costly buildings now in process of erection for the County Court House, to be constructed in their interior arrangements under the supervision of the State; the property occupying the whole of block 71 in the city of Milwaukee. To this memorial the Board of Supervisors assented.

The bill in the Assembly came up for action on the evening of March 9, in committee of the whole, when a long and exciting debate took place on the merits of the proposed removal. The bill was reported back to the Assembly, with an amend-

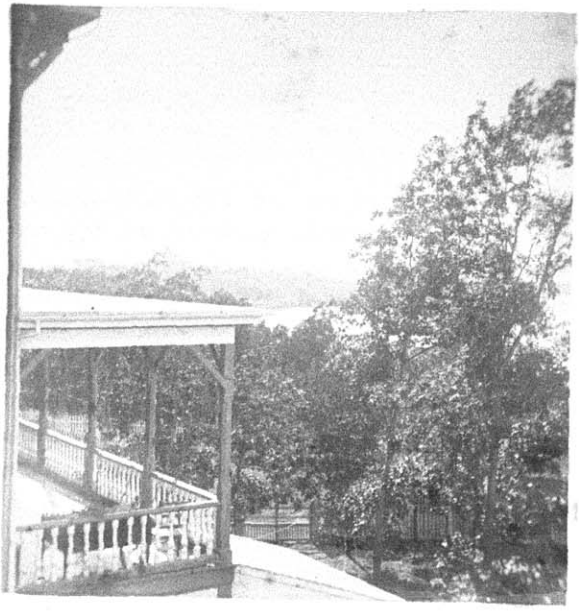
ment striking out all after the enacting clause, when a motion was made that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which motion prevailed, the vote being 55 in the affirmative and 31 in the negative.

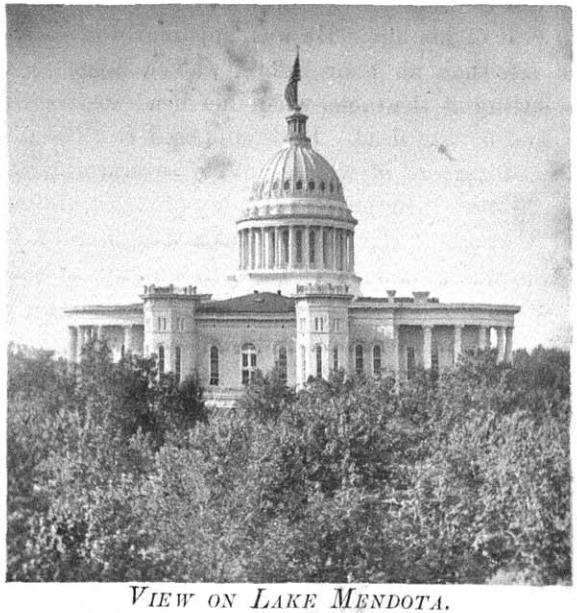
Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, a meeting was called of the prominent citizens of the city to organize the "Park Hotel Company," which was chartered by an act of the Legislature, approved March 18. Several meetings were held, and propositions made for a site for the proposed building. The lots on the southeast corner of the public square, corner of Carroll and Main streets, were purchased of N. W. DEAN, Esq., the company organized, and stock subscribed to an amount sufficient to erect the building. The work was commenced and continued during the winter, and the house ready for occupancy in 1871. A description of this elegant building will hereafter be given.

On the 25th of February, 1870, one of the first and most noted settlers of Madison paid the debt of nature. On that day, Col. AUGUSTUS A. BIRD died very suddenly at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. JOHN STARKWEATHER, in Green Bay, in the 68th year of his age. He was apparently in good health, and had, less than an hour before, walked home from town, and was sitting at the table, when his head suddenly dropped forward, and he was dead. He is supposed to have died from the effects of cancers, of which he had several near the heart.

Col. BIRD was born on the 1st day of April, 1802, in the State of Vermont. His mother was a daughter of Dr. BURGOYNE, who was a nephew of Gen. BURGOYNE, of the British army. When three years of age, Mr. BIRD'S father, with his family, moved from Vermont, and settled in Madison county, N. Y. In April, 1824, he was married, in the town of Westmoreland, N. Y., to Miss CHARITY LE CLAR, who was a daughter of LOUIS LE CLAR, a Frenchman. In 1826, Mr. BIRD moved with his family to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he remained over two years, and moved back to Madison county, N. Y.

In 1836, he located at Milwaukee, and there engaged ener-





View on Lake Mendota.

The Capitol Building.

JONES, Photo.

getically in the business of building. He was appointed one of the three commissioners for the erection of the Territorial Capitol at Madison, and was the active and efficient man of the Board. On the first day of June, 1837, Col. BIRD, at the head of about forty workmen, and a train of four wagons, loaded with provisions, tools, and other articles essential in commencing a new settlement, started for "The Four Lakes," the present site of Madison. There was then no road, and the party were obliged to make one for themselves. By the aid of an old map and compass, by perseverance and energy, Col. BIRD and his party were enabled to pursue their route, chopping their way through the forests, building long corduroy roads over swamps, and fording or bridging streams.

As a more particular account has been given in the former part of this volume of this journey to Madison, and the incidents connected with the history of the building of the "old capitol," it is not necessary to be repeated.

In 1851 and 1856, he was chosen to represent the Madison district in the legislature, and served the city as one of its earliest Mayors, and became well known to all early prominent men of the Territory and State. In the prime of life, he was a man of much energy, and was well fitted by his hardihood of character for a pioneer. He passed through many hardships and privations. Long will his tall, commanding form be remembered. We trust that his old pioneer associates will see that a portrait of him is secured and preserved in the gallery of the Historical Society. Colonel BIRD leaves a wife, also several children, who have reached mature years and in different walks of life — three sons in connection with newspapers in this State and elsewhere, have attained positions of usefulness and prominence.

At a meeting of Grace church, held on the 28th of February, 1870, it was resolved to proceed as soon as practicable to the completion of the tower and steeple of the church; and at a subsequent meeting, a building committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. D. WORTHINGTON, A. PROUDFIT and W. T. LEITCH.

The funds for this purpose were soon after raised, and the work was finished during the year, and the building made complete by a graceful spire 165 feet in height. The subsequent history of this church to the year 1874 is as follows:

In the summer of 1872, the church was thoroughly renovated, the walls replastered and painted; the pulpit removed, and a new one put in its place, the pews varnished and the aisles newly carpeted.

On the 10th of February, 1873, the rector Rev. Dr. SPALDING* having been invited to another field of labor, tendered his resignation, which was accepted with deep regret.

In his farewell discourse he gave some statistics of the church, and of his labors in the vicinity, which are here given for preservation:

"He entered, he said, upon his duties as their Rector on the 10th of November, 1867, and found, as the results of previous labor and faith, the church with its organ and furniture, though without a tower or spire, or its present commodious Sunday school rooms.

"The Parish Register, dated from une 13, 1852, and reported up to the time of his rectorship — 15 years:

"Baptisms—Infants, 272, adults, 41; total, 313, or an average of more than 20 a year. Of these, some were administered at Blooming Grove, some at Vienna, a number at Middleton, and a large number are recorded as *private.*

*Rev. Henry W. Spalding, D. D., is a son of Rev. Erastus Spalding of Western New York, and was born at Rochester, April 14, 1832.

He was graduated at Hobart College, Seneca, in 1855, and removed to Milwaukee, and was nearly six years in charge of the 6th Ward School as Principal, prosecuting his studies for the ministry under J. P. T. Ingraham. In 1858, he was made a Deacon, and took charge of the Mission church in Milwaukee He removed to Janesville; was ordained President and took charge of Christ church at that place. After a residence of five years, he traveled one year, and was subsequently at Whitewater and at Evansville, Ind., where he labored three years. He accepted the call to Grace church, and entered on his duties November 10, 1867. He resigned February 10, 1873, and is now settled at Pittsburgh, Pa. In July, 1870, he received from his college at Seneca, the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

"The Confirmations are: Men, 21; women, 103; total, 124—an average of a little more than eight a year; some from Middleton and some from Windsor. Marriages during that time, 124; burials, 142.

"The Communion Alms amount to $3,451.41, an average from 1855 to 1867 of $245 per year.

"He regretted the imperfect record and loss of papers concerning the work of his predecessors, and said that much in the past, of self denial and earnest hard work for Christ would be lost till the great day shall make manifest the deeds of God's servants.

"The summary, he continued, of our five years' work together is as follows:

"Baptisms—of infants, 202; adults, 106; total, 308; an average of a little less than 60 a year. Confirmations, 270; 13 of which were at Vienna; 7 at Middleton; and 23 at Evansville; 55 were males. Marriages, 49. Burials, 64. Communicants, 260 or 270. Families about 120. Offertory, $12,680.68; expenses about $15,000; the other moneys received, making a total of $30,000. Five missions have been built up. Five clergymen have taken orders, and six are now candidates for orders. There are three working organizations under the Diocesan Board of Missions."

June 19, 1873, the Vestry unanimously resolved to call Rev. JOHN WILKINSON, of Chicago, who accepted the invitation, and entered upon his duties July 13.

The city election took place April 5, 1870. There was no candidate put in nomination against Hon. ANDREW PROUDFIT for Mayor, who received 1164 votes. 104 votes scattering. For Police Justice D. C. BUSH received 487 votes, and JOHN R. BALTZELL 1067, who was elected by 580 majority. For Treasurer ANDREW PICKARTS received 796 votes, and P. D. BARRY, 761. Mr. PICKARTS' majority 35. The following were the aldermen elected: 1st ward, F. DAUBNER and F. O'BRIEN; 2d ward, W. DEARDS and A. DAUBNER; 3d ward J. M. BOWMAN and W. H. KARNES; 4th ward, JAMES ROSS and T. O'NEIL.

From the office of United States Internal Revenue at Madison, it appears that the sales of all the dealers in agricultural

implements for the year ending April 1, 1870, aggregate $1,468,000; the firm of M. E. FULLER & Co., report sales to the amount of $778,000, three firms return sales of over $100,000, and the remainder, range from $10,000 to $80,000.

The United States census was taken this year, and we find the population of the city reported as 9,173, and the town of Madison, 857. The county of Dane 53,109. The value of city property as equalized by the county board of supervisors in June, was, real estate, $2,500,000; personal, $1,260,018, and the town of Madison, $70,000.

In connection with the above statistics as illustrating the healthfulness of Madison, the interments in the "Forest Hill Cemetery" for the year ending March 31, 1870, were seventy-one. Very few localities can make so good a report.

There was no formal celebration on Independence Day. Meetings were had before that date to make arrangements for a proper celebration, but subscriptions were not received to warrant the carrying out the plan. There was, however, a good number of persons from the country towns. The Zouave Company, recently organized, had a public parade and drill. Races were held at the Driving Park. Fireworks at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. In the afternoon there was a burlesque procession with reversed arms to satirize the omission of a regular celebration.

Orations were delivered at the following places by citizens of Madison: Oconomowoc, by Hon. GEO. B. SMITH; Watertown, by Hon. H. S. ORTON; Portage City, by S. U. PINNEY, Esq.; Richland Centre, by Hon. JAS. ROSS.

From the annual report of the Board of Education for the year 1870, the following statistics have been obtained: The number of persons of school age, 3,958. Number of pupils enrolled from August 31, 1869, to July 18, 1870, 1,992; present number of members 956. The Board has in its possession eight school house sites, valued at $14,900; eight school buildings with furnaces, and seating, valued at not less than $70,000, with a library, melodeon, apparatus, maps, globes, charts and books of reference, valued at $700. During the year the Board pur-

chased a site for a school house in the University Addition, known as lots 7, 8 and 9, in block 2, situated on the northwest corner of Park and Johnson streets, 165 feet on the former and about 240 feet on the latter street, at a cost of one thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications for the building were prepared by G. P. RANDALL, architect, Chicago; the precise character of which was settled upon in February last. Immediately thereafter, proposals for the construction of the building complete were invited by the committee, and a contract was made with Messrs. FISH & STEVENS for the construction of the building in accordance with the plan and specifications, under the supervision of H. N. MOULTON, Esq., to be completed on or before December 25, 1870, for the sum of $14,829.

Work was commenced about April 1st, and pushed with such vigor, that the greater part was done about November 1st.

The building is 60 feet fronting on Johnson street, by 40 feet deep, with front vestibule projecting three feet from the line of the building, and about twenty feet in length, and rear vestibule for entrance and stairway 16x18 feet.

The building has four school rooms, each about 25x34 feet and 14 feet high — front stairway to the second story 5 feet 4 inches wide, and rear stairway of about equal width. A basement the full size of the building, floored with hard brick, laid in concrete, furnishes room for storage of fuel, sufficient to supply the three furnaces designed to warm the entire building, and which can be used as play rooms in stormy weather.

Special reference to the suitable warming and complete ventilation of the school rooms was had in view, and it is believed we have in this building one of the most conveniently arranged and best ventilated school houses in the state, with capacity to seat about 270 pupils. This building was erected the ensuing year.

