

E. Walton

HISTORY

OF

Southeastern Dakota

ITS SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH,

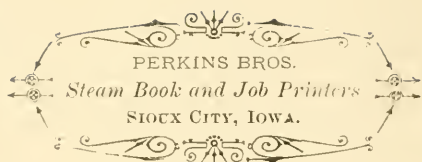
Geological and Physical Features—Counties, Cities
Towns and Villages—Incidents of Pioneer Life
—Biographical Sketches of the Pioneers
and Business Men,

WITH A BRIEF

OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE TERRITORY IN GENERAL.

“Therefore I hope, as no unwelcome guest,
At your warm fireside, when the lamps are lighted,
To have my place reserved among the rest,
Nor stand as one unsought and uninvited!”
—*Longfellow.*

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PREFACE.

CURIOSITY is inherent in human nature, especially concerning events affecting one's personal interests. What then can more pleasurably occupy the attention of the reader than a narrative of the primary incidents inseparable from the organization of his own civil and social surroundings? A narrative of the birth and growth of the community to which he is by every tie attached; a record of the happenings incident to that birth and growth; the prosaic and matter-of-fact details, and the romantic and adventurous details as well—a history of an epoch of true Western progressiveness, the beginning of an era of so great possibilities, developing into the fact of so prosperous a present, and making doubly sure the assurance of an incredibly prosperous future. And how important it is that these early details be gathered for appropriate presentation while yet personal sources of accurate information are obtainable.

The publishers can but believe that every candid person will agree with them in thus highly estimating the importance, even at this comparatively early date—of preserving in proper and convenient form the HISTORY OF SOUTHEASTERN DAKOTA. While the contemporaneous reader may not value the work so highly as nature consideration would warrant, yet it is to those who come after that the historian must appeal, and if the result of his labors in this instance shall be to throw light upon the pathway of future workers, making clear the obscure places, and lessening the tasks of those whose lot it shall be to chronicle the History of the mighty State of Dakota, then, indeed, will a laudable mission have been meritoriously fulfilled. We have seen works of this character, even slightly spoken of at first, nevertheless, in the lapse of years, attain high value and become accredited with having saved to the world much that was important, but which would otherwise have passed beyond the attempts of later history to recall.

Such considerations as these assuredly preclude necessity for apology in presenting the accompanying historical sketch of the early settlement and subsequent development of Southeastern Dakota, in which section we include what is everywhere favorably known as the Valley of the Big Sioux River, and portions of the Dakota or James River country, embracing in all, for the purposes of the work, the counties of Spink, Clark, Codington, Grant, Deuel, Hamlin, Beadle, Kingsbury, Brookings, Miner, Lake, Moody, Davison, Hanson, McCook, Minnehaha, Hutchinson, Turner, Lincoln, Bon Homme, Yankton, Clay and Union, with less particular reference to other counties contiguous.

Obviously, the plan of such a work will include: 1. A brief outline history of the entire Territory. 2. A general history of Southeastern Dakota. 3. Particular histories of the different counties, their cities and villages. To these will be found to be added numerous biographical sketches of pioneer, official, professional and business men, a department which has been obtained at the expense of much labor and means, and which in a condensed form contains much interesting and valuable information.

With reference to the physical features of Southeastern Dakota, the character and composition of her soil, her surpassing fertility and the wondrous rapidity of her settlement and growth, the writer has not felt called upon to deal in florid rhetoric or figures of exaggeration. It must be borne in mind that this is not a work issued for the pecuniary profit of speculators in real estate, nor at the instance of a bureau of immigration. While such books and pamphlets are calculated to benefit the country which in their usually glowing terms they may depict, and while the present HISTORY OF SOUTHEASTERN DAKOTA will doubtless bear no small part in calling attention to the resources of the Territory and in aiding the good cause of desirable immigration; nevertheless, its objects, pure and simple are as stated above, and its Publishers will be more than content should these objects be satisfactorily accomplished. It is, indeed, most gratifying to know that it is not necessary to call in the aid of exaggeration or the puffery of extravagant literature to describe Dakota in attractive terms; hence we here a "plain, unvarnished tale relate," confident that Truth in her soberest, plainest guise will "throned in Supremacy like a shining star" within the fair borders of Dakota.

That instances of minor inaccuracies will occur in a work of this character, howsoever great care may be taken to prevent, is to be expected, since so many dates, and so numerous and varied incidents, are necessarily introduced; and especially is this true of the biographical department, errors in which, however, as in nearly every other instance, will be found to be attributable to unintentional misstatements by the parties themselves, who, naturally enough, not being so closely interested in the accuracy of details as the laborious compilers of the work, may have been more or less careless of their statements at the time of making them. All that painstaking and impartial effort can accomplish has been done, and no pains have been spared, either in the compiling or the printing, to secure strict accuracy in every respect; and so far as conscientious labor is concerned, we feel confident that the work will be ascertained to merit the lenient consideration of the candid and unbiased reader.

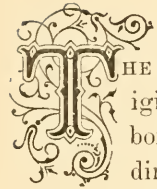
We desire also to acknowledge our appreciation of the uniform and cordial courtesy of the press of Southeastern Dakota, whose files we have had frequent occasion to consult, as well as the obligations which we owe to Mr. JAMES S.

FOSTER's excellent "Outlines of History," and especially to the admirable productions of the Hon. M. K. ARMSTRONG. We are indebted to the Hon. W. W. BROOKINGS for that portion of the work, which relates more particularly to the Sioux Falls settlement, from the beginning to about the year 1871—a narrative, which, we are pleased to state, is herein told for the first time accurately and in detail. The names of the good citizens of Southeastern Dakota, upon whose funds of valuable information we have felt at all times at liberty to draw, are Legion; and to them we wish to express our most sincere thanks.

THE PUBLISHERS.

December, 1881.

HISTORY OF DAKOTA.



THE "LAND OF THE DACOTAHS" is peculiarly rich in aboriginal traditions. A history of savage life within its borders, the origin, interminglings, warfares, mutations, diminishment and gradual disappearance of the red races that have inhabited it since the years beyond the limits of authentication, would necessarily be tinged with the rhythm of barbaric folk-lore; and since this is true of the most prosaic of these records, it is no wonder the dealer in the imagery of fiction has found herein abundance of material for poetic exaggeration. Whether or not "it is pretty clearly established that the primitive tribes of the Northwest migrated from Eastern Asia, and in their early drifting, like sea-foam, across the northwestern waters, brought with them a glimmer of civilized history, which has long since vanished into tradition, in the chase and war-path of the wilderness," may be left to the deliberation of the professional ethnologist or the amateur in love with the study of the curious. Certain it is, that this theory has become tacitly accepted, apart from speculation as to a sufficient reasonableness of hypothesis.

Seemingly well authenticated history traces Prince Madoc, or Madowe, from North Wales, with ten ships and a large colony of his countrymen, to the mouth of the Mississippi River in the early part of the fourteenth century, and the traditions of their own country have it that the colony settled somewhere in the interior of North America, where eventually their descendants became merged into tribal relations with the aborigines. It is even averred that the journeyings and ancient fortifications of this colony have been traced from the Ohio River to the old Mandan village in Dakota. In support of the theory that the Mandan tribe of Indians are descendants of Prince Madoc's colony, certain similarities in language and customs are instanced. Nicollet, who was sent by the government at Quebec to treat with certain tribes of western Indians in 1639, first mentions the Dakota family of Indians. Nicollet visited the Ounipçgons (Winnebagos), a name signifying "a people who came from a distant sea." Jogues

and Raymbault, Jesuits, visited the Ojibways of Lake Superior in 1641, by whom they were informed that eighteen days' journey to the west of them lived a powerful nation known as the "Nadonechionch," or "Nadsuessionex," meaning "enemy," but subsequently designated by the abbreviation, "Scioux," "Sioux," or "Sou," and now correctly called "Dakotas," meaning the "friendly nations," in consequence of alliances formed among them, at a later period, after the long and bloody wars with the Algonquins.

Two young Canadian fur traders accompanied a party of Indians to the Far West in 1654, and it is thought were the first white men who entered the present Territory of Dakota.

In 1541 De Soto discovered the great Mississippi River; it was visited by Marquette and Joliet, who entered it by the way of Wisconsin, in 1673; Hennepin ascended it to a point above the present city of St. Paul, Minn., in 1680, and its mouth was discovered by LaSalle in 1683. In 1602, Viscaino, the Spanish navigator, ascended the northwest shore of the continent as far as the 43d parallel, by virtue of which discovery Spain claimed all the country between the Mississippi and the Pacific. The American ship "Columbia," commanded by Capt. Gray, entered the mouth of the Columbia River in 1792, and gave it its name in honor of his vessel. The whole northwest country, embracing an "indefinite distance to the northward," was then known as Louisiana Territory.

It is claimed that the Indian tribes, who inhabited this vast region at this time, were the great race of the "Sioux,"—the Hurons, Iroquois, Winnebagoes, Wyandottes, Illinois and Foxes—all families of the great Dakota nation, and at war with the whole Algonquin race of the Atlantic coast. The introduction among the Algonquins of fire-arms, steel arrows and battle axes by Canadian traders, were effectual weapons against the flint-headed arrows and wooden war clubs of the Dakotas, and the great nation, defeated and pursued by the conquerers, fled toward the regions of the setting sun. Very little is known concerning the tribes that inhabited Dakota prior to that bloody era. "Tradition says that the Cheyenne (Shiens, or Dog,) Indians were once a powerful nation, and were the first race of people who migrated to the Missouri Valley; that after having been repeatedly driven down from the regions of the North, they located on a western tributary of the Red River, where their blood poured out in battle against their

invading foes, mingling with the waters of the northern stream, changed its hue, and gave it the name of the blood-colored or Red River of the North. Again they were defeated, and again they struck their tents and fled, with the bleeding remnants of their tribe, across the northern plains of Dakota, and formed a new home on a stream that enters with the Missouri from the west, which they called the Cheyenne.

"Charlevoix relates of the primitive tribes of Southern Dakota, that, nearly two centuries ago, the Iowas, Omahas and Ottoes were in this portion of the territory, and roamed and warred through the regions watered by the Des Moines, Big Sioux and James, or Dakota, Rivers, and that these tribes annually assembled in peace around their sacred council fires at the Great Red Pipestone Quarry. From here they were afterwards driven south and west by the great nation of Dakotas moving down from the North like a mighty army, and covering the whole plain with their tents and war dances."

The period of this great Indian retrogression was probably some time before the beginning of the seventeenth century. Up to that era the Dakotas had remained as one nation; but during the great war and flight from the North, they had become disbanded and dispersed into smaller parties, and in order to be distinguished from other tribes, abandoned the ancient name of "Nadsuessioux," or "Sioux," and called themselves Dakotas, or the "friendly people." Since that period, history and tradition agree in placing the Dakotas as masters of the vast region between the Mississippi and the Mountains. The Yanktons at that time inhabited the region between the James and the Big Sioux Rivers, and were known as the "tribe that lives at the end;" all the tribes to the northwest of them were called "those who came over the mountains from the sea."

In 1762, France ceded the whole northwestern territory to Spain, who in turn, in 1800, receded it to France, by which latter government it was transferred to the United States, in 1803, for fifteen millions of dollars. The number of white inhabitants in the whole northwestern territory at that early day, is variously estimated at from one to less than five thousand, the only "foot-prints of civilization" from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean being the small trading posts where now stand, among others, the present cities of St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, San Fran-

cisco and Astoria. Mention is made by the early navigators of the Missouri River, of seven poor families a few miles above the present city of St. Louis, which was the only settlement of white people in the Missouri River Valley in 1803. In 1787, the territory northwest of the Ohio River, lying east of the Mississippi, was framed into a separate Territory, which in 1800 was divided into the Territories of Indiana and Illinois, and in 1805 the Territory of Michigan was established. Soon after the purchase of Louisiana from France in 1803, the territory west of the Missouri was divided, and all south of the 39th degree was called the Territory of New Orleans.

During the administration of President Jefferson, in 1804-5, Congress and the President authorized the exploration of the great unknown West, by way of the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, to the Northern Pacific Coast, the party to report to the Government the result of their discoveries and adventures. Thus was created the famous Lewis and Clark expedition, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a band of forty-two men, starting from St. Louis, in open sail and oar boats, on the 14th of May, 1804, upon a journey of five thousand miles through an unknown wilderness, inhabited only by wild tribes of Indians. They were the first party of American explorers to ascend the Missouri River into the land of the Dakotas, their printed Journal affording to the world the earliest written description of this great valley of the Northwest. They reached the Big Sioux River, the present eastern boundary of Dakota, on the 21st of August, 1804; on the 28th of October they arrived at the old Mandan Indian villages, above the present crossing of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and began the construction of log huts and stockades for their winter quarters. Here they passed the winter of 1804-5, and on the 7th of April, 1805, launched their boats on the river to continue their devious and perilous journey mountainward. The great Falls of the Missouri River, near the western boundary of Dakota Territory, as originally organized, were discovered on the 13th of June, and on the 12th of August, the enthusiastic little party of adventurers stood upon the summit of the great range of the Rocky Mountains, around the little spring from which came bubbling the remotest waters of the great Missouri. "They had now reached that hidden source which had never before been seen by civilized man: and as they quenched their thirst at the chaste and icy

fountain,—as they sat down by the rivulet which yielded its distant but modest tribute to the parent ocean,—they felt themselves rewarded for all their labors and difficulties.” Crossing the mountains on horseback, they reached the source of the Columbia, built canoes, and descended that mighty river to the Pacific Coast, where they passed the winter of 1805–6, among the Indians, living in bark and earth huts, and speaking a jargon of languages like the natives of India and Tartary, from which countries many of the early Indian tribes of the Northwest are believed to have migrated.

During their westward journey, on the morning of the 27th of August, 1804, the Lewis and Clark expedition passed the mouth of the James River, when an Indian swam to their boats and informed them that a large body of Sioux were encamped in their immediate vicinity. Three men, with an interpreter, were dispatched to the Sioux camp, while the boats proceeded on about eleven miles, where, on a beautiful plain, near Calumet Bluff, above where Yankton now stands, the party encamped and waited the arrival of the Sioux. A speech and appropriate presents were prepared, and here at noon the chiefs and warriors of the Yanktons arrived, and were received in council under a large oak tree, near which the American flag was flying. Thus, nearly four-score years ago, did this little band of American adventurers first fling to the breeze of an unknown wild the flag of the American Republic, on the spot where now stands the capital of a vigorous and growing Territory, with its sturdy population of over two hundred thousand energetic souls, and on the threshold of admission to the mighty sisterhood of States.

Soon after the Lewis and Clark expedition, American traders and adventurers began to push their way into the thitherto unknown Northwest, establishing posts for the trade in furs with the natives. The goods for the trade with the Dakotas were brought up the river in open boats, propelled by oars and wind, and “cordalled” over the bars with long tow ropes fastened to the boats and drawn by men walking along the shores. The furs and peltries were taken to the distant St. Louis market in the spring, the journeys down the upper tributaries being often made in circular boats of skins, with which the channel could be followed, regardless of the sand-bars, snags and darkness. The Missouri Fur Company was established in 1808; the American Fur Com-

pany, by John Jacob Astor, of New York, in 1809, and about this time the first trading posts were established in the country drained by the Missouri River. Astor fitted out the first overland fur party in 1811, who voyaged in oar-boats up the Missouri River to the Arikaree Indian villages, and thence overland across the country north of the Black Hills, through the Wind River and the Rocky Mountains, to Astoria, on the Pacific Coast. The Rocky Mountain Fur Company commenced to make annual expeditions to the head-waters of the Missouri in 1826. The American Fur Company, stimulated by this competition, extended their operations, until, in 1832, it had become the controlling corporation in the whole Northwest. It is claimed that Pierre Choteau, of this company, was the first man to run a steamboat up the Missouri River into Dakota Territory, and under his pilotship the steamers Antelope and Yellowstone, in 1832 and 1833, were the first to plow Dakota's waters. The first steamboat had ascended the Mississippi to Fort Snelling, above the present city of St. Paul, ten years prior to this, and in the same year Lord Selkirk established the oldest settlement in Dakota, on Red River, near the British boundary.

Canada passed into the control of the British government in 1763. McKenzie, of the old Hudson Bay Company, leading the first party of white men across the continent, from the Canadian border to the Pacific, north of the 54th parallel, as early as 1787.

The old Northwest boundary of 49 degrees, between the United States and the British Possessions, was proposed in the early part of the present century, a long diplomatic controversy ensuing as to the rights of discovery and occupancy of the territory south of this boundary.

The first treaty with the Indians west of the Mississippi was made by General Scott, at Davenport, in 1832, and the great Territory of Wisconsin was organized in 1836, with Burlington as the capital, at which place, in 1837, the first Legislature northwest of the Mississippi River assembled. Father De Smet, in 1840, was the first to carry the cross of religion and the seeds of agriculture to the wild natives of the Rocky Mountain regions.

Connected with this era there is a period of history comprising the earlier expeditions of Robert Campbell's fur parties to the West, and the discovery of Great Salt Lake, 1826, and of Captain

Bonneville's two years of adventure in the mountains with his train of trappers, in 1833-34, and of the early trials and wanderings of the Subletts, Choteaus, Wythe, Fitzpatrick, Henry, Stuart, and many others, who long ago led their cavalcades across the vast wilds of the Northwest, when no trace of civilized settlement could be found in all the country between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean; also the later explorations of Nicollet and Fremont, and of Catlin, in 1833, Pope in 1849, and the still more recent expeditions of Stevens, Warren, Harney, Hayden, Mullen, Sully, and others; while the memorable slaughter of Colonel Fetterman and his whole command west of the Black Hills in the winter of 1865-66, the perishing in a snow-storm near Fort Wadsworth of Captain Fields and his soldiers, together with the terrible fate of General Custer and his mounted battalion of gallant men, all form a part of the pioneer history of the great Northwest.

Not until 1834 did the first American colony emigrate to the Pacific Coast, and in 1839 the first printing press was carried beyond the mountains. In 1835 the first newspaper in the Missouri Valley was published at Dubuque, in the then Territory of Wisconsin, from which vast region of country have since been carved and organized the Territories of Iowa in 1838, Minnesota in 1849, Nebraska in 1854, Dakota in 1861, Idaho in 1863, Montana in 1864; while still farther to the west, beyond the mountains, have been framed the Territories of Oregon in 1848, and Washington in 1853.

By act of Congress in 1849, a portion of Dakota was included within the boundaries of the newly organized Territory of Minnesota, which had hitherto remained a portion of the old county of St. Croix, in Wisconsin Territory. In 1851, at Traverse-de-Sioux, Minnesota, was consummated the memorable treaty between the United States and the upper bands of Dakota Indians, by the provisions of which the Government became possessed of the first acre of land in Dakota, to which the Indians had relinquished their title. It embraced a strip of land in the upper valley of the Big Sioux River, covering the present towns of Sioux Falls, Flandreau and Medary, including that portion of territory lying between the Big Sioux and the Minnesota State line and taking in the western shores of Big Stone Lake. In the same year the Minnesota Legislature divided their Territory into nine counties.

one of which (Dakota County) covered all the country lying between St. Paul and Yankton, constituted the Sixth Council district, and was entitled to two Councilmen and one Representative in the Minnesota Legislature. In 1854 the Territory of Nebraska was organized, and included a large portion of that country which is now in Dakota, beyond the Running Water, at which time there was not a white settler on the Dakota side of the Missouri River. The Harney treaty was consummated in 1855, and his forces marched from the Platte to the Missouri, and encamped for the winter at Fort Pierre. The command consisted of about 1,200 men, among the officers being the heroic Lyon, who fell in the war for the Union; Captain Gardner, a rebel general in the Southern army, and Captain J. B. S. Todd, the first Delegate to Congress from Dakota. In 1856, old Fort Lookout was occupied by the Government troops, and General Harney made his headquarters there; but early in the spring, he selected the site and commenced the erection of Fort Randall, where, in June of the same year, the two first companies of soldiers were landed by steamboat.

During the same season, Captain Sully, at the head of two companies, marched across the plains from Fort Abercrombie for the purpose of relieving a portion of the command at Fort Pierre, at which point he remained until 1858, and then recrossed the country to Fort Ridgely. Lyon remained in charge of Fort Lookout until the summer of 1858, when both Pierre and Lookout were abandoned, and with the exception of a few companies, stationed at Fort Randall, the military forces were removed from the frontiers to other parts of the country. During these early military movements, Lieutenant Warren and Dr. Hayden were prosecuting their scientific investigations in the mysterious regions of the Black Hills and Bad Lands, while no perceptible settlements had penetrated the Upper Missouri Valley, and the soil of Dakota was yet unbroken by the hand of civilized agriculture. A few adventurous pioneers had, however, entered the wilds and built cabins in the Indian country, preparatory to the consummation of the proposed treaties.

In the spring of 1857, the Interior Department sent A. S. H. White, an attache of the Indian Bureau, to visit the Yankton Indians, for the purpose of inducing them to send a delegation to Washington, with a view to negotiating a treaty ceding their

lands, in what is now Southern Dakota, to the government. White's mission was unsuccessful, and in the fall of the same year, Capt. J. B. S. Todd, of Fort Randall, at the request of the Department, securing the services of Charles F. Picotte, who had great influence with the Indians, and who still resides at the Yankton Agency, succeeded in his enterprise, and early in the winter of 1857, started to Washington with the Yankton chiefs, accompanied by Mr. Picotte, as interpreter. April 19, 1858, a treaty was made with these Indians, by which they ceded to the United States all the lands owned, possessed, or claimed, by them, wherever situated (except 400,000 acres, embracing their present Reservation) and described as follows:

“ Beginning at the mouth of the Te-han-kas-an-data, or Calumet, or Big Sioux River; thence up the Missouri River to the Pa-hah-wa-kan, or East Medicine Knoll River; thence up the said river to its head; thence to the head of the main fork of the Wandush-ka-for, or Snake River; thence down said river to its junction with the Te-han-san-san, or Jaques River, or James River: thence in a direct line to the northern point of Lake Kampeska; thence along the northern shore of said lake and its outlet to the junction of the said outlet with the said Big Sioux River; thence down the Big Sioux River to its junction with the Missouri River. And they also cede and relinquish to the United States all their right and title to and in all the islands in the Missouri River, from the mouth of the Big Sioux River to the mouth of the Medicine Knoll Creek.”

In consideration therefor the United States agreed to pay to them, or to expend for their benefit, the sum of \$65,000 per annum for ten years; \$40,000 per annum for and during ten years thereafter, \$25,000 per annum for and during ten years thereafter, and \$15,000 per annum for and during twenty years thereafter, making in all \$1,600,000 in annuities in the period of fifty years.

The following chiefs signed the treaty:

Pa-la-ne-a-pa-pe—The man that was struck by the Ree.

Ma-to-sa-be-che-a—The Smutty Bear.

Chas. F. Picotte—Eta-ke-cha.

Ta-ton-ka-wete-co—The Crazy Bull.

Pse-cha-wa-ke-a—The Jumping Thunder.

Ma-ra-ha-ton—The Iron Horn.

Nom-be-kah-pah—One that knocks down two.

- Ta-ton-ke-e-yak-ka—The Fast Bull.
 A-ha-ka-ma-ne—The walking Elk.
 A-ha-ka-na-zhe—The Standing Elk.
 A-ha-ka-ho-che-cha—The Elk with a Bad Voice.
 Cha-ton-wo-ka-pa—The Grabbing Hawk.
 E-ha-we-cha-sha—The Owl Man.
 Pia-son-wa-kan-na—The White Medicine Cow that Stands.
 Ma-ga-scha-che-ka—The Little White Swan.
 Oke-che-la-wash-ta—The Pretty Boy.

Immediately after the ratification of this treaty, A. H. Redfield, of Detroit, Mich., was appointed Agent for the Indians, and arrived in the Territory early in July. Buildings were at once erected on the site of the present Agency, and the Indians were all located on the Reservation before winter. As soon as the Indians were removed, settlers began to come in rapidly, locating principally on Big Sioux Point, Elk Point, Vermillion and Yankton. The earlier locations by the Western Town Company, of Dubuque, and the Dakota Land Company, of St. Paul, Minn., at Sioux Falls, in 1857; by the latter Company at Medary, Flandreau and Emineza, in the same year; and the pioneer locations elsewhere in Southeastern Dakota, beginning with those of 1857, are treated of at length in their proper places in this History. The tracing of the progress of events in these early settlements, through the adventurous vicissitudes precedent to the populousness and prosperity of the present time, the details of hardships and struggles, the Provisional Government and the days of Squatter Sovereignty, form a very considerable portion of the task before us.

Here begins the date of permanent settlement in Dakota, when the retreating red race looked back upon the advancing sentinels of civilization, who had come to subdue the wilds and adorn the rivers with thriving villages. And here commences the written history of Dakota's white race, established in a land where "wild tribes of men have marched their armies over towns and fields, and fierce battles have been fought where, ere long, churches may rear their spires, and plough-shares turn furrows amidst the graves of buried races, and children play, perhaps, where generations of children have played before." A decade in the Northwest is a century among the older civilization of the East.

