

When about seven years of age, he removed with his parents to Bradford County, Pennsylvania. After passing about seven years at home in this place, and attending public school, he struck out on his own account, walking all the way to Newark, N.J.; at which place he lived one year with an uncle. Soon after, he emigrated to Michigan with acquaintances, and settled in Eaton County. After a brief residence in Michigan, he returned to the east, spending some time in the study of law. He was married, Oct. 10, 1840, to Catherine Chandler of Seneca County. After this, he settled in Lodi, N.Y.

At the age of twenty-four years, he had saved from his earnings fourteen hundred dollars, and paid twelve hundred dollars of it for a residence, and the balance for books; but was sadly surprised when he found there was a mortgage on the property. After this, he moved to Towanda, Penn., and continued the study and practice of law. After finishing his sixth year, in 1847 was admitted to the bar. In the same year he returned to Michigan; was admitted to practise at the bar, and received the appointment of postmaster; was also appointed district attorney; also received from Gov. Ransom the appointment of judge-advocate in the State militia, with the rank of colonel. In 1850 he came to Wisconsin, and settled in Oconomowoc, where he has since resided, and was admitted in the Circuit Court, also in the Supreme Court and United States Court. In the first year of his residence in this State, he was appointed the attorney of the Milwaukee, Watertown, and Madison Plank Road; and, at another time, chairman of the Democratic county committee, actively opposing Andrew E. Elmore, and supporting Charles Dirkey, in the congressional contest. The same year he was no less active in helping to establish a division of Sons of Temperance, and filled some of the highest offices connected therewith. In 1854 he was chairman of the senatorial and assembly committee, from which time he has figured conspicuously in the political affairs of the State. In Madison, at the people's convention, where the Republican party of this State was organized, he opposed the further extension of slavery. In 1858 he was elected district attorney. In 1858 was appointed attorney for the Milwaukee, Beaver Dam, and Barraboo Railroad (now C., M., and St. P.), then a

branch road from Milwaukee to Watertown and Columbus, holding the position several years. In 1860 and 1864, supported Lincoln for the Presidency. In 1861 was appointed colonel on Gov. Randall's staff; took an active part in getting recruits for the army, contributing largely in bounties to the families of those who enlisted, and pledged his services gratuitously for procuring their pensions and bounties,—a pledge which he has faithfully kept. He was sent to Washington with the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, receiving an appointment in the State commissary department; was appointed to the duty of inspecting troops, and studying the qualifications of officers for promotion. In the same year was appointed aide to the commander-in-chief, with the rank of colonel, by Gov. Randall. In 1862 was appointed deputy United States marshal, with provost-marshal power to issue passes, and superintend military affairs in his district; was also tendered a position, by the governor, of colonel of one the regiments, but declined, because the army was being officered by politicians rather than soldiers. In 1863 he gained an election to the legislature by the Republicans, and, during his term of office, held several important positions in the house, among others, that of chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. While there he introduced a bill for the repeal of the law which deprived deserters of the right of franchise, for which he received censure by the Republican press, although "The New York Tribune" commended him for it. In 1870 was appointed by Gov. Fairchild to represent him at the International Congress on penitentiary and reformatory discipline; was elected one of the vice-presidents. In 1869 was appointed one of the managers of the State Industrial School at Waukesha. In 1872 was appointed a delegate to the International Penitentiary Congress, in London, Eng. In the same year indorsed the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency, and has been identified with the Reform movement since then. In 1873 was elected district attorney for Waukesha County on the Reform ticket.

In May, 1874, he was a member of the National Prison Congress, held at St. Louis, and elected one of its trustees, and appointed on the committee on Criminal Law Reform. In 1875 was appointed a member of the board of man-