In the "*State Journal*" of September 13, 1870, Gen. DAVID ATWOOD gives an interesting account of the history of the publication of that paper, it being at that time eighteen years since the publication of the first number. Owing to the length of

the article, we can only give some extracts: "In 1847, the office was in the basement of a brick house that stood upon the site now occupied (1870), by MOSELEY & BROS., F. D. FULLER and GEO. W. GILMAN. The house was unfinished at that time. Between that and the old American Hotel there was nothing; and on the site of the present "State Journal Block," which is now in the heart of the business portion of the city, there was a thick growth of native trees. Our next move was into a small house that stood upon the site where BEMIS' meat market is now standing. During the year 1850, WM. C. WELLS, whom many of our older citizens well remember, erected the store recently occupied as the postoffice. It was known as the "*Mammoth Block*," and was considered in the outskirts of civilization, in the city. It was in the woods. On the 1st of January, 1851, we took possession of the third story of that "Mammoth Building," and were ridiculed for having our printing office out of town. After occupying this position for a year and a half, we had to look for new quarters. Messrs. WEED & EBERHARD had just removed a small one story building from King street to the site of JAS. W. SUMNER'S new store on Main street, and were fitting it up for a book store. They proposed to raise the roof and add a second story to this building, provided we would occupy it for a printing office. We accepted the offer, and from that little room, about 15 feet by 30, and seven feet high, which was used as a composing room, press room, business room, and editorial room, the first number of the *Daily Journal* was issued, eighteen years ago.

In 1853, "Bruen's Block" was erected, and on the 1st day of January, 1854, the *State Journal* took quarters in the fourth story, with an editorial and business room on the second floor. In 1857, a power press was added to the establishment, and occupied a basement room on Washington avenue for its use. On the 1st day of May, 1860, the office was located in the block on the corner of Pinckney and Mifflin streets.

In September, 1870, the office was removed, as we trust permenently, to a stone block erected the present season on Washington avenue, which will hereafter be as known the "State

Journal Block." Our present rooms have been fitted up expressly for our use, and every thing has been adjusted with a view to make a pleasant and agreeable printing office in all of its appointments.

The following is a brief account of the rooms: A basement room for the power presses, 66 by 22 feet, the boiler room is outside, with coal vault, etc.; on the first floor, are our business rooms, occupying 20 feet front, and conveniently fitted up. On the second floor are the editorial rooms, large, light and pleasant. On the third floor is the composing room occupying the entire story, 66 by 60 feet in size.

The public improvements of Madison in 1870, were numerous and valuable. FISHER & REYNOLDS, furniture dealers, erected a fine building of Edgerton brick, on the corner of Pinckney and Clymer streets, 44 by 66 feet and 35 feet high, which cost about $7,000. Dr. J. B. BOWEN enlarged his stone block on Wisconsin avenue, by an addition 66 feet by 60, three stories high, to be used in part by ATWOOD & CULVER as a printing office, and is known as the State Journal Block. Cost about $12,000. Adjoining this block, J. N. JONES erected a building 22 by 60 feet, uniform with those connected with it, making the whole block 154 feet front on Washington avenue, and 60 feet deep, three stories high.

Prof. J. W. STERLING built a fine dwelling of Watertown brick on State street, near the State University, at a cost of about $6,000. Prof. S. H. CARPENTER, on block 80, Wisconsin avenue, built a brick dwelling. T. E. BIRD put up a brick building, 22 by 66, three stories, on Main street, costing $5,000. W. J. SULLIVAN'S block, on Carroll street, which was destroyed by fire the year previous, was rebuilt and enlarged.

The legislature of 1870, appropriated $50,000 for the erection of a Female College building — the first instance of an appropriation by the state for University buildings. With this amount, the Regents have built, during the year 1871, a fine stone structure 50 by 75 feet, with a wing 40 by 87 feet, all three stories high, and basement. It is provided with porticos, piazza, and ample halls and recitation rooms; the conveniences

of water distribution, closets, furnaces, laundry, cooking range, etc. The basement arranged for domestic uses. The building was entirely completed, everything included, plans, specifications, wells, cisterns, and building, at a cost of $46,570.36, leaving in the hands of the treasurer $3,429.64, which has been used in partially providing suitable furniture. The building for military drill and gymnastic purposes, was completed this year, as also the laboratory for analytical chemistry and metallurgy. The University grounds have been very much improved by cleaning up, opening roadways and putting out trees, and the older buildings have been generally repaired, painted, etc.

The spring election for city officers was a spirited one. For the office of Mayor, Dr. JAMES B. BOWEN* and W. T. LEITCH were opposing candidates. The latter received 752 votes, and the former 805, who was elected by 53 majority. For Treasurer, MYRON T. BAILEY received 713 votes, and JOHN LEWIS, 862; the latter had a majority of 149. The Aldermen elected were: HENRY VILAS and JAS. CONKLIN, 1st ward; A. DAUBNER and C. P. CHAPMAN, 2d ward; J. G. OTT and W. H. KARNS, 3d ward; THOS. DEAN and ESTES WILSON, 4th ward.

The assessed valuation of city property, as published Aug. 30, by N. L. ANDREWS, Assessor, was, personal property, $1,328,537; real estate, $2,757,704; total, $4,086,241.

From the report of the Board of Education, for 1871, it appears that the whole number of students enrolled from September 5, 1870, to July 1, 1871, was 2,437; number in attendance at time of making report, 1,134. Total amount of expenditures for the year, $29,149.56. During the year, a building was erected in the northeast district, of wood enclosed with

* Dr. James B. Bowen is a son of Jabez Bowen, a native of Rhode Island. He was born at Killingly, Conn., Aug. 19, 1816. Before removing west he was engaged in the cotton manufacture, and carried on mills at Stafford and Woodstock, Conn.; Warren, Mass., and at Rochester, N. Y. He subsequently studied medicine, and graduated in 1848, at Central College, and commenced practicing his profession at Providence, R. I., where he remained four years, when he removed to Madison, Wis., and has made it his residence to the present time. He was elected Mayor in the spring of 1871.

brick walls, one story high, 26 by 42 feet, with school room of size to seat comfortably 65 scholars, and cost about $2,300. Extensive repairs were made on first and third ward schoolhouses.

The celebration of the 4th of July, 1871, was the most satisfactory one which had taken place for a number of years, with the exception of the sad accident which cost the life of one of our citizens, the cause of which was the premature discharge of the gun. One of the men in charge was terribly mangled, losing both of his arms. The name of the unfortunate man was JOHN BÆTZ, one of the employés of the State. He died the day following. The following persons were the officers of the day: President, Hon. DAVID ATWOOD; Orator, Hon. CHAS. E. DYER, of Racine; Reader, Col. W. F. VILAS; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. H. W. SPALDING. The procession, under direction of Hon. E. B. DEAN, with his assistants, passed through the principal streets to the park, where the exercises were held. In the afternoon, a yacht race came off on Lake Monona, in which fifteen boats participated; and, subsequently, a race between the shell boats "Lady Fairchild" and "Kegonsa." Among other amusements, was a tub-race of three six-geese teams; each tub was enclosed in a snow-shoe-shaped float, and the geese attached thereto by red ribbons tied to their wings. In the evening a display of fireworks completed the celebration.

The railroad enterprises of this year opened up to Madison two new outlets, and to a section of country that had long needed railroad facilities. Through the indefatigable efforts of Hon. JAS. CAMPBELL, the road to Portage City was completed the first week in January, 1871, and the first train arrived here on the 9th. This road is proposed to be extended to Grand Rapids and other points north as soon as possible, and, in connection therewith, a road to be built south to the Illinois State line, to connect with roads in that State. The other line of road runs northwest through Lodi, near Devil's Lake, and to Baraboo, and is to be extended to the Mississippi river and other points. The road was completed to Baraboo and a cele-

bration was held at that place September 12. Both of these roads have been well patronized, and, in the summer season, the attractions of Devil's Lake and the Bluffs bring a large number of visitors from St. Louis, Cincinnati and other localities, to spend a part of the season there.

The Park Hotel, which was commenced in 1870, was completed, furnished and opened to the public in August, 1871. The following is a description of this elegant building, one of the handsomest of the kind in Wisconsin, if not the most costly:

"The location of the Hotel is on the corner of Main and Carroll streets, or directly opposite the south corner of the Capitol Park. The ground upon which it stands is several feet higher than that upon which the State Capitol stands, and higher than any other point between Lakes Mendota and Monona. Its size is 116 feet upon Carroll street, fronting the Capitol Park, and 99 feet upon Main street. It is built of Milwaukee pressed, cream colored brick, with trimmings of the best of Madison stone, which makes a wall the most pleasing to the eye of anything used for this purpose; is four stories high, with Mansard roof of elaborate finish. On nearly the entire front on Carroll street, or towards Capitol Park, is a broad two-story piazza. This front is to the northeast, where the sun only strikes it for a few hours in the morning, just when it is needed to dry it, thus rendering it one of the pleasantest places for recreation in warm weather that can be found. Upon Main street, also, a balcony runs along a portion of the building. The piazza is covered with a roof, and supported with light columns or pillars. The exterior of the building presents a most pleasing appearance, and is greatly admired by all who see it. In it there is no attempt at show, but there has been a neatness of design and execution that is very marked; and the result is a building of exquisite beauty and taste in its external appearance.

"Elegant and tasteful, however, as is the external appearance of this charming hotel, it is only an indication of its internal arrangement and finish. Much attention has been be-

stowed upon the plan of the house, with a view to its convenience in every respect. Differing from most hotels in cities, this building is wholly used for the convenience of guests. The lower, and of course the best, story is not devoted to stores or other business uses, but the entrance to the office of the hotel is upon the corner of the first story. This room, or office, is large, and presents a very inviting appearance to the weary traveler as he enters it; and, to add to the attractions of the first entrance, there are two large and airy parlors adjoining the office, to be used for writing, or for conversational purposes. This is a remarkably pleasant feature of the house, and one that must give special satisfaction to guests. There is still another large room designed for a reading apartment. The dining rooms, large and elegant, and ball room, are also upon the first floor. But we need not particularize. It is enough to say, that this floor is devoted to the convenience of the hotel, and they are many and elegant.

"In the second story are the parlors, and numerous suites of rooms designed for families, fitted up with all the modern improvements. This arrangement prevails throughout the house. All the rooms are pleasant and conveniently arranged. The views from them are those of surpassing beauty. On the one side we have a glimpse of the lake, with the finest landscape in the distance; on the other, the Capitol Park, the best business streets in the city, and so on, taking in a great variety of the most beautiful scenery to be found anywhere in this country. We venture the opinion, that no house in the west, or in the east either, can produce so many rooms from which are so many magnificent landscape views, as are to be found in the Park Hotel. It makes no difference whether the room be in the front or rear of the house — whether in the first, second, third or fourth story, the same beauty of scenery presents itself; and glimpses of some one of the lakes are seen from every room in the house. It is very difficult to decide upon a location in this house, with a view to its greatest pleasantness. Where all the rooms are so satisfactory, all guests must be pleased so far as room is concerned.

"In the furnishing of this hotel, no pains or expense has been spared to make this part correspond fully in style with the magnificence of the building itself; and, at the same time, afford substantial comfort to the guests. The entire furniture is of walnut, oiled, and of the most substantial character, and of modern style. The parlor carpet is CROSSELEY'S velvet. All the other carpets are English body Brussells, except those upon the fourth floor, and they are of the best Lowell manufacture. All the beds are furnished with hair mattrasses and steel r i ngs of the best quality that could be procured. The table furniture, as silver, china, glassware, etc., is superior to anything of the kind we have ever seen. Exquisite taste has been exhibited in the selection of these articles. In fine, everything about the furnishing of the house is entirely new and of the very best quality. It is heated by the most approved steam apparatus, and water, both hard and soft, is distributed through every part of the house, and for protection against fire, hose attachments are provided on every floor."

The Hotel has been leased to MARK H. IRISH, Esq., late of the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, and the Queen's Royal, at Niagara. In these positions, Mr. IRISH has acquired a high reputation as a superior hotel keeper.

The most elegant edifice completed this season, was the United States Court House and Post Office. It is located on the corner of Wisconsin avenue and Mifflin street, opposite the City Hall. It was built by the government without regard to expense, and by mechanics who were paid by the day under the direction of Col. S. V. SHIPMAN, Superintending Architect. It is a four story building above the basement, the corners and facings constructed of Joliet marble, and Madison stone for inside walls. It is 113 feet in length, and about 70 feet in width; is built in the most modern style of architecture, and surmounted with a Mansard roof. The interior arrangements are complete in all respects. The first floor, occupied as the Post Office, is fitted up with all the modern improvements, has some 400 lock boxes, and nearly 2,000 other boxes. Many of the other boxes are trimmed with brass, and

have oval glass lights arranged in the most tasty manner Back of the Post Office proper, are apartments for postmaster, chief clerk, the paymaster, cashier, etc.

