

a man of enlarged business-views, his operations soon became quite extensive, and he became generally known to the people of our State as one of its most enterprising and prosperous citizens.

In the fall of 1840, he was elected to the assembly of the State, and was an able and useful member of that body during the session of 1850. In politics he was then an active member of the Whig party. He was in the minority party of that legislature, and, of course, was not as conspicuous as he would have been in the majority; but the sound, practical qualities of his mind gave him prominence with his fellow-members of all parties. In the session of 1854 he again represented his district in the assembly in the same acceptable manner, not only to his own immediate constituents, but to the people of the whole State.

During the summer of 1854 the Republican party of Wisconsin was organized. Mr. McIndoe had a strong attachment for the old Whig party, and did not willingly yield up that organization for the new one. In the fall of that year he was again elected to the assembly, but claimed to be chosen as a Whig, and not as a Republican. A United States senator was to be elected; and, after a long struggle in caucus, Charles Durkee received the Republican nomination. This choice was decidedly distasteful to the members, who were inclined to still consider themselves Whigs. After some days spent in vain, Mr. McIndoe, with his friends, finally yielded, and cast their votes for Mr. Durkee, securing his election. From this time Mr. McIndoe became firmly identified with the Republican party, of which organization he has been an active, consistent, and prominent member ever since.

In the fall of 1862 Hon. Luther Hanchett, member of Congress of the then Second District, died, and on the 30th of December, at a special election, Mr. McIndoe was elected to fill the vacancy in the Second District for the Thirty-seventh Congress, and for the full term

in the Thirty-eighth Congress for the Sixth District under the then new apportionment. In 1864 he was elected as a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress. He thus served two full terms and a fraction of a term in the national house of representatives. During this time he was chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs. In 1856, and again in 1860, he was chosen as a presidential elector.

In 1857 Mr. McIndoe was a prominent candidate for governor before the State convention. At first the contest was mainly between him and Hon. E. D. Helton for the nomination. It resulted, after a protracted struggle, in the nomination of Hon. A. W. Randall, a new man.

Since his retirement from Congress, he has attended wholly to his private business, which had become somewhat deranged from his long absence in the public service.

He died at his residence in Wausau, on the 22d of August, 1872, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

HON. PAUL JUNEAU. — Hon. Paul Juneau was the second son of Hon. Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee, and was the first-born of that revered pioneer after his permanent settlement at the flourishing commercial emporium of Wisconsin, on the 28th of April, 1823. In 1849 he was elected member of the assembly from the Juneau district, in Dodge County, at which place and county he resided the last years of his life. In 1852 he was chosen register of deeds, which office he held four years. He was accidentally shot by a ball fired carelessly and at random from a pistol at Juneau, and died in a few minutes, — Aug. 13, 1858. At the time of his decease he was a member of the assembly from his district, and also clerk of the circuit court of Dodge County. He will long be remembered for his many virtues, and deeply regretted that his should have been an end so untimely and lamentable. Mr. Juneau was in his thirty-fifth year.