

able in his morals, and temperate in his habits. Financially, he "worked his way up" from nothing, receiving no help in the shape of means from any source. His sales not infrequently reach as high as four thousand dollars per day. His employees number over one hundred persons. Among them are forty females, and many men of families. He is particular to employ only those of a high moral character, and possessing intelligence and education. Many teachers are found in his corps of workers. Without strong practical common-sense, constant diligence, perseverance, and sound judgment, Mr. Chapman would have failed. His successes applaud him more than our words. In May, 1850, Mr. Chapman married Laura O. Bowker. They have two daughters, Alice G. and Laura Appleton.

HON. E. E. CHAPIN. — He was born at Venice, Cayuga County, N. Y., July 14, 1820, and in 1837, with his parents, removed to Aurelius, near Auburn, N. Y., where he remained till October, 1854, when he came to Wisconsin, first settling at Oconomowoc, and removed to Columbus in January, 1856, where he has since resided. He received an academic education. By profession he is a lawyer. For years he has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in that capacity has entered into state and national canvasses with speech, pen, and purse, to reclaim the state and nation from the theories and aims advocated by the Republican party, as opposed to the broad democratic principles of government early established and advocated by Jefferson and the fathers. He has attended as a delegate from Columbia County, and participated in every Democratic State Convention since 1855. His political course has been liberal and progressive, and in the convention held at Milwaukee in 1860, by which Hon. C. D. Robinson of Green Bay was nominated for governor, Mr. Chapin, in conjunction with a number of prominent men, including Gov. Taylor, insisted upon a platform of principles indicating the new departure, that ultimately overthrew the Republican party in Wisconsin. During the war of the Rebellion, he contributed time and money to sustain the government, and not the political party in the ascendancy, firmly believing that military force must be met by military force, and a rebellion "against the powers that be" must be promptly met and

suppressed. He was opposed to any act indicating a repudiation of the national debt, or an assumption of the rebel debt, or any part thereof, by the United States. He has ever held an aversion to the manner of "running men for office," that so largely prevails in this country. He has seldom permitted his name to be placed upon a ticket for any office, although often urged by his friends to so do; yet he has held various local offices of a non-partisan character, and was placed in those positions by the aid of Republican votes. In April, 1874, he was appointed by Gov. Taylor as a member, and is now vice-president, of the State Board of Charities and Reform. As a member of this board, he conducted, in behalf of the State, the investigation of the management of the State Prison, and the Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. He is one of the commissioners named by the legislature of 1874-77 to consider the feasibility of the removal of the State Prison from Waupun. Mr. Chapin does not allow his public duties to interfere with his professional labors; and, consequently, he enjoys an extended and lucrative practice. As a lawyer, he stands among the first of the profession, and is held in high reputation as a citizen.

G. B. CONGDON. — He was born in Otisco, Onondaga County, N. Y., April 9, 1835. His father died in 1842, leaving his mother with a large family, and limited means with which to provide for them. By her wise, economical management, she kept them all together until they were able to do for themselves. At the age of twelve he began life for himself as a picker-boy in Harlem Mill. At the age of eighteen, he came to Beaver Dam, Wis., where he followed various occupations until 1859, when he engaged in banking, which proved disastrous, owing to the breaking-out of the Rebellion, and depreciation of Southern State stock. From 1861, to May, 1862, he was engaged in the United States mustering-office at Madison, where he received appointment as paymaster in the army, and served in this capacity until close of the war, when he resigned, came home, and purchased an interest in mills, with which he is still connected, and has from that time been manager of an institution which is a credit to the woolen industry of Wisconsin. It may be truly said of Mr. Congdon, that he is an economical and an industrious man, always actively interested in