In the second story are the offices of clerks of the courts, U. S. marshal, assessor and collector of internal revenue, judges, pension agent, etc.

The third story is occupied as United States District Court Room, and is in all respects the most elegant court room in the state and in the west.

The building is placed upon the most permanent and enduring foundations, extending some thirty feet into the earth, and it is literally fire proof, being built of stone and iron, except a few interior casings, which are of black walnut of the finest finish. The building is an ornament to the state and a credit to the government. To the energy of the late Hon. B. F. HOPKINS is due the credit of securing the building of this magnificent structure.

In a review of the improvements made in the city during the year, the *Madison Democrat* says: "Though this year now closing has been remarkable for hard times throughout the State, owing to the short crops of 1870, and other causes, it has, nevertheless, been characterized by great advancement in all that tends to make a people great and prosperous. In increased railroad facilities and public improvements, the state has never made more rapid growth than in the past year, and Madison has made the same progress in all that tends to its substantial prosperity."

We give an abstract of some of the more important improvements: In February, the building on the corner of Pinckney and Clymer streets, known as the VAN BERGEN block, built in 1855 by P. H. VAN BERGEN, Esq., having come into possession of R. M. HOOLEY, Esq., the building was thoroughly re-modeled and arranged for an Opera House at a cost of about $6,000. It has all the modern improvements of a building designed for such purposes, with balcony circles, stage 60 by 30 feet, drop curtain, full set of scenery, etc., with a seating capacity of 800 to 1,000 persons. This is a building much needed for public occasions.

Dr. J. E. BAKER completed his new block, corner of Pinckney street and Washington avenue, one of the most handsome as well as most substantial in the city, and was built at a cost of about $30,000. The walls are of colored Madison sandstone. It is one of the most imposing buildings we have, and is greatly admired for its fine architectural appearance. It is occupied by the Park's Saving's Bank and two stores on the first floor on Pinckney street, the upper stories for insurance and other offices.

The *Democrat Block*, on Mifflin street, uear Carroll street, was built by FISH & STEVENS, of Madison stone; is 66 feet front and 60 feet deep. The cost of the building is about $11,000; is two full stories with basement. The upper portion is used for the printing office of the *Democrat*, and the first floor for three stores.

The Ellsworth Block is on Pinkney street, facing the Capitol, and is 45 feet front, 80 feet deep, and three stories high; has two stores on first floor, the second floor for offices, and the third arranged with special reference to Prof. WORTHINGTON'S Business College. The building cost about $12,500

In the earlier part of this history, reference was made to the old Messersmith House, on Pinckney street. Some additional information in reference to this building and events connected with its history, may be interesting.

In the month of April, of this year (1871), Mr. FRITZ MÆDER having purchased the lot on which the building was standing, adjoining the Ellsworth Block, took it down to make room for the fine brick building which now occupies its site.

In referring to the taking down of this house, Gen. ATWOOD, in an article in the *State Journal* of April 26, gives an interesting account of its history, from which liberal extracts have been taken.

"In the autumn of 1837, SIMEON MILLS, with JOHN MESSERSMITH, began the building now demolished, and its timbers were enclosed that fall. Mr. MILLS subsequently disposed of of his interest to MESSERSMITH, who completed the building in the summer of 1838. Of saw mills, there were none in all this

region in those days, and so the beams were hewn, the clapboards, shingles and lath rived from oaks on the ground, as well as the facilities admitted, the building was finished in the fall of 1838. MESSERSMITH opened "a wet grocery" in the lower part of the building, and in the upper story, Mr. BURROUGHS, of Iowa county, unchained the "Tiger" for the first time in Madison. It was the regular Bengal animal, whose superior has never been seen here since, and where it was kept was the great place of resort for those who loved excitement, or sought amusement, indeed for everybody, for there was almost nowhere else to go, neither churches, libraries, theatres or lectures. Society was unformed, the few houses were crowded, and gambling was accounted equally respectable with any other occupation of that time. Money was abundant, and circulated freely, was easily got and carelessly spent. BURROUGHS and others in the ring "made cords of money" out of their dupes, and we have heard that the riches of the man who ran the saloon down stairs, mainly took wings and flew to the upper story out of his reach. Many a scene of despair has doubtless been witnessed in the old building, which would be a warning to all in danger from the vice of gambling."

Mr. MÆDER'S building is two stories, of stone, and is occupied by himself with his large stock of fancy goods and confectionery. The building cost about $6,000.

Another valuable public improvement made this year, was the "Reaper Works," erected by J. H. GARNHARDT, Esq., on the east end of Washington avenue, on block 223. It is built of white brick, and is as near fire-proof as is possible to make it. It is 175 feet long, with a wing on each end, 58 feet, exclusive of stone house, a switch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad runs to the coal house for receiving coal and lumber. The manufacture of reapers is to be the principal business.

HIRAM BROWN & Co. have put up an establishment at the foot of Main street, 22 feet front and 114 feet deep, exclusive of engine room. It is built of brick, and cost, with the machinery in it, about $20,000, and is designed for the manufac-

ture of Anderson's agricultural steamer and low pressure steam heating apparatus. It will give employment to about twenty men.

F. A. OGDEN. Esq., has enlarged and greatly improved his block on Carroll street, west of the "Grace church." The block is 46 feet front and 40 feet deep, two stories high. and built of white brick, at an expense of $3,000.

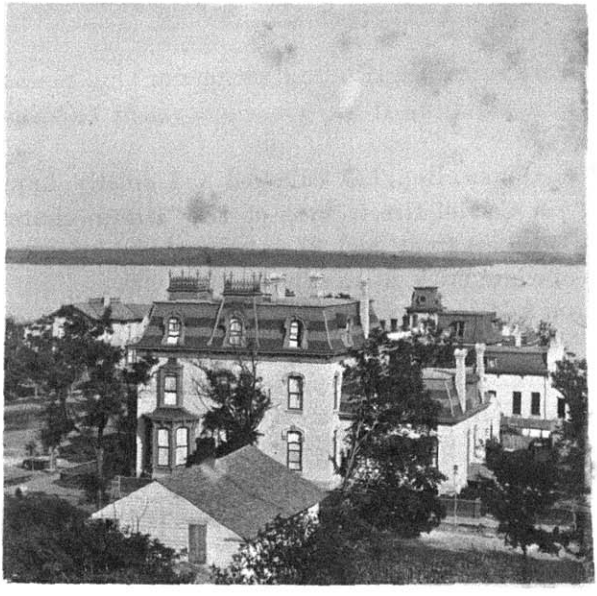
FITCH & MCGOVERN, on Main street, near the court house, have two fine brick stores, at a cost of $8,000.

Gen. SIMEON MILLS has erected a two-story building on the corner of Main and Wisconsin avenue (on the site of his former residence), and is occupied by PARDEE & BRO's, druggists, and offices on the second floor.

Mr. KLEUTER, near the East Madison depot, built a two story brick store for his own business at a cost of $3,500. Mr. P. CASS a similar building, 22 by 44 feet on King street.

There has been quite a number of elegant residences erected during the year, besides many cottages. The following is a memorandum of those built exceeding a cost of $2,500: Maj. JAS. R. MEARS, brick, on Carroll street, $5,000; Prof. J. W. STERLING, State street, brick, $5,300; L. W. HOYT, Esq., Wisconsin avenue, brick, $4,500; Maj. J. O. CULVER, Carroll street, on Lake Mendota, frame, $4.000; Hon. B. E. HUTCHINSON, near Wisconsin avenue, brick, $4,000; E. S. MCBRIDE, Carroll street, brick, $3,700; Hon. E. W. KEYES, Pinckney, brick house enlarged, $3,500. The cost of private residences may safely be estimatd at $50,000.

The whole amount expended in permanent improvements may be put down as follows: Business blocks and stores. $217,500; private residences, $50,000; manufacturing establishments, $60,000; gas works, in buildings and new pipes, $30,000; street improvements, $50,000. To this may be added the new Female College and University grounds, $50,000; the new St. Regina Academy, on Washington avenue (three story brick with basement and Mansard roof, the building 33 by 70 feet), $8,500; and the pastor's residence, corner of Main street, a brick building, $3,500. The Madison *Democrat* puts down the whole improvements at over $500,000.



View over Lake Missoula.

Main Street, from Pinckney Street.

JONES, Photo.

On the 9th of October occurred the "Great Fire of Chicago," the account of which produced as great excitement here as at any other point. Meetings of the citizens were held, and provisions and clothing were brought forward, and sent on immediately to relieve the sufferers. Madison responded to the call for relief promptly, and money and merchandise to amount to $10,000 were sent; assistance was also sent to the sufferers at Peshtigo in the northern part of the state, where the loss of life and property by the raging fires called aloud for aid and sympathy.

The Madison Yacht Club is the largest organization of the kind in Wisconsin. It was organized in the fall of 1870, by the consolidation of the Mendota and the Lake City Yacht Clubs, and was granted a charter by the legislature of 1871. The fleet of the club numbers sixteen boats, including schooner, sloop and cat rigged yachts. Numerous regattas are held during the sailing season, attracting large numbers of people from all parts of the State, and have heretofore always proved great successes. The club has handsomely furnished rooms in Fairchild's block, where the late papers are always to be found.

The Madison Boat Club has been in existence only one year, but has a vigorous start, and is recognized as one of the substantial attractions of the city. It has a fine equipment of cedar and paper shells, and a fine barge for excursions and picnics. The club has invested in boats, $825; boat houses, $300, and equipments, $175, and contemplates making extensive additions during the season of 1872. It numbers among its active members many of the prominent, professional and business men of the city, and with fine equipments and unrivalled boating facilities, bids fair to take a prominent place among the many amateur boat clubs of the west. The rowing course on Lake Monona is unsurpassed east or west.

At the annual meeting of the Club, held October 28, it was reported that the total receipts since the organization were $1,010.20, of which amount, $891.75 was received from members, and $118.45 from other sources — that there had been paid for boats, $800.28, and $236.46 for houses and pier.

In the account above given, we have omitted to state that GEORGE FESS has enlarged his hotel accommodations by the construction of a two story brick building, 30 by 60 feet, at a cost of about $4,000. On this lot there has been for years a neat little building which has been occupied by Mr. FESS as a dwelling, in connection with his hotel accommodations. This little building possesses a historical interest which it will be interesting to notice. It was built in 1838, and was first used by the commissioners who came here to superintend the erection of the old capitol as their office. It has been in constant use ever since. Its frame work never saw such an institution as a saw mill, or its lath a circular saw or any other kind. The large timbers for its frame were hewn with an axe, and its lath are of large proportions, having no regular size; yet everything stands as firm as a rock, and the building could be safely removed to Milwaukee or almost any other place without fear of even cracking the plastering.

On the 11th of January, 1872, Mr. JOHN STONER died at his residence, in this place, in his 80th year. The following notice of him has been prepared by WM. WELCH, Esq. He was born in Washington county, Md., on the 25th day of December, 1791. When a child, he was taken to Adams county, Penn.; from this place he went to New York city, and soon after to Buffalo, when that place was comparatively new. The family leaving Buffalo, settled at Fairport, 5 miles east of Willoughby, on the lake shore. Here his father died, when, with his mother, he returned to Pennsylvania, and learned the cabinet making trade. Soon after, the war of 1812 broke out, when he enlisted as a private, and at the close of the term of his enlistment, was discharged.

Mr. S. now went to Ohio, was married, and settled in Euclid, eight miles east of Cleveland, where he resided 25 years. With a small piece of land upon which he grew his bread, and working industriously at his trade, he managed to obtain quite a competency for those days, but his family increasing faster than his dollars and his acres, he was obliged to seek for a wider range for his field of labors, and conceived the idea of seeking a new home in the then "Far off West."

Husbanding his means, a portion of which he invested in a span of horses and a wagon, he started with his wife and a family of seven children, for Madison, the capital of the then Territory of Wisconsin, and after a tedious journey of just four weeks, through a new and almost wilderness country, reached his destination on the 6th of September, 1837. His wagon was about the first that came from Janesville here. Janesville then contained but one solitary double log cabin, and was occupied by JANES himself. The course of this place was marked by blazed trees, a party of government surveyors having just before run a line between the two points.

Mr. STONER found but three or four log cabins in this gay capital. The old PECK house, a log building, with a small frame attached, stood near the site of the present residence of WM. PYNCHEON, Esq., and was the principal point of attraction. The wood frame afterwards constituted a portion of the kitchen of the old Madison Hotel.