On the 8th of November, 1859, the settlers at Yankton held a meetin', with D. T. Bramble as Chairman, and M. K. Armstrong,

Secretary, and adopted a memorial petitioning Congress for a Territorial organization. A similar meeting was held at Vermillion on the 9th of the same month, at which J. A. Denton presided, and James McHenry was Secretary. In the meantime the people of the Sioux Falls settlement were similarly active. But the prayer of the people was unheeded, and amid the tumultuous preparations for a Presidential election, and the muttering throes of a Southern rebellion, Congress adjourned, leaving Dakota ungoverned and unorganized. Not to be discouraged by this partial failure, the pioneers assembled again in mass convention at Yankton, December 27, 1860, and again on January 15, 1861, and prepared earnest memorials to Congress, which having been signed by five hundred and seventy-eight citizens, were forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the United States Senate. Congress at last granted the prayer of the petitioners; the Organic Act was passed in February, 1861, and approved by President Buchanan on the 2d day of March, 1861, thus giving to Dakota a Territorial government. The Territory being at that time so far removed from railroads and the telegraph, the news did not reach Yankton until eleven days after the passage of the law.

Under the new boundaries, the Territory, at that time, comprised all of the present Territory of Montana and the eastern slope of Idaho, and contained about 350,000 square miles, being bounded on the north by the British line, east by Minnesota and Iowa, south by the Iowa line, and the Missouri, Niobrara and Turtle Hill Rivers, up and along the 43d parallel of latitude, to the Rocky Mountains; thence along their snowy range to British America. Some 70,000 square miles of this territory was situated east of the Missouri River, and constituted that country which had been trimmed off from the State of Minnesota in 1858; while a vast expanse of the new Territory, reaching from the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, was carved out of the old Territory of Nebraska, as formed in 1854. Dakota, thus established, constituted the largest organized Territory in the United States, and afforded a river navigation of not less than 2,000 miles.

In the month of June, the Federal officers of the Territory arrived, and entered upon the discharge of their duties. William Jayne, of Illinois, was the first Governor; John Hutchinson, of Minnesota, Secretary; Philemon Bliss, of Ohio, Chief Justice; L.

P. Williston, of Pennsylvania, and J. L. Williams, of Tennessee, District Judges; W. E. Gleeson, of Maryland, United States Attorney; W. F. Shaeffer, United States Marshal; George D. Hill, of Michigan, United States Surveyor-General; W. A. Burleigh, of Pennsylvania, United States Agent for the Yankton Indians; H. A. Hoffman, of New York, Agent for the Ponca tribe.

A census was taken showing the population of the Territory to be two thousand, four hundred and two, and on the 13th of July the first proclamation of the Governor was issued, dividing the Territory into judicial districts and assigning the judges thereto. On the 29th of July, 1861, the second executive proclamation was issued, dividing the Territory into legislative districts, and appointing the 16th day of September for a general election to choose a Delegate in Congress, members of the Legislature and county officers.

And now for the first time the hardy pioneers of Dakota had to do with the perplexing questions of politics. Captain J. B. S. Todd appeared as the independent candidate for Delegate in Congress; a convention held at Vermillion in June nominated A. J. Bell as the Union candidate; while C. P. Booge declared himself as the people's candidate. Todd was supported by the *Dakotian*, a newspaper, at Yankton, and Bell by the *Republican* at Vermillion, while Booge relied upon his stump speakers and fast horses. Election came and passed; five hundred and eighty-five votes were cast in the Territory, of which Todd received three hundred and ninety-seven, Booge one hundred and ten, and Bell seventy-eight. The Board of Territorial Canvassers therefore issued to Todd the certificate of election as first Delegate to Congress from Dakota. The Legislature chosen at the same election, consisting of nine members of the Council and thirteen members of the Lower House, was convened by the Governor at Yankton, March 17, 1862, and perfected its organization by the selection of J. H. Shober, President, and James Tufts, Secretary of the Council; and George M. Pinney, Speaker, and J. R. Hanson, Chief Clerk of the House. A creditable code of laws for the Territory was enacted, the capital located by law at Yankton, and the Pembina settlement given a representation of three legislators. The contest over the location of the capital grew so threatening that the Governor ordered a squad of armed United States soldiers into the House to prevent violence to Speaker Pin-

ney. The next day Pinney resigned, and J. L. Tiernon was chosen Speaker. The Legislature adjourned May 15, 1862, having been in session sixty days.

During the winter of 1861-62, in the midst of the Rebellion, the Secretary of War authorized the enlistment of Company A, Dakota Cavalry, which organization, consisting of ninety-six men, was mustered into the United States service, April 19, 1862, with Nelson Miner as captain; and in the following winter, Company B, Dakota Cavalry, consisting of eighty-eight men, was mustered into the United States service, with William Tripp as captain.

In March, 1862, during the breaking up of the Missouri River, that great stream became gorged with ice below the mouth of the Dakota River, and the waters were thrown over the banks, covering nearly the whole valley for sixty miles to Sioux City. The settlers were driven from their homes by the floods, and were obliged to flee to the high lands, with their families and their herds, for safety. The preceding winter had been one of terrible storms and drifting snows, causing much suffering in the poorly constructed houses of the pioneers, and in some cases death from freezing; while the great prairie fires of the previous autumn had brought much disaster to property and danger to life. The season of 1862 following, however, proved to be one of comparative prosperity to the husbandman; the harvests were bountiful, immigration increased, and towns and villages sprang to view along the wooded streams.

The second general election was held September 1st, 1862.—Gov. Jayne and General Todd were opposing candidates for Congress. Politics were discarded, and they entered the field as Union candidates, accompanied by two corresponding tickets for territorial offices and members of the Legislature. Eight hundred and sixty-seven votes were polled in the Territory, of which Jayne received four hundred and eight and Todd three hundred and seventy-five. Todd contested the seat of Jayne before the United States House of Representatives, and was awarded the seat as Delegate in that body, upon a basis of three hundred and forty-five votes for Todd, and two hundred and forty-six for Jayne.

On the 30th day of August, 1862, the inhabitants were startled by the alarming news that the Sioux Indians of the adjoining state of Minnesota had broken out in bloody war against the whites, and that several hundred defenceless men, women and children

had been savagely murdered in their homes. This fearful tale of slaughter, coupled with the report that the revengeful army of red men, reeking with innocent blood, was moving westward to attack the weak and defenceless settlements of Dakota, could not but cast terror and tears around the hearthstone of many a home in the territory. Here these people had planted their humble abodes in the Wild West, and with scanty means, but with industry and frugality, they were perfecting, day by day, their little homes of peace and comfort.

The Governor immediately issued a proclamation, calling into armed service all citizens of the Territory subject to military duty, to protect the frontier homes and families against the expected attack. Some four hundred citizens of the Territory responded to the Governor's proclamation, left their fields and work-shops, and formed themselves into hastily organized military companies, furnishing their own fire-arms, subsistence and clothing. Fortifications were speedily thrown up in the principal towns, and all the farming settlements on the Missouri slope were quickly abandoned, some sending their women and children to the neighboring States for safety, while others took refuge in the stockades at the towns, to unite with the villagers in mutual protection. Two citizens of Sioux Falls were murdered near the village; one citizen was murdered and others wounded at the Dakota River ferry, within three miles of the capital; the United States mail carrier between Sioux Falls and Yankton was waylaid and robbed; a stage driver on the public highway, near Choteau Creek, was shot dead; and between Vermillion and Yankton a skirmishing war-party for a time prevented travel upon the stage-road. At Yankton all the inhabitants of the surrounding country had assembled for defence within the barracks of the town. Within these rude walls the citizens remained under arms day and night, until United States troops began to arrive, and the Indians had retreated from the embargoed settlements. The farmers then ventured back to their devastated homes, to gather a winter's subsistence from their damaged harvests and scattered herds. Company A, Captain Miner, and Company B, Captain Tripp, were stationed for the winter among the settlements.

The second session of the Territorial Legislature commenced on the 1st of December. The Lower House was in session seventeen days before a permanent organization could be effected, the Gov-

ernor withholding his message meanwhile. The Council organized permanently on the first day of the session, by the selection of Enos Stutsman, President, and James Tufts, Secretary. The House formed a temporary organization by the election of A. J. Harlan, Speaker, and B. M. Smith, Chief Clerk. Ten days were consumed over contested seats, when, upon the ground of an objectionable decision by the Speaker, six members withdrew from the House, leaving that body without a quorum. The six members returned on the sixteenth day of the session, and the House was permanently organized by the election of M. K. Armstrong, Speaker, and Robert Hagaman, Chief Clerk. The following day the Governor's message was received, and the session proceeded in harmony.

During the summer of 1862, the first discovery of gold had been made in Western Dakota, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, within the limits of the present Territories of Idaho and Montana; and on the 3d of the following March, 1863, Congress constructed the new Territory of Idaho, comprising all that portion of Dakota west of the 27th degree of longitude, passing northward through the Black Hills, and near the mouth of the Yellowstone River. Over twelve thousand people emigrated to the mountain mines of Idaho in 1863, and in May, 1864, the new Territory of Montana was framed out of Eastern Idaho, with a population of ten thousand people, and a yearly product of seven million dollars in gold.

The spring of 1863 had opened with discouraging prospects to the settlers in Southern Dakota. The fear of a long and disastrous Indian war was still prevalent among the people. The settlements were again unguarded and defenceless; no military protection was afforded by the commander of the district until a daring murder was committed by a war-party of Indians on a public highway within three miles of the capitol, and whole settlements of industrious farmers had abandoned the Territory with their families and herds.

In June, 1863, the Government dispatched to the Territory two thousand mounted troops, under General Sully, who pursued and punished the Indians at the battle of Whitestone Hills, and afterwards returned to garrison the frontier settlements for the winter. Fort Sully was built and garrisoned as the most frontier military post in the Territory. The Santee and Winnebago tribes of Indians

were removed, during the same season, from Minnesota and located upon reservations in Dakota. Eighteen large steamboats passed up the Missouri River into the Territory the same season, being engaged in transporting freight for the soldiers and Indians, and mills and machinery for the mines in the Rocky Mountains.

Dakota's population was augmented in the spring of 1864, by a colony from the State of New York, headed by Hon. J. S. Foster, nearly all of whom located in the Missouri Valley.

In June of this year, General Sully led his second military expedition through the Territory, to punish the tribes which were still on the war-path. One of his steamers made the first trip up the Yellowstone River to near mouth of the Big Horn, carrying supplies for the troops. His command numbered about two thousand five hundred men, and notwithstanding detachments of troops were left in his rear to protect the settlements, the United States mail stage was attacked and a murder committed almost within signal-shot of a garrison. A whole family of innocent and defenceless children were horribly butchered by the Indians at St. Helena, twelve miles below Yankton. The season of 1864 was a sad one for the settlements. Not only did lurking Indians hang upon the border for robbery and rapine, but unremitting drouth and clouds of grasshoppers swept the bloom from the fields and verdure from the plains, and with the approach of autumn, the despondent farmers repaired with their teams to the neighboring States, to bring in supplies upon which to subsist until another harvest-time. The prospects for the future were indeed gloomy, and many of the earliest settlers abandoned the Territory for the purpose of making homes elsewhere.

On the 11th of October occurred the third Congressional Election, wherein W. A. Burleigh and J. B. S. Todd were opposing candidates for Delegate, running substantially upon the same political platform. But little interest was manifested, and a small vote was polled. Indians, grasshoppers and continued misfortunes had abated the political and agricultural ardor of a despondent people. Six hundred and seven votes were polled, of which Burleigh received three hundred and eighty-six and Todd two hundred and twenty-two. Burleigh was therefore duly declared by the canvassers to be elected as the third Delegate in Congress. The annual message of Governor Edmunds to the Legislature, in De-

ember, recited in full the misfortunes and losses of the past year, but predicted a more encouraging future.

The spring of 1865 gave promise of a prosperous future to the Territory. Eighty-five thousand dollars had been appropriated by Congress for the opening of wagon roads through the Territory to the Rocky Mountain gold mines. Col. James A. Sawyers was appointed Superintendent to construct the road from Niobrara to Virginia City, with \$50,000; Col. G. C. Moody was assigned to the road from Sioux City up the Missouri Valley to the Great Cheyenne, with \$25,000; and W. W. Brookings, with \$30,000, was selected to construct a road across Dakota from the Minnesota line, out to Cheyenne, to intersect with the Sawyers route, west of the Black Hills. The first permanent bridges were built over the Big Sioux, Vermillion and Dakota Rivers.

In June, Gen. Sully led his third expedition up the Missouri Valley into the Indian country, and with the exception of the Brule Creek Massacre in August, peace and safety generally prevailed throughout settled portions of the Territory. The season was a favorable one for the farmers, and the fields yielded a bountiful harvest. Schools were numerous established throughout the Territory, and the erection of an Episcopal church was begun at Yankton. The Supreme Court of Dakota held its first session at Yankton, on the 6th day of July, 1865.

With the opening of spring in 1866, the three years' war with the Indians was declared at an end, and a Board of Peace Commissioners, to form treaties of perpetual peace and friendship with the wild tribes of Sioux on the Missouri River, was sent out by the Government, Governor Edmunds, of Dakota, being one of the Commissioners, and M. K. Armstrong, Secretary. The Commission left Yankton by steamboat in May, and ascended the Missouri above the mouth of the Yellowstone, into Montana, returning in August, having spent nearly four months in holding councils and making treaties with nearly all the wild tribes on the upper river.

In the autumn the regular Congressional election occurred. Dr. W. A. Burleigh and W. W. Brookings were opposing candidates. Burleigh ran on the "Johnson" platform—Brookings as a straight Republican. The total vote was eight hundred and forty-six, of which Burleigh received five hundred and ninety-two, and Brookings two hundred and fifty-four, indicating a population of about five thousand. The previous year, the first assessment of personal

property in the Territory had been made, the returns exhibiting a valuation of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand, nine hundred and sixty-three dollars.

There was a steady and increasing growth in 1867 and 1868; new counties were organized, towns and villages increased, immigration was renewed, the land surveys were extended into the Red River Valley, and the Territory, for the first time, began its career of permanent progress. The first railroad to Sioux City, Iowa, was completed in 1868, near the eastern line of Dakota. The Union Pacific railroad was also completed through Southwestern Dakota, and the territory of Wyoming was created therefrom by act of Congress. Prior, however, to the separation of Wyoming from Dakota, the fifth congressional election had been held in the autumn of 1868, whereat the united vote of the two Territories was 4,681; S. S. Spink received 1,424; J. B. S. Todd, 1,089; M. Toohey, 878; W. A. Burleigh, 697; J. P. Kidder, 591. Spink was therefore declared elected.

Governor Faulk's annual message to the Legislature that winter revealed a very satisfactory condition of the growth, prospects and finances of the territory. The great Sioux Indian Treaty had been made, and the Black Hills country set apart as a reservation for the various tribes of Sioux. The white population of Dakota had increased forty-two per cent. Over one thousand farms had been located by immigrants under the homestead and pre-emption laws. The harvests were bountiful, and found ready sale by reason of the constant demand to supply the new Indian agencies and military posts on the upper river. Immigration pressed into the territory as never before, selecting homes in the southern counties, on the streams, and at the close of the year the population of the territory was estimated at twelve thousand.

With the opening of 1869, the stream of immigration to the southern counties continued to pour in: navigation on the Missouri River far exceeded that of any former season; many large and substantial blocks of buildings were built in the various towns, and handsome church edifices and commodious school houses began to take the places of the rude structures of earlier days. Merchants and mechanics prospered, and the farmers were favored with abundant harvests, although in some localities the great prairie fires of autumn laid waste much valuable property.

During 1869 and 1870 several unsuccessful attempts were made to secure the building of a railroad along the Missouri Valley, through the counties of Clay, Union and Yankton, a line of road having been surveyed and a mile or two graded to Elk Point; but no aid being given by congress, the project was temporarily abandoned. The first telegraph line in the Territory was built in the fall of 1870, leading from Sioux City, Iowa, to Yankton. Seven newspapers were published in the Territory, each Republican in politics.

The fifth congressional election took place in October, 1870, W. A. Burleigh, S. L. Spink and M. K. Armstrong being the candidates. Three thousand, three hundred and two votes were polled, of which Armstrong received one thousand, one hundred and ninety-eight, Burleigh one thousand, one hundred and two, and Spink one thousand and two. Armstrong was declared duly elected. At the assembling of the legislature in December, the message of Governor Burbank pronounced the Territory on the high road to prosperity. The national census of 1870 showed the population of Dakota to be fourteen thousand, one hundred and eighty.

The succeeding two years were marked by continued prosperity and renewed activity in the matter of railroad building. Over two hundred miles of railroad were built in Dakota in 1872. In October of the same year occurred the sixth congressional election. G. C. Moody, W. W. Brookings and M. K. Armstrong were the candidates. The total vote of the Territory was forty-five hundred and ninety-nine, indicating a population of about twenty-three thousand people. Armstrong received two thousand and three, Moody fifteen hundred and ninety four, and Brookings one thousand and two. Mr. Armstrong was declared elected.

The year 1873 opened with most encouraging prospects. The railroad to the capital had been completed, and with spring navigation the government freights for the upper military posts and Indian agencies were shipped by rail to Yankton, and there transferred to steamboats to be transported up the river. The season propitious to the husbandman and the yield of wheat and other grains was so large that for the first time in the history of the Territory, considerable shipments were made to eastern markets. During 1873 and 1874 grain raising was established as the principle feature of farming in Dakota, and additional flouring mills were erected in different parts of the Territory. The new forest

culture law of Congress had done much toward settling up the prairie countries, while the recent discovery of gold in the Black Hills by General Custer's army had attracted large numbers of miners to Western Dakota. With the gathering of the harvests of 1874, it was demonstrated that the soil and climate of Dakota rendered it one of the finest wheat-growing regions of the whole West, and the grain was eagerly sought by eastern buyers.

In October came the seventh congressional election in the Territory. Judge J. P. Kidder and M. K. Armstrong were the candidates. Nine thousand, five hundred and eighteen votes were returned, indicating a total population of nearly fifty thousand.—The certificate of election was awarded to Kidder.

The following is the list of

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS

from Dakota, from the first election to the present time, together with their terms of service:

J. B. S. Todd, Fort Randall, 1861-65; W. A. Burleigh, Bon Homme, 1865-69; S. L. Spink, Yankton, 1869-71; W. K. Armstrong, Yankton, 1871-75; Jeff P. Kidder, Vermillion, 1875-79; G. G. Bennett, Deadwood, 1879-81; R. F. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls, present incumbent.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.

The persons who have held offices in Dakota Territory under appointment of the President of the United States and other terms of service, are named below:

Governors.—W. Jayne, 1861 to 1863; Newton Edmunds, 1863 to 1866; A. J. Faulk, 1866 to 1869; John A. Burbank, 1869 to 1874; John L. Pennington, 1874 to 1878. Wm. A. Howard assumed the office of governor on the 14th of April, 1878, and died on the 10th of April, 1880. N. G. Ordway.

All of Dakota's ex-Governors, excepting the last named, are living, and three of them—Edmunds, Faulk and Pennington reside in the territory. Jayne resides in Springfield, Ills., and Burbank holds a position in the postoffice department at Washington.

SECRETARIES.

John Hutchinson, 1861 to 1865; S. L. Spink, 1865 to 1869; Turney M. Wilkins 1869 to 1870; Geo. A. Batchelder, 1870 to 1872; Edwin S. McCook, appointed in 1872 and was assassinated in Sept., 1873, by Peter P. Wintermute. Oscar Whitney, 1873 to 1874; Geo. H. Hanl, present incumbent.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Philemon Bliss, 1861 to 1864, now in Missouri; Ara Bartlett, 1865 to 1869, now in Kansas; Geo. W. French, 1869 to 1873, now in Maine; Peter C. Shannon, 1873, present incumbent.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Lorenzo P. Williston, 1861 to 1865; Joseph L. Williams, 1861 to 1864; Ara

Bartlett, 1864 to 1869; Wm. E. Gleason, 1864 to 1865; J. P. Kidder, 1865 to 1875; J. W. Boyle, 1866 to 1869; W. W. Brookings, 1869 to 1873; A. H. Barnes, 1873 to 1881; G. G. Bennett, 1875 to 1878; G. C. Moody, 1878, present incumbent; J. P. Kidder, 1879, present incumbent; Sanford A. Hudson, 1881, present incumbent.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Wm. E. Gleason, 1861 to 1865; Geo. H. Hand, 1866 to 1873; Wm. Pound, 1873 to 1878; Hugh J. Campbell, 1878, present incumbent; Wm Pound died in office.

SURVEYORS GENERAL.

Geo. D. Hill, 1861 to 1865; Wm. Tripp, 1865 to 1869; W. H. H. Beadle, 1869 to 1873; W. P. Dewey, 1873 to 1877; Henry Espersen, 1877 to 1881; C. S. Fessenden, 1881, present incumbent.

The following are the names of United States Marshals and Internal Revenue officers, given in the order in which they served:

U. S. MARSHALS.

Wm F. Shaffer, Geo. M. Pinney, L. H. Litchfield, J. H. Burdick, John B. Raymond.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

Wm. Shriner, collector; A. L. Edwards, assessor; G. P. Bennett, collector; John Pope Hodnett, assessor; Geo. W. Kingsbury, assessor; W. K. Hollenbeck, collector; John L. Pennington, collector.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The following is a complete list of the members of the Legislative Assembly, beginning with the first session, in 1861-2, and including the session of 1881:

FIRST SESSION—1861-2.

Council.—W. W. Brookings, Austin Cole, H. D. Betts, John W. Boyle, Jacob Deuel, Enos Stutsman, D. T. Bramble, John H. Shober, J. Shaw Gregory.

House.—John McBride, Christopher Maloney, G. P. Waldron, Hugh Donaldson, A. W. Puett, Lyman Burgess, J. A. Jacobson, John Stanage, M. K. Armstrong, Geo. M. Pinney, Reuben Wallæe, John L. Tiernon.

SECOND SESSION—1862-3.

Council.—W. W. Brookings, Austin Cole, John W. Boyle, Jacob Deuel, Enos Stutsman, D. T. Bramble, J. H. Shober, J. Shaw Gregory, H. D. Betts, James McFetridge.

House.—M. K. Armstrong, L. Bothun, J. Y. Buckman, H. S. Donaldson, M. H. Somers, E. Gifford, A. J. Harlan, J. A. Jacobson, R. M. Johnson, Knud Larson, F. D. Pease, A. W. Puett, N. J. Wallace, G. P. Waldron.

THIRD SESSION—1863-4.

Council.—Enos Stutsman, J. M. Stone, G. W. Kingsbury, J. O. Taylor, M. M. Rich, John Mathers, Lasse Bothun, Hugh Compton, Franklin Taylor, D. P. Bradford, J. Shaw Gregory, John J. Thompson.

House.—Washington Reid, P. H. Risling, E. W. Wall, Jesse Wherry, Peter Keegan, M. G. Curtis, Asa Mattison, B. A. Hill, Duncan Ross, Albert Gore, L. Burgess, Ole Bottolfson, A. W. Puett, E. M. Bond, Wm. Shriner, O. L.

Pratt, John Lawrence, Henry Brooks, L. H. Litchfield, W. Brookings, Knud Larson.

FOURTH SESSION—1864-5.

Council.—Enos Stutsman, J. M. Stone, G. W. Kingsbury, J. O. Taylor, M. M. Rich, John Mathers, Lasse Bothun, Hugh Compton, Franklin, Taylor, D. P. Bradford, J. Shaw Gregory, John J. Thompson.

House.—W. W. Brookings, H. Burgess, J. P. Burgman, A. Christy, B. W. Collar, Felicia Fallas, J. R. Hanson, Peter Keegan, G. W. Kellogg, Peter Lemonges, John Lawrence, M. M. Matthiesen, Helge Matthews, Francis McCarty, J. W. Owens, G. W. Pratt, Washington Reid, John Rouse, Wm. Shriner, Geo. Stickney, John W. Turner, E. W. Wall.

FIFTH SESSION—1865-6.

Council.—M. K. Armstrong, Austin Cole, G. W. Kingsbury, Chas. La Breeche, Nathamel Ross, O. F. Stevens, John J. Thompson, J. W. Turner, A. Van Osdel, Knud Weeks, Enos Stutsman.

House.—Thomas C. Watson, E. C. Collins, Wm. Walter, Michael Curry, Michael Ryan, Jas. Whitehorn, H. J. Austin, G. B. Bigelow, Amos Hampton, Franklin Taylor, Jas. McHenry, Jas. Ellis, A. M. English, Jacob Branch, H. C. Ash, S. C. Fargo, W. W. Brookings, Jonathan Brown, J. A. Lewis, C. H. McCarthy, Wm. Stebens, Edward Lent, G. W. Kellogg, Chas. Cooper.

SIXTH SESSION—1866-7.

Council.—M. K. Armstrong, Austin Cole, A. G. Fuller, G. W. Kingsbury, Chas. LaBreeche, J. A. Lewis, D. M. Mills, Nathaniel Ross, O. F. Stevens, John J. Thompson, J. W. Turner, A. Van Osdel, Knud Weeks.

House.—H. C. Ash, H. J. Austin, D. T. Bramble, W. N. Collamer, Michael Curry, Hugh Fraley, Chas. Frick, L. T. Gore, Wm. Gray, Hans Gunderson, M. U. Hoyt, Daniel Hodgen, Amon Hauson, R. M. Johnson, G. W. Kellogg, Vincent La Belle, C. H. McCarthy, N. C. Stevens, Wm. Stevens, John Trumbo, Franklin Taylor, J. B. S. Todd, Eli B. Wixon, Kirwin Wilson.

SEVENTH SESSION—1867-8.

Council.—H. J. Austin, W. W. Brookings, W. W. Benedict, Aaron Carpenter, R. J. Thomas, Hugh Fraley, R. R. Green, A. H. Hampton, G. W. Kellogg, C. H. McIntyre, D. M. Mills, C. F. Rossteuscher.

