

mean time, been admitted to the practice of law. In 1860 he was appointed by Gov. Randall judge of the eighth judicial circuit, in which he served a short term, when he removed to St. Croix Falls, and was retained by Caleb Cushing to take charge of the latter's large interests in that section of the country. That has continued to be his place of residence since, from which, however, he has been frequently called in the discharge of public duties. At the outbreak of the war, Judge Barron took a position in the support of war measures, and would have been appointed to a military command, but for physical disabilities. He assisted in raising two or three regiments, and was prominent in the councils of the war party in the State. He supported Lincoln's administration, and became gradually identified with the Republican party. In 1862 he was elected a member of the legislature, and was re-elected until 1869. In April, 1860, he was appointed by Pres. Grant fifth auditor of the United States treasury. In 1871, while attending to his duties in Washington, he was again elected to the legislature, because of important matters to be cared for, which he was so well qualified to protect. He was chosen speaker of the assembly in 1836 and in 1871. He is an admirable presiding officer of a deliberative body, and is regarded as a model legislator, exceedingly effective in debate, from a thorough knowledge of all important matters. He stands among the few incorruptible public men, and never fails to wield a salutary influence. He was a member of the electoral college from Wisconsin, and its president in 1868, and held the same positions in 1872. Just in the prime of life, and having risen to such eminence already, he is destined to occupy a larger field of usefulness for the public good.

CHARLES E. HOUGHMAN, M.D.—He was born in Nashville, Tenn., July 8, 1831. He was educated under a private teacher, after which he studied at New Orleans, Philadelphia, and New York. He entered upon the practice of medicine in Canada, where he remained three years. He came to Wisconsin in 1864, and was appointed in 1869, by Gov. Fairchild, to take charge of the Eye and Ear Department of St. Mary's Hospital for Indigent Soldiers. In 1870 he established the Milwaukee Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he has treated a large number of patients with

great success. He receives patients from all parts of the country; and any who are of limited means are not turned away, but treated the same, which may be seen from the fact that he has treated about six hundred gratuitously. There are very many reliable sources from which the public may gather information concerning Dr. Houghman's Infirmary at Milwaukee. The press is loud in its praise of the institution, presenting its benefits with perspicuity to the public; and also of the well-tried ability of him who is in charge. He is unquestionably well recommended and properly endorsed for his profession.

HON. GEORGE W. ALLEN.—He was born in Cazenovia, N.Y., in December, 1818. His early days of labor were spent in the tannery with his father. He was liberally educated, prepared for college, and entered the Wesleyan University, Connecticut, in 1838, and graduated at Union College, New York, in 1841. For a time, he read law, intending to follow that profession, but soon changed his mind, preferring commercial pursuits, and entered into partnership with his father in 1842, under the firm-name of R. Allen & Son. At this period of his life, he was given to politics and public speaking. In 1842 he delivered a speech against what was then called Political Abolitionism, when he was challenged by Hon. Gerrit Smith to meet him in public debate on that question, which was accepted; and, after the discussion, the almost universal verdict was in favor of Mr. Allen. In 1847 was married to Jane Savage of New York. On the breaking-out of the war in 1861, Mr. Allen was active in the cause of the country, making his eloquent and strong appeals, contributing largely of his means, as well as time, to sustain the government. He and his brother were successful in raising one company, which was mustered into the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, under the name of the "Allen Guards;" and his services were unremitting to the close of the war. He urged the heaviest taxation in all its forms; saying, that, where so many gave their lives, others should give their property, to the common cause. After the close of the war, the necessity for such taxation no longer needed, he was influential in having them reduced. He has contributed more to the leather interest of this country than any other man. During his visit to Vienna, at the World's Exposition, he