Aside from women and children (few indeed), the population of the place consisted of but twenty-five or thirty persons, most of whom were employed as laborers on the capitol. Milwaukee and Galena were the points from which provisions must be obtained, and as the wife and babies had not learned to live without food, Mr. S. was obliged to procure it. He concluded to go to Galena, and on foot he started. At the head of Fourth Lake, where Pheasant Branch now is, he struck an Indian trail which led off into the lead mines, and from there he found a wagon track to Galena. Arrived there, he purchased a yoke of oxen and a wagon, and his provisions. Pork was $36 per barrel; flour, $30 to $35 per barrel; butter, $1 per pound; sugar 75 cents, and everything else in proportion. Returning to Madison he was caught in a heavy fall of snow. When the storm abated the snow was so heavy that he was unable to travel, and he camped several days and nights, subsisting himself and team as best he could. On reaching home, he found a new born son, which was the first male child born here, and which he at once christened "MADISON" in honor of the place.

In 1838, he entered 240 acres of land on what is now called

"Stoner's Prairie," a few miles west of Madison — the prairie taking his name. Leaving his family in town, in order that his children might have the benefit of a school, he kept "bach" on this farm more or less for seventeen years, the first few years without fences, being annoyed only by deer and wild geese. Finally, he sold his farm for $15 per acre; within a year thereafter the same land was worth $50.

In the spring of 1863, his faithful wife, who had shared his pioneer life, died. His family having grown up, he felt alone in the world. Restless and uneasy, the pioneer spirit revived, and taking his old sorrel mare, which he had owned when a colt twenty-two years before, and his only grandson, a lad of fourteen summers, he set out for Colorado Territory, where his son MADISON had made a home four or five years before. The next year he returned to the States, going back the same season — coming and returning with the old mare. In 1865, he came again to Madison, returning the same year, after visiting Ohio.

Mr. STONER had two daughters, who were married, but they died a few years after, of consumption, as well as two unmarried daughters. His son GEORGE W. STONER is still a resident of Madison.

Mr. STONER was a good man, honored and respected by everyone.

At the spring election, April 2, 1872, for the office of Mayor, JAS. L. HILL* received 976, and ALDEN S. SANBORN, 772 votes; Mr. HILL'S majority, 204. For Treasurer, Maj. CHAS. G. MAYERS received 1,017 votes, and A. HERFUTH, 722; majority for Maj.

* James L. Hill, Esq., is a son of Priam B. and Amanda E. Hill, and was born at Brockport, N. Y., July 4, 1834. He removed with his parents to Fulton county, Ill., in 1836, and, in 1842, to Milwaukee, where he made his residence until 1854, the last two years of which he was engaged in the banking house of Marshall & Ilsley. In February, 1854, he removed to Madison, and was Teller of the State Bank, which place he retained until the organization of the Bank of Madison, in 1860, when he took the position of Cashier, and subsequently President of that institution, which he retained until the business of the bank was suspended in 1873. Mr. Hill was elected Mayor at the spring election of 1872.

MAYERS, 295. For Police Justice, A. B. BRALEY received 1,224 votes; there was no opposing candidate. The Aldermen elected were: E. COOK and GEO. W. BUNKER, 1st ward; R. WOOTTON and C. P. CHAPMAN, 2d ward; F. M. DORN and JOHN LEWIS, 3d ward; and ADRIAN WEBSTER and ESTES WILSON, 4th ward.

The total expenditures of the city, for city purposes, for the year past were, $35,878.02, and the receipts, $36,304.55.

The number of scholars in the city schools, from September 11, 1871, to June 28, 1872, as reported by the City Superintendent of Schools, was 1,927; the number present at the date of the report, 1,043. The total receipts for the support of the city schools, for the year past, were $25,690.36; and the expenditures, $25,366.21.

On the 13th of June, the corner-stone of the new Congregational Church building, on the corner of Washington avenue and Fairchild street, was laid with appropriate exercises, including addresses by Rev. Dr. SAMUEL FALLOWS, Rev. C. H. RICHARDS and Gen. DAVID ATWOOD. In the former part of this work we gave an account of the early history of this church, which was established in 1840. For a number of years past, the building occupied by the society had been inadequate to supply the growing wants of the congregation, and the erection of a new building was called for as a matter of imperative necessity,

The following is a brief account of the building proposed to be erected: It is to be a little irregular in shape, but about 75 feet square, the audience room being 10 feet less in width than in depth, and will seat 650 on the main floor, and 350 in the galleries. There will be rooms for conference and social gatherings, Bible classes, etc., in the basement, with the present chapel made available for Sunday School purposes. It is to have a tower 16 feet square, with a spire 176 feet high. The total cost will be nearly $35,000, of which $23,000 has been subscribed at this date. A more detailed account of this building will be given hereafter.

The national anniversary, this year, was observed with more

than usual interest. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee held their annual re-union at this place at that time, which brought hither a large number of the most prominent officers in the army to participate in the meeting. The *Journal* says: "Seldom, if ever before, has Madison been so thronged by people from the surrounding country as on this occasion. Some 4,000 persons arrived by railroad, at the East Madison depot, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., and, during the day, about 7,000 arrived in all, and not less than 1,500 from the adjacent towns. Among those present, were Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, Gen. BELKNAP (Secretary of War), Gen. POPE, Gen. NOYES (Governor of Ohio), and a large number of military officers of high rank, as well as private soldiers, etc. The procession was large and attractive, under the charge of Col. W. F. VILAS and nine assistants. At the stand, the following persons took part: Hon. GEO. B. SMITH, President; Rev. H. W. SPALDING, Chaplain; WM. WELCH, Reader; and S. A. HURLBUT, of Belvidere, Ill., Orator. There was a yacht race at 3 P. M., and a rowing race at 4 o'clock, which were well attended, and were very satisfactory. The exercises were concluded by a fine display of fireworks.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church on the corner of Wisconsin Avenue and Dayton street, was laid on the 30th September, with appropriate ceremonies. An address was delivered by Rev. J. H. TWOMBLY, D. D., President of the Wisconsin University. The new church promises to be a very fine and most substantial structure, and a great ornament to the city. It is to be of stone throughout, 115 feet by 60 feet, and to cost not less than $50,000. One of the features of the report adopted at the last West Wisconsin Conference, in relation to this church, was, that the whole sum was divided in three equal parts; one third to be raised by the church at Madison ($16,666.66⅔); one third by the West Wisconsin Conference, and the other third by the Wisconsin Conference. Madison has already raised about the whole of the sum apportioned to her, or has in hand property to that amount. The

work of building will be prosecuted with all despatch and as fast as funds are received for that purpose.

Rev. Dr. ALFRED BRUNSON, of Prairie du Chien, has furnished for present use, a history of this church, from the earliest time, and other statistics derived from the church records are herewith given. We are fortunate in being able to give so full an account of the organization.

"Agreeably to your request, I send you the best information I possess on the Methodist Church in Madison.

The building of the territorial capitol, commenced in 1837. This brought a large number of workmen to that place, with others who intended to reside there. In the course of that summer the Rev. SALMON STEBBINS, now of Bristol, Kenosha county, then Presiding Elder of Milwaukee District in the Illinois Conference, in primitive Methodist style, following the new settlers as fast as they kindle their camp-fires, visited the place and preached to them; the first sermon of any kind preached on the present site of the capital of the state.

I am not aware that he found any of his own church among the workmen or settlers, but he met with a hearty welcome; and attached the place to the Aztalan Mission, to which SAMUEL PILSBURY and JESSE HALSTEAD had been appointed, and they also, probably, visited and preached to the people more or less.

The next year, Madison and Fort Winnebago were made a Mission Circuit, with JOHN HODGE as Pastor. The country being new, the settlements sparse, circuits in those days embraced a large tract of country.

Madison, being the capital of the territory, was kept at the head of the circuit, though there was not a member of the church in it; and thus it continued, once connected with Muscoda, but mostly by itself, as the nucleus to the surrounding country.

My first visit to Madison was in the month of December, 1840, as a member of the Territorial Legislature. Down to that time there had been no class formed, and preaching was

done in the Capitol, the Assembly Hall, which was the only place for public gatherings, and it was open for all denominations. Finding a few Methodists in the Legislature, and among its officers, I gathered them together on Sundays for class meetings; the first class meetings held in the place. On Sunday morning and evening, preaching was kept up in the Assembly Hall. The Chaplain, JAS. MITCHELL, being a Methodist, he and I took it turn about, there being no other preacher there, except an occasional visitor, for the winter.

The first organization of a Methodist class, as well as I can ascertain, was in 1841, by Rev. T. M. FULLERTON, consisting of six members, which increased but slowly, with now and then a decrease, chiefly by removals, leaving the present number (1873) about one hundred and thirty.

The year 1851 was a year of peculiar affliction to the Methodists of Madison, by what has since been called "the Snow Storm." The pastor, Rev. J. SNOW, by some means became partially demented, and so administered discipline as to exclude, or cause to withdraw, about half the members of the church, for which he was deposed by the conference from his ministerial functions, and those who had been expelled, or had withdrawn to avoid expulsion, were restored to their original membership, yet the effects of that terrible storm are still felt and seen, and probably will be more or less, till that generation passes away.

Madison was not separated from its county connections, and made a separate charge, until 1852, since which time it has remained as such.

The old church, "on the corner," now such an eye-sore to the membership and the people of Madison, was begun in 1849 or 1850. While yet connected with the circuit, "Father WM. FOX" of Oregon, then a part of the circuit, was the principal agent in its erection. But the society being small, and having but little of this world's goods, the building went on slowly. Business men and property holders did not seem to appreciate the value of a church in enhancing the business

and the value of property, and, therefore, did not aid the feeble society as men of that class have in other places.

The old church, however, at the time it was built, was quite respectable, being nearly the first house of worship in the city, and quite as good as others of its time. But the growth of the city, and the erection of larger and more splendid buildings and churches, the old home of Methodism in Madison fell into the shade, and our wealthy members and friends, both residents and visitors, became ashamed of it, and business men coveted the site for a building house. The house also became too small for the congregation. Under these circumstances, the society, for years, have been devising ways and means for building a house of worship that would be more acceptable to the eyes of the public and accommodate the attendants. But not being able of themselves, and others outside of the church, not seeming to appreciate the value of such a building to the name and property of the city, nothing was done in this direction until our conference of 1871, when it was resolved to make it a State affair, and the other conferences agreeing to it, the Rev. D. W. COUCH was appointed an agent to solicit aid from the members and friends of the church, and put up a building that would be an ornament to the Capital of the State, and be a fit representative of the most numerous church in it. This is now under way, and it is hoped will be ready for occupancy within a year.

Our system ot itinerancy, requiring annual or bi-annual charges in the pastorate, necessarily gives variety to the pulpit — some of the best, and some not so good — but as "variety is the spice of life," on the whole, the best results have followed, though some localities may not see it in that light.

The history of Methodism in Madison has been one of humiliating tendencies. Methodism has not grown or prospered here, as it has in other places, but as the humble have the promise of the Savior's help, we hope that better days are dawning upon us.

In 1856 the West Wisconsin Conference was set off from

the other part of the State, and the first session of it was held in Madison in that year, in the old church. In 1861, soon after the rebellion broke out, we held another session in the city. The old church being too small, we were honored with the use of the Capitol, and while the Stars and Stripes were waving over our heads, we adopted a set of resolutions, the first, I believe, from any ecclesiastical body, proffering aid and comfort to President LINCOLN in that mighty struggle for life and liberty, to which Mr. LINCOLN made a respectful and thankful reply, which was entered upon the journals of the conference.

In addition to this valuable paper, the following historical sketch has been prepared by Rev. GEO. FELLOWS. a former pastor of the church, on the same subject, and is copied from the church records:

The first conference that sent her members to labor in Madson, was the Illinois conference. The first appointment made in this State was by that conference, October 1, 1835, at Milwaukee. In 1836, Root River Mission was formed, and SAMUEL PILSBURY appointed pastor. At the Illinois conference, 1837, SALMON STEBBINS was made presiding Elder of Milwaukee district, and Madison mission left to be supplied, which is the first mention made of Madison. Col. A. A. BIRD says, a Methodist clergyman, Rev. SALMON STEBBINS, preached the first sermon delivered in Madison, in the month of September, 1837, at which time there were but four families in the place; EBEN PECK and family, JOHN PIERCE and family, JOHN STONER and family and the widow BIRD's family. Mrs. MARION STARKWEATHER, a daughter of Col. BIRD, says that in March, 1838, Rev. SAMUEL PILSBURY (who was preacher at the Aztalan Mission), came and preached in Madison, and during the season came regularly once a month. Her father (Col. BIRD), received word from a friend in Buffalo, N. Y., that PILSBURY would be here and preach if a place could be provided, and thereupon a log barn was enclosed on the spot where Mr. A. KENTZLER'S stables are now located, and it was made ready in March to shelter the people. Mr. PILSBURY came and preached his first

sermon there. The following persons were present: A. A. BIRD and family of four children; Dr. ALMON LULL, CHARLES and WILLIAM BIRD, and the barn was surrounded by three or four hundred Indians, who were curious listeners. A few incidents of Mr. PILSBURY'S labors have been preserved. While tarrying at Col. BIRD'S for about a week the young girls, including MARION, having heard some of the settlers say that they had not had a prayer at their house for years, kept an account of the number of morning and evening prayers made by Mr. P. while with them, with chalk on the door. Mrs. STARKWEATHER also says, that Mr. P. was present and opened by prayer the first session of the Territorial council held in the then unfinished State House. It is also quite probable that Mr. STEBBINS was here occasionally through the year as presiding elder.