House.—Wm. Blair, Wm. Brady, F. Brown, Jacob Branch, Jonathan Brown, Caleb Cummings, Michael Curry, F. J. Dewitt, Martin V. Farris, Felicia Fallas, L. T. Gore, Hans Gunderson, A. Hanson, M. U. Hoyt, John L. Jolley, Jas. Keegan, G. C. Moody, F. Nelson, Michael Ryan, Enos Stutsman, C. G. Shaw, John J. Thompson, J. D. Tucker, T. C. Watson.

EIGHTH SESSION—1868-9.

Council.—H. J. Austin, W. W. Benedict, W. W. Brookings, Aaron Carpenter, Hugh Fraley, R. R. Green, A. H. Hampton, G. W. Kellogg, J. A. Lewis, C. H. McIntyre, C. F. Rossteuscher, J. A. Wallace.

House.—Alfred Abbott, C. D. Bradley, G. P. Bennett, C. M. Brooks, Jacob Branch, John Clementson, M. G. Curtis, J. M. Eves, J. Shaw Gregory, J. T. Hewlett, O. T. Haggin, John L. Jolley, A. W. Jamieson, Hiram Keith, James Keegan, Lewis Larson, Knud Larson, Joseph La Roche, Joseph Moulin, G. C. Moody, Chas. Ricker, Enos Stutsman, M. H. Somers, R. T. Vinson.

NINTH SESSION—1870-1

Council—M. K. Armstrong, Jacob Brauch, W. M. Cuppett, Hugh Fraley, S. W. Kidder, J. C. Kennedy, Emory Morris, Nelson Miner, C. H. McIntyre, W. T. McKay, J. M. Stone, J. W. Turner.

House—Chas. Allen, Ira Barnes, F. J. Cross, C. P. Dow, A. P. Hammon, Geo. H. Hand, John Hancock, Wm. Holbrough, O. B. Iverson, H. A. Gerould, James Keegan, J. La Roche, Nelson Learnen, A. J. Mills, E. Miner, Rudolph Mostow, S. L. Parks, Amor F. Shaw, Philip Sherman, J. C. Sinclair, Ole Sampson, Noah Wherry, E. W. Wall.

TENTH SESSION—1873.

Council—D. T. Bramble, E. B. Crew, H. P. Cooley, G. W. Harlan, Alexander Hughes, John Lawrence, Nelson Miner, Joseph Mason, C. H. McIntyre, W. T. McKay, O. T. Stevens, Enos Stutsman, Henry Smith.

House—Samuel Ashmore, Ole Bottolfson, John Becker, Jacob Brauch, Newton Clark, J. W. Garland, Michael Glynn, Wm. Hamilton, James Hyde, Cyrus Knapp, T. A. Kingsbury, Judson La Moure, Joseph Laglois, A. J. Mills, Ephriom Miner, Geo. Norbeck, R. F. Pettigrew, O. C. Peterson, Silas Rohr, Martin Trygstadt, J. W. Turner, John Thompson, B. E. Wood, F. T. Wheeler, J. M. Wahl, Jens Peterson.

ELEVENTH SESSION—1875.

Council—H. J. Austin, Jacob Brauch, Philip Chandler, Benton Fraley, G. W. Harlan, John Lawrence, A. McHench, John L. Jolley, M. Pace, M. W. Sheafe, O. F. Stevens, C. S. West, E. A. Williams.

House—H. O. Anderson, Geo. Bosworth, Hector Bruce, J. L. Berry, L. Bothun, Michael Cerry, Desire Chause, J. M. Cleland, Ira Ellis, Patrick Hand, J. H. Haas, Knud Larson, Joseph Zitka, H. N. Luce, G. C. Moody, W. T. McKay, Henry Reifsnnyder, A. F. Shaw, C. H. Searns, L. Sampson, S. Svenson, A. L. Van Osdell, M. M. Williams, Scott Wright, J. M. Wahl, O. B. Larson.

TWELFTH SESSION—1877.

Council—H. S. Back, M. W. Bailey, W. A. Burleigh, Wm. Duncan, Hans Gunderson, J. A. La Moure, Nelson Miner, A. J. Mills, R. F. Pettigrew, J. A. Potter, C. B. Valentine, J. A. Wallace, Robert Wilson.

House—J. M. Adams, A. L. Boe, H. A. Burke, J. Q. Burbank,* W. H. H. Beadle, A. L. Clark, T. S. Clarkson, G. S. Codington, W. F. Dundam, John Falde, D. C. Hage, A. G. Hopkins, M. O. Hexom, Edmund Hackett, D. M. Inman, Erick Iverson, D. M. Kelleher, Chas. Maywald, Hans Myron, John Sellberg, Decatur Stewart, Asa Sargent, John Tucker, Franklin Taylor, John Thompson, C. H. Van Tassel, S. Soderstrom, F. M. Ziebach.

*Awarded the seat of D. M. Kelleher, on the 29th day of the session.

THIRTEENTH SESSION—1879.

Council—Wm. M. Cuppett, M. H. Day, Ira Ellis, Newton Edmunds, W. L. Rikendall, Nelson Miner, R. McNider, R. F. Pettigrew, S. T. Roberts, Silas Rohr, C. B. Valentine, H. B. Wynn, G. H. Walsh.

House—Alfred Brown, J. Q. Burbank, P. N. Cross, D. W. Flick, A. B. Fockler, J. R. Gamble, Ansley Grey, H. Gunderson, Ole C. Helveg, John Hayes, O. J. Hosboe, Andrew Hoyer, J. R. Jackson, Sever Johnson, J. O. Langness, Adolph Mauxsch, J. M. Peterson, Michael Shely, Andrew Simonson,

J. H. Stevens, Decatur Stewart, Martin Trygstadt, E. C. Walton, Joel Webber, Knud Weeks, N. C. Whitfield.

FOURTEENTH SESSION—1881.

Council—M. H. Day, Ira W. Fisher, John R. Gamble, John L. Jolley, J. A. J. Martin, J. O. B. Scobey, Amos F. Shaw, P. R. Smith, John Walsh, Geo. H. Wiggins, John R. Wilson, Geo. H. Walsh.

House—James Baynes, S. A. Boyles, F. J. Cross, G. H. Dickey, Erick Eliefson, L. B. French, J. D. Hale, J. A. Harding, D. M. Imman, C. B. Kennedy, Judson La Moure, Paul Laudman, S. McBratney, J. L. Miller, Knud Nomland, Silas Rohr, Vale P. Thielman, David Thompson, Albion Thorne, A. L. Van Osdel, Porter Warner, E. P. Wells, Isaac Moore, W. H. Donaldson.

The following are the present incumbents of the principal

TERRITORIAL OFFICES:

Governor, Nehemiah G. Ordway; Secretary, Geo. H. Hand; Chief Justice, Peter C. Shannon; Associate Justices, J. P. Kidder, Vermillion; G. C. Moody Deadwood, Sanford A. Hudson Fargo; U. S. Attorney, Hugh J. Campbell, Yankton; U. S. Marshal, John B. Raymond, Fargo; Surveyor General, C. S. Fessenden; Auditor, L. M. Purdy; Treasurer, W. H. McVay; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wm. H. Beadle.

THE CENSUS OF 1880.

The following statement as to the census of Dakota for 1880, is as accurate as is obtainable. Mr. Hughes, the Census Superintendent for Dakota, reported to the newspapers soon after the Census was completed, the following

POPULATION OF CITIES:

Deadwood.....	3677	Lead City.....	1437
Yankton.....	3434	Central City.....	1012
Fargo.....	2695	Terryville.....	775
Sioux Falls.....	2163	Watertown.....	746
Bismarek.....	1760	Elk Point.....	719
Grand Forks.....	1500	Vermillion.....	714
Canton.....	635	Mandan.....	239
Wahpeton.....	400	South Bend.....	209
Rapid City.....	335	Custer City.....	201
Rockerville.....	321	Bonnerville.....	195
Valley City.....	308	Huron.....	163
Ft. Pierre.....	297	Gayville.....	130

As to the rapid increase of the population of the above cities, since this enumeration was made, and, indeed, as to the birth and astonishing growth of towns not enumerated in the above, the reader is referred to the details which follow in their appropriate places.

The following table exhibits the results of the first count of population according to the schedules returned to the census office by the enumerators of the several districts concerned.

“Indians not taxed,” *i. e.*, Indians in tribal relations, under the care of the government, are not included.

A careful, competent and reliable gentleman, who is in position to form an intelligent, close and unbiased estimate, furnishes the writer with the following brief statement as to

DAKOTA'S PRESENT POPULATION:

Population of Dakota, June 30th, 1880.....	136,000
Land taken in Dakota in 1881-2, 2,600,000 acres—16,250 quarter sections Counting three persons to each quarter sections, (a low estimate, as much of Dakota's immigration consists of families), gives additional population of over.....	48,000
Add one-half as many for that portion of 1880, from June, 1880, to Jan- uary, 1881.....	24,000
Purchasers of railroad lands.....	10,000
Increase in population of towns.....	6,000
Natural increase of population.....	6,000
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Total population of Dakota, December, 1881.....	230,000

COUNTIES.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign	White.	Colored*
Armstrong	2,607	1,361	1,246	929	1,678	2,607	—
Barnes.....	1,585	988	597	896	689	1,583	2
Bon Homme.....	5,469	2,933	2,536	2,742	2,727	5,440	29
Brookings	4,965	2,861	2,104	3,411	1,554	4,959	6
Burleigh (part of).....	1,997	1,259	738	1,441	556	1,928	69
Cass	8,998	5,501	3,497	4,881	4,117	8,956	42
Clark	114	75	39	95	19	114	—
Clay	5,001	2,714	2,287	3,308	1,693	4,998	3
Codington.....	2,156	1,338	818	1,629	527	2,156	—
Custer	995	781	214	765	230	985	10
Davison.....	1,256	758	498	1,037	219	1,255	1
Deuel.....	2,302	1,231	971	1,546	756	2,302	—
Grand Forks	6,248	3,729	2,519	2,396	3,852	6,215	33
Grant.....	3,010	1,896	1,114	2,193	817	2,967	43
Hamlin	693	432	261	385	308	693	—
Hanson.....	1,301	771	530	1,011	290	1,299	2
Hutchinson.....	2,966	1,549	1,417	1,109	1,857	2,966	—
Kingsbury	1,102	690	412	800	302	1,102	—
Lake	2,657	1,520	1,137	2,017	640	2,657	—
Lawrence	13,248	10,123	3,125	9,296	3,952	12,921	327
Lincoln.....	5,897	3,165	2,732	4,118	1,779	5,897	—
McCook.....	1,283	738	545	930	353	1,283	—
Meyer	115	92	23	86	29	112	3
Miner	363	236	127	299	64	363	—
Minnehaha.....	8,252	4,549	3,703	5,502	2,750	8,204	48
Moody.....	3,915	2,293	1,622	2,989	926	3,689	226
Pembina.....	4,862	2,842	2,020	1,663	3,199	4,399	463
Pennington.....	2,244	1,750	494	1,674	570	2,226	18
Richland.....	3,597	2,130	1,467	1,916	1,681	3,587	10
Stutsman	1,207	660	347	694	313	1,004	3
Trail	4,123	2,459	1,664	1,886	2,237	4,122	1
Turner.....	5,320	2,844	2,476	2,857	2,463	5,320	—
Union	6,813	3,543	3,270	4,779	2,034	6,802	11
Yankton	8,390	4,381	4,009	4,834	3,556	8,334	56

*Including in Bon Homme county, 7 Indians and half breeds, in Burleigh Co., (part of) 2 Chinese and 6 Indians and half-breeds; in Cass Co., 3 Chinese and

27 half-breeds and Indians; in Clay Co., 1 Indian; in Grand Forks Co., 29 half-breed Indians; in Grant Co., 43 Indians; in Hanson Co., 2 Indians; in Lawrence Co., 220 Chinese and 10 Indians and half-breeds; in Minnehaha Co., 23 Indians; in Moody Co., 222 Indians; in Pembina Co., 452 Indians and half-breeds; in Pennington Co., 10 Chinese; in Richland Co., 10 Indians; in Union Co., 11 Indians and half-breed; in Yankton Co., 2 Indians; in Custer county, 1 Indian.

NOTE.—The population of the following counties is given in combination, the returns from each not having been separated:

Ashmore and Sully counties, total 587; males, 307; females, 190; native, 481; foreign 106; white 416; colored, 174. Aurora (part of) and Brule counties, total, 262; males, 178; females, 84; native 178; foreign, 74; white, 261; colored, 1. Aurora (part of), Buffalo, Lyman and Presho counties, total, 232; males, 171; females, 61; native, 264; foreign, 68; white, 209; colored, 23. Beadle and Hand counties, total, 1,443; males, 7,236; females, 207; native, 981; foreign, 462; white 1,443. Berthold, Bottineau, McHenry, Renville and Stevens counties, total, 247; males, 201; females, 46; native, 181; foreign, 66; white, 243; colored, 4. Billings, Mercer, Morton and Stark counties, total, 1,523; males, 1,440; females, 83; native, 888; foreign, 634; white, 1,514; colored, 9. Boreman, Campbell, Rush and Walworth counties, total 676; males, 511; females, 175; native, 484; foreign, 192; white, 595; colored, 81. Brown and Day counties, total, 450; males, 344; females, 106; native, 307; foreign, 143; white, 439; colored, 11. Burleigh, (part of) Emmons and Sheridan counties, total, 1,287; males, 944; females, 343; native, 891; foreign, 396; white, 1,241; colored, 46.—Cavalier, Foster and Ramsey counties, total, 318; males, 214; females, 104; native, 216; foreign, 102; white, 311; colored, 7. Charles Mix, Douglas and Todd counties, total, 616; males, 382; females, 234; native, 483; foreign, 133; white, 512; colored, 104. DeSmet, Gingras, Kidder and Logan counties, total, 89; males, 80; females, 9; native, 48; foreign, 40; white, 88; colored, 1. Edmunds, Faulk, McPherson and Spink counties, total, 481; males, 335; females, 146; native, 398; foreign, 83; white, 478; colored, 4. Forsyth and Shannon counties, total, 113; males, 93; females, 20; native, 89; foreign, 24; white, 106; colored, 7. Howard, Montraille, Walette and Williams counties, total, 471; males, 400; females, 71; native, 321; foreign, 150; white, 448; colored, 32. Hughes and Stanley counties, total, 770; males, 587; females, 183; native, 642; foreign, 128; white, 691; colored, 79. LaMoure and Ransom counties, total, 557; males, 344; females, 213; native, 357; foreign, 200; white, 557. Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian reservation and Fort Sisseton, total, 207; males, 153; females, 54; native, 152; foreign, 55; white, 184; colored, 23.

*Including, in Ashmore and Sully counties, 167 Indians; in Aurora (part of) and Brule counties, 1 half-breed Indian; in Aurora (part of), Buffalo, Lyman and Presho counties, 21 half-breed Indians; in Berthold, Bottineau, McHenry, Renville and Stephens counties, 3 Indians and half-breeds; in Billings, Mercer, Morton and Stark counties, 7 Indians; in Boreman, Campbell, Rush and Wadsworth counties, 72 Indians and half-breeds; in Brown and Day counties, 11 Indians and half-breeds; in Burleigh (part of) Emmons and Sheridan counties, 35 Indians and half-breeds; in Cavalier, Foster and Ramsey counties, 1 Indian; in Charles Mix, Douglas and Todd counties, 97 Indians and half-breeds; in Ed-

munds, Faulk, McPherson and Spink counties, 4 Indians and half-breeds; in Howard, Montraille, Walette and Williams counties, 10 Indians and half-breeds in Hughes and Stanley counties, 77 Indians and half-breeds; in Sisseton and Wahpeton reservation and Fort Sisseton, 21 Indians and half-breeds.

TOTAL FOOTINGS.

The total footings for Dakota Territory are as follows:

Males.....	82,302
Females.....	52,878
Native.....	83,387
Foreign.....	51,793
White.....	133,177
Colored*.....	2,003

Total..... 135,180

*Including in the Territory, 233 Chinese, and 1,384 Indians and half-breeds.

The following are the

ORGANIZED COUNTIES OF DAKOTA.

Armstrong.	Clay.	Kidder.	Pembina.
Aurora.	Clark.	Lake.	Pennington.
Barnes.	Custer.	Lawrence.	Ransom.
BonHomme.	Davidson.	Lincoln.	Richland.
Beadle.	Deuel.	LaMoure.	Spink.
Brown.	Douglas.	McCook.	Stutsman.
Brookings.	Grand Forks.	Minnehaha.	Trail.
Burleigh.	Grant.	Miner.	Turner.
Brule.	Hanson.	Moody.	Union.
Cass.	Hamlin.	Morton.	Walsh.
Charles Mix.	Hutchinson.	Mandan	Yankton.
Codington.	Hughes.		

JAMES RIVER VALLEY.

The following brief description of the James River Valley, by a competent writer, is pertinently accurate:

“In order to give an adequate idea as to why this region is now, and to a much greater extent must soon inevitably become, the central attraction and leading Eldorado of the great mass of poverty-stricken and mortgage-burdened people of the East, who are now setting their faces westward, I must give a brief and truthful description of this wonderful valley of the James. Imagine, for a moment, a tract of country 500 miles long, by from forty to sixty miles wide, drained by a strong and never-failing stream, which by its curves is over 1,000 miles in length, and into which flow, both from the east and the west, numerous smaller streams, abundantly watering the country and beautifully diversifying the land-

scape. Now think of this magnificent tract of country upon which nature seems to have showered her greatest favors and exhausted her choicest powers, as being already, though as yet only in its earliest infancy, dotted with thriving and prosperous towns, most of them excellent market places; as consisting of millions of acres of land as fertile as the far-famed valley of the Nile, with scarcely a mile of waste land in its whole extent; as being intersected east and west by seven lines of railroad, four of which have already crossed it and entered the Missouri valley on the west, while two north and south lines are being rapidly constructed, which taken together will give it immediate and rapid connections with all the best markets of the East. Look for a moment at this situation, and then add the facts, that of all these broad acres, attended by these almost incredible advantages, not a tithe has as yet been appropriated by the actual settler; that no speculator can get possession of a single acre of this goodly domain, except as he purchases from the settler, and that settlement is all that is required to possess it, and it will be readily seen that nothing short of a providential intervention can keep the tax-ridden, overcrowded, and sorely burdened people of the East out of it."

The same writer observes: "Truly, in spite of prophetic forebodings, 1881 has been a red letter year for Dakota, and especially for this portion of the Territory. While the regions to both the east and west of us have, during the season, been alternately parched with scorching droughts, and submerged by devastating floods, we have enjoyed refreshing showers, and tempered sunshine, so equally distributed as to cause all products, both indigenous and cultivated, to flourish in a degree truly remarkable.

The growth of vegetation upon our fertile prairies this year has been really marvelous. In this valley immense crops of corn, potatoes, flax, roots, etc., have been raised upon the raw prairie sod, broken last spring, while upon those lands which had been cultivated for some years, the yield, even with little attention, was far in advance of the most sanguine expectations of the settlers. It is no wonder that our people are prosperous, happy, energetic, contented and confident. They have before their eyes, in tangible form, and within easy reach, all the elements of abundant prosperity and actual independence, and it is only natural that their universal message to their friends in the East should be, not as in the case of many western emigrants, "Send us money with which

to get out of this accursed country, but come to Dakota, and share our prosperity, and enjoy with us the remarkable benefits to be derived from the rapid and vigorous development of one of the grandest commonwealths that ever has been, or ever will be, carved out of the great Northwest.”

DAKOTA'S CLAIMS TO STATEHOOD

Apropos of the immediate probability of Dakota's admission into the Sisterhood of States, another observant writer, has the following remarks to offer: “The scheme of making Dakota a State is not a wild one. Political expediency may suggest it, and a majority of one may carry it through the Senate, but sufficient merit is not lacking. A Territory that builds 865 miles of railroad in a single year—1880—must be a region of some wealth, present or prospective. The Northern Pacific traverses the width of the Territory, from Fargo to Montana line, 375 miles; the same road has completed and is operating fifty miles of road north from Casselton; the Fargo-Southwestern branch has been located, and the graders have been busy all fall; the Jamestown branch has been surveyed in a northerly direction, and the contract for grading twenty-five miles let and partly filled. The Milwaukee has built one branch to the Missouri in Southern Dakota, and has purchased the right of way through the Big Sioux reservation to the Black Hills. The same road has completed the Hastings & Dakota division to Aberdeen in the James River Valley, a distance of 120 miles west of the Minnesota line; more grading and roadbed by the same line, here and there, north and south through the James Valley, indicating a practical intention to furnish ample transportation facilities for that rich valley. The Chicago & Northwestern is operated to Fort Pierre on the Missouri, and like the Milwaukee, has purchased its right of way to the Black Hills, is also building northwest from Lake Kampeska and north and south, through the James Valley, keeping step with its great rival, the creation of Mitchell and Merrill; roads connect Sioux City and Yankton and Sioux City and Sioux Falls, and Marion Junction and Yankton. The Manitoba line has built from Breckinridge on the Red River, and west and north fifty miles, crossing the Northern Pacific near Casselton; has also completed in a jiffy the eighty miles of road

between Grand Forks and Fargo and has started west from the former place a line across the Territory to Fort Buford at the mouth of the Yellowstone. And still there are several more railway enterprises crystalizing that we could mention if we desired to color this showing. And don't forget the Missouri and Red River are equivalent to two railroads.

"The population, 5,000, and wealth of Deadwood and the half-dozen towns of the Black Hills tributary, are known to all men. There are mines in this region that cost \$1,500,000 to develop. One of them, the Homestake, even boasts the Corliss engine that was the wonder of the Centennial Exposition. The production of the Hills is counted by the millions.

"Bismarek, with her 3,000 people, twenty steamboats, commerce radiating with all the points of the compass, and her big bridge over the Missouri, costing \$1,000,000, is a conspicuous item in Dakota's assets.

"Fargo, with her 4,000 or 5,000 people, elevators, water works, gas works, street railway, three railroads, twenty-one additions to the original town plat, and unprecedented growth year after year, will not be denied her importance even by the Bourbon of Bourbons.

"Sioux Falls, the metropolis of the beautiful and rich Sioux Valley, has her 3,000 people, and a water power the first in importance in Dakota, driving three or four flouring mills that would not be out of place in Minneapolis. In fact, the Queen Bee is believed to be on a par with the best equipped mill in the Flour City."

"Yankton, the mother of the others, and capital of the Territory, with 3,500 people; Grand Forks with nearly 3,000, and Mandan, Wahpeton, Jamestown, Valley City, Tower City, Casselton, Pembina, Watertown, Huron, Pierre, Canton, Vermillion and Elk Point, with none of them enumerating at present less than 500 people, swell the ranks of the towns to the requirements of statehood.

"As feeders to these towns there are scores of villages with fifty to four hundred inhabitants. Some of them are more than feeders—they are little centers of themselves. All the towns over five hundred inhabitants are not named in the above list. A village of one hundred inhabitants grows so fast that a semi-annual census could not keep us posted.

"The Black Hills furnish the mines; Southern Dakota a varied agriculture, including fine water-power for manufacturing, and

Northern Dakota the largest wheat fields in the United States, outside of California, where everything is more marvelous than in any other land. The wheat and gold shipments prove the producing capacity of the Territory. There are probably no two opinions upon that head. If we can raise gold and wheat, we are on a specie basis, and are entitled to a respectful hearing.

"We cite in proof of the Territory's agricultural popularity, the records of the local land offices: The first day the Grand Forks office opened in May, 1880, the officers received the largest number of entries ever known at a local land office in a single day. They earned their salaries, \$6,000, the first week, and had to work the rest of the year for nothing. That is, their fees and commissions footed 'maximum,' and if business had totally ceased after the first week, they would have received just as much for their week's work as they did for a year. From the day of opening to the present, the rush has been on. The establishment of the Grand Forks office was intended as a relief to the Fargo office, but there has been no relief. Business this year has been larger than ever. It is as much of a necessity as the Grand Forks office was. If one is established this winter by Congress, you will see the first day's work at the Grand Forks office duplicated and a whole year's business about equal to that of the first offshoot of Fargo. Any Senator who will study the land office records of Dakota for a few hours will find overwhelming proof of her settlements past, present and prospective.

The total business for the year ending June 30, 1881, has not yet been made public by the Commissioners of the General Land Office, but the increase over 1880 will be very creditable, and far in excess of any other State or Territory in the West. The local offices, at Bismarck, Deadwood, Fargo, Grand Forks, Mitchell, Watertown and Yankton, all did a larger business, and the aggregate must necessarily show the increase claimed. During the year ending June 30, 1880, the aggregate number of acres disposed of in the United States under the homestead, timber culture and pre-emption laws, was 9,166,918; of that amount Dakota's aggregate was 2,268,809—nearly one-fourth of the total. Kansas was second to Dakota; her aggregate being 1,524,905. Nebraska was third, with 1,327,038 acres. Minnesota fourth, with 852,266 acres. Colorado, the Centennial State, only foots up 187,796 acres; Oregon, 240,058 acres; Washington, 421,617 acres. This

year, ending last June 30, Dakota will be 1,000,000 acres ahead of Kansas at least; and more likely 1,500,000."