There were no members reported to conference at the session September 12, 1838, but Madison and Fort Winnebago were associated, and the Rev. JOHN HODGES was the missionary. At the end of the year five members were reported in his field. In the year 1839, Madison was left to be supplied. Rev. Mr. STEBBINS was employed at Racine and Southport, but preached at Madison occasionally during the year. Miss RUTH STARKS came here October 11, 1839. At the meeting of the Rock River Conference, held at Pine Creek, Ogle county, Ill., there were three members reported at Madison, August 26, 1840, viz., RUTH STARKS, BENJAMIN HOLT and wife. Mr. HOLT was leader. It is probable that Rev. S. P. KEYES who was at Fort Winnebago, preached occasionally during the year, there being no missionary here. At the meeting of the conference at Platteville, August 21, 1841, there were eleven members reported at Madison. At the conference at Chicago, August 24, 1842, six members reported, and S. P. KEYES at Madison mission. The services were now held in the capitol. At the conference held at Dubuque, Iowa, August 23, 1843, seventy-eight members reported at Madison, and JESSE L. BENNET, missionary. At one held July 24, 1844, fifty-eight members. SALMON STEBBINS, preacher. One at Peoria, August 20, 1845, forty-six members,

and WILLIAM ALLEN, appointed, but did not come, and BENJAMIN CLOSE came as a substitute. Mrs. HANNAH PYNCHEON WRIGHT became a member this year. At the conference at Galena, Ill., August 12, 1846, Madison reported (including adjacent towns), 260 members. F. SMITH and R. R. FARNSWORTH, preachers; the latter did not come, but WM. TASKER was associated with the former. August 11, 1847 — members, 234. JOHN PENMAN and C. B. FOSTER, preachers. The Wisconsin conference was formed July 12, 1848, and met at Southport (Kenosha), two hundred and twenty members reported, JOHN PENMAN, preacher. Conference held at Platteville, July 27, 1849, and sixty-eight members reported, one probationer and four local preachers. WESLEY LATTIN, at Madison. July 26, 1850, conference held at Beloit, and sixty-eight members and eighty-seven probationers, WESLEY LATTIN returned. The building of the church was commenced this year. June 25, 1851, conference held at Waukesha; one 104 members, 36 probationers and five local preachers. Madison district, WASHINGTON WILCOX, presiding elder and JONATHAN M. SNOW, and ENOCH TASKER, preachers. Sept. 1, 1852, conference held at Fond du Lac; there were 106 members, nine probationers, two colored and one local preacher. J. SEARLES and W. H. THOMSON, preachers. The church was completed this year and dedicated, Rev. S. C. THOMAS preaching the dedicatory sermon. Of the subsequent ministers of this church, we find, in 1853, O. F. COMFORT, pastor; 1854, J. NOLAN; 1855 and 1856, M. HIMEBAUGH; 1857, C. E. WYRICK, 1858, J. WEST MILLER, for eight months, and Rev. SAMUEL FALLOWS, a student of the University, appointed junior preacher, 1859, J. C. ASPINWALL and Mr. FALLOWS, assistant.

Rev. A. MCWRIGHT, appointed October, 1859, and re-appointed in 1860, but did not return. Rev. ELMORE YOCUM was employed for eleven months. September, 1861, Rev. J. A. SWETLAND appointed, and was re-appointed, but retired after a short service, owing to ill health, and W. H. WILDE appointed, and preached the balance of the year, and was re-appointed and labored until January, 1864, when his health failed. Rev. J.

M. SPRINGER, chaplain of 3d Wisconsin regiment, supplied the pulpit until May 1, when H. H. PARKER was engaged to fill the balance of the year. He remained until September 1. Rev. GEO. FELLOWS supplied the pulpit in the month of September. He was re-appointed August, 1865, and served until August, 1866, when he was succeeded by Rev. JOS. E. IRISH, Rev. H. K. COBB, Rev. P. S. MATHER and Rev. H. STONE RICHARDSON to 1874.

Rev. SALMON STEBBINS, now of Bristol, Kenosha county, Wis., who, it is believed, is the first clergyman who preached at Madison, has furnished the following account of himself, and of his first visit here: He was born at Plainfield, N. H., July 13, 1795, and came to Wisconsin, October 26, 1837. He first stopped at Southport (now Kenosha), passed on to Milwaukee, through the counties of Washington, Manitowoc and Sheboygan, to Green Bay and Fond du Lac, and reached Madison November 28, 1837. Here he found Col. A. A. BIRD and his *posse* of workmen employed in building the Territorial Capitol. He was invited by the Colonel to preach in his bar-room, who sent messengers, as he thinks, to the entire population of the town, to whom he preached, as he believes, the first sermon at the capital. He further says, "the character of his congregation may be estimated by the fact that, without solicitation, the next morning he was presented with a purse of $11, to aid in his missionary work." In his diary at that time, he writes: "I preached to a very interested and interesting congregation." At that time there were no inhabitants between Madison and Jefferson, and but very few at that place.

The 4th of July, 1873, was generally observed as a patriotic holiday, although there was no regular celebration. There was no procession. The morning and a part of the afternoon was rainy. The Good Templars had an excursion to Devil's Lake, in which many participated, and many were drenched by a shower coming up on their return. There was a yacht race on Lake Monona in the afternoon. The old settlers of the city were entertained by WM. M. RASDALL, at his residence on Fairchild street.

During the summer, the State authorities erected a coal vault and room for the steam boilers and apparatus for heating the Capitol. The vault was 68 feet long, 50 feet wide and 12 feet deep, one third for the boilers and engine room, and the remainder for storing coal, and will hold 1,400 tons. The walls were of stone, covered with brick arches between iron girders, and covered with sod, with proper openings for ventilation and light. This is a fine improvement, and does away with the unseemly coal yard in the park. Neat walks were also opened in the park, and laid with a cement of asphalt. The iron fence around the Capitol grounds was completed, and the whole graded and put in good condition. The fence is now completed at a total cost of $37,912.37, which includes the sum of $7,500 for curbing and walk outside the fence, and large flagging stones in front of each of the gates, and $847.25 for the large ornamental figures on the gate posts.

In the year 1867, the State had expended some $8,000 in sinking an artesian well. After attaining a depth of 1,000 feet, the work was abandoned and closed up, in the belief that a flowing well could not be obtained. In 1873, the Legislature made an appropriation for improving the Capitol grounds, and, among other things, $5,000 for supplying the Capitol with water. This was made in contemplation of the erection of a steam pump and boiler house on the shores of Lake Monona, and forcing the water through pipes from there to the Capitol.

Gov. Washburn, being of the opinion that a supply of water could be procured from said well, caused some experiments to be made, which satisfied him of an abundant supply of water from the same, he caused a shaft to be sunk to the depth of the water standing in the pipe of the well, being about 60 feet from the surface, and at the bottom of it set up a powerful steam pump, connected the same with the boilers in the vault, and at a largely diminished cost, obtained an unlimited supply of the purest water.

The Governor soon after sent a jug of this water to Prof. I. A. Lapham, of the State Geological Survey, who had it thor-

oughly analyzed by GUSTAVUS BODE, an analytical chemist at Milwaukee, who makes the following report:

"MILWAUKEE, Oct. 10, 1873.

"Prof. I. A. LAPHAM — *Dear Sir:*—Herewith please find results of an analysis of the water of the artesian well in Madison, which I made at your request. One gallon of it contains the following salts:

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium,	0.671
Sulphate of soda,	1.538
Bi-carbonate of soda,	1.956
Bi-carbonate of lime,	8.120
Bi-carbonate of magnesia,	6.937
Bi-carbonate of iron,	0.555
Silicia,	1.456
	21.233

"The analysis shows the same small amount of salts, the absence of sulphate of lime and of organic matter, and the slight excess of alkali characteristics of those waters which are recommended for their medicinal properties in the 'Bethesda' of Waukesha, or the 'Siloam' of Milwaukee, or numerous others. In regard to purity and brightness, it is certainly not their inferior. Respectfully yours, GUSTAVUS BODE,

"*Analytical Chemist.*"

The water from this well has proved very beneficial in many diseases, and some days there are large gatherings of people at the pump, in the morning, carrying the water to their homes for medicinal purposes. A charter for a company to lease the water of the State, for bottling and supplying the outside demand for it, is now pending in the Legislature.

At the spring election, 1873, Judge ORSAMUS COLE received 1,180 votes for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, and Col. GEORGE E. BRYANT 1,171 for the office of County Judge. For the office of Mayor, J. C. MCKENNEY received 504 votes, and

J. C. GREGORY* 962, who was elected by 458 majority. For Treasurer, WM. FARRELL received 791 votes, and CHARLES G. MAYERS, 671. Mr. FARRELL'S majority, 120. Aldermen — 1st ward, GEO. W. BUNKER and J. HEERAN; 2d ward, C. P. CHAPMAN and ANDREW DAUBNER; 3d ward, H. KLEUTER and DARWIN CLARK; 4th ward, A. SEXTON and THOS. DEAN.

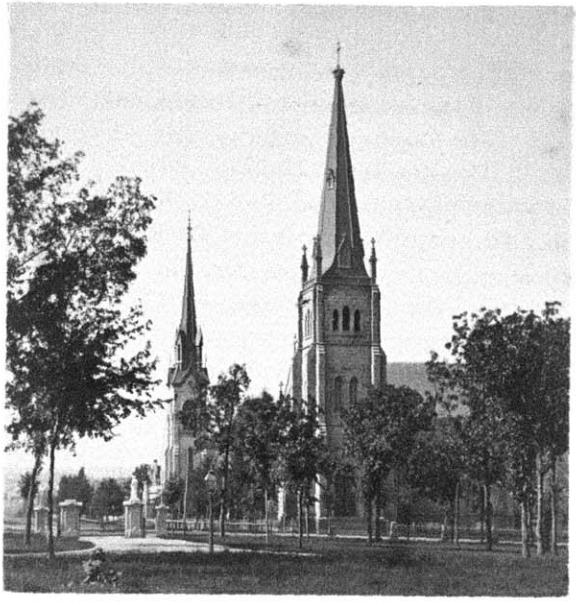
The whole amount of receipts for the year (1872) was $127,957.33, and the expenditures, $104.333.79, of which $15,166.61 were for general city purposes.

On the 9th of June, the Presbyterian Church was re-opened for public worship. The building had undergone extensive improvements.

The only addition made, is an arched recess for the organ, in the rear of the pulpit. The greatest change made is in the windows; the plain, square sashed windows, with blinds, having been replaced by arched windows, the principal part of each large pane, ground glass, a colored border in vine-work surrounding. There are excellent seats, mainly of ash, left the natural color of the wood, with a rail on top and heavy scroll and panel work at the end of walnut. The pulpit is a neat little affair of black walnut, with ash panels. The choir is of black walnut. The wainscoting is of alternate strips of walnut and ash. The halls and ceiling have been delicately tinted almost white, and the windows and cornice very tastefully frescoed. The exterior of the church has had a new coat of white paint put on it and looks very fresh and pure.

The wood-work does credit to Messrs. SORENSON & FREDERICKSON; the painting, to Mr. POLLARD, and the frescoing to Mr. EGGE. The Church deserves great credit for so greatly improving their place of worship.

* Hon. Jared C. Gregory, a son of Ebenezer Gregory, was born in the town of Butternuts, Otsego county, N. Y., January 13, 1823; studied law at Unadilla and Cooperstown, N. Y., where he practised his profession. He was candidate for Congress in the 19th (New York) Congressional District, in 1856, but was defeated by Oliver A. Morse. Mr. Gregory removed to Wisconsin in 1858, and settled at Madison, where he has since made his residence. He was elected Mayor in the spring of 1873.



Grace and Congregational Churches.

Main Street, from Park Hotel.

JONES, Photo.

The new organ, built by the MARSHALL Brothers and CLARKE of Milwaukee, price $3,600, is a large and very fine instrument. Its base is heavily cased in black walnut. Its pipes stand alone in the recess, and are painted chiefly with two shades of blue, and with drab, with stripes and markings of red and gilt. It has two manuals, CC to A, 58 notes, with pedal, CCC to F, 30 notes.

The instrument is a great improvement on any we have seen built by this firm, and is deserving of high praise. It is very powerful, well balanced, its voicing exceedingly good, its quality of tone excellent, and, indeed, little is left to be desired.

The expense of the repairs was about $7,000.

Rev. L. Y. HAYS, of Ottawa, Ill., having received an unanimous call to the pastorate, was installed to that office on June 12. Appropriate exercises were held, and addresses made by Rev. C. L. THOMPSON, of Chicago; Rev. MATTHEW A. FOX, of Oregon, Wis.; Rev. Mr. KNOTT, of Lodi; and Rev. G. F. HUNTING, of Kilbourn City.

The dwelling house located on the corner of Wisconsin Avenue and Clymer street, was moved off in the month of June of this year, to make room for a more modern structure to be erected by Gen. D. ATWOOD for a private residence. This house was one of the old landmarks of the city, and has not been without its historic incidents. Gen. ATWOOD in an editorial in the *State Journal* of June 10, says: "It was erected in 1842 by PETER H. VAN BERGEN, Esq., through whose energy many of the finest buildings in Madison were constructed. His last effort in building, we believe was the erection of what is now the Opera House block. In the early years of this house, a select school was taught in it by J. R. BRIGHAM, Esq., now of Milwaukee. On graduating from College, Mr. B., returned to his home in Madison, and issued a notice for a select school in this house, and hither the then children, now men and women, some of whom have become distinguished in the land, repaired and received instruction in the rudiments of an education. The school was a success, and we are happy to know that the

young teacher has also proved a success in the world. He now ranks among Milwaukee's most enterprising, intelligent and prosperous citizens.

The house was then used as a dwelling, with frequent changes of occupants, for many years. On our first arrival in the place, ABRAM OGDEN, Esq, resided there. He was a brother of Hon. WM. B. OGDEN, of Chicago, whose name is world wide. At that time Mr. O.'s family were all around him. The writer well remembers that one of the first calls he made in Madison was at this house, where he spent a pleasant evening with the young ladies of Mr. OGDEN'S family, now Mrs. J. D. WELCH and Mrs. S. B. BARTLETT. Since then, it has been occupied by Mrs. JESSE A. CLARK, WILLIAM WELCH, Dr. GRAY, Dr. RUDD, ALFRED EARL, WM. I. GORDON, GEO. CAPRON, and perhaps others, as a private residence.

In the winter of 1853, the house became specially noted, as "Monks' Hall." Under this title its reputation was extensive. Our neighbor of the *Democrat* a few days ago, spoke of it as the political headquarters of the "Forty Thieves." This was not wholly correct. That *thieves* existed there during the winter, we are not disposed to deny; but they were not wholly of any political party, nor were they wholly of that set known in the State as the Forty Thieves." We think there were at least *forty* of them, and their conduct was no better than that of the regular *forty*, but we would not willingly charge all the sins of "Monk's Hall," during the winter of 1853 to the parties known as the "Forty Thieves." Added to their other sins, this would be too much. It was perhaps the first great railroad session of the Legislature of Wisconsin. The "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company," which had a blooming existence at that time, and which has figured somewhat extensively in foreign countries since, was asking legislation, and this old house became the headquarters of that organization under the euphonious name of "Monk's Hall." It was here that members were taken in and done for; they were fed here, and they took liquid beverages in the same place; rates were fixed with various appliances, and nights were often made hideous. But we will not

attempt to give a detailed history of that winter at "Monk's Hall. Most of the prominent actors in the scenes of that time have gone to their long home; and we willingly throw the veil of oblivion over many of their deeds during this eventful winter, and trust the after lives of the individuals engaged in the work of that sess ion at Monk's Hall, have good enough in them to compensate for the evils of that time. The operations of that winter in this building, may be insignificant compared with those that have since occurred in matters pertaining to railroads, but in the then innocent condition of our people, before railroads had reached our place, the scenes of that winter were deemed especially hard.

The old house is gone, and mechanics have already commenced the construction of a new one on the same lot, which it is hoped will be better suited to the location and the age in which we live, than was the old one, whose history we have briefly given."

One of the finest improvements of the city for the year 1873, was the *High School Building*, which was completed and prepared for occupation for the term commencing January 5, 1874. We are indebted to the "*State Journal*" for the following description:

"For the benefit of non-resident readers, it may be well to say that it is located on Wisconsin avenue, on the site of the old building, and is built of Waterloo brick, resting on a high stone basement. It more nearly approaches the Italian style of architecture than any other, with a Chinese-like tower, fourteen feet square, the top of the staff above the belfry being 114 feet from the ground.

"G. P. RANDALL & Co., of Chicago, are the architects. The contract was let to JAMES LIVSEY, who did the mason work, and H. N. MOULTON was sub-contractor, and did the carpenter work. The total contract price was $20,000, but it was found necessary to excavate a little farther than was at first intended, so as to get through clay into gravel, which added a few hundred dollars to the original estimate. Mr. LIVSEY's bill amounted to something over $8,000, and Mr. MOULTON's to

$12,000, for everything but the furniture. D. R. JONES, of this city, was the supervising architect. The work is admirably done.

"The main building is 63 by 44, with a wing 35 by 36, and is two stories high with a basement. The basement is 9 feet 6 inches from floor to ceiling, the first story 13 feet 4 inches and the second story 14 feet 6 inches.

"The main entrance, on Wisconsin avenue, up a flight of nine stone steps, is into a vestibule, 12 by 18 feet. This opens to the left, into the office and Superintendent's room, 16 by 23, in the east wing. At the end of the vestibule is the main hall, 11 by 28 feet. To the left is the lunch room, 15 by 23, in the wing. This is for those who bring their dinners. From the end of the hall is the two covered walks, for boys and girls, to the well arranged and ventilated brick building in the rear, 18 by 28. To the right of the main hall is a long hall, 5 feet wide, leading to the vestibule and door on Johnson street, and on each side of this wing is a school room 24–4 by 35 feet, each prepared to seat 40 pupils, and each having a dressing room 5 by 25 feet.

"From the main hall are stairs leading to the upper corridor, 11 by 13. To the right from this corridor is a door into the wing. This is one of the pleasantest rooms in the building, 23–10 by 33 feet with desks for 45, and from it is a door leading into a dressing room 11 by 20, located over the vestibule. There is also a door from the corridor to this room. To the left of the corridor is a door into the High School room, in the main building, on Wisconsin avenue. It is 33 by 41 feet, and will seat 90 pupils. The building will now seat 221 students. From this room and the corridor are doors to the boys' dressing-room, 10x27; the library, 14x27, and the recitation room, 15x27. The library is to be used as a recitation room for the present.

"The building is wainscoted, the school rooms 3 feet from floor, the corridor 5, and the dressing rooms 7 feet. The walls in the school room are prepared for chalk some distance above the wainscoting, by a green preparation of prepared slate. The windows have weights and inside blinds; the floors are double, narrow pine, and the upper one is "deafened." The

work is admirably finished, and was grained in oak by Mr. POLLARD of this city. The building is heated by three large and three small Boynton furnaces. They are yoked together in pairs, the large one on the off side, as is usual with oxen. In moderate weather the small ones work alone; in colder weather the large ones work alone, and in very cold weather they all work together. They were put in admirably under the supervision of Mr. CAMMACK, of the firm of M. JOACHIM & Co., of this city. The ventilation is on the improved Ruttan system, the foul air passing through a perforated base board and to the foul air shaft, 6 feet square and 62 feet high. This is an admirable arrangement for health and comfort, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on the Board for introducing it.

"The basement is roomy and well arranged for taking fresh cold air for the furnace, storing coal and managing the heating apparatus; in fact from the bell in the tower to the brick of the basement floor, it is convenient and complete, an educational temple which some of the great men of the future will remember with delight, we hope.

"The following is a list of members of the Board of Education: J. H. CARPENTER, President; W. T. LEITCH, E. BURDICK, ALEX. KERR, ROBT. WOOTTON, JAS. CONKLIN, J. C. GREGORY and J. C. FORD.

"The Building Committee are E. BURDICK, J. H. CARPENTER and J. C. GREGORY."

From the annual report of the Board of Education for the year 1873, we learn the whole number of school children between 4 and 20, was 1,842 males, 1,955 females; total 3,798; number of pupils in all schools enrolled, 1,183; Receipts, $37,785.41; of which $25,000 was from loan from school land commissioners; and expenditures $34,760.62, of which amount $17,072.43 was for building High School; $12,105.22 for teacher's wages, and the remainder for fuel, janitors, repairs, etc. The whole number of teachers employed, 25. SAMUEL SHAW, Superintendent.

The following statistics of the improvements in Madison in 1873, are also taken from the *State Journal:*

"Any one living or visiting here, who has "kept his eyes open," must have noticed that there has been considerable building going on during the past year in our beautiful city, including some substantial business blocks and handsome residences; but few we apprehend, realize, what the figures below show, that over $300,000 has been expended in building improvements in the Capital City during the past year. The buildings erected too, like most of those constructed within the last few years, in substantial material, good workmanship and beauty of design, will compare favorably with those of any city of its size in the State. We submit a list of the principal buildings during the past season, for which we are mainly indebted to Mr. W. T. FISH, of the firm of FISH & STEPHENS, one of our principal contractors and builders:

FIRST WARD.

The new Congregational Church, built of Madison stone, from the quarries of Messrs. FISH & STEPHENS, is nearly completed at a cost, including furnishing of about - - - $40,000

The High School building on Wisconsin avenue, built of cream colored brick, with stone trimmings, cost about - 22,000

The splendid residence of A. H. MAIN, on Langdon street, built of brick and cost - - - - - - - 6,500

Mrs. NEELEY GRAY, on Washington avenue, has built a neat brick house, costing - - - - - 3,500

Mr. ALEX. GILL'S brick store, on State street, cost - - 3,500

Mr. THOMAS ROCK has made additions to his residence to the amount of - - - - - - - - 2,000

SECOND WARD.

The flouring mill and brewery so recently destroyed by fire, have been, by the energy of the respective proprietors Messrs. ROBBINS & THORNTON and Mr. JOHN RODERMUND, entirely replaced by new and substantial structures and machinery, at a cost of nearly - - - - - - - 50,000

The solid cut-stone walls of the new Methodist Church on Wisconsin avenue, are nearly up to the auditorium floor, and have cost thus far about - - - - - - - 10,000

Mr. TRUMAN BIRD'S Carriage Repository, on Main street, 22x66 of brick cost - - - - - - - - 5,500

Mr. E. M. WILLIAMSON'S cottage residence on Pinckney, street, cost - - - - - - - - 2,500

Mr. J. H. STEWART has made additions and alterations to his purchase of the late residence of D. R. GARRISON, Esq., to the amount of - - - - - - - - - 8,000

THIRD WARD.

Fairchild estate, elegant stone store, on Main street, adjoining the Vilas House, 28 by 63, three stories, occupied by B. KOHNER, 8,000
EDWARD SUMNER'S fine new residence of cream colored brick, corner of Wisconsin avenue and Wilson street, - - 7,000
CASPER MAYER'S handsome stone saloon, 22x63, on Main street, 6,500
RAMTHEN'S brick hotel near the C. & N. W. R. R. depot 5,500
Mr. J. G. Ott, brick residence, - - - - - 5,500
Mr. O. C. MALLOWS, brick residence, - - - - 5,000
HELTMAN'S planing mill, cost - - - - 4,000

FOURTH WARD.

Messrs. DAGGETT, FRED MOHR, CHRISTOPHERS & Co, have united in erecting a substantial brick block, 66 feet front, by about 85 feet deep, on Main street, costing some - - 16,000
The residence of Gen. DAVID ATWOOD, a model of convenience, enclosed and ready for plastering, to be finished July 1, 1874, and will cost from $12,000 to - - - - 15,000
Prof. B. M. WORTHINGTON'S elegant residence on Wilson street built of cut stone, cost - - - - - 7,000
Alderman THOS. DEAN'S planing mill on Main street, cost, 5,000
Mr. JOHN FAY'S neat residence of brick, cost - - 3,200
Mr. WM. SLIGHTAM'S new house of brick, cost - - 2,000
Mr. F. BLISS has a new frame house, costing - - 2,000
Opposite the county offices, on Fairchild street, near the court house, is CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN'S building for abstract office and fire-proof vaults, costing - - - - 3,800

STATE WORK.

In addition to the above, the work of building the coal vaults, removing the boilers and finishing the basement of the capitol building, as well as other improvements in and about the State building and grounds, have furnished employment to many, and have cost about - - - - $35,000
At the Hospital for the Insane has been added a new stone building for an ice house, also one for a carpenter shop, cosing about - - - - - - 7,000

MINOR BUILDINGS.

Many smaller buildings have also been completed during the year, and many valuable and costly improvements to other properties have been made, among which we refer to the changing of the fronts of the old Fairchild block and the transmogrification of the old *Argus* office into a steam bakery, together costing some thousands. A considerable number of small cottages have been built. All these minor improvements would probably aggregate - - - 50,000

In the month of November, Mrs. LAURA A. RICHARDS, of this place, formerly of Sparta, Wis., presented to the Congregational Church a bell from the foundry of MENEELY & KIMBERLY, of Troy, N. Y., of 2,043 pounds weight, being some 800 pounds heavier than any other bell in the city, and costing over $1,000. Its rich, deep tones were heard for the first time on the 22d of November, and were greatly admired.