The total area of Dakota is about one hundred and fifty-six thousand square miles, and its present population is, as we have seen, not less than two hundred and thirty thousand white people, exclusive of the Indians and other races. That the soil, the climate and other attractions of this vast and favored region, are not overestimated, is proven by the unprecedented growth of its population of late years. Nothing that the historian could write, would add to the wonderful showing which is made by the simple presentation of the facts in connection with the settlement and development of the mighty Empire of Dakota; for Empire it is, in all that goes to make up a powerful, populous and prosperous Commonwealth—in all that contributes to the establishment of enlightened progress, of culture and refinement, of wealth and healthful social, civil and physical conditions. An Empire, indeed, in all these things—but a great Republic in the rational development of true liberty of sentiment, freedom of action, and unhampered incentives to the pursuit of the True, the Substantial, the Beautiful and the Good.

What the future of Dakota shall be, is not within the writer's province to predict. Surely, it is scarcely possible to be over-sanguine, in view of the facts already assured. Surely, no observant citizen of this great Commonwealth can be thought otherwise than most reasonably justifiable in "pointing with pride" to the grand Past, the mighty Present and the incalculably promising Future of the "Land of the Dacotahs."



SOUTHEASTERN DAKOTA.

THE SIOUX FALLS SETTLEMENT.

In the latter part of the summer of 1856, Dr. J. M. Staples, of Dubuque, Iowa, while on a tour of the Upper Mississippi, obtained a copy of Nicollet's Travels in the Northwest, in which was a description of the Falls of the Big Sioux River, called by the Indians "Te-han-kas-an-data," or the "Thick-Wooded River." The Doctor was immediately struck by Nicollet's graphic description of this favored and picturesque region; and, the land and town speculative fever at that time running high, he at once set about forming a company to secure so desirable a location. The result was the organization of the Western Town Company, of Dubuque, Iowa, composed of Dr. J. M. Staples, Mayor Hetherington, Dennis Mahoney, editor of the Herald, of Dubuque; Austin Adams, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Iowa; G. P. Waldron, William Tripp, and several others whose names are unknown to the writer.

Towards the close of October, 1856, the Company employed Ezra Millard, of Sioux City, Iowa, now President of the First National Bank of Omaha, to find the coveted Falls of the "Thick Wooded River," and to take up three hundred and twenty acres of the land contiguous, under the land laws of the United States, for a townsite, in the name of the Western Town Company. In the early part of November following, Mr. Millard, in company with D. M. Mills, who lived a few miles north of Sioux City, set out for the promised land. After wandering for several days along the east bank of the Big Sioux River, at twilight of a rainy, dismal day, the explorers drove down Prospect Hill, near the beautiful little island at the head of the Falls, greatly delighted at finding the object of their search. But their delight was brought to a sudden termination, as before they could alight, several Indians appeared upon the scene. Taking their horses by the head, and turning them about-face, the noble red men suddenly ordered the astonished travelers to depart. Believing discretion the better part of valor, Messrs. Millard and Mills stood not upon the order of going, but left at once, retracing their steps as far back as

Split Rock River, a branch entering the Big Sioux from the northeast, about twelve miles below the Falls. Here they passed a sleepless night, the cool, gray dawn finding them on their way back to Sioux City, where they in due time arrived, with scalps intact.

Six weeks later, Mills returned with another party, and in the name of the Western Town Company, took possession of three hundred and twenty acres of land, consisting of what now constitutes the northeast quarter of section 16, and the northwest quarter of section 9, in town 101 north, of range 49 west, and for himself, the northwest quarter of section 16, and built a log cabin, ten by twelve feet in dimensions, on Brookings Island at the head of the Falls. The party then returned down the Sioux for the winter.

In May, 1857, Jesse T. Jarrett, John McClellan and Messrs. Farwell and Oleson, representatives of the Western Town Company visited the Falls, for the purpose of holding and improving the townsite, and commenced the construction of a small stone house, near the river immediately above the Upper Falls. These gentlemen had been at the Falls but a few days, when a number of representatives of the Dakota Land Company, of St. Paul, put in an appearance.

The Dakota Land Company was chartered by the Legislature of Minnesota Territory, in the winter of 1856-7, its object being to push out into the proposed new Territory of Dakota, and secure some of the best locations for future towns. To this Company we are indebted for all that part of Dakota east of the Big Sioux River; for in the original enabling act to admit Minnesota as a State, the western boundary extended to the Big Sioux River; but, as there was no land west of the river from which the Indian title was extinguished, the Dakota Land Company procured an amendment to the act, having the western boundary run due south from the foot of Big Stone Lake to the Iowa State line, leaving some thirty miles east of the Big Sioux, from which the Indian title had been extinguished, to commence the new Territory.

The representatives of this Company left St. Paul by steamer in May, 1857, with banners flying and bright expectations looking Dakotaward. Proceeding by boat to New Ulm, they took teams from that point to Dakota. The original incorporators of the Dakota Land Company were: W. H. Nobles, J. R. Brown, A. G.

Fuller, S. A. Medary, Samuel F. Brown, James W. Lynd, N. R. Brown, F. J. DeWitt, Baron F. Friedenriech, B. M. Smith, A. Gale, Parker Paine, Thomas Campkell—and others were also members of the Company. The party at once proceeded to the Big Sioux River, in what is now Brookings County, and located the town of Medary, named for the then Governor of Minnesota Territory; which town they intended to be the capital of the new Territory to be formed out of the western half of Minnesota Territory. From Medary they journeyed down the river, locating the town of Flandrau, named in honor of Judge Flandran, of St. Paul, and then pushed on to Sioux Falls, where they found themselves anticipated, the prize having already been secured by the Western Town Company, of Dubuque. Not to be crowded out, however, the Dakota Land Company took up three hundred and twenty acres of land south of the Falls, where Gale's Addition is now located, to which they gave the name of Sioux Falls City. James L. Fiske and James McBride were left to hold this location. Capt. Fiske afterwards became somewhat famous by leading parties across the country to Montana, having been once, for a number of days, surrounded by a band of hostile Indians, and at different times encountering the perils incident to so venturesome a life. Fiske and McBride constructed a log house on the Dakota Land Company's town site, it being the third house ever built at the Falls. This company also took six hundred and forty acres of land at the mouth of Split Rock River, naming the location Eminiza, and built a house thereon.

Everything went smoothly with the pioneers until the latter part of July, the population of Sioux Falls at that time consisting of only five persons, McClellan, Farwell, Oleson, Fiske and McBride, when the troublesome Indians again put in an appearance to mar the prospects of the embryo "Lowell of the West." About that time the savages appeared at Medary in large numbers, stopping Col. Noble's party of fifty men, who were engaged in laying out a wagon road from Fort Ridgley to South Pass, and threatening all the settlements on the Big Sioux River with the cloud of war.—The Dakota Land Company immediately withdrew all their employes, thus leaving McClellan, Farwell and Oleson, the sole occupants at Sioux Falls. These gentlemen also, recognizing the unhealthy condition of the impending storm, placed their personal effects in a canoe at the foot of the Falls, and in search of a more

congenial latitude, began the navigation of the Big Sioux to its mouth, which they reached after several days, safely arriving at Sioux City, Iowa. This was probably the first time the Big Sioux was ever navigated to its mouth by white men.

Thus was the Sioux Valley once more left to the undisputed possession of the red man, who, reversing the poetical order of things, "followed close on the track" of the pale face.

On the 17th day of August, 1857, Jesse T. Jarrett, J. L. Phillips, W. W. Brookings, S. B. Atwood, A. L. Kilgore, Smith Kinsey, John McClellan, Callahan and Godfrey, in the employ of the Western Town Company, started from Sioux City, Iowa, for Sioux Falls. The party traveled with one horse- and two six-ox-teams, carrying machinery for a saw-mill, a quantity of implements and provisions for starting a town. Jesse T. Jarrett was the agent of the Company in charge. At Rock River, they were joined by D. M. Mills. The progress of the party was slow, as the teams were heavily laden, and it was often necessary to bridge creeks before crossings could be effected.

At noon of the 27th of August, the party arrived at the summit of Prospect Hill, and for the first time (to all save Mills, Jarrett and McClellan), the Falls in all their grandeur and beauty burst upon their sight. A doffing of hats, and three hearty cheers, and the party drove down the hill, camped north of the island, and spent the remainder of the day in explorations. The day following the members of the party selected claims, each for himself, and on the morning of the third day, Messrs. Jarrett, Mills, Atwood and Godfrey started back to Sioux City for more provisions, leaving the other six at work, building a mill, house and store, cutting hay and otherwise preparing for winter. In ten days, Jarrett returned in company with Dr. J. M. Staples, of Dubuque, one of the Directors of the Company.

Jarrett, the agent of the Company, was one of those passionate men, who, by their very natures, are unfitted to be good leaders, and had already become involved in trouble with some of the employes. Dr. Staples, having been sent out with authority to make a change, at once appointed W. W. Brookings agent in place of Jarrett. From this time on, everything went smoothly, all being busy preparing for winter, until about the 10th day of October. Indians had been seen but once, and these only by Brookings and Kilgore, who, while out exploring, about five miles up the river,

suddenly ran across a party of Indians close to their camp. Both parties at once beat a retreat.

At sunset, in the evening of October 10th, about a dozen mounted Indians, covered with war-paint, swooped down over the bluffs, surrounded the only pair of oxen at the place at the time, and amid yells and war-whoops, hurried them away before any steps could be taken to prevent them. As there were but six persons at the Falls at the time, and they almost wholly unacquainted with frontier life, the serious nature of the apprehensions felt at this occurrence may be better imagined than described. Nevertheless, four of the party undertook to follow the redskins, returning at nightfall from their unsuccessful pursuit. Certain it is, there was but little sleep at the camp that night. Agent Brookings, who was absent at the time of the startling occurrence, returned the next morning, and was a welcome comer, as every man counted in such emergencies. It will be remembered that this was the year following the Spirit Lake Massacre, only eighty miles east of the Falls, and the Sioux Indians were known to be more or less hostile. No Indians, however, again appeared until mid-winter.

The middle of October brought, as an addition to the population at the Falls, a party of seven of the Dakota Land Company, who immediately began preparations for the winter. The beginning of winter found three dwelling houses erected, one of stone, a store, a saw-mill, and the following population: W. W. Brookings, J. L. Phillips, John McClellan—at present (1881) residents of Sioux Falls—L. B. Atwood, A. L. Kilgore, Smith Kinsey, Charles McConnell, R. B. McKinley, S. D. Brookings, E. M. Brookings, of the Western Town Company; James L. Fiske, James McBride, James M. Evans, James Allen, William Little, C. Merrill, of the Dakota Land Company—sixteen in all.

The early part of winter was employed in cutting and drawing logs to the mill. In January, Messrs. Brookings and Fiske visited Sioux City and brought back a mail. A very heavy rain storm occurred in the latter part of January, raising the streams so as to overflow much of the bottom lands.

On the first day of February, Messrs. Brookings and Kinsey started out to secure for the Western Town Company the site whereon the city of Yankton now stands. On reaching Split Rock River, twelve miles below the Falls, as then traveled, they

found the water very high; but as they were on horseback, they succeeded in crossing the stream, getting somewhat wet in the operation. Changing part of their clothing, they pushed on, at night reaching Rock River, fifty miles from the Falls, where they camped. That night a "Dakota blizzard" set in, and in the morning it was found impossible to cross Rock River, as the water was fifteen feet deep, and it was raining heavily; so that it became necessary to retrace their steps, to do which they were compelled to face a fierce, cold and blinding wind. So cold and piercing was the wind, that it was impossible to face it on horseback; consequently, they were obliged to dismount, and putting their horses ahead, run to keep from freezing. At seven o'clock in the evening, Split Rock River was reached. The Ford was frozen over, but not enough to bear the weight of the horses; and it was found necessary to break a ford through the ice, in doing which Mr. Brookings fell through into the river and was thoroughly drenched. With the thermometer 28 degrees below zero, the horrors of such a bath may be imagined. It was only by means of extraordinary effort that Mr. Brookings was enabled to regain the shore, on reaching which he found the only way to prevent absolutely freezing to death was to run for his life, which he did throughout all that terrible night, arriving at the Falls at nine o'clock the next morning, in a fearfully frozen condition; so much so, indeed, as to necessitate confinement to the house for a period of six months.

In December, 1857, the Governor of Minnesota Territory appointed James Allen, Register of Deeds; James Evans, Sheriff; James L. Fiske, Judge of Probate; W. W. Brookings, District Attorney; J. L. Phillips, Justice of the Peace; and William Little, James McBride and A. L. Kilgore, Commissioners, for Big Sioux County, as defined by the Legislature of Minnesota, constituting what is now the county of Minnehaha.

On the 11th day of May, 1858, the eastern portion of Minnesota Territory was admitted as a State, and all that portion of the present Territory of Dakota, bounded on the north by the Dominion of Canada, on the east by the States of Minnesota and Iowa, on the south and west by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers, was left in an unorganized condition, in which condition it remained until the 2d day of March, 1861, when it was included in the Territory of Dakota. During this time there were no laws

extending over this excerpt from the Territory of Minnesota, which, by common consent, was named Dakota, from the large tribe of Indians of that name, who had inhabited it as long as it had been known by the whites.

In the spring of 1858, many immigrants came in, and the prospects of the pioneer settlements began to brighten exceedingly. A Mr. Goodwin and wife arrived early in May, Mrs. Goodwin being the first white woman to come to the Territory to settle. Soon afterwards, came Charles White, wife and daughter. Mrs. White and daughter Ella were the first white women who came to Dakota and remained permanently, these ladies remaining throughout all the Indian troubles. Mrs. White died, a few years ago, in Yankton; her daughter lived at Sioux Falls until her marriage, and is now living at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

As June was drawing to a close, the Indians again made trouble, this time driving all the settlers from Medary and the upper part of the Valley, burning their houses and destroying their property. They also sent word to the people of Sioux Falls, ordering them to leave. In this dilemma, the people of the Falls assembled for consultation, when the conclusion was reached to fortify for defense and remain. At that time there was a defensive force of more than sixty able-bodied men at the Falls. A sod fort was at once erected, in which most of the people gathered at night. The condition of anxious suspense, the fears, the anxieties, the perplexities and the privations of the little garrison can only be appreciated by pioneers who have been participants in similar experiences. On the heels of these busy preparations, a delegation of painted warriors, sent by their tribes, arrived at the Falls and advised (?) the people to leave, but did not attempt measures for forcible ejection. These Indians were Yanktonnais.

Although much courage, on the part of the settlers, was apparently manifested during the period of the threatened invasion, the real panicky condition of affairs was soon shown: for no sooner had the excitement subsided, than a large portion of the total number left for regions of greater security; and, in consequence, the population of Sioux Falls had reached its highest tide, for years to come, on the 1st day of July, 1858, on which day it was greater than at any other time up to 1869.

In October, 1858, Messrs. Brookings and Phillips traveled from Sioux Falls to Dubuque, Iowa, by ox-team, and after the former

had visited Philadelphia, returned by the same conveyance in midwinter.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provisional, or "Squatter," Legislature was elected in October, 1858, as will be explained by the following notice—copies of which notes were the first printing done in Dakota. The printing was done on small slips of paper, about two inches by five in dimensions, and a copy, now before the writer, reads as follows:

"ELECTION NOTICE."

"At a Mass Convention of the people of Dakota Territory, held in the town of Sioux Falls, in the County of Big Sioux, on Saturday, September 18, 1858, all portions of the Territory being represented, it was resolved and ordered that an election should be held for members to compose a Territorial Legislature."

"In pursuance of said resolution, notice is hereby given that on

MONDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF OCTOBER
NEXT, AT THE HOUSE OF

.....
IN THE TOWN OF

.....
IN THE COUNTY OF

.....
An election will be held for.....members of the Council, and.....
of the House of Representatives for said Legislature.

"The polls will be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning, and close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

"Dated at....., this 20th day of September, A. D. 1858."

[*"Dakota Democrat"* Print, Sioux Falls City.]

At the date of the above notice, Samuel J. Albright started the *Dakota Democrat*, the first newspaper printed in Dakota Territory, which was published by him at intervals until the autumn of 1860, when Albright left, and the paper fell into the hands of a Mr. Stewart, who printed it for a short time, under the name of the *Independent*; the reason for which change of name was grounded in necessity, Albright having taken the *Democrat* heading away with him. The *Independent* heading had formerly been used for the name of a paper published at Sergeant Bluffs, Iowa, by F. M. Ziebach.

Soon after the election, the Provisional Legislature convened. Henry Masters was elected President of the Council, and S. J. Albright Speaker of the House. During the session, Henry Masters was elected Governor. This first session of—to say the least—an irregular legislative body, lasted but a few days, memorialized Congress for the organization of a new Territory, and authorized A. G. Fuller to represent the proposed new Territory in Congress.

The year 1859 was in the main an uneventful one, the Indians varying the monotony by stealing a horse occasionally. Governor

Masters died in the early autumn of that year, this being the first death of a white man to occur in the Valley. Another election of members of the Legislature and Delegate to Congress, took place in the fall of 1859, J. P. Kidder being elected Delegate. The Legislature met early in the autumn at Sioux Falls. W. W. Brookings was elected President of the Council, and S. J. Albright Speaker of the House. At the close of the session, W. W. Brookings was elected Governor. This Legislature passed a few bills, but the principal business was the memorializing of Congress for the organization of a new Territory.

During the year 1859, A. F. Shaw came to the Territory, locating at Sioux Falls, on the east side of the river. The year before, William Stevens, S. Nesmith and Joseph Scales, had located on the east side. Later in 1859, George P. Waldron moved with his family from Dubuque, Iowa, to Sioux Falls. Mr. Waldron was a Director of the Western Town Company.

The year 1860 was passed with but few incidents of importance, and was characterized by but little immigration. J. B. Amidon and family came early in 1860, or late in 1859. B. M. Smith made yearly visits to the Falls, as agent of the Dakota Land Company, and in the summer of 1859, Hon. J. P. Kidder visited the Falls, stopping two weeks or more.

March 2d, 1861, the bill for the organization of Dakota Territory was approved by President Buchanan, but owing to the dull times and the excitement East, incident to the war of the Rebellion, but few new settlers came. In addition to the constant uneasiness, and the more or less perilous state of affairs with which the pioneers had to contend, on account of the unreliable and blood-thirsty tribes of Indians by which they were surrounded, it must not be forgotten that, during the period which elapsed between the admission of Minnesota as a State, and the organization of the Territory of Dakota by Congress, the situation of the Sioux Valley colonists, was a peculiar one; as, in all that interval, necessarily, by reason of the inchoate condition of things, there was really no duly authorized government, and no law. So far as the purely legal status of the settlers was concerned, they were all "squatters" on virgin soil, and each was a law unto himself. Nevertheless, we have seen that social and civil regulations, rude and irregular as they were of necessity, were yet adequate to the emergencies of the times; and by organized persistence, order was finally

brought out of chaos, the redemption of the soil to civilized uses went on in the main unchecked, and this vast region took its place by the side of its Sister Territories, destined by the lapse of a few years to outstrip them all in the race.

In the first regular organized Legislature, Sioux Falls was given a member of the House of Representatives, and was put in a Council district extending from the mouth of the Big Sioux River to the British Possessions, and entitled to two Councilmen. W. W. Brookings, of Sioux Falls, and Austin Cole, of Sioux Point, were elected to the Council, and George P. Waldron, of Sioux Falls, to the House. The first Legislature divided the Sioux Valley into the counties of Cole (now Union), Lincoln, Minnehaha, Brookings and Deuel. Lincoln County was named after Lincoln County, Maine, (the county in which W. W. Brookings was born,) and after President Lincoln; Minnehaha, from the Falls; Brookings, for Councilman Brookings; and Deuel, for a member of the first Council. Some of the first officers of Minnehaha County were: J. B. Amidon, Judge of Probate and Treasurer; Harry Masters, Register of Deeds; J. W. Evans, Sheriff; William Stevens, William Amidon and B. C. Fowler, Commissioners; James McCall, Justice of the Peace.

The spring and summer of 1863 opened very favorably for the Sioux Valley. A detachment of Company A, Dakota Cavalry, Lieutenant Bacon in command, was stationed at the Falls for protection from the Indians. Two of Sioux Falls' oldest citizens, John McClellan and A. F. Shaw, joined this company and served through the war. The crops were very fine, and new settlers began to arrive in encouraging numbers; but this promising outlook was brought to a most unexpected and gloomy termination. On the 16th of August, the succession of terrible massacres on the frontier of Minnesota was begun by the Indians, and eight days later, on the 25th of the month, Judge J. B. Amidon and son, of Sioux Falls, fell victims to the savage assassins.

The circumstances of this double murder, which occasioned the greatest consternation, are substantially as follows: Judge Amidon and son went, on the morning of the 25th, from their home in Sioux Falls to their land, a mile north of town, for the purpose of cutting hay, taking their drivers with them. As they did not return at night, Mrs. Amidon, becoming alarmed, notified the soldiers, who at once started in hunt of them. Their oxen were found chained to the wagon wheel, but the search for the father and son

was unsuccessful that night. At dawn of the following morning, the search was renewed, resulting in finding the bodies of the Judge and his son. Judge Amidon, when found, was lying on his face with a bullet-hole through his body; the son was found farther back in the cornfield, the body shot with a dozen or more arrows. Circumstances indicated the details of the manner in which they met their death, to be about as follows: While haying near the cornfield, their attention was evidently attracted among the corn, and on going into the cornfield to see what was transpiring, the boy was shot with arrows. Attracted by the cries of his son, Judge Amidon started for the cornfield, but seeing the Indians, turned and fled in the direction of town. The flight of the father was stopped, and his life suddenly terminated, by a bullet from the gun of one of his pursuers, the ball entering the back and penetrating the heart or other vital organs, as he had fallen forward on his face in the direction of the town, and had apparently died almost instantly, there being no evidence of a single struggle after falling. The boy, although almost literally covered with the arrows of the savages, had evidently survived for some time, as he had drawn the shafts from his body and laid them beside him.

The squad of cavalry commenced at early dawn to scour the country in search of the savage murderers, and while the most of them were out, a party of Indians came over the bluffs and fired into their camp, but, on the approach of the soldiers, the Indians fled to the river, where, in the brush, timber and high grass they escaped.

All this time, nothing was known at Sioux Falls of the dreadful massacres by the savages on the Minnesota frontier; but on Wednesday, two couriers arrived from Yankton with the fearful intelligence, and with orders from the Governor commanding the soldiers to at once proceed to Yankton, bringing with them all the settlers of the Valley.

It was with heavy hearts that this little band of pioneers abandoned their earthly possessions, and turned their backs upon the fields and dwellings they had fondly called their own—dear to them, not only for their intrinsic value, but that they were the measure of sacrifices made, of toil endured, of hopes and ambitions unattained, that had nerved the weary arms and cheered the hearts of the little company in their struggle to win from the recesses of nature, homes, with home influences, home surroundings and home

love. All these bright anticipations were destroyed, when it was decided that the town must be abandoned.

In a few hours all the inhabitants of the Sioux Valley, with most of their stock, and with what goods could be hastily got together, were on their way to Yankton, and the Sioux Valley was for several years deserted.

After the people of Sioux Falls had departed, the Indians came in and burned all the houses, save three, and in these fires were lighted; but fortunately, the flames expired without doing serious damage. Interesting relics of this eventful period yet survive, in the shape of partially burned papers belonging to Judge Brookings, among which was his diploma of graduation from Bowdoin College, Maine, and the certificate of his admission to the Bar. These, with the remaining contents of a trunk in the house, which he, with others, had occupied, were heaped in the middle of the floor, and set fire to, with the intention of burning the building. All that had been done to improve the place—all the property that had been accumulated during years of toil and hardship, privations and loneliness—was swept away, and the town of Sioux Falls, so beautifully situated, with so bright prospects for the future, was blotted out, as though it had never been. All that the blind fury of the ruthless savages could do to obliterate every trace of civilization in this part of the Northwest, was put into execution before the settlers had fairly passed from sight. This might fitly be termed the Indian Romance of the History of Sioux Falls, although, it is scarcely necessary to remark, it appears vastly more romantic at this distance of time than at the period of these occurrences, and to the unlucky participants therein.

Two months later a party of soldiers and citizens came back to look after the property they had left behind them. It was the time of the full moon, and the party camped on the west bank of the river, at the old Yankton crossing, three and one-half miles from Sioux Falls. The party was under the command of Captain Miner and consisted of not more than twenty soldiers and citizens, the authorities on the Missouri River fearing to spare a greater number of soldiers. Captain Miner and one or two other soldiers rode forward into town in the night, to reconnoitre, and on returning, reported no signs of Indians; so that all in camp slept well for the remainder of the night, and were up bright and early in the morning, anxious to catch a glimpse of the burned town. Their

surprise can be imagined, on coming over the hills south of the Falls, at seeing a party of mounted Indians rise out of the valley below and form on the bluffs north of town.

Nothing but supreme audacity could serve the turn in such an unexpected dilemma, the Indians being largely in the majority; so, clapping spurs to their horses, the command dashed madly forward to the attack; which show of confident bravery, the Indians perceiving, and doubtless thinking the advancing force much larger than it really was, the whole band immediately commenced a rapid and disorderly retreat for the river and the timber north of town, the soldiers following in hot pursuit. In crossing a wet and marshy spot, the horse of one of the Indians sank in the mire, which caused him to dismount and run for his life. This noble red rascal was overtaken, and despite his protestations that he was a "heap good Injun," was summarily dispatched. By that time the rest of the band was among the timber and beyond successful pursuit; so the pursuing party hastily returned, gathered a few things at the devastated settlement, and retreated twenty-five miles before halting, making a short stop at the west side of the Vermillion River, where they fed their horses and then moved on twenty-five miles further before going into camp.