From BRAINARD'S City Directory, for 1873, the following business statistics have been taken: Dealers in agricultural implements, 7 firms; attorneys, 23 firms; banking institutions, 8; blacksmiths, 10; booksellers and stationers, 4; boot and shoe dealers, 8 firms; breweries, 5; contractors and builders, 6; carriage and wagon manufactories, 6; tobacco and cigars, 7; clothers, 10; druggists, 6; dry goods, 13; fruits and confectionery, 7; furniture, 5; gentlemen's furnishing, 5; grocers, 30; hardware, 3; harness makers, 8; furriers and hatters, 3; hotels, 16; livery stables, 4; lumber dealers, 4; meat markets, 8; millinery, 5; music dealers, 4; house painters, 5; photographers, 4; physicians, 15; printing and publishing, 8; real estate dealers, 4; insurance agencies, 10; saloons, 25; jewelry stores, 7, and a large variety of the usual occupations now found in every place, not above enumerated.

On the 19th of October, 1873, the 'Farwell Mills,' which, at the date of their erection, were hardly surpassed in the northwest, were a smoking ruin, hiding the body of one of the employés in the *debris*. The enterprising proprietors, Messrs. ROBBINS & THORNTON, immediately took the preliminary steps toward putting up a new mill. On the 17th of November the work of erection begun, and on the 21st of February, 1874,

with all its complicated machinery, it had progressed so far that the feed stone begun grinding, and soon after was in the full tide of successful operation.

Externally, the mill is four square, the same size as the old mill, without the disused wing, and is four stories high, with unspliced timbers, 50 feet long on a side; 4 by 6 joists and timbers, 46 feet long, also unspliced, perpendicularly. It is set up 2½ feet higher than the old mill. The sides are covered with matched boarding, sheathing paper and clap boarding, thus making the building very warm, and painted a pearl color, with dark drab trimmings. The roof is flat, thoroughly tinned. It has also an observatory commanding an extensive view. One hundred and fifty thousand feet of timber were used on the mill.

Lake Mendota furnishes the motive power, as it pours over four turbine wheels, each self-supporting, one of which is 65 inches in diameter; a second, 56 inches; a third, 66 inches, and the other 60 inches. There are five run of stone of the best French burr. Within, the mill throughout is supplied with all the modern improvements found advantageous in making the very best quality of flour, and furnished with the most perfectly adjusted and easily controlled machinery, which runs without jar and almost without noise.

The annual city election took place on the 7th of April, 1874. There was but little of the activity and enthusiasm sometimes shown. For the office of Mayor, Hon. H. H. GILES, Republican candidate, received 505 votes, and S. U. PINNEY,* the Democratic and Liberal candidate, 1,015, who was elected by a majority of 510. GOTTLEIB GRIMM received 942 votes for Treasurer, against RICHARD LYNCH, who received 585 votes.

* Hon. Silas U. Pinney is a son of J. C. Pinney, a native of Becket, Berkshire county, Mass. He was born at Rockdale, Crawford county, Pa., March 3, 1833, to which place his parents had removed in 1815, and, in 1846, to Dane county, Wis. Was admitted to the bar in February, 1854, and has ever since practiced his profession in this city. Mr. Pinney was City Attorney in 1858; a member of the City Council in 1865, and elected Mayor at the spring election of 1874.

THOMAS C. BOURKE, GEO. A. MASON, JOHN G. OTT and L. D. STONE were elected Supervisors. The Aldermen elected were: 1st ward, GEO. MEMHARD and THOS. HAYDEN; 2d ward, T. B. WORTHINGTON and W. K. BARNEY; 3d ward, DARWIN CLARK and F. M. DORN; 4th ward, P. L. SPOONER, Jr., and M. P. WALSH. For Municipal Judge, A. B. BRALEY† received an unanimous vote — 1,489.

Mr. PINNEY, the Mayor elect, in his message on taking the office, gave the following statistics: the receipts of the past year were, $112,720; the expenditures, $85,037; leaving a balance on hand of $27,684. The bonded debt of the city amounts to $230,000, of which $50,000 is capital extension, the rest mostly compromise bonds.

Alderman BUNKER was elected President of the Council, and JOHN CORSCOT unanimously elected City Clerk. The Mayor nominated the following officers, who were unanimously confirmed: Chief of Police, ANDREW BISHOP. Ward Policemen: T. C. BOURKE, 1st; H. A. DYKE, 2d; W. A. BRADLEY, 3d, and JOHN L. LEWIS, 4th.

The City Council elected the following officers: Street Superintendent, ANDREW BISHOP; City Attorney, CHAS. K. TENNEY; City Surveyor, JAMES QUIRK; Janitor, JOHN JOY; Poundmaster, EZRA SQUIRES; Member of Board of Education, C. P. CHAPMAN.

A resolution was adopted fixing the pay of city officers, as follows:

City Clerk,	$1,000 00
City Treasurer,	800 00
Street Superintendent,	1,000 00

† Arthur B. Braley was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., February 11, 1822; came to Wisconsin in 1835, settled at Delavan, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1848, by Judge Dunn, then Territorial Judge. He practiced his profession, in 1849, at Johnstown, Rock county; came to Madison in 1853, and was a partner of Judge S. H. Roys. In 1869, he removed to Waukesha, but subsequently returned to Madison. He has held the office of Police Justice for the years 1856 to 1861, inclusive, and in 1872 and 1873, and Municipal Judge, 1874. In 1868, he was City Attorney.

City Attorney,	250 00
City Assessor,	500 00
Chief Engineer Fire Department,	150 00
Assistant Engineer Fire Department,	50 00
Engineers of Steamers,	400 00
Firemen of Steamers,	100 00
Stewards of Steamers, with leather hose,	50 00
Stewards of Steamers, with rubber hose,	25 00
Janitor (besides $1 for use of hall each night, paid by hirer), per day,	1 50
Poundmaster (besides fees), per day,	1 00

In the month of April a new iron bridge was set up across the Yahara, to take the place of the one consumed by fire in October, 1873. The new bridge is known as the PERRY & ALLEN Eureka Wrought Iron Bridge, and was manufactured by O. B. OLMSTEAD & Co., of Beloit. This bridge is a single span, of eighty feet, and the floor is sixteen feet wide in the clear; its ends rest upon two buttresses of solid masonry. It is composed mainly of eight lower straining cords — four on a side — each of which is one and a half inches in diameter, supported by two arches, each of which consists of eight arch cords, of one and a half inches in diameter; the arches and straining cords being connected and braced by a vast number of iron rods. All the iron used in the structure is wrought, except the massive shoes which confine the ends of the arches and straining cords, and the clamps confining the arch cords where they break joints.

In the latter part of the month of March, a chime of nine bells was received from the foundry of OCTAVOUS JONES, Troy, N. Y., for Grace church, and on the first of April were hung in place. The largest, "The Bishop's Bell," or tenor bell, and one known as the *seventh* was purchased by general subscription. The others are individual gifts, the donors indicated by the subscriptions, except the *eighth*, which was the gift of Mrs. WATERMAN.

The tenor, third and fifth are mounted, and can be rung separately, or as a peal. All are arranged with wires and lev-

ers for chiming, and can be played either on the key of E flat, from one to eight of the scale, or, by substituting the flat seventh D flat for the seventh (D natural), in the key of A. flat, from five to five of the scale. All tunes to be played on the chimes will be transposed into one or the other of these keys.

We are indebted to the Rector of the church, Rev. JOHN WILKINSON, for the following schedule of the chime, with key, weight and inscription of the several bells in their order.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.—Key E flat. Weight, 2,531 lbs. The Bishops' Bell. In memory of the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D. and the Rt. Rev. Wm. Edmond Armitage, S. T. D, first Bishops of Wisconsin. "They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

No. 2.—Key F. Weight, 1,601 lbs. In memoriam. Emma Eugenia Baker, ob. A. D. 1856. "He gathereth the lambs in his arms."

No. 3.—Key G. Weight, 1, 364 lbs. The gift of Mrs. Amelia Curtiss Fuller, who entered into rest, A. D. 1872. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

No. 4.—Key A flat. Weight, 1,068 lbs. In memory of Sarah Maria Proudfit. "The maid is not dead, but sleepeth."

No. 5.—Key B flat. Weight, 819 lbs. The Children's Bell. To the glory and praise of the Holy Child Jesus, "and the children crying in the Temple, Hosanna to the son of David."

No. 6.—Key C. Weight, 669 lbs. In memory of Mrs. Emma Fuller Stevens, who died A. D. 1870. "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

No. 7.—Key D flat. Weight, 604 lbs. In loving memory of William, John and James Sullivan. "Numbered with Thy Saints, in glory everlasting." M. A. S.

No. 8.—Key D. Weight, 526 lbs. "We praise Thee, O God."

No. 9.—Key E flat. Weight, 415 lbs. "Glory be to God on High."

"The new Congregational church—Rev. C. H. RICHARDS, pastor—the construction of which has been watched with interest, not only by the members of the society for whom it has been built, but by the community generally, was dedicated on the 3d day of May. The event was the most important one in the history of the Congregational church of Madison, the pioneer church of the capital, having been organized in 1840, and

whose chapel, built in 1858, has long been much too small for the uses of the Society. The following facts in regard to this edifice, which is one of the most beautiful and commodious in the State, and an ornament to the city, in which every public spirited citizen will take a pride, will be of interest.

"The church is built of gray cut stone, in the shape of a Greek cross, with the arms of equal length. It was designed by G. P. RANDALL, of Chicago, and is similar to the beautiful structure built by the same architect for the Union Park Church in Chicago. Its construction has been under the superintendence of Mr. D. R. JONES, architect of this city. The corner stone was laid June 13, 1872, and the walls were nearly finished at the end of that year. In 1873, the exterior of the building was completed, and most of the work in the interior of the main audience room, but the finishing touches were not given to it till within the last few weeks. The basement is not finished, and will not be at present. The length of each axis of the church is about 80 feet, and it is adorned with a steeple 180 feet high. It is intended ultimately to put a front on the old chapel which adjoins the new church, and opens into it, harmonizing with the main edifice, and making all one.

In the audience room — to which there are two entrances, in front and rear — the seats are arranged in semicircles, about the the pulpit, with five aisles, and a graceful gallery encircles the entire room, that portion of it in the rear of the pulpit being occupied by the organ and choir. There are 152 pews in the auditorium, with siittings for 650 on the floor, and 350 in the gallery, leaving ample space for the accommodation of two or three hundred more with extra seats. Ample arrangements have been made for the perfect ventilation of this audience room, both in summer and winter. "a consummation devoutly to be wished" by all church-goers. It is heated with BOYNTON furnaces, of such power and capacity as to make it seem certain that the RUTTAN ventilation will be thoroughly secured.

"Of those engaged in the erection of this church, we may mention FISH & STEPHENS, as the builders of the mason work; SORENSON & FREDERICKSON, as having done the carpenter work;

BISHOP & MURRAY, as the plasterers; and POLLARD & EGGE, as the painters, all of this city. The beautiful stained glass windows were made by MISCH Brothers, of Chicago; and the tasteful frescoing was done by SCHUBERT & KOENIG, of the same city, with an artistic skill that has elsewhere won them a reputation as being among the best workmen in this department in the northwest.

"The carpets are a rich dark red ingrain, and the cushions of the harmonious tint of 'ponso'; this portion of the furnishing having been energetically carried forward by the ladies of the Society, many of whom have labored indefatigably in the good cause, and the upholstery has been under the skilful direction of W. B. BARCKHAM, of this city.

"The splendid bell that summons the worshippers to the house, the gift of Mr. L. A. RICHARDS, was cast by MENEELEY & KIMBERLY of Troy, and weighs 2,045 pounds.

"The organ, one of the largest and finest in the State, was built by MARSHALL Brothers' Organ Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, and has three manuals of keys, two octaves of pedals, and 36 stops.

At the dedicatory services held on the 3d day May, after the delivery of the sermon by Rev. J. S. BINGHAM, D. D., of Dubuque, Iowa, the President of the Board of Trustees, F. J. LAMB, Esq., read a statement of the financial condition of the Society, as follows:

"The cost of the church building proper was $37,716.47, as follows:

Mason work,	$16,729 30
Carpenters,	15,805 00
Plastering,	1,275 00
Windows,	1,100 00
Iron work,	600 00
Painting,	873 00
Frescoing,	400 00
Architects' plans,	934 17

"The appurtenances of the church cost $10,950, as follows:

Gas fixtures,	$935 00
Lumber, walks, etc.,	260 00

Furnaces, etc.,	600 00
Lot cost,	1,200 00
Carpets, etc.,	880 00
Upholstering,	800 00
Bell,	1,000 00
Chairs,	150 00
Lectern,	50 00
Communion set,	75 00
Communion table,	30 00
Organ,	5,000 00

"This made the aggregate cost of the church, so far as completed, $34,666.47.

"There has been raised and paid on this outlay, from the general subscription list, $24,300. There has been paid by specific donations (including sundry items specified in the list of contributions elsewhere, and also the bell by Mrs. S. M. RICHARDS, $1,000, and the chairs by J. B. BOWEN, $150, not specified), $1,320.

"There has thus been paid in all, $25,620; leaving unpaid, $23,046.47. Of this, a permanent loan of $10,000, is made of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and there is owing to the builders, $7,013.47; for the organ, $5,000; to TIMOTHY BROWN, $1,033.

"To meet this, there is available on original subscription, $3,500; on organ subscription, $1,320, making a total of $4,821, and leaving to be provided for at once, $18,225.47.

"After reading this statement an effort was made to provide for the liquidation of the debt, which was very successful, and it was announced at the close of the appeal, that more than $20,000 had been assumed and pledged — more than enough to meet the whole debt."*

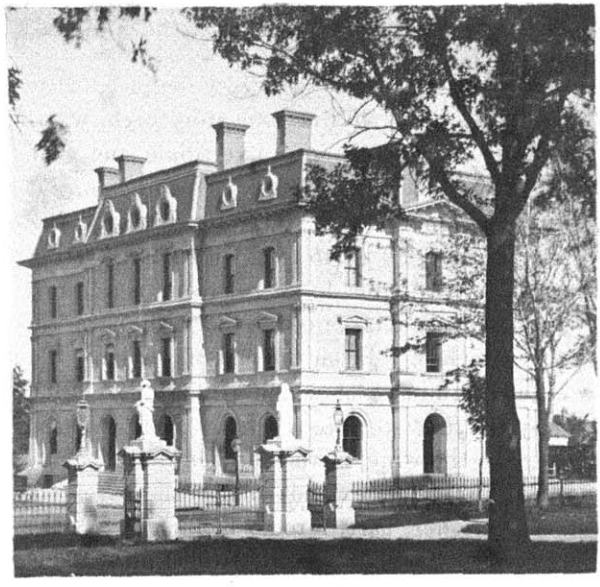
Reference has been made to the elegant dwelling of Gen. DAVID ATWOOD on lot 4, block 85, corner of Wisconsin avenue and Clymer street. The following is an account of the building and its internal arrangements:

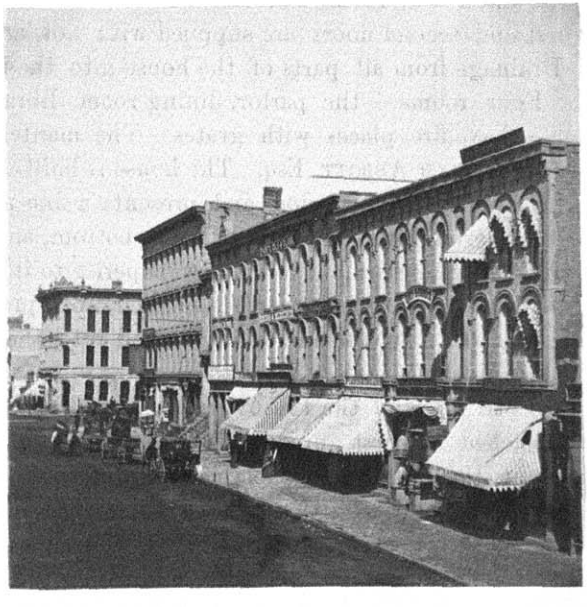
The house fronts on Wisconsin avenue, and the main part is nearly square, being 45 by 46 feet, two full stories high, with

* From the *State Journal*, May 4, 1874.

French or Mansard roof, thus giving a complete third story. In rear, is a wing, 29 by 26 feet, one story high, with French roof. The front door opens into a vestibule and hall, 9 feet wide, which extends back thirty feet. Opening from it to the left is a double parlor, 16 by 29 feet; to the right, the sitting room is entered, being 16 by 15 feet, with a large bay window; adjoining that, with double doors between, is a library room, and adjoining that, is a large bed room with bath room and clothes press attached. From the end of the hall, the dining room is entered, the size of which is 14 by 26 feet. These rooms occupy the first story in the main part, which is 12 feet in the clear. In the wing is the kitchen, with the necessary pantries, etc. The cellar extends under the whole building, and under the kitchen part, a room is finished for a laundry. The second floor of the main part, is divided into six chambers, a hall and bathing room, with closets for each room. In the third story, a hall extends the length of the house, with rooms on either side. The second story of wing is divided into three bed rooms, and a store room, with closet for each. The rooms on the first and second floors are supplied with hot and cold water. Drainage from all parts of the house into the lake, is secured. Four rooms — the parlor, dining room, library and bed room — have fire places with grates. The mantels were furnished by ABIJAH ABBOTT, Esq. The house is built of light colored brick, made at Waterloo, and presents a fine appearance. It is thoroughly finished from top to bottom, and style and convenience, there are but few if any, superior to it, in the city. All the contractors have performed their work promptly and well; and Mr. ATWOOD and family moved into their new residence in July, 1874.

The Rev. Mr. HAYS of the Presbyterian church, on Sunday, May 4, preached his first anniversary sermon, and gave the following statistics: received as members on profession of faith 34, by letter 17, total 57. Contributed to foreign missions $250, home missions $185, education $109, church erection, $102, relief fund $89, sustentation $33, publication $29, freedmen $27, total $1,077; also, for congregational expenses, including part for repairs, $8,868.





United States Court House.
Pinckney Street.

JONES, Photo.

Of late years, Madison has been visited in the summer season by tourists from southern cities, who find it a desirable and pleasant location to spend their annual vacation. Few localities possess the advantages of Madison in natural beauty of scenery. Volumes could be filled with descriptive letters written by the most distinguished literary men of the country, and published in various magazines and newspapers, setting forth the charms of our city. Some of these articles we have before alluded to.

The opening of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, northwest of Madison, has opened up to tourists the romantic scenery of the Devil's Lake and Baraboo Bluffs; and, although this section is not strictly included in our history, a short notice of these points, we think, will be acceptable to the reader. We quote from Maj. H. A. TENNEY'S account:

"The bluffs of the Wisconsin at the point where the Baraboo river embouches into the valley, are 600 feet in height. In the midst of this enormous rocky stratum, is a deep fissure or gorge, depressed over 400 feet from the surface, hemmed in by mighty precipices, which constitute the basin of a body of water about a mile and a half in length by a half mile in breadth, known as the Devil's Lake. It reposes like a dew drop in its mighty casket, and from its profound depths reflects the dark shadows of the beetling crags that environ it. The level of the waters is 190 feet above the Wisconsin river, and it is supposed that the bottom reaches below that of the river. There is not in the west a sample of as bold, ragged and striking scenery, or one more pleasing to the tourist. The country about has been the former seat of intense igneous action, and it is generally supposed that the cavity was created by the sinking of the bottom through volcanic agency. This is not, probably correct, but no explanation of the origin of this strange lake has ever been vouchsafed, at least no satisfactory one. A two hours' ride on the cars from Madison will land the visitor directly on the shore, and a small steamer will give him every opportunity for exploration. The whole section is wild and full of interest."

A history of Madison and the Four Lake Country would not be complete without referring to the "Great Cave of Dane County."* We are indebted to Maj. H. A. TENNEY for the following description:

"About 11 miles distant, and a little southwest of Madison, near the crest of the dividing ridge which separates the lake region from the valley of Sugar river, there exists the basin of an ancient pond or lake covering about four thousand acres, whose waters have long since departed, and whose drainage is directly into the face of a bluff. This inlet, a quarter of a century ago, was penetrated to a depth of nearly two thousand feet, and yet has never been fully explored, or its mysterious depths examined by mortal eye. It is about five hundred feet above the level of the four Lakes, and the ppenings apparently tend to the west. Sugar river is about one and a half miles distant, but no evidence has ever been discovered to warrant the belief that these waters any where enter or make a part of that stream. All indications, indeed, point to the certainty that it is an entrance to that vast subterranean river system known to permeate the lead region at a great depth, and whose unknown outlet may be hundreds of miles away. Early explorers always halted from fatigue or lack of adequate preparation to proceed, and not because the way was not open; and nothing like an end has ever been reached.

"The deposit in which this immense grotto exists, is the cliff or upper magnesian limestone, which at this point is known to be underlaid by a sandstone formation, whose thickness is probably forty or fifty feet. That the channel has been cut down to this more friable material, at some point of its course, is not doubted, and hence it is naturally concluded that, if followed to the line of junction, the dimensions of the cave would swell to colossal proportions. As it exists at present, there are four narrow entrances, badly choked by the *debris* fallen at the mouth, or material carried in by currents. The two most southern openings unite at the distance of some fifty or sixty

* This cave is located on the northeast part of section 5, in the town of Verona, on lands belonging to Mr. D. Richardson.

feet, from whence cavern succeeds cavern, so far as known, for thousands of feet. Once within this rocky chamber, there was formerly no serious obstacle to progress; but the present difficulty of entrance has kept thousands from the spot. It has also had the effect of keeping the walls of the interior openings in a much damper condition than they otherwise would be, by preventing the draft of outer air, which passes steadily through the whole known extent of the cavern. The far inner rooms have all the usual characteristics of the most noted caves in the country. Pendent stalactite has its corresponding stalagmite, at present much discolored by the newly added sediment. The walls are worn into strange and fantastic shapes, and everywhere exhibit the erosive power of rushing water. Long corridors and halls, whose smooth, rocky sides would seem to bid defiance to any power, connect the numerous vestibules and chambers, some of which are from twenty to thirty feet in height, and of great and almost unknown depth.

"That the cave consists of several stories is evident from numerous indications, both exterior and interior. It is proved by the sound of voices when large parties are exploring the numerous ramifications; by variations in level; and more particularly by a whirlpool in seasons of flood, outside the entrance, which proves that the ancient channel has been choked by fallen rocks, and underlies the whole cavern thus far examined. It is still further proved by the clean cut bank of the outside water course, whose bottom is several feet below the present entrance — an impossible achievement if they were the natural inlet. Still further, no pond or water ever remains in front of the cave, in the basin below the existing entrance level, which would be impossible if it did not have a subterranean escape. Once cleared of accumulated *debris*, and instead of one or more, there would probably be found a cave of several stories, the lower of which would amply suffice to drain the region, leaving the others ordinarily dry and intact. Until this is done, the full extent and beauty of this mighty freak of nature will never be fully known or appreciated. Parties living close at hand give wonderful accounts of the phenomena witnessed

after great and sudden floods, when the waters, dammed back by the choked entrance, rise ten or fifteen feet against the face of the cavern, compressing the inner air, which escapes through small fissures, to the crest of the hill, with a hiss and a roar somewhat akin to the shriek of a steam whistle. At one spot, indeed, the conversation of parties deep in the cave can be heard directly overhead, showing that if extra ventilation were ever needed it could be easily provided for. Anything like floods, in this elevated basin, however, are extremely rare, and could only occur after long continued rains, or the sudden melting of great and heavy bodies of snow. No rain-fall from May to November has ever been known large enough to send any water into the opening, nor does any enter during the months of winter.

"It is greatly to be regretted that drift-wood and other material have been allowed access, and to accumulate in such quantities as to preclude thorough explorations. Fossil remains of the mastodon, the mammoth and the elephant, as well as of other extinct species, have been found in deep fissures in various parts of the lead region; and there is every reason to suspect their existence here. These cavities originated from a common cause, and have a natural relation to each other. Science had much to anticipate from the revelations of this vast subterranean tunnel. Its buried chambers, of curious form and magnificent proportions would have been the delight of future generations, if rendered accessible. Possibly the entrance rubbish of the lowest cavity may yet be removed, and by that means the upper chambers be cleansed and restored. In any event, the spot will be visited by the curious, as it is unlike any other cavern in the country, and the only one whose entrance is at its source, and not the mouth. The darkness that hides its interior secrets covers a great mystery."

In closing up our history, we would only say that we have endeavored simply, but faithfully to portray Madison as it was and has become. Thirty-seven years have wrought many changes. A few of those who came here at the beginning of the settlement of the town still remain. Our good friend Mrs.

PECK resides at Baraboo, of which place she was also the first settler. Gen. SIMEON MILLS, DARWIN CLARK, Esq., and Mrs. PROSPER B. BIRD still reside here. Of the other settlers of 1837–38, a number are residents of other Wisconsin towns. Few realize the privations of those who came here as pioneers to subdue the country to the wants of civilization. They performed their work patiently and well, and we live to reap the fruit of their labors.

The future is before us. Ours may never be a city remarkable for mammoth proportions, manufactures and the busy life that characterizes a metropolis, but in all that makes it a delightful place of residence, with its unsurpassed advantages of beauty and healthfulness of location, educational, literary and other privileges, we are assured that its fame will not, cannot grow less, but that steady progress is before it, and that Madison will ever maintain a proud place among the growing and prosperous cities of our State and of the West.