In October of this same year, all Dakota was deserted by the whites, save those of Yankton and BonHomme counties, who were enclosed in a sod stockade at Yankton, expecting every hour to be attacked by the savages. All this abandonment of a vast region in a fair way to be reclaimed, was the result, partly of an Indian "scare" consequent upon the Minnesota massacres, and partly in consequence of the appearance of small parties of predatory Indians along the Missouri River. How much of the alarm was justifiable by the true state of affairs, and how much of it came from that panicky part of human nature, which is often aroused by a mere spark, and spreads on all sides without apparent reason, magnifying petty dangers, and eventuating in a general stampede—is a matter for difference of opinion. Certain it is, that there were grave causes for serious alarm, and equally certain is it, that the stampede was effectual and almost universal. Many of the incidents of the hurried flight were ludicrous in the extreme, and are told to this day with great relish by those who were eye-witnesses of the occurrences. Clay and Union—quite thickly settled counties—were depopulated in a day, the people rushing into Sioux

City, and leaving everything behind them—not even stopping to secure the entrances to their houses. Everywhere was demoralization, ending in complete and rapid desertion.

The Sioux Valley remained deserted from August, 1862, until May, 1865, when Fort Dakota was established at Sioux Falls, Captain Eicher, with Company E, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, being detailed for that purpose, and a tract of land five miles square, including the present townsite, was set apart for a military reservation. The location of this post was selected by Col. John Pattee and W. W. Brookings. The latter gentleman had *carte blanche* to locate the post where he thought best, and came with the intention of locating it on the northwest quarter of section sixteen, instead of on the southwest quarter; but Col. Pattee was of the opinion that, if the Fort should be located near the Island, the Indians could fire into it from the bluffs—a point, which, being apparent to Mr. Brookings, that gentleman yielded his preference: and, in consequence, from this incident, the town of Sioux Falls was started near where the Cataract House now stands, many thousands of dollars being thereby added to the value of the southwest quarter of section sixteen.

A. F. Hayward, now of Yankton, was the first sutler or post trader at Sioux Falls, but only remained there until November, 1865, when he sold out to C. K. Howard, who at that date located at Sioux Falls, where he has ever since remained, and has become the most widely known resident of the Sioux Valley, as well as one of the most enterprising, prosperous and popular business men.

The Volunteers were soon relieved by regular troops under Col. Knox, who remained until the fall of 1869, when Fort Dakota was abandoned. The reservation, however, remained until the spring of 1870.

In the summer of 1866, John Nelson, John Thompson, William Melville and Sylvester Delaney, with their families, settled in Minnehaha County. The two former have lived here ever since, and are among the wealthy and influential farmers of the county of Minnehaha.

In 1867, Ole Gunderson, Foster Gunderson, Martin Gunderson, John Johnson, Larson Sweet, J. Larson, Ole O. Getset, Ole J. Arnson, and their families, settled in the county. In the same year, Edward Broughton settled at Sioux Falls, and a number of parties moved into the Sioux Valley, within the limits of Lincoln

County; and during the session of 1867-8, the Legislature re-organized Minnehaha County, after an interregnum of six years, by the appointment of John Nelson, John Thompson and William Melville, Commissioners, and Edward Broughton, Register of Deeds; and Lincoln County by the appointment of Benjamin Ellinger, Roger T. Beal and Patrick McDonald, Commissioners; J. L. Laird, Sheriff; William L. Kuykendall, Judge of Probate; William Morris, Register of Deeds; N. J. Bond, A. B. Moore and Lewis Lowell, Justices of the Peace; James Masterson, Constable; J. H. Gildersleeve, County Superintendent of Public Instruction; S. H. Vinson, Surveyor; Ed. P. Johnson, District Attorney.

From this time on, the Sioux Valley settled rapidly. In 1869, N. E. Phillips, one of the most popular and successful merchants of the Valley, settled at Sioux Falls. John Hunter, J. Duling, D. Reynolds and Clark Coates were among the settlers of the same year, are all here still, with the exception of Mr. Duling, deceased, and have all been quite successful in their business undertakings. The year 1870 found R. F. Pettigrew, John Bippus and Col. Allen here, as also Dr. J. L. Phillips and John McClellan returned to their old camping ground.

In 1869 a few settlers came into Brookings County, and in January, 1871, Brookings County was organized by the appointment of Martin Trygstadt, L. M. Hewlet and Elias Thompson, County Commissioners, and W. H. Packard, Register of Deeds. This was the third county organized in the Sioux Valley.

In 1871 William Van Eps, who has since become one of the most prominent merchants of Dakota, moved to Sioux Falls.

In 1870 the military reservation at Sioux Falls was vacated, and much of the land that Sioux Falls now occupies was pre-empted from the government. From this time forward the settlement of the Sioux Valley has progressed with wonderful rapidity. In the fall of 1871 Minnehaha County sent Col. Charles Allen and O. B. Iverson to the Legislature, and during the same year, W. F. Kiter started the Sioux Falls *Pantagraph*. In May, 1872, Judge W. W. Brookings held at Sioux Falls the first term of court ever held in the Sioux Valley.

Having thus brought down the hitherto unwritten history of the early settlement of the Sioux Valley, to within a time when the material data are easy of access from the records, both official and

printed, we now proceed to the further pleasant task of noting the progress of events, beginning with 1871.

SIOUX FALLS.

The "Capital of Minnehaha County," which—by way of parenthesis,—we may state, occupies an elevation of 87.1 feet above Sioux City, Iowa, 25.8 feet above Yankton, and 1413 feet above the sea-level, is located on sections sixteen, seventeen and twenty-one, of town one hundred and one, range forty-nine. As its name indicates, it is situated near the Falls of the Big Sioux River, which, being so uncommon in prairie countries, has given the place more than a mere local celebrity. When we speak of these Falls, we mean *falls*, not mere rapids; the equal in beauty of St. Anthony's, and surpassed in grandeur only by Niagara. The general course of the river is south; but its direction through this township is to every point of the compass, flowing north through the village and finding its way through the granite, quartz-like rocks that mark its banks. Here the water comes gliding along down the incline worn in the solid rocks by the incessant wash of the ages of the eternal past, until it meets an obstruction, where it seems to pause just long enough to form a graceful curve, and then plunges with a roar into the abyss below, where it moves forward in a seething, boiling mass, until another obstruction is met, which it leaps with a bound, a portion of the volume rising in the form of spray, making rainbows in the sunlight and falling like rain on the adjacent rocks, while the greater portion rushes on, impatient of restraint, until, the last barrier passed, it moves off quietly to the Missouri.

Just below the business portion of the town, the river divides and forms what is known as Brookings Island, an island containing about twenty acres. This island is thickly covered with a heavy growth of choice hardwood timber. Surrounded as it is with clear water and projecting rocks, and, during the summer season, covered with a thick shade, through which comes the music of the waterfall just below, it is one of the most desirable, if not the most desirable, resort for pleasure seekers in all the great Northwest.

From 1871 the present town of Sioux Falls has had a very steady and constant growth, and here begins the following detailed history:

The advent in the year following of T. Pomeroy and E. G. Hancock, jewelers; R. C. Hawkins, mason; O. P. Weston and A.

Petterson, carpenters and builders, and W. F. Kiter with a printing office, while it undoubtedly entitled them to the appellation of "first settlers," caused no such excitement as had the arrival of new settlers in previous years.

The year 1873 was one of exceptional prosperity to the then young town. A second newspaper, the *Sioux Falls Independent*, was established May 15th, by C. W. McDonald; the U. S. Land Office was located here June 9th; the Sioux Falls mills were put in operation; a brick yard was opened by D. H. Talbot; hotels were built; business houses established; the old barracks were torn down in July, giving place to more modern architecture, and everything seemed to promise a brilliant future for Sioux Falls, without its having to pass through the customary stages of doubt and uncertainty so common at the settlement and building of towns further east. The population of the town kept pace with the growth of the business interests, the school census taken in September showing the number of people residing in the town to be 593.

During the winter of 1874, the brewery was built by Messrs. Knott & Nelson, the material of the old stone "hotel" which stood in the middle of Main Street, just west of the Island, being thus utilized.

The grasshopper visitation of 1874 will long be remembered by the older inhabitants. Their ravages were so wide-spread in extent, and the destruction following in their wake so complete, that many families were left destitute of the means of subsistence, and a still larger number was left, unable to again seed their land without assistance. To meet this emergency the Minnehaha County Aid Society was organized January 25th, 1875, for the purpose of supplying the wants of the needy poor, and assisting those who were unable to buy seed for their next season's crops. During the time this society was in operation it distributed \$534.68 in money, besides vast quantities of clothing, seed, &c., sent out by the generous hearted people of the East. That the substance of all the people here was not destroyed by the voracious "hopper-grass," is amply proved by the fact that in the spring of 1875, after all the ground was seeded, some 6,000 bushels of surplus wheat were sent to market in one train.

In the spring of 1875, people went to work, the same as though they had never seen a grasshopper determined to surmount all obstacles and build a city. Gale's Grove was set out in May of this

year. During the summer, Henry Callender's dwelling, Dennis' blacksmith shop and Sherman's postoffice building (now First National Bank building), were built, being the first brick buildings erected in Sioux Falls.

The year 1876, was in a measure one of disappointment to the people of Sioux Falls, as many of them had confidently expected a railroad to the town during the Centennial year. When they found this was not to be, they at once turned their attention to the task of getting communication with the rest of the world by telegraph. This undertaking was completed in November, and E. W. Coughran was selected as operator. The first business message sent from Sioux Falls was by W. H. Corson; the first paid message received was for R. M. Clapp. Since this time Sioux Falls has enjoyed almost uninterrupted telegraphic communication with the East. Upon the removal of Mr. Coughran from the city, the office was placed in charge of the present efficient operator, E. J. Manix.

During the summer of 1876, a sidewalk was built from the Land Office to Van Eps' store, which was hailed by the people with delight, as a token of the coming metropolitan greatness of the town. The bridge across the river at Eighth street was finished December 14th, at an expense of \$1,750.00, nearly the entire amount being raised by private subscription.

One of those little incidents, which show more forcibly than columns of figures can, the growth of a business, was told in the fall of 1876. While the workmen were cleaning up the rubbish that had accumulated at the back-end of Howard's store, they came upon an old greasy wooden box, almost fifteen inches square, and about three feet long. "Charley" being called out for an explanation, said: "I had that made to go around a tin can in 1871; then I was the only one in Sioux Falls who sold kerosene; the stage made but one trip a week. I used to strap that old box on behind the stage and have it brought up full of oil, and it used to last the whole town until the stage came up again. Now, just five years after, with seven other firms in the town selling kerosene, my last lot of oil was fifty barrels."

The next improvement (?) in the town, of a public character, was the building of the calaboose in February, 1878, the village having been incorporated in 1877. This structure, built of 2 by 4's, spiked together, was used by the city until the completion of

Sherman's stone building, corner of Main and North streets, in the fall of 1878, or spring of 1879, when the county exchanged with the village, giving the use of the cells in the basement of Sherman's building for the use of the old calaboose, which was moved down the river below the Commercial House, and enlarged. This building served as the common jail of the county until the completion of the present handsome structure of brick and stone on Main street. After serving its day and generation this "noble" old building, hallowed with so many historic associations, went down stream, bugs and all, in the flood of 1881.

The bridge at Tenth street was begun in March of this year, 1878, and completed September 1st, at an expense of \$2,700.00. Like the bridge on Eighth street it was built mostly by subscription.

Up to this time, the county officers had had no official home; the county books and records were to be found distributed among the various business houses of the town, wherever the official's private business interests happened to be located. At the April meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, E. A. Sherman made a proposition to the Board, for the erection of a suitable building for the county officers, provided the county would rent the same until such time as the county should be able to build a suitable Court House. The proposition was accepted, and Mr. Sherman at once proceeded to the erection of the stone building, corner of main and Fifth streets. The cells are in the basement; the ground floor has two commodious offices, one for the Register of Deeds, and one for the Clerk of the District Court, with a fire-proof vault attached for the safe keeping of the county records; while, on the second floor, are two more offices, one for the Judge of Probate, and one for the Superintendent of Schools, and a court room of ample dimensions.

The Germania Verein Society was organized January 10th, 1880, and the building of Germania Hall began in July. The Hall will comfortably seat 550 persons, and is duly appreciated by the citizens. The cost of the building, when completed, will not be far from \$7,000.

In May, 1880, a hook and ladder truck was received, which was the first public acknowledgment that the city was liable to be damaged by fire. The expense of the truck and accompanying appliances was \$1,200. A fire company was organized, but having no place in which to hold their meetings, it has been disbanded so

that Sioux Falls is now depending on frequent showers of rain and the volunteer efforts of its citizens, for protection from fire.

In May, 1880, the County Commissioners contracted for the building of a jail, to be erected on Ninth street, at a cost of \$7,627, Messrs. McCormack and Stratton being the successful bidders. After the building had reached the second story, it was found that the foundation was not suitable; work was discontinued, and after discussion and consultation, the building was removed to its present location on Main street near Sixth.

In June, 1880, the Cross Mining Company was organized, with a capital of \$20,000, for the purpose of operating the Cross mine in the Black Hills, the officers being: R. F. Pettigrew, President; J. L. Phillips, Vice President; H. L. Hollister, Treasurer; E. W. Coughran, Secretary; N. E. Phillips, Superintendent; and C. H. Vincent, T. H. Brown and E. Sharpe, Directors.

The U. S. Census, completed in June of this year, showed Sioux Falls to have a population of 2,227, while in the county there were 8,222.

The U. S. Land Office was closed September 11th, of this year, having been ordered to Mitchell. During the seven years and three months of its location in Sioux Falls, our people had formed so strong an attachment for it, and its gentlemanly officers, that, while admitting the justness of the order for its removal, they were sorry to see the office go.

At the last session of the Dakota Legislature, Sioux Falls was selected as the location of the Territorial Penitentiary, and \$50,000 was appropriated for its erection. The Directors named in the bill were T. H. Brown, R. H. Booth and W. L. Dow. At the organization of the Board, W. L. Dow was elected President; T. H. Brown, Secretary; and R. H. Booth, Treasurer. The site selected by the Directors, for the building, is on the bluff just north of the Falls, and east of the Southern Minnesota railroad track.

After visiting various State institutions, the Directors adopted a plan, of which the following is the official description:

"The Penitentiary will consist of a main building, 54 by 70 feet, and a wing, 51 by 77½ feet. The main building is three stories high in front, and four in the rear. The first story is eleven and one-half feet high, and contains an entrance hall, lavatory, cook room, cellar and two store rooms. The second story is eleven feet high, and contains the entrance hall, Warden's and Deputy Warden's

offices, dining room and three guard rooms. The third story contains a chapel and two rooms for hospital purposes. The chapel is twenty feet high, the rear portion made in two stories, the upper story to be used for a female prison. The total height of walls above the grade line, is 45 feet; the wing contains a block of cells, four tiers in height, seventy-two in number. Each cell is five feet wide, by eight feet long, by seven feet high, and is designed for two prisoners. The cells are connected by iron galleries and stairs. The corridor around the cells is twelve feet wide and thirty-two feet high. The walls of the building are to be of Sioux Falls stone, with some light colored stone for trimmings, as selected by the Directors. The stone walls are to be lined with brick. The cells are to be of brick, except the floors which are to be of stone; partition walls of brick, cornices, gutters and roofing of iron. The first floor will be of concrete, and those above of wood, with plaster filling. The building will be as near fire proof as possible with the means at command."

The contract for the building was awarded August 30th, '81, to R. D. Silver, of Lincoln, Nebraska, for \$44,763. Work on the building has been commenced, and will be prosecuted with all reasonable despatch, until the work is completed.

The snow fall of 1880-81 was unprecedented in the history of of the Northwest. From October 15th, 1880, the date of the first snow storm of the season, it seemed as though all the moisture then in the atmosphere, or likely to be in the atmosphere for years to come, had been inspired with an instinct to form itself into snow and precipitate itself on the prairies and in the valleys tributary to the Big Sioux River. Not only were the snow falls immense in volume, but they followed each other with provoking promptness, and a strife for ascendancy, worthy of a better cause. By the beginning of 1881, the railroad was hopelessly blockaded; the mails only came at intervals and provisions and fuel began to get scarce. By the middle of February, actual discomfort began to stare those in the face, who, under ordinary circumstances, were able to procure food and fuel. What shall be said, then, of the anxieties of those who had neither food, fuel nor money? It was indeed one of those seasons that recall to our minds, that in the great scale of existence, the whole family of mankind are upon a level with each other. The capitalist, as well as the dweller in the sod shanty, was compelled to take his coffee "straight"—sugar was a luxury not to

be had. They each had to gather their robes around them, to keep warm, and in this regard, the poor man; having been schooled in privation, had not the dread of the keen wind blowing across miles of snow, that his more opulent neighbor had. When the wood and coal was consumed, the lumber yards were next attacked by those who could afford—rather, had the money to pay for—this kind of fuel. The Worthington & Sioux Falls Railroad Company had thousands of ties piled up along the track here, ready for the extension of its line as soon as spring should open. These were generously placed at the disposal of the citizens at actual cost; a committee was appointed to superintend their distribution, and they were carefully doled out to the inhabitants—the poor man without a cent of money getting his “rations” the same as the man with his pocket filled with cash. Thus passed February and March, every one hoping that winter would let up with April—and it did.

High water was expected when the vast body of snow should go off; it was the theme on every tongue; the possibilities and the probabilities were the staple subjects for discussion at every gathering, on every corner, at every table. As the middle of April came and went, the people began to get more anxious and uneasy, if possible; still the snow seemed to take all the water offered, apparently inclined to “bear” the market. Not until the 17th of April did the river show any signs of the tremendous break-up that was so soon to come. The “old settlers” prophesied four feet of water where the lumber yards were located on the east side of the river, basing their prophecy on the fact that they had seen that much water there when there was less provocation than then existed. Their statement was believed—and yet was it believed? No effort was made to secure the property on the east side; all that was done, being to raise each of the wagon bridges a few feet.

At half past two o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, April 20th, 1881, the ice moved out of the Sioux River, taking with it the Tenth Street, Eighth Street and Pembina Railroad bridges, Webber's restaurant and dwelling, C. O. Henjum's blacksmith shop, E. Price's barn, T. T. Cochran's stable, H. Gilbert's ice house, Ross & McKinnon's carpenter shop, the Badger lumber office, and office building of the Queen Bee Mill.

After this terrible outburst, and exhibition of power and energy, the river fell about a foot, but on Thursday again began rising, and continued rising, until Saturday, about noon, when the river had

reached a height of fifteen feet and six inches above its ordinary level, the water being five and a half feet deep on the grinding floor of the Cascade Mill.

On Island Avenue the water came up to the front of Stringham & Gillets' block, stretching around just back of the Williams House, the Emerson block at Ninth street having about five feet of water in the basement, all the basements north of this being flooded. The water covered Phillips Avenue half way between the postoffice and Van Eps' corner; thence diagonally across the town, past Parker's lumber yard, toward Van Eps' residence, and thence to the bluffs south of the brewery. On the east side the water extended east of the buildings a block, east of the depot to the switch and thence down the track, past the Queen Bee Mill, coming into the channel again just below the lower mill.

The persons and corporations who were losers by this flood, to the extent of \$1,000 and upwards, are as follows:

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.....	\$27,000
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	20,000
Queen Bee Mill Co.....	15,000
Oshkosh Lumber Co.....	12,000
E. Sharpe & Co., lumber.....	8,000
A. A. Grout, lumber.....	8,000
B. F. Roderick, lumber.....	5,000
Webber, Shaw & Watson Mill.....	8,000
Minnehaha County bridges.....	6,000
E. Price, hotel.....	3,500
Ross & McKinnon, shop and planing mill.....	2,700
C. A. Paulus, hotel.....	2,500
J. F. Webber, grain.....	2,000
Badger Lumber Yard.....	2,000
Phillip Plaster, saloon.....	2,000
Village—Calaboose and damage to streets.....	2,000
Emerson, Sherman & Co., Mill.....	1,500
T. T. Cochran, stable and stock damaged.....	1,500
Gilbert & Gilman, grain warehouse.....	1,500
Grout & Petterson, ice houses.....	1,400
Parnley & Davis, ice houses.....	1,200

Other losses, smaller in amount, but in many incidents more keenly felt, perhaps, than any of these, bring the footing of the losses up to \$140,000. Much of the work done on the east side during the past summer has been the repairing and replacing of the property swept away by this great flood.

TOWN PLATS.

The first recorded plat of the present village of Sioux Falls was made by Dr. J. L. Phillips, dated August 9th, 1871, and is entitled "J. L. Phillips' Sioux Falls." It consisted of nine blocks, in the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 16, town 101,

range 49, and extending from Phillips Avenue on the east to Minnesota Avenue on the west, and from Sixth street (just north of the Merchant's Hotel) on the north, to Ninth street (just south of the Cataract House) on the south.

Gale's addition to the town of Sioux Falls was recorded August 16th, 1871, and comprised twenty-one blocks on the north side of the northwest quarter of section 21, town 101, range 49.

Since that time the following additions to the town have been made, platted and recorded, in the order named:

West Sioux Falls, by John McClellan, January 5, 1872. Brookings & Edmunds' addition, by W. W. Brookings and N. Edmunds, April 23, 1872. Shaw's Addition, by A. F. Shaw, July 22, 1872. Phillips' Addition, by Dr. J. L. Phillips, September 10, 1872. Gale's Addition, No. 1, by A. Gale, July 22, 1873. Grigsby's Addition, No. 1, by M. Grigsby, July 23, 1873. East Sioux Falls, by I. Emerson, December 29, 1875. Bennett's First Addition, by R. H. Bennett, May 26, 1876. Bennett's Second Addition, by R. H. Bennett, October 11, 1877. Phillips' Addition to East Sioux Falls, by N. E. Phillips, L. T. Dunning and R. F. Pettigrew, February 18, 1878. Gale's Third Addition, by A. Gale, May 18, 1878. Emerson's Addition, by E. A. Sherman, June 8, 1878. Sherman's Addition, by I. Emerson, July 18, 1878. Pettigrew's Addition, by R. F. Pettigrew, December 9, 1878. Millspaugh's Addition, by H. C. Millspaugh, March 25, 1879. Folsom's Addition, by Peter Folsom, March 29, 1879. Morse's Addition, by Marshall Morse, R. F. Pettigrew, L. E. Gale and A. Gale, May 30, 1879. Gale's Fourth Addition, by A. Gale, April 4th, 1879.

Other additions will undoubtedly follow as rapidly as there is a demand for the lots. All these various additions are included in the corporate limits of Sioux Falls, except those of Sherman and Emerson, which lie just outside the village limits, Sherman's addition being on the south, and Emerson's on the west.

VILLAGE CORPORATION.

At the twelfth session of the Legislature of Dakota, in January, 1877, all that portion of township 101, range 49, known and described as "all of section 16, and the east half of the east half of section 17, and the west half of the west half of section 15, and the north half of the north half of section 21, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 22," was constituted a

body corporate and politic by the name of the Village of Sioux Falls, and by that name they and their successors forever were to have perpetual succession.

The government of the corporation was thus created, and the management of its affairs was vested in a President, who is *ex-officio* a Trustee, and four Trustees and other officers provided for. The first election under the charter was held on the third Tuesday of March, 1877, and resulted in the election of C. K. Howard, President; J. L. Phillips, Wm Van Eps, E. A. Sherman and H. Callender, Trustees; C. O. Natesta, Clerk, and Geo. B. Sammons, Treasurer.

The annual election of 1878 resulted in the choice of C. K. Howard, President; J. L. Phillips, E. A. Sherman, N. E. Phillips, Henry Callender, Geo. B. Sammons, Trustees; C. O. Natesta, Clerk, and H. L. Hollister, Treasurer.

At the session of the Legislature in 1879, amendments were made to the charter, extending the boundaries of the village so as to cover all of section 16, the west half of 15, the east half of 17, the north half of 21, the northeast quarter of 20, the northwest quarter of 22, the south half of the southwest quarter of 10, the south half of the south half of 9, and the south half of the southeast quarter of 8, 101-49. Another amendment was also made providing for the annual election of a police justice.

At the election of March, 1879, C. K. Howard was elected President; J. L. Phillips, C. H. Vincent, J. B. Watson and T. T. Cochran, Trustees; E. W. Caldwell, Clerk; H. L. Hollister, Treasurer and L. M. Estabrook, Police Justice.

By the election of 1880, the affairs of the village government were entrusted to C. K. Howard, President; L. T. Dunning, O. P. Weston, T. T. Cochran and Andrew Petterson, Trustees; Wm. H. Holt, Clerk; H. L. Hollister, Treasurer; and R. C. Hawkins, Police Justice.

The present Village Board, elected in March, 1881, are L. T. Dunning, President; J. B. Watson, W. E. Willey, F. Kemerth and Andrew Petterson, Trustees; Wm. H. Holt, Clerk; H. L. Hollister, Treasurer and R. C. Hawkins, Police Justice. The Board appointed E. D. Tracy, Marshal, and C. F. Jeffers, Assistant Marshal.

The affairs of the village from the first have been judiciously conducted, and the people are to be commended for their choice of officers.

TOWNSHIP OF SIOUX FALLS.

The people of Minnehaha county decided by ballot, in 1880, to adopt the system of township organization and government provided by the general statutes. At the general election in that year the first Township Boards were elected, the persons chosen in the township of Sioux Falls (which includes the village for election purposes) were: H. R. Hunter, A. F. Davenport and K. Thompson, Supervisors; E. Currey, Clerk; G. B. Sammons, Treasurer; H. Callender, Assessor; L. D. Henry and F. S. Emerson, Justices of the Peace; H. Callender and C. T. Jeffers, Constables.

In July, 1881, F. Currey resigned his office as Clerk, and C. W. McDonald was appointed to fill the vacancy.

THE CHURCHES OF SIOUX FALLS.

With the first immigration to Sioux Falls came the Missionaries of the Church. Men, who, in the spirit of the disciples of old, who left all that they might follow Christ, accepted all the discomforts of the frontier, the hardships that naturally follow in the wake of pioneer life, and the privations incident to the settlement of a new country, that on the extreme limits of civilization, they might be instrumental in establishing the outposts of the Kingdom, and in the name of King Immanuel, might take possession of this godly land. They came with strong arms willing hands and warm hearts, ready to do the work to be accomplished.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Northwest Iowa Conference of the M. E. Church was among the first to recognize the importance of occupying this particular field. In the year, 1871, that body sent the Rev. Thomas Cuthbert to organize the work of that denomination in this part of the Territory, and to lay the foundation of a Methodist Episcopal Church in Sioux Falls. He found the members few in numbers and weak financially. He was followed, in 1872, by the Rev. G. M. Curl, who divided his labors between Sioux Falls and other adjacent appointments, preaching first in the old barracks, afterward in the Episcopal Church. Near the close of the Conference Year, in 1873, he had succeeded in the erection of a building, 18 by 26 feet, on Fourth Avenue, near Coats Street, which was used by the society for its public worship until January 1st, 1878, when they occupied the basement of their church on Main Street. Mr. Curl was succeeded by the Rev. J. W. Rigby, who in the fall of 1874, was in turn succeeded by the Rev. G. D. Hook. During Mr. Hook's ministration the society was incorporated under the ter-

ritorial laws as the "First Methodist Episcopal Church of Sioux Falls," the incorporation being effected August 31st, 1875. The trustees were: A. W. Manning; C. W. McDonald, Mrs. L. E. Gale, H. J. Whipple and James Morrison. The Rev. B. B. Scott was the appointee of the Conference in 1875. He was succeeded in 1876 by the Rev. W. Fielder. During Mr. Fielder's ministration the society was exceptionally prosperous. His ability, sterling integrity and manly worth, together with his zeal for the Master, increased the membership, and attracted such audiences, that the little room was no longer large enough for their accommodation, and the Society took steps for the erection of a more commodious building in which to hold services. September 10th, 1877, two lots on the corner of Main and Eleventh Streets were purchased for the Society, and the project for building a church was so far matured that on the 18th of September, the Rev. W. Fielder, R. C. Hawkins and C. W. McDonald were elected a Building Committee and charged with the erection of a church building to cost not less than \$3,000. The plans were furnished by A. V. Lambert, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and the contract for the carpenter work taken by Messrs. Weston & Petterson, of this City. The basement is built of stone; is 32 feet, 10 inches, by 50 feet, 10 inches, and nine feet between floor and ceiling. The audience room is 32 by 50 feet, side walls 18 feet in height, center of ceiling 24 feet from floor. The bell tower is $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 feet at the ground floor, and 8 feet square above the ceiling of audience room, and 57 feet high. The doors and windows are gothic. The audience room is finished in solid ash and walnut. The total cost of the building when dedicated in August, 1879, was \$4,616.40. In 1879 the Rev. S. P. Marsh was assigned to Sioux Falls, and was succeeded in 1880, by Rev. L. Hartsough. Early in the present year the society built a parsonage on the lot adjoining the church, 20 by 30 feet, one and one-half stories above the basement.

Congregational Church.—The Congregationalists were among the first of the denominations to occupy Sioux Falls, establishing an ecclesiastical organization here July 1st, 1872, with the Rev. J. A. Palmer as pastor. The church accommodations were of a very limited nature, the Society at first using the old barracks for its public worship. At the completion of Allen's Hall, the church found a new home, and again changed its place of holding service at the completion of Phillips' Hall. Mr. Palmer's pastorate ended

in 1874. He was succeeded, in 1875, by the Rev. A. D. Adams, who continued as pastor until 1878. He was in turn succeeded by the Rev. J. N. McLoney, who is the present pastor. On the 6th of March, 1879, the Society was incorporated as the "First Congregational Church of Sioux Falls," with Dr. J. L. Phillips, A. Gale and O. Q. Holman as Trustees. Early in the year, 1879, Messrs. E. A. Sherman, J. B. Young and R. J. Wells were elected a Building Committee and charged with the erection of a church, 36 by 58 feet, with a lecture room, 16 by 27 feet. A contract was made with S. McCormack, and the church was completed in August, 1879. The church is situated on the west side of Dakota Avenue, between Eleventh and Coats streets. Present membership of the church, eighty-five.

Protestant Episcopal Church.—Bishop Clarkson, of the Episcopal Church, was early in the field, and secured two lots for the location of a church for the Episcopal society, which he established here. A building, 20 by 40 feet, to which has since been added chancel and vestry rooms, was built in the summer of 1872. The Society, under the name of Cavalry Episcopal Church, was organized September 30th, 1873, by the election of E. G. Wheeler, Senior Warden; F. D. Cowles, Junior Warden; C. H. Winsor, W. A. Cory, J. A. Hand, J. M. Washburn and Dr. J. Roberts, Vestrymen. The Rev. W. H. H. Ross was the first Rector, and acted in that capacity until May, 1874, when he was succeeded by the Rev. W. W. Fowler. At the close of Mr. Fowler's pastorate, the Rev. Mr. Huntington was Rector for a few months, and was followed by the Rev. W. P. Case. Upon Mr. Case's departure from the city, Rev. T. B. Berry was sent to take charge of the society. Soon after the death of Mrs. Berry, which occurred in the spring of the present year, Mr. Berry resigned his pastorate, and returned to New York State, since which time the church has been without regular services. The present officers are: G. V. Quilliard, Senior Warden; G. W. Lewis, Junior Warden; A. T. Fleetwood, E. G. Wright and R. Fleming, Vestrymen.

Baptist Church.—Through the efforts of the Rev. A. W. Hilton, the members of the Baptist Church were gathered together, and an organization of the society effected, July 4th, 1875. The society at this time numbered ten members, with the Rev. A. W. Hilton as pastor, who continued to act in that capacity until August 1st, 1878. On the 6th of October, 1877, the society was legally incor-

porated as the "First Baptist Church of Sioux Falls," with Messrs. M. T. Hogaboom, F. P. Dobson, and M. W. Boulet as Trustees. September 1st, 1878, the Rev. H. E. Norton accepted the pastorate of the church, which position he held until October 1st, 1881, the society at present being without a pastor. There are now twenty-five members of the church, of whom M. T. Hogaboom, B. F. Roderick and M. W. Boulet are Trustees. Arrangements are about complete for the building of a house of worship, the society in the meantime holding regular services in Sherman's Hall.

The Methodist Church—On the 11th of November, 1878, the Free Methodist Church perfected an organization, A. W. Hays, R. Hanson and E. E. Warren, being elected Trustees. The first pastor was the Rev. S. P. LaDue. Mr. LaDue was succeeded by the Rev. D. W. Cook, the present pastor. The society have a small church building on Fourth Avenue, near Coats street, of which A. W. Hays, C. E. Ulrich and George Hyde are the Trustees.

Second Adventists—The Second Adventists effected an organization in Sioux Falls during the summer of 1879, their minister having frequently visited the place during the previous year. They now hold services regularly each week in Sherman's Hall. The Rev. E. B. Whitney is pastor. They are now about to incorporate the society as the "Seventh Day Adventists," the trustees being John Hays, L. W. Jones and W. T. Henton. The society have purchased three lots south of the school house, and are awaiting the arrival of the material, ordered some time since, so that they may erect a church thereon, 24x36 feet.

Unitarian Church—The Rev. John Visser visited Sioux Falls during the summer of the present year and found members enough to form a Unitarian Society. Their place of holding service is Germania Hall. Pastor, Rev. John Visser.

Lutheran Church—The "Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Sioux Falls" was organized January 10th, 1877, with the Rev. O. O. Sando, of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America, as pastor. Mr. Sando remained pastor until August 7th, 1881, when the Rev. A. J. Lee took charge of the congregation at Sioux Falls, Split Rock and Slidre. The Society was incorporated under the general Territorial laws on the 31st of December, 1879, under the title of "The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Sioux Falls," with K. Thompson, C. E. Jousberg and J. Henjum as Trustees. The Society has purchased

the west one-third of lots 1, 2 and 3 of block 6, Phillips' Sioux Falls, upon which they intend building a church in the near future; at present their services are held in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Present membership of the Society, about fifty.

Swedish Lutheran Church—The Augustanus Synod of the Swedish Lutheran Church effected an organization among the members of that denomination, living in and around Sioux Falls, in the year 1873. They now have on their circuit over one hundred members, and are building a church in township 101, range 47, northwest of Sioux Falls. The pastor is the Rev. J. H. Randahl.

Catholic Church.—St. Michael's Society was organized in April, 1879, by the Rev. Father Knauf, with about thirty members. A church was built in West Sioux Falls, which, together with its contents, was destroyed by fire June 23, 1881; loss, about \$2,000. Since the destruction of their church, the society has held its services in VanEps' Hall. The society is not as yet incorporated, though steps have been taken to that end; the acting Trustees are: M. Gerin, P. P. Boylan and John Norton. The plans for a new church edifice have been made and accepted; the new structure is to be of brick, 40 by 75 feet, side walls 21 feet above basement, with sacristy 40 by 20 feet, two towers, one 20 feet, the other 50 feet above side walls. Estimated cost of the building, when complete, \$8,500. The pastors since the organization of the society have been the Rev. Father Knauf, Rev. Father Brogan and Rev. Father Wm. M. Maher, the present pastor, who began his labors here last August. The present membership of the society is about two hundred.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first official action having for its object the establishment of public schools in Sioux Falls, was in 1871, when the County Superintendent, John Bippus, designated the boundaries of School District No. 1, as embracing all of township 101, of range 49. This action of the County Superintendent was approved by the County Commissioners July 3d, 1871, but nothing further was done until April 14th, 1873, when County Superintendent A. Thorne issued a notice for the first school meeting in the District. The notice was directed to Edwin Sharpe, and appointed the meeting at the barracks on the 29th of April.

At the meeting, so appointed, Mr. A. Gale was elected Director, R. F. Pettigrew, Clerk; and D. S. Goodyear, Treasurer. Although Sioux Falls was then dignified with a school organization, its offi-

cers were powerless to act, as the district had neither school house apparatus or funds wherewith to pay teachers. To overcome these difficulties, a special meeting of the voters of the District was called for the 12th of May, at which time a tax on the property in the District, of one per cent., was voted to be expended in building a school house, and a further tax of one-fourth of one per cent., was voted to be used in the purchase of school furniture. At this meeting, John Bippus, R. H. Booth, H. J. Whipple and R. F. Pettigrew were appointed a committee to select suitable grounds for a school house. This committee reported, June 21, the selection of six lots in block two of Gales' addition and a corresponding number in block 7, of J. L. Phillips' addition, adjoining. These lots were afterwards purchased by the District, being the ones now occupied by the High School building. The voters present at the meeting directed the Board to proceed at once to the collection of the tax voted, and to take such other steps as they deemed necessary in order that the school might be in operation at the earliest possible moment. The most sanguine of the people were sure that a public school would be started in a few days, or weeks at farthest, but they were doomed to disappointment. The Treasurer had doubts in regard to his authority to collect the tax, and by the time he had satisfied his doubts, and got fairly to work, he found his warrant was of no use to him, he having held it until it had expired. The taxes he had collected were returned, and the project for the immediate commencement of the public school was for the time abandoned. At the annual meeting held September 6th, 1873, Mr. A. Gale was elected, Director, H. J. Whipple, Treasurer, and C. W. McDonald, Clerk. To the Board, as thus constituted, was committed the task of providing nine months of school during the ensuing year, the collection of a tax of three-fourths of one per cent. on all the taxable property in the District, and the building of a school house to cost not exceeding \$1,000.00. In order to carry out their instructions, the Board engaged the most available room in the town, and on Monday, the 15th day of September, 1873, the first public school of Sioux Falls was opened in the Libbey building (now a part of the Commercial Hotel), on Main street, with Miss Clara Ledyard as teacher. They also entered into a contract with Edwin Sharpe for the erection of a building for school purposes, 22x40 feet, with twelve-foot ceiling, for \$935.00.

The collection of the tax voted, was resisted by some of the tax

pavers, and a petition for an injunction was presented to Judge Shannon, asking the Court to restrain further proceedings in its collection. The prayer of the petition was not granted; the taxes were collected, and on the 5th day of December, 1873, the school house was finished and turned over to the district to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The second term of school, in the town of Sioux Falls, was taught by H. J. Whipple, beginning January 12, 1874. The next term of the public school was taught by Miss Mary H. Cory, beginning April 27th, 1874.

By the fall of 1874, the number of children in the district entitled to the privileges of the public school had increased to such an extent that an additional school room, and an additional teacher, were found necessary. To meet this want, the building used by the Methodist Society for church purposes was secured, and Misses M. H. Cory and Clara Ledyard engaged as teachers; the officers of the district being the same as during the year 1873.

The School Board elected in 1875, was: A. Gale, Director; C. Walts, Treasurer, and C. W. McDonald, Clerk. The teachers during this school year were Misses M. H. Cory, E. F. Cowdrey and C. Ledyard.

At the annual election, in 1876, T. H. Brown was elected Director, the other officers holding over. The teachers selected were: Hon. Newton Clark and Miss L. C. Bryan.

During the session of the Legislature, in 1877, the school law was so amended as to make the election of officers come in the spring instead of the fall as before. In accordance with this requirement, an annual school meeting was held April 3d, 1877, at which T. H. Brown was elected Director for one year; C. W. McDonald, Clerk for two years, and C. Walts, Treasurer for the ensuing three years. The teachers, during this school year, were L. D. Henry, Principal; Miss L. C. Bryan, teacher of the Intermediate Department, and Miss S. Wagner, teacher of the Primary Department.

The increasing needs of the district, for more school room, were presented to the district at the annual meeting, in 1878, at which time it was decided to build another school house, sufficiently large, not only for the present, but also for the near future. After several meetings had been held, and the reports of several committees had been heard, a Building Committee, consisting of T. H. Brown, C. W. McDonald, C. Walts, J. B. Young and N. E. Phillips, was

selected, and instructed to proceed with the erection of a building substantially as suggested by the School Board. After consultation with the Board, the plans were drawn by C. A. Wilbur, of Dubuque, for a frame building, veneered with brick, 60 feet square two stories and basement with stairways and entrances on the outside; each floor to be divided in the center, both ways, making eight school rooms, each 30 feet square, the rooms on each floor connecting by an octagonal room in the center of the building. The Building Committee was further charged with the furnishing of the building with seats, heating apparatus, etc. The contract for the erection of the building was let to John D. Cameron, and the work was done in the fall of 1878 and spring of 1879.

The feeling engendered, in regard to the collection of the tax voted in 1873, took a practical turn, and petitions were presented to the county authorities asking for the formation of other Districts. At the hearing of the petitions, January 9th, 1874, six sections in the northeast corner of the township were attached to District No. 16. At the same time, sections 10, 14, 15, and the portions of 9 and 16 lying on the east side of the Sioux River, were designated as School District No. 25.

The first meeting in District No. 25 was held November 28th, 1874, at which time J. F. Webber was elected Director, O. P. Weston, Clerk, and A. F. Shaw, Treasurer. The first term of public school on the east side of the river was taught by Miss Allie F. Storey, beginning May 31st, 1875.

At the annual meeting in 1875, H. W. Lewis was elected Director, O. P. Weston, Clerk, and A. F. Shaw, treasurer. There was no school taught in the district during this school year, the district electing to pay tuition of the scholars attending school in District No. 1, and expending the moneys raised in the erection of a school house. At the meeting held in May, 1877, the same officers were re-elected, and three lots purchased from A. F. Shaw for a school house site. The school during the summer was taught by Miss Alice Morrison.

At a special meeting held July 28th, 1877, F. M. Harthorn was elected Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Lewis. At the annual meeting held April 2nd, 1878, M. A. Stickney was chosen Director for three years. The teacher, during the summer, was Miss Inda Bryan, the fall term of school being taught by Miss Cora Chamberlin. The last meeting of the district, as a

separate organization, of which there is any record, was on January 16th, 1879, at which resolutions were passed in opposition to the bill then before the Legislature for the consolidation of Districts 1 and 25, and the organization of an Independent School District, to comprise all the territory embraced in the corporate limits of the village of Sioux Falls.

The number of children in the two districts, entitled to the benefits of the public schools, as shown by the Clerk's reports, for the several years that they were separate organizations, was as follows: 1873, 136; 1875, 130; 1877, 170; 1874, 140; 1876, 170; 1878, 289.

At the session of the Legislature, in 1879, the Independent School District of Sioux Falls was incorporated, its limits to be identical with the corporate limits of the village of Sioux Falls. T. H. Brown, C. W. McDonald, C. Walts, A. F. Shaw, O. P. Weston, E. A. Sherman, E. Sharpe and B. F. Campbell were made a Board of Education for the village of Sioux Falls; by the terms of this bill, the said persons were to qualify on or before the first Monday in March, 1879, and enter upon their duties on the first Tuesday of March, 1879. From the time the Board of Education assumed the duties assigned them by this act of the Legislature, School Districts Numbers 1 and 25, in Minnehaha County ceased to exist.

The first meeting of the Board of Education for the village of Sioux Falls was held March 11, 1879. C. W. McDonald failing to qualify, N. E. Phillips was appointed to fill the vacancy. At this meeting T. H. Brown was elected President of the Board, and N. E. Phillips, Secretary.

The teachers selected for the balance of the year, were: L. D. Henry, Principal; Misses L. C. Bryan, C. E. Chamberlin, Sarah Wagner, for the Main Street school, and Mrs. Annie Roberts, for the East Side school.

April 1st, 1879, E. O. Kimberly was elected Secretary of the Board. May 14th, 1879, Mr. Kimberly having resigned his position as Secretary, C. M. Morse was elected to fill vacancy. September 13th, 1879, Mr. Morse resigned his office, and F. L. Bayce was elected Secretary of the Board, which position he has since filled. T. H. Brown resigned his position as a member of the Board August 5th, 1879, and John Bippus was appointed to fill the vacancy. On the 13th of September, 1879, E. A. Sherman was elected President of the Board, which position he held until the selection of a new Board in March, 1880.

The teachers of the winter term of 1879-80 were: L. D. Henry, Principal; Misses Mina L. Fletcher, Louisa C. Bryan, Maud W. Rouse, Cora E. Chamberlin, Sadie Wagner and Nellie Blanchard.

At the election in March, 1880, W. R. Bourne and E. O. Kimberly were added to the Board, in place of E. A. Sherman and O. P. Weston, whose terms of office had expired. At the organization of the new Board, John Bippus was elected President. At a meeting held July 20th, 1880, T. H. Brown was appointed a member of the Board, in place of N. E. Phillips, who had resigned.

The teachers elected for the ensuing school year, were: J. B. Hawley, Principal; Mrs. C. Everett, Assistant; Misses L. C. Bryan, C. E. Chamberlin, N. Blanchard, A. Allison, and M. E. Bissett. Miss Bissett failing to accept the position tendered her, Miss H. J. MacPherson was selected in her stead, and assigned to the east side school.

August 17th, 1880, E. A. Sherman was appointed a member of the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of T. H. Brown. At the organization of the Board in March, 1881, Mr. Sherman was elected President, which position he now holds. The Board of Education at present consists of the following-named gentlemen: E. A. Sherman, T. H. Brown, E. O. Kimberly, C. Walts, E. Sharpe, O. P. Weston, C. L. Norton and W. H. Nelson.

The teachers selected by this Board for the year 1881-82, are, S. E. Young, Principal; Miss Mary Bissett, Assistant; Misses C. A. Parker, Carrie Thompson, Nellie Blanchard, T. M. Rice and Mrs. C. Everett, for the High School building, and Miss L. C. Kinney, teacher in the east side school.

Deaf Mute School—Through the efforts of the Rev. T. B. Berry, of Sioux Falls, and Miss Jennie Wright, of Burlington, Iowa, the "Dakota School for Deaf Mutes" was opened in Sioux Falls on the first Monday in November, 1880. The school was duly incorporated with the following Board of Trustees: C. A. Lounsberry, of Bismarck; O. S. Gifford, of Canton; Rev. J. C. Pennell, J. S. Scobey, of Brookings; Vale P. Thielman, of Swan Lake; Newton Edmunds, of Yankton; C. K. Howard, E. A. Sherman, E. G. Wright and A. F. Shaw, of Sioux Falls. At the meeting held for adopting articles of incorporation, Messrs. Sherman, Wright and Shaw were appointed a committee for the purpose of raising funds to keep the school in operation until the convening of the Legislature in 1881. At the

fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of Dakota, held at Yankton in January, 1881, this school was declared to be the "Territorial School for the Education of the Deaf Mutes of this Territory," and appropriations were made for its support and enlargement. By the terms of the law enacted, every deaf and dumb person resident of the Territory, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, is entitled to receive an education of at least five years (including what has already been had), at this institution, at the expense of the Territory; *provided*, the County Commissioners decide the persons responsible for the care and education of such person are unable to pay such expense. The amount appropriated by the Territory for expenses for such pupil is five dollars per week for each and every pupil. At the same session of the Legislature a conditional appropriation was made, of \$2,000, for the erection of suitable buildings for the school. Ten acres of land and \$1,000 have been donated by the city for the school, the site selected being on the bluffs just east of the city, where a building 36 by 40 feet, two stories high, with an ell 16 by 24 feet, has been erected, capable of accommodating twenty-five pupils. The teachers of the school are: Miss Jennie Wright, Superintendent, and Prof. James Simpson. The course of study comprises: language, reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, history and bible lessons. The advancement made by the pupils, during the past year, gives ample evidence that the school is in proper hands, and that the reputation of the Territory will be zealously guarded.

Dakota Collegiate Institute.—The Southern Dakota Baptist Association, at its session July 2d, 1881, decided that the denomination would build a first-class Christian Academy in Dakota, and referred the matter to its Committee on Education. This committee invited proposals from the towns in the southern part of Dakota for the location of the Academy, which were opened by the committee at its meeting in this city September 26th, 1881. Dell Rapids offered \$5,500 cash, and Sioux Falls \$6,000 cash. On motion, Sioux Falls was unanimously selected as the location. Articles of incorporation of the "Dakota Collegiate Institute" were adopted, and the following Board of Trustees elected: For one year—Rev. E. Ellis and J. B. Young, of Sioux Falls, and P. Morse, of Dell Rapids. For two years—Rev. W. Ross, of Oakwood; J. H. Drake, of St. Paul; Geo. Morehouse, of Brookings, and B. F. Roderick, of Sioux Falls. For three years—Rev. J. W.

Reese, of LuVerne; Rev. A. W. Hilton, of Parker, W. W. Brookings, of Sioux Falls, and M. J. Lewis, of Vermillion. The Board of Trustees was organized by the election of E. Ellis, President; Geo. Morehouse, Vice-President; B. F. Roderick, Secretary; J. B. Young, Treasurer. A committee to arrange for the opening of the Institute this fall, if deemed advisable, was appointed, who have secured the services of the Rev. Thomas Ure, formerly Professor of Ancient Languages in Cedar Valley Seminary, Iowa, as Principal, and will open the first term of the Institute in Sherman's Hall November 7th, 1881.

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

In November, 1873, twenty-two of the residents of Sioux Falls organized a Cemetery association, with Dr. Joseph Roberts, President; F. D. Cowles, Clerk; Dr. J. L. Phillips, William Van Eps, W. H. Corson and Edwin Sharpe as Trustees. The organization was incorporated under the name of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Association, January 12, 1874. The Association purchased twenty acres of land in the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 22, town 101, range 49, just a mile from town on the east side of the river. The site is a beautiful one, overlooking the valley of the Sioux and the village. The officers elected in 1875, were Dr. J. L. Phillips, B. F. Roderick, N. E. Phillips, Edwin Sharpe and Joseph Roberts, Trustees; N. E. Phillips, Treasurer, and H. W. Lewis, Clerk. At this meeting it was voted to lay out a portion of the grounds, which was accordingly done. At the annual meeting in July, 1877, E. A. Sherman was elected President of the Association; C. W. McDonald, Clerk; N. E. Phillips, Treasurer; J. L. Phillips, W. H. Corson, T. H. Brown and E. Sharpe, Trustees. The platting of the grounds, ordered two years before, was reconsidered, and another plan substituted. By this last plan the entire grounds owned by the Association are divided into forty-eight blocks, of fourteen lots in each block, each lot being 21 by 21½ feet. There are two principal streets, 40 feet wide, one running north and south, the other east and west, through the center of the plat. A twenty-foot street separates the blocks each way, and an eight-foot alley runs between the lots each way. The next meeting of the Association was held July 7, 1879, at which E. A. Sherman was elected President; C. W. McDonald, Clerk; N. E. Phillips, Treasurer; E. A. Sherman, J. L. Phillips, W. H. Corson, John McKee and Edwin Sharpe, Trustees.

These persons are still the officers of the Association. The grounds have been fenced and the corners of the lots adjacent to the streets marked with stone monuments. The Association is not able, financially, to do anything towards beautifying the grounds, as its only source of revenue is from the sale of lots, and the price of the grounds and improvements already made have exhausted all that has thus far been received. By the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation, the Association must expend all moneys received, after paying the necessary items above set forth, in beautifying the grounds; so that the greater the number of lots sold, the sooner will the Association be able to adorn the resting place of the mortal remains of those of our number who have gone to the Great Beyond.

THE MASONIC ORDERS.

Minnehaha Lodge.—Early in the year 1873, T. H. Brown and R. C. Hawkins began canvassing the town to ascertain if there were not enough Blue Lodge Masons in Sioux Falls to form a lodge, and a meeting was held in Howard's granary, at which it was decided to organize a Blue Lodge. Upon application, a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, at its annual communication in 1873, to Minnehaha Lodge No. 328, T. H. Brown, R. C. Hawkins, E. Sharpe, T. Pomeroy, G. B. Sammons, W. H. Holt, J. H. Moulton and George Hill being the charter members; T. H. Brown, W. M.; R. C. Hawkins, S. W.; E. Sharpe, J. W. In 1874, a charter was granted the Lodge, and the following persons elected under the charter: T. H. Brown, W. M.; R. C. Hawkins, S. W.; R. L. Austin, J. W. The first meeting under the charter was held June 10, 1874. The order occupied the upper room of the old Libbey building, on Main street, until the completion of the Land Office building, when they moved their furniture and paraphernalia to that building, and made it their Masonic home, until June, 1881, when they leased the third floor of the Emerson block, which has been fitted up for the convenience of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and where the several orders hold their meetings. The officers for 1875, were: T. H. Brown, W. M.; G. B. Sammons, S. W.; J. Callender, J. W. At the formation of the Dakota Grand Lodge, in this year, they transferred their Masonic allegiance to that body under the name of Minnehaha Lodge No. 5. The officers since that time have been as follows:

1876—G. B. Sammons, W. M.; R. C. Hawkins, S. W.; E. Sharpe, J. W.

1877—T. H. Brown, W. M.; John Bippus, S. W.; J. L. Phillips, J. W.

1878—R. C. Hawkins, W. M.; John Bippus, S. W.; W. H. Nelson, J. W.

1879—John Bippus, W. M.; W. H. Nelson, S. W.; O. P. Weston, J. W.

1880—Owing to a change in the Grand Lodge By Laws, there were two elections. The first resulted in the election of W. H. Nelson, W. M.; K. Maxfield, S. W.; D. S. Glidden, J. W. The second: T. H. Brown, W. M.; R. C. Hawkins, S. W.; George B. Sammons, J. W.

Twice has the Master of this Lodge been called upon to take the Grand East in the M. W. Grand Lodge of Dakota.

There have been four Secretaries of the Lodge since its organization, T. Pomeroy holding the office continuously from 1873 to 1876, and again from 1880 to 1881. W. S. Reynolds held the office in 1876-7; W. R. Williams, 1877-9; and P. P. Peck, 1879-80.

The present membership of the Lodge is sixty-eight.

Sioux Falls Chapter No. 2.—Early in the year, 1879, a meeting of Royal Arch Masons was held, at which it was determined to form a Chapter in Sioux Falls. A dispensation was obtained and the organization of Sioux Falls Chapter No. 2, effected, April 8th, 1879, with the following charter members: I. K. Buck, D. W. Stites, E. P. Allen, C. L. Norton, D. S. Glidden, John Richter, E. E. Sage, Frank Caldwell, E. O. Kimberly, J. W. Callender, D. Stewart, K. Maxfield, C. T. Barrett and W. H. Davenport. The first officers were: I. K. Buck, H. P.; D. W. Stites, K.; E. P. Allen, S.; C. L. Norton, Secretary. The Chapter now numbers thirty-one members, and holds its meetings at Masonic Hall. The present officers are: D. W. Stites, H. P.; I. K. Buck, K.; E. E. Sage, S.; W. H. Nelson, Secretary.

Commandery.—There are a sufficient number of Sir Knights in the immediate vicinity of the city for the formation of a Commandery. They have received their recommendation and applied to the proper parties for a dispensation.

I. O. O. F.

The Odd Fellows resident in Sioux Falls, in 1875, decided that the town should have a Lodge of this ancient and honorable order.

In pursuance of this decision, "Sioux Falls Lodge No. 9" was instituted May 24th, 1876, with fourteen charter members, the officers being: A. Loneous, N. G.; A. Ladewig, V. G.; W. B. Dick, Secretary; H. Gilbert, Treasurer. Since the organization of the Lodge, the following named persons have held the office of N. G.: A. Loneous, A. Ladewig, E. Sharpe, Jr., Z. P. Herrick, J. G. Botsford, W. B. Dick, J. W. Odell, N. S. Johnson, P. W. Wildt, F. S. Emerson and C. H. Vincent. The membership is now thirty-eight, with the following named officers: C. H. Vincent, N. G.; T. C. Angel, V. G.; A. R. Howard, Secretary; H. Gilbert, Treasurer.

The Lodge meets every Thursday evening at its rooms in Gilbert's block.

Encampment.—"Royal Purple Encampment" was instituted at Vermillion, D. T., May 22d, 1874, and removed and organized at Sioux Falls May 13th, 1879, by order of John B. Harmon, M. W. Grand Sire, officiating; R. R. Briggs, D. D. Grand Sire for Dakota. The first officers after its removal were: E. Sharpe, Jr., C. P.; J. W. Odell, H. P.; P. W. Wildt, Senior Warden; F. S. Emerson, Scribe; R. R. Briggs, Treasurer; T. F. Deifendorf, Junior Warden. The present officers are: J. W. Odell, C. P.; T. S. Emerson, H. P.; S. E. Blaisvelt, Senior Warden; A. R. Howard, Scribe; R. R. Briggs, Treasurer; Z. P. Herrick, Junior Warden. The membership numbers thirty-eight; regular meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at Odd Fellows Hall, in the Gilbert block.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Although Sioux Falls has been heretofore considered on the extreme frontier, almost from its first settlement there have been organizations in active operation for the suppression of intemperance. A Division of the Sons of Temperance was established in the winter of 1874-5, and flourished for a year or more. The Temperance Army did effective work among the children and young people in the years 1877 and 1878. The Christian Temperance Union was organized in February, 1880, with H. E. Horton, President; Miss L. C. Van De Mark, Secretary, and E. Currey, Treasurer. The first meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held December 12, 1880, and effected a permanent organization by the subsequent election of Mrs. E. T. Wilkes, President; Mrs. L. Hartsough, Mrs. J. F. Redfield, Mrs. M. W. Boulet, Mrs. Ulrich, Mrs. J. B. Young and Miss Ann Gerin, Vice-

Presidents; Mrs. D. Brown, Secretary, and Mrs. R. Nation, Treasurer. Executive committee: Mrs. E. Allen, Mrs. Goddard and Mrs. Wright. A committee of one from each of the churches was appointed to see that the subject of Temperance had the attention its importance demands in the Sunday Schools connected with the churches. The committee so appointed was: Miss Rice, for the Congregational Church; Mrs. Norton, for the Baptist Church; Mrs. Redfield for the Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Brown for the Methodist Church. At almost the first meeting of the Union it was decided to establish a Free Reading Room in Sioux Falls. Public meetings were held, the matter discussed, a subscription started, and over four hundred dollars was raised for this purpose. A room on the ground floor of Sherman's building, corner of Main and Ninth streets, was rented, appropriately fitted up and opened to the public on the 7th of May, 1881. Since this date the room has been open regularly, every week-day evening, from 7 till 10, and Sunday from 3 to 6 p. m. On the tables are to be found the best current literature, to which the ladies invite the attention of all persons in the city, whether citizens or strangers.

Good Templars.—There have been two or three different Lodges of Good Templars since the town was started. The present Lodge was organized in March, 1881, with about fifty charter members. The meetings are well attended, and a good degree of interest in the work is manifested. Notwithstanding many of those, who first united with the Lodge, have removed from the place, and others have let their dues remain unpaid, there are now upwards of forty working members. Their place of meeting is Sherman's Hall. The present officers are: J. Winslow, W. C. T.; Julia A. Brown, W. V. T.; R. D. Thomas, W. C.; Jonas Jones, W. Sec.; Lena Kennedy, W. Asst. Sec.; S. M. Edgington, W. F. S.; Mrs. C. Kingsbury, W. T.; Charles Butler, W. M.; Fannie Winslow, W. Asst. M.; Jemina Jones, W. I. G.; S. Lawrence, W. O. G.; Lizzie Thomas, W. R. H. S.; Florence Sherman, W. L. H. S.; R. J. Wells, P. W. C. T.

THE POSTOFFICE.

From the first settlement of the place, the General Government has made the Sioux Falls postoffice one of the most important ones of the Department in all the great Northwest. Before the advent of the railroad it was the terminus of eight or nine different routes;

so that our people have been liberally supplied with mail facilities. C. K. Howard was the first Postmaster, receiving his appointment in 1868, and keeping the office in his store. In 1870, Col. Allen was appointed to succeed Mr. Howard, and removed the office north of Eighth Street to his store. In 1872, W. F. Kiter was appointed Postmaster, who removed the office still nearer the Falls, into the old *Pantagraph* building. In the Spring of 1873, John Bippus received his appointment as Postmaster, and the postoffice was again removed, to the building now opposite Willey's livery stable, and near Cameron's old store building, where it remained until the completion of Sherman's brick building (now the First National Bank building) in September, 1875, when the office was located in that building until January, 1877. During Mr. Bippus' term of office (July 1st, 1875) the office was made a Money Order Office. A. T. Fleetwood, the present Postmaster, succeeded Mr. Bippus January 2d, 1877, and removed the office to the east side of Phillips Avenue, north of Ninth Street, to his building on the lot now occupied by Angel's cigar factory, where it remained until the completion of the south half of the Edmison block, corner Ninth Street and Phillips Avenue, in January, 1879. Upon the completion of Peck's and Grigsby's block, in the fall of 1879, the office was moved to its present location.

When Mr. Fleetwood took charge of the office, in January, 1877, it was rated by the Department as an office of the fourth class. January 23d, 1879, it was made an office of the third class, and July 1st, 1881, it was ranked as an office of the second class.

NEWSPAPERS.

Notwithstanding the fact that Sioux Falls enjoyed for years the distinction of being upon the western verge of civilization, it has not been devoid of the means of making its wants and attractions known to the world by means of "the lever that moves the world."

Dakota Democrat.—The first newspaper published in the Territory was issued at Sioux Falls. This was the *Dakota Democrat*, established in 1857 by S. J. Albright. It was the "official organ" of the Legislature, which convened in Sioux Falls in 1858-9. In 1860, the name was changed to the *Northwestern Independent*. The *Independent* was published about a year, and then indefinitely suspended. A portion of the material was left here when the town was raided by the Indians, who destroyed such portions of it as they concluded would be of no use to them. After peace was de-

clared, a portion of the type found its way back to the whites, in the shape of ornaments to the pipes which the Indians fashion out of the red pipestone.

Sioux Falls Pantagraph.—The next newspaper venture was that of W. F. Kiter, who established the *Sioux Falls Pantagraph* in February, 1872. The *Pantagraph* was an eight-column folio, weekly, printed on the co-operative plan, and was Republican in its political tendencies. It was published irregularly until October, when it went into winter quarters, where it remained until April, 1873. It was then again revived, and published, with occasional interruptions, until the spring of 1877, when the material was locked up by order of the Court and finally used in starting the *Roscoe Express*. During this time W. F. Kiter, F. D. Cowles, F. E. Everett, R. Buchanan and W. S. Guild presided at the editorial table.

The Sioux Falls Independent.—A weekly eight-column folio, Republican in politics, was established by Chas. W. McDonald, May 15th, 1873. From that date, until the 6th of January, 1881, the *Independent* was published without missing an issue. At the last mentioned date the paper was merged into the *Dakota Pantagraph*. The editors of the *Independent* were C. W. McDonald, E. A. Sherman, F. E. Everett and W. A. Williams; L. C. Hitchcock had editorial charge of its columns for about six weeks during the campaign of the fall of 1878.

The Dakota Pantagraph.—An eight-column Republican paper, (weekly) was started by M. Grigsby and G. M. Smith, with the material formerly used by the *Swan Lake Era*, in the spring of 1877. Mr. Grigsby continued as editor of the paper until April, 1878, when it was sold to the present proprietors, Messrs. Caldwell & Stahl, who have published the paper with commendable regularity, despite the opposition of blizzards, blockades and floods. They have made many additions to their facilities since taking charge of the office, until at present the *Pantagraph* takes rank as one of the foremost papers of the Territory.

The Sioux Falls Times.—A handsome nine-column folio, Republican, (weekly) was established November 15th, 1878, by Messrs. E. O. Kimberly and C. M. Morse. At the expiration of the first quarter, February, 1879, Mr. Morse sold his interest to Mr. Kimberly, who has remained as the sole proprietor, until quite recently, when T. H. Brown purchased a half interest in the office. To the

Times belongs the honor of introducing the first power press large enough for printing an ordinary sized newspaper. In connection with the *Times* is one of the best equipped job offices in the Northwest, and its proprietors take especial pride in the quality of the job work, as well as the quantity, that leaves the office.

The Dakota—A Scandinavian weekly, was established early in the year 1880, by N. C. Frederickson. The paper was a six-column folio, Republican in Politics; so far as it had any particular bias; but, owing to the pecuniary embarrassments of the proprietor, it was published but a few months, when the most of the material was taken to Iowa, and the paper discontinued.

The Sioux Falls Argus.—The only Democratic paper in the county; was established as a weekly, August 2d, 1881, by the Argus Publishing Company with W. A. Fulmer and C. A. Patterson as editors. The *Argus*, though young, gives promise of a long and busy life.

RAILROADS.

From the time of the first settlement of Sioux Falls, each and all of its inhabitants were of the opinion that at some time in the future the town would have several railroads. They not only believed this, but were ready to give a reason for their belief: That the county was one of the best (if not the best county) in the Territory; that the town of Sioux Falls, with its many natural advantages, and from its location, was the natural trading point for all the settlements in the Sioux, Skunk and Upper Vermillion Valleys; and that, as these localities became settled and improved, their incalculable wealth would pour into the streets of Sioux Falls—seeking here to have the products converted into shape for economical shipment—and that in pursuance of the general law of supply and demand, the town must become an important railway point.

In order to keep up the interest of people not residing here, railroad meetings were held at judicious intervals, and a great deal of enthusiasm was worked up, which was duly reported to people at the East. But no one seemed inclined to put much money or time into enterprises of this character. The real state of affairs up to the fall of 1875, was simply this: Every one was willing a railroad should be built to Sioux Falls—*provided* always that they were not called upon to bear any expense or make any sacrifice to obtain it. In other words: If any railroad company desired to

build a road to Sioux Falls, "Barkis was willin." Previous to this, none of our people had felt that a railroad was a necessity, and even then there was a number of business men who opposed any effort towards getting a road to Sioux Falls for the reason *That the entire freight business of Sioux Falls for years to come would not equal ten full cars each way in a year!* But with the immense surplus crop of 1875 on hand, and to be moved, our business men felt the need of a railroad and determined to secure one at the earliest day possible. A meeting was held Nov. 2d, 1875, at which it was resolved to take immediate steps to organize a company, survey a route, procure the right of way, and then turn the same over to any company that would complete and operate the road. The result of this meeting was the organization on Nov. 10th, 1875, of the Sioux Falls Railroad Company, organized for the purpose of building and operating a railroad from a point on the eastern boundary of Dakota, through Sioux Falls to Yankton. The Company consisted of A. F. Shaw, Joseph Roberts, M. L. Wood, E. A. Sherman, J. D. Cameron, R. F. Pettigrew and M. Grigsby. Before Christmas, the survey was completed, and a committee visited St. Paul. They reported that the St. Paul & Sioux City company would extend their line to Sioux Falls during 1876. It was decided that \$100,000 was all Sioux Falls ought to, or could give.

The organization of the Sioux Falls Company was kept up, and in March, 1876, a company was formed in St. Paul to connect with this, which completed a road to LuVerne in 1877.

The demands of the Minnesota Company were finally modified so that they were acceptable to the people of Sioux Falls, and the local Company merged into the Worthington & Sioux Falls Company, which used every means at their command to hasten the completion of the road.

On Thursday, August 1st, 1878, at 12:40, local time, the first passenger train arrived in Sioux Falls, and was saluted with a musical welcome, three cheers and a tiger.

The Company at once began the erection of its buildings, and before the close of the year, had built an elevator, 50 by 60 feet, 72 feet high, having a capacity of 65,000 bushels, at an expense of about \$15,000; a depot, 34 by 90 feet, costing about \$2,000; an engine house, 44 by 69 feet, \$1,000; a water tank and wind mill, \$2,500, and a turntable, costing about \$800.

While work on this line was progressing so favorably, other interests were pushing forward to completion other roads that had in view the division of the railroad business of Sioux Falls. The Sioux City and Pembina was completed to Beloit, January 1st, 1879, and asked an appropriation from the people to enable them to build to Sioux Falls; the officers of that road assuring the citizens that, if sufficient aid were given, the road would be extended to this point during the year.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company were at this time engaged in the extension of their line west from McGregor, and many of the citizens of Sioux Falls were in favor of extending aid to that company rather than to the Pembina Company. The Milwaukee, Sioux Falls & Red River Company was founded, and an effort made to divert the main line of the Milwaukee to Sioux Falls. The members of this company were M. Grigsby, C. K. Howard, A. Gale, B. F. Campbell, J. M. Washburn, N. E. Phillips, T. H. Brown, E. W. Caldwell, H. Callender, W. VanEps, R. S. Alexander and W. J. Gibbinson. This company was informed by the Milwaukee Company, under date of April 12, 1879, that they could do nothing for them, even in the way of a branch line, until after their main line was completed.

July 1st, 1879, the Pembina Company offered to complete their road to Sioux Falls at once, if given the right of way from the south line of Minnehaha County, depot grounds in the village, and \$7,000 cash or bonds. This offer was modified, July 26th, 1879, to right of way from Canton to Sioux Falls and depot grounds in the village. This last proposition was accepted, and a committee at once went to work to secure the right of way.

The Sioux City & Pembina and Dakota Southern Companies being consolidated October 26th, 1879, Sioux Falls had a continuous line to Sioux City and Yankton, on the completion of the second railroad to Sioux Falls, December 18th, 1879. April 1st, 1880, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company took possession of the Sioux City & Dakota road, absorbing it into their vast railroad system, thereby giving Sioux Falls a continuous line under one management to Milwaukee and Chicago.

On the 30th of August, 1879, representatives from the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company visited Sioux Falls, and offered, in consideration of right of way for ten miles north of corporation line, and depot grounds in the village, to build that road to Sioux Falls.

The proposition was accepted without debate, grading at once began and the third road to Sioux Falls is in active operation.

In October, 1879, the work of extending the Worthington & Sioux Falls road west of this place began. At present the extension is completed and in operation to Salem, McCook County, forty miles west.

In order to show the fallacy of the argument that a road was not needed in Sioux Falls, because "ten cars loaded each way would do the entire business of Sioux Falls for a year," we append the statement of the shipments and receipts of the two companies now doing business here for the last three months. This statement embraces only the freight stopping here and shipped from here:

WORTHINGTON & SIOUX FALLS ROAD.

	Received pounds	Forwarded pounds.
July.....	4,023,101	1,792,305
August.....	4,359,048	577,173
September.....	2,743,588	811,115
Total.....	11,125,737	3,180,593

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

July.....	1,423,185	2,087,680
August.....	1,133,854	1,398,460
September.....	1,593,887	939,740
Total.....	4,150,926	4,425,880

Making a grand total of 15,276,663 pounds received, and of 7,606,473 pounds forwarded, or of 22,883,136 pounds of freight handled. This large amount of freight reduced to tons makes a fraction over 11,441, or 953 full carloads of 12 tons each. These figures show that the freight business of Sioux Falls for the last three months has been on an average of a fraction over twelve full car loads per day for each week day.

SIOUX FALLS MILL.

The first successful use made of the water power, at the second building of Sioux Falls, was in connection with the grist mill of Webber & Harthorn, which was put in operation early in 1873. The building was on the east bank of the river, just below the Falls—the last fall in the series being used to obtain the requisite power,—and was 30 by 40 feet. The basement was of stone, quarried on the ground, the superstructure being of native burr oak. The mill was designed by a Mr. Ash, of Sioux City, Iowa, the work being done by Messrs. O. P. Weston, Mr. Harthorn and Mr. Maynard. It was the event of the year, when the mill was first put in

operation, as it was not only an earnest of cheaper prices for the "staff of life," but made a home market for the quantities of grain grown in the immediate neighborhood, and dimly shadowed forth the possibilities of the Sioux Falls water power in the days to come, when the water that for so many centuries had been expending its energies in simply wearing a channel through the rocks, should be harnessed and controlled by the inventive genius of man, and made to do his bidding. This mill remained in active use for the benefit of the people until the spring of the present year, when the waters that had so long acted as a servant, took the position of master, and showed something of their power by sending the mill bodily down the stream.

CASCADE MILL.

The next improvement of the water power was made in 1877. During the month of September, I. Emerson, E. A. Sherman and J. G. Botsford, under the firm name of Emerson, Sherman & Co., purchased the water power and five acres of land on the east side of the river, just north of Eighth street, and began the erection of the "Cascade Mill." The most formidable part of the undertaking was the building of the dam, which was begun October 3, 1877. This structure is of native stone, sixteen feet wide at the base, and the whole structure firmly bolted to the bedrock. The engineer in charge of this work was the late Mr. Meltimore, of Evansville, Wisconsin. That he did his work faithfully and well, is evidenced from the fact, that although the ice and high water have caused all the other dams on the Sioux River to give way, this one has stood secure.

The mill proper, 36 by 52 feet, three stories in height, was designed by Asa Forrest, of Dubuque, Iowa, and contains five run of stone. It was fitted up with the very best of machinery, with all the latest improvements, by the Novelty Iron Works, of Dubuque, Iowa, and began turning out flour in September, 1878.

Long before the machinery was put in motion, the people of Sioux Falls appreciated the enterprise as one in which they had a personal and pecuniary interest, as upon its success depended in a large degree not only the price of the grain they might from season to season have for sale, but also their facilities for being supplied with flour.

Right royally has the mill fulfilled all the anticipations of its friends, and proved a success to those more immediately interested,

as it has been in almost constant operation day and night since the machinery was first put in motion. At the present time, the mill is turning out flour at the rate of one hundred barrels per day. The local demand is more than supplied by the produce of the mill, but the surplus finds a ready market in the East. The fame of this mill is not local in character, some of the flour manufactured here being sent across the Atlantic and competing in the markets of the old world with the world-renowned brands.

Connected with the mill, and really forming a part of it—with a track from the Milwaukee, Chicago, & St. Paul Railroad to its doors—is an elevator 30x40 feet, of the same height as the mill, having a storage capacity for 20,000 bushels of grain, the lower story furnishing warehouse room for the surplus flour awaiting shipment.

Mr. Botsford has lately disposed of his one-fourth interest in the property to Mr. Geo. E. Wheeler—consideration, \$16,000.00. The name of the firm remains unchanged, while the grade of the flour, owing to improvements lately introduced into the machinery, is materially improved.

When it was first noised abroad there was to be a mill erected here of the capacity of the Cascade, and some people said the day was not far distant when a larger mill than the Cascade would be built in Sioux Falls, a great many persons laughed at the idea, and said the Cascade was larger than the agricultural interests of the Sioux Valley demanded—that the enterprise would prove dead capital to those who had invested their property in it—that not enough grain to keep the mill in operation half the time could be secured in the country tributary to Sioux Falls—that it would not pay to ship after grinding, etc.; in short, that the growth of the town had culminated in the building of the Cascade Mill. It is safe to say that these persons never expected to see the erection of a mill of the dimensions, capacity and facilities of the "Queen Bee," nor supposed such an institution could find adequate employment for its machinery in this part of the country.

The old method of milling by which the grain was crushed between mill stones, thereby breaking the bran and mixing it with the flour, and the dirt adhering to the berry in the case, also finding its way into the flour, thus coloring the whole manufactured product, and so injuriously affecting the prices that the flour had to be sold at a low

figure, and often at a sacrifice—made the business so uncertain, and at times so expensive, that it became absolutely necessary to invent some means by which these difficulties and drawbacks could be overcome. The inventions to this end first took practical shape in Hungary under the name of the Hungarian Process. This process consisted in, first, thoroughly cleansing the outside of the grain, and then breaking it between rollers, which would make it possible to clean all parts of the berry before it was finally reduced to flour. This process has been continually improved upon since its first introduction, by the best millwrights in all parts of the world, until now, under the name of the "Gradual Reduction Process" it has achieved a success and attained a degree of perfection little expected by its originators. The "Queen Bee Mill," begun here in August, 1879, is built for working up the grain by this process, and embodies all the advanced ideas and latest improvements that have up to this time been brought before the milling public.

It may be interesting to give a short account, divested of all technical terms, of the different processes through which the grain passes, from the time it arrives on the track until it is barreled, ready for shipment.

The wheat, after being shoveled from the car, is thereafter handled by machinery in all its various journeys through the elevator and mill. Before leaving the elevator, it passes through cleaning machines, which takes out all the grosser impurities, as sticks, chaff, straw, etc. It is then sent to the mill by conveyors, and passed through separators, which extract all the oats and weeds; from thence it goes to another machine which takes out all the cockle. After being freed from all foreign matter, it is scoured and passed through two sets of brushes, which remove all the dust and dirt from the outside of the grain, which is then ready for the first set of corrugated rolls.

The first break is intended to crack open the berry without breaking it into fine pieces. This is not such an impossible task as it might seem to be to the uninformed, as the bran and the part of the grain next to the bran are a great deal tougher than the center of the berry. It is then passed through reels, purifiers and brushes, which remove the remaining dirt. A very little flour comes out at this stage of the process, but it is of a very inferior grade.

The grain next passes to a second set of corrugated rolls, set a

little closer together than were the first. From this break there are three separations made—two of middlings and one of flour. The finer middlings go to the purifiers and the coarser to the third set of corrugated rolls. From the third break, four grades of middlings are made, according to their fineness. The fourth break is a repetition of the third with a similar result. The fifth break produces only three grades of middlings, all the finer parts having been taken out in the previous crushings. The sixth and last break, by corrugated rolls, yields two grades of middlings and the bran.

Thus far the crushing has been but the necessary preparation for the manufacture of the choice brands of flour, all the flour thus far obtained being simply the fine particles which have broken loose from the berry and sifted out in the cleansing of the middlings.

Each of the four grades of middlings, that have been separated, are now purified by different machines, each adapted to the particular grade which it is intended shall pass through it, after which they are passed between the smooth rolls of chilled steel, highly polished, to extract the small particles of bran and germ. The middlings in turn pass through four sets of smooth rolls, each set being a little closer together than the preceding, from whence they are taken to the bolting ruts, and thence to the packing machines, emerging therefrom as the choicest brands of patent flour, ready for the retail trade.

Any part of the grain not thoroughly reduced by this process is sent to the old-fashioned buhrs and converted into a low grade of flour. It will be seen from this, that, by this process, every part of the grain is utilized, such parts, except the bran, as will not make the best of flour, being converted into that of an inferior grade.

THE QUEEN BEE MILL

Was begun in August, 1879, and is now nearly completed. It bears about the same relation to an ordinary grist mill that the Great Northwest does to the cramped localities of the East. It embodies all the latest improvements in milling machinery, many of the improvements and appliances being entirely original and peculiar to this mill.

The building is of stone, quarried on the ground, 80 by 100 feet, and 104 feet from foundation to top of walls, which are six feet

thick. This space is divided into seven stories—six beside the basement—though the third, fourth and fifth floors are practically each two stories.

The mill was designed by J. W. McKeen, of Minneapolis, to whom has been entrusted the entire construction. Mr. McKeen has been ably seconded in his labors by Messrs. H. W. Stearns, (who will remain permanently at the mill after its completion in the capacity of millwright), Peter Paff, L. R. Williman and W. McConnell, foremen in different departments, Geo. Gildersleeve, first miller, and G. V. Quillard, second miller.

To show the accuracy with which the building was planned, it is only necessary to say that the workmen have found it necessary to cut but one joist in all the vast building, to accommodate the almost numberless machines, shafts and belts.

The office on the ground floor is connected with all parts of the building by speaking tubes and electric bells, by means of which instantaneous communication can be had with the workmen in all parts of the building. The mill, office and warehouse is lighted throughout with gas manufactured on the premises and heated by steam. Connected with the heating apparatus is the arrangement for extinguishing fire in case of accident. A *Reedy* elevator runs from the basement to the upper floor. In short, everything of use that human ingenuity has been able to invent, is to be found here in successful operation. The shaft from the waterwheel terminates in the basement, which is literally filled with shafting, distributing the power to such parts of the mill as it is needed.

On the first floor are arranged seventy pairs of rolls, seven sets buhrs, and two brush machines.

On the second floor are two more brush machines, five flour packers, ten stock bins and about eighty bins for middlings.

On the third floor, are arranged seven double bolting chests, with four reels in each, one single bolting chest with two reels, one cockle machine, and twenty-two Smith purifiers. On the middle floor, in this story, are five Smith purifiers and nine Allis aspirators.

The fourth floor has seven double and one single bolting chests, twenty-two purifiers and three wheat separators. On the middle floor, are five purifiers and four bran dusters.

On the fifth floor are seven more double and one single bolting chests, eleven purifiers, eleven aspirators and two wheat screens; while the sixth floor has six middlings graders.

All the available space between and around the machines, above the grinding floor, is filled with bins and garnerers, there being some two hundred of them in the mill.

The mill contains nearly two miles of elevators, three miles of conveyors, eight miles of spouting, and ten miles of belting. Every thing in and about the building, from basement to roof, is built in the most thorough manner, being "cabinet work," in every sense of the term.

Adjoining and connected with the mill is an elevator with a capacity of 100,000 bushels, and a warehouse, 50 by 142 feet, four stories in height, containing a feed-separating reel, two bran packers and barrel elevators. The large bins for bran occupy an entire story of the building. The warehouse has a storage capacity of 10,000 barrels.

Near the warehouse is the cooper shop, which is intended to furnish room at present for forty coopers.

The mill has a side track, leading from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R., which is divided into a double track just before it reaches the elevator, one track passing near the elevator, the other near the warehouse. At the northern end of the track is a transfer, by means of which a train of cars can be pushed in, unloaded on one track, transferred to the other, loaded and leave the premises, without any unnecessary switching, or without requiring a great amount of track room.

The power necessary for driving all this vast amount of machinery, comes from the Sioux River. A canal has been blasted through the rocks, from a point nearly east of the center of Brookings Island, to within about four hundred and fifty feet of the wheel pit, from which point the water is conveyed in an iron tube seven feet in diameter to the wheel—an American turbine, four feet in diameter, giving eight hundred horse-power. The "head" at present is fifty-six feet; can be increased to seventy by further blasting, if it is thought advisable.

The general direction of all the work in and around this great establishment—employing in its various departments a hundred men—as well as the arrangements necessary for obtaining the grain to keep the mill in operation, is under the immediate charge of Mr. C. W. Hubbard, a gentleman who has made hosts of friends since taking charge of the work.

BUSINESS IN DETAIL.

[In this enumeration we have tried to give the business complete; but there undoubtedly are omissions, from the fact that some persons have been in business but a few months, and their coming and going were unknown to the writer. The parties named are still in business, unless it is otherwise stated.]

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

C. K. Howard was the first one to open a stock of goods in Sioux Falls. In 1868 he purchased the business of the post trader and began his business in the old hospital building, then standing near the present location of the Williams House. In 1871 he put up a frame building, corner Phillips Avenue and Tenth street, to which additions were made from time to time until nearly the entire lot was covered. In the spring of 1880 the old frame building was entirely removed and the present Howard & Taylor block—one of the marvels of this great northwest—erected in its place. This block has a frontage on Phillips Avenue of 88 feet and 150 feet on Tenth street. Mr. Howard occupies the south half of the block, his store room being 44 by 130 feet, immediately west of this room and connected with it is his meat market 20 by 44 feet, fronting on tenth street. The entire block is heated with Boynton furnaces and is lighted with plate glass windows. The basement and second story, connected with ground floor by an elevator, being more especially devoted to his wholesale business. His stock is extensive and demonstrates his ability to carry out his advertisement to the letter: "Howard buys anything and sells everything."

I. Harthorn and J. H. Moulton opened a stock of general merchandise in 1869, but after a short time gave up the business and turned their attention to other matters.

Col. Allen opened a stock of general merchandise in the fall of 1870, and continued the business until the fall of 1873, when he closed out his entire stock.

Wm. VanEps built a frame store and filled it with general merchandise in the spring of 1871. His business from the first has been steadily increasing both in the wholesale and retail line. It has been his intention from the time of his first establishment here to keep a stock of everything likely to be called for, from a paper of pins to a threshing machine, and unlike many others who have attempted such an extensive business he has not allowed one branch of it to prosper at the expense of another. His location from the first has been corner Phillips Ave. and Eighth St.

Geo. B. Sammons, established in the spring of 1873, continued in business until the summer of 1881, when he removed his stock to Brandon.

C. O. Natesta, opened a stock of general merchandise on Main Street in August, 1873. In 1874 he removed to Phillips Ave. Upon his election to the office of Register of Deeds in 1878 he disposed of his entire stock.

C. N. Bunce, established in June, 1876, continued in business about a year.

Turner Brothers, established September, 1878. In December, 1879, one of the partners reported that he had been "robbed" at Worthington, and the firm was soon closed by creditors.

Mundt & Kunerth, Tenth street, east of Phillips Avenue, established in June, 1878. In January, 1881, F. Kunerth purchased the entire business, which he still continues at the same location.

P. P. Boylan, dry goods, groceries and provisions, corner Main and 8th Sts. Established October, 1878.

H. Gilbert & Son, east side Phillips Ave., north of Ninth street. Established in October, 1881.

DRY GOODS.

Wise Bros., opened an extensive and the first exclusive stock of dry goods ever brought to Sioux Falls in. Allen's building corner Phillip's Ave. and 8th street, in August 1876. After a few months the entire stock was taken to Yankton.

P. W. Wildt, began business in Sioux Falls, in the Cataract block in June, 1878. His stock of dry goods was bought by C. K. Howard in 1880, and his stock of clothing by Williams Bros., in the spring of 1881.

W. R. Kingsbury, built on the lot adjoining First National Bank on the north, in April, 1878, where he remained until about the 1st of September of the present year, when he removed to Edmison block, corner Ninth St. and Phillips Ave., which he now occupies.

Hardt & Waters, Cataract block, established September, 1878. In 1879, Mr. W. C. Waters purchased the entire business which he has since conducted at the same location.

P. S. West, exclusively dry goods, established May, 1880, continued in the business about six months.

A. W. Allison, established July, 1880, west side Phillips ave., two doors north of the Howard & Taylor block.

E. J. Daniels & Co., better known as "Dan and Harry;" west side Phillips ave., south of 8th st., established Sept., 1880.

F. A. Kennard, Cataract block, established September, 1880.

C. Comerford, established October, 1880, continued in business till July, 1881.

MILLINERY & LADIES FURNISHING.

Mrs. E. G. Wheeler, established June, 1873, continued only a short time.

Mrs. C. G. Jewett, established April, 1874, continued about a year.

Mrs. W. H. Bryan, established December, 1875, on east side Phillips ave.; afterward removed to present location, west side Phillips ave., between 10th and 11th streets.

Mrs. J. Waldo, established October, 1877, continued only a few months.

Misses McCall & Blanchard, established October, 1878, continued about a year and a half.

Mrs. E. O. Rice, established in spring of 1878, in building adjoining Van Eps' store; removed to her present location, west side Phillips ave., near 9th street in August, 1879.

W. Obert, west side Phillips ave., near 10th street, established August, 1879.

Mrs. M. E. Pattee, Tenth street, east of Phillips ave., established June, 1881.

Mrs. A. Allen, west side Phillips ave., north of 8th street, established September, 1881.

CLOTHING, &C.

Williams Bros., southwest corner Phillips ave. and Ninth street, established March, 1876.

J. B. Cloudas & Co., Cataract block, established September, 1880.

Schroeder & Peterson, west side Phillips ave., south of 10th st., established March, 1881.

Louis Frank, established in spring of 1880; continued about four months.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

L. O. Johanson, established March, 1876. In 1877 sold to A. P. Anderson, and after a short time again started his business on Main street. Is now with Schroeder & Peterson.

A. P. Anderson, successor to L. O. Johanson, established spring of 1877; sold his business in 1880.

Dahl & Skoyen, successors to A. P. Anderson, established February, 1880; sold to Dahl in 1881.

O. M. Dahl, successor to Dahl & Skoyen, west side Phillips Avenue, near Ninth street; established October, 1881.

G. H. Rognus, Tenth street, east of Phillips Avenue, established April, 1878. Mr. Rognus' health does not permit him to work at his trade at present.

J. Becher, east side Phillips Avenue, near Eighth street, established, September, 1880.

C. Listman, established in 1878; west side Phillips Avenue, cor. 9th street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Wm. Van Eps, established in spring of 1871.

D. H. Henry, established June, 1873, sold to Dunning in 1874.

L. T. Dunning, northwest corner Phillips Avenue and Eighth street, successor to D. H. Henry, established October, 1874.

Phillips & Brown, established August, 1877; sold to N. E. Phillips September, 1879.

N. E. Phillips, successor to Phillips & Brown, established September, 1879; sold to Phillips & Nelson, February, 1880.

N. E. Phillips & Co.—N. E. Phillips and W. H. Nelson—successors to N. E. Phillips, west side Phillips Avenue, near Tenth street; established February, 1880.

Geo. Mahoney & Co., established October 1878; removed from the place in 1879.

U. Hyerdahl, established in spring of 1879; sold to Brush in '80.

George Brush, established in fall of 1880; sold to Stiltes in 1881.

A. H. Stiltes, southwest corner Phillips Avenue and Tenth street, established July, 1881.

Noble Bros., established in summer of 1880; sold to Langbelle in 1881.

Geo. Langbelle, successors to Noble Bros., west side Phillips Avenue, near Eighth street; established 1881.

SCHOOL FURNITURE AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

E. G. Ledyard accepted the agency for Dakota, for the sale of the celebrated Victor School Furniture and several first-class musical instruments in January, 1878. In November, the firm of Ledyard & Farwell was formed. The business of the firm has been very extensive, extending to nearly every organized county east of the Missouri; in the spring of 1881, Mr. F. W. Farwell purchased the entire business which he still continues. Office and salesroom east side Phillips ave., just south of 10th street.

SEWING MACHINES.

The Singer Manufacturing Co., J. G. Phelps, agent, is the only establishment in the city dealing exclusively in sewing machines. Agency established in December, 1880.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS.

E. G. Hancock, established in fall of 1872; continued till October, 1877.

T. Pomeroy, established during summer of 1872.

R. D. Thomas, established Sept., 1877, continued about a year.

R. S. Imili, established November, 1877; moved to Mitchell August, 1880.

H. P. Hanson, established in 1878; removed in 1879.

R. B. Struthers, established in 1878; removed in 1879.

C. F. Sischo, west side Phillips ave., near 8th street, established February, 1880.

Oscar Ericsson, west side Phillips ave., near 10th street, established April, 1880.

D. J. Turner, corner Phillips ave. and Ninth street, established July, 1880.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Hudson & Munson, established May, 1878; sold to Munson in 1879.

John M. Munson, successor to Hudson & Munson, east side Phillips ave., near 10th street, established August, 1879.

E. J. Brown, established Sept., 1878, sold to H. Easton in 1879.

H. Easton, established in spring of 1879, sold to Dunn & Easton in 1881.

Dunn & Easton, successors to H. Easton, west side Phillips ave., near 7th street, established June, 1873.

In addition to these parties a car used occasionally to visit Sioux Falls in an early day, A. Loneous and C. Foss being the operators.

SHOEMAKERS AND DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. J. Hancock, established in the old barracks in the summer of 1871; afterward removed to west side Phillips ave., near 9th street, continued the business till July, 1877.

N. Boucher, established in August, 1872, continued about four years.

D. Tharaldson, east side Phillips ave., near 10th street, established November, 1876.

J. F. Redfield, established July, 1878, discontinued business July, 1880.

C. R. Tate, established April, 1878, continued only a few months.

O. Olson, established August, 1878, continued about a year.

H. Julson, established in 1876, continued but a few months.

W. C. Hopkins, east side Phillips ave., north of 10th street, established in spring of 1878.

D. S. Glidden, east side Phillips ave., near 9th street, established November, 1878.

W. Lloyd & Sons, west side Phillips ave., south of 9th street, established April, 1879.

W. Rabe, east side Phillips ave., north of 9th street, established November, 1879.

J. M. Entzminger, Cataract block, established, September, 1880.

GROCERIES.

C. B. Culbertson, established December, 1873, continued about a year.

John Henjum, west side Phillips Ave., south of 10th st. Established May, 1877.

Lockwood & Jeffrys, established December, 1873, continued about a year.

T. T. Cochran, wholesale and retail groceries, corner Phillips Ave. and 8th St., established September, 1877.

A. W. Ogden, established April 1878, continued till April 1879.

I. K. Buck, west side Phillips Ave., south of Ninth street, established November, 1878.

E. J. Brown, established September, 1878, continued till spring of 1879.

J. M. Murray, established in fall of 1878, continued till fall of 1879.

A. Clendenning, established October, 1878, continued about a year.

P. F. Thompson, Tenth street, east of Phillips Ave., established December, 1878.

M. Gerin, west side Phillips Ave., near 9th st., established January, 1879.

Kamph & Hage, established March, 1880, continued till January 1st, 1881.

Webb & Matteson, west side Phillips Ave., north of 8th st., established, October, 1881.

Leavitt Bros., established May, 1878. Sold out in October, 1881.

W. A. Noble, successor to Leavitt Bros., west side Phillips Ave. near 8th st., established October, 1879.

BAKERIES AND RESTAURANTS.

Geo. Bordman, began business in the old barracks in June, 1873; continued with occasional intervals until 1879.

A. J. Hayes, bakery and restaurant, east side Phillips Ave., near 8th st., established November, 1879.

P. Hall, City Bakery and Restaurant, west side Phillips Ave. near 8th st.; established April, 1880.

A. Palm, restaurant, Phillips Ave. north of 8th st.; established, July, 1881.

C. Weihe, Vienna Bakery, established Feb'y, 1880, continued but a few months.

MEAT MARKETS.

A number of persons have opened meat markets in Sioux Falls who, after a time, have closed their markets and either engaged in other businesses or removed from the place. Those that can now be called to mind are Castor & Blades, here in 1873-4; Castor & Chamberlain, 1874-5; W. Hauser, 1875; Otto Anderson, 1875; G. C. Gladwyn, 1876-7; G. W. Bainbridge, 1877; T. C. Allen, 1878; John Zente, 1879. Those now in business are:

C. K. Howard, 10 st.; established fall of 1873.

J. B. Peterson & Co., 9th st.; established November, 1878.

H. H. Carroll, east side Phillips Ave., north of 9th st., established in June, 1881, as Carroll & Pattee.

Michael & Roberts, west side Phillips Ave., near 7th st., established August, 1881.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

In the fall of 1877, D. T. Scott opened a flour and feed store on the west side Phillips Avenue, which he continued for about a year when he formed a partnership with W. C. Boyce and moved across the Avenue. In October, 1879, Mr. Scott disposed of his interest to Messrs. Boyce, Fairbanks & Co.; August 1st, 1880, this last mentioned firm sold to W. C. Boyce & Co.—W. C. Boyce and W.

H. Byran—who still continue the business, east side Phillips Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

W. W. Johnson, east side Phillips Avenue, north of Eighth street, established May, 1879. Mr Johnson also deals in hides and wool.

GUNS, ETC.

G. K. Gunderson, east side Phillips Avenue, north of Ninth street, established September, 1880.

HARNESS MAKERS, ETC.

John McKee, west side Phillips Avenue, north of Ninth street, established in 1871.

N. E. Cisna, established in spring of 1877; continued about two years.

N. L. Anderson, east side Phillips Avenue, near Tenth street; established September 1878.

F. Wesser, east side Phillips Avenue, near Eighth street, established November, 1879.

CHINESE LAUNDRY.

Sang Lee, on alley between Eighth and Ninth streets; established in spring of 1880.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

A. T. Fleetwood, east side Phillips Avenue, south of Eighth street. Since April, 1879, the firm has been Fleetwood & Lloyd, and located in post office building.

D. J. Fisher, cigar factory; established June, 1879, continued about a year.

F. F. Angel & Son, cigar factory, east side Phillips Avenue, south of Eighth street; established September, 1879.

Henry Pontz, cigar factory, west side Phillips Avenue, just south of Ninth street; established August 1880.

NEWS, STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.

E. T. Mallory, established June, 1873, continued about a year.

C. O. Natesta, established November 1873; sold to Mr. Russell in January, 1879, who sold to S. M. Bear & Co., in March, 1879.

S. M. Bear, & Co., west side Phillips Avenue, next door north of Cataract block; established March, 1879.

F. W. Farwell, established April, 1878; continued the business until November, 1878.

Fleetwood & Lloyd, Post office building; established April, 1879.

BANKS.

J. D. Cameron, established the first bank in Sioux Falls in May, 1874. He continued the banking business for about two years, when he devoted his entire attention to the real estate business.

T. R. Crandall & Co., came to Sioux Falls in June, 1874, prepared to open the Minnehaha County Bank, but sold their material to J. D. Cameron before opening an office.

J. B. Young, established the Sioux Falls Bank in August, 1876, In June, 1877, H. L. Hollister purchased an interest in the business; from that time until the organization of the First National Bank, the bank was known as the Sioux Falls Bank of J. B. Young & Co.

The First National Bank of Sioux Falls, was chartered April 1st, 1880, with J. B. Young, President; R. F. Pettigrew, Vice President and H. L. Hollister, Cashier. The capital stock—\$50,000—being owned as follows: H. L. Hollister, \$20,000; J. B. Young, \$16,000; R. F. Pettigrew, \$3,000; J. Schaetzel, \$3,000; C. K. Howard, \$2,500; N. E. Phillips, \$2,500; C. F. Webber, \$2,000; C. G. Watts, \$1,000.

R. Nation, established the Citizens Bank in September, 1878; sold to Hills & Beebe in 1881.

Hills & Beebe, Citizens Bank, corner Phillips Avenue and Tenth street; established February, 1881.

Easton & McKinney, established November, 1880; sold to McKinney & Scougal in 1881.

McKinney & Scougal, successors to Easton & McKinney, corner Phillips Avenue and Eighth street; established in summer of 1881.

BRICKYARDS.

The first kiln of brick manufactured in Sioux Falls was burned by D. H. Talbot, now of Sioux City, in June, 1873, on Frank street, just east of where the Worthington & Sioux Falls Railroad now crosses. In the summer of 1874, D. H. Talbot and John D. Cameron burned several kilns of brick on the east side of the river, near the bluffs.

Bayse & Kindred, Frank street, east of Eighth Avenue, established September, 1877; sold to Kindred in 1878.

N. B. Kindred, established July, 1878; yard in the southeast part of the town.

D. Donahoe, established in summer of 1879; yard near the river, east end of Frank street.

BREWERY.

Knott & Nelson, established in summer of 1874, sold to Knott & Co. in fall of 1874.

G. A. Knott & Co.—G. A. Knott and C. K. Howard—successors to Knott & Nelson, established in fall of 1874; located on bluffs at north end of Main street.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS.

H. Gilbert, east side Phillips Avenue, near Ninth street; established June, 1873.

J. Q. Houts, corner Phillips Avenue and Ninth street; established as a branch house of Ohlman & Co., in April, 1878.

T. T. Cochran, corner Phillips Avenue and Eighth street; established September, 1877.

FURNITURE.

I. C. Dixon, established in spring of 1872: corner Main and Eighth streets; moved to Brown block, west side Phillips Avenue, near Eighth street, in 1880.

Weston & Petterson, established July 1874; sold to A. Petterson in 1880.

A. Petterson, successor to Weston & Petterson; corner Phillips Avenue and Tenth street; established October, 1878.

Nichols & Kinney, established November, 1880; continued the business but a few months.

HARDWARE.

W. S. Bloom, corner Main and 8th streets, established in 1870; had groceries in connection, continued about a year.

Wm. Van Eps, corner Phillips ave. and 8th street, established in spring of 1871.

F. J. Cross, established in the fall of 1872 in the old barracks. In the spring of 1873, with N. E. Phillips, under firm name of Phillips & Cross, commenced business on west side Phillips ave., between 9th and 10th streets; sold out in spring of 1874.

Phillips & Brown, successors to Phillips & Cross, established in spring of 1874, sold to Buck & Bro., in 1878.

I. K. Buck & Bro., successors to Phillips & Brown, established September, 1878, sold to Graves & Taylor in 1879.

Graves & Taylor, successors to I. K. Buck & Bro., established March, 1879, sold to Taylor in 1881.

F. W. Taylor, successor to Graves & Taylor, Howard & Taylor block, corner Phillips ave. and 10th street, established June, 1881.

W. S. Kimball, established July, 1873, continued about a year.

T. F. Leavitt & Co., west side Phillips ave., north of 9th street, established December, 1876, had grocery stock when first started; the style of the firm has been changed to Leavitt & Vincent.

E. Larson, west side Phillips ave., south of 9th street, established April, 1877.

H. A. Cadd, established April, 1876, moved to Dell Rapids in 1877.

G. W. Howard, established June, 1878, moved away in 1880.

O. S. Swenson, west side Phillips ave., between 9th and 10th streets, established in the fall of 1880.

BLACKSMITHS, WAGON MAKERS, &C.

Z. P. Herrick, blacksmith, south side 8th street, near the river, established in fall of 1871.

True Dennis, blacksmith, established in 1871, continued the business until 1878.

T. H. Pruner, blacksmith, established September, 1877. Shop was first located on 9th street near the river, thence moved to near 10th street bridge, and again to west side Phillips ave., near 7th street, where he is now located.

W. N. Dillabough, wagon shop, established in 1872; continued until 1878.

A. Anderson, 8th street, east side of river, established October, 1878.

E. Jenson, blacksmith, east side of river, established October, 1878; when first established had wagon shop in connection, lost in flood of 1881.

Norton & Murray, brick shop, east side Phillips ave., between 9th and 10th streets, established November, 1878; have a wagon shop in connection.

Stringham & Gillett, corner 10th street and Island ave., established May, 1878; Have a wagon shop in connection.

LUMBER.

Wm. Van Eps was one of the first to start a lumber yard in Sioux Falls, which he continued until the spring of 1874.

Edwin Sharpe & Co., began business in Sioux Falls in the summer of 1872, at the corner of Main and Eighth Streets. Upon the advent of the railroad the yard was moved to the east side near the St. Paul depot, where they still continue business.

Roderick & Brown, established in May, 1873; corner Phillips Avenue and Tenth streets; sold out in spring of 1874.

B. F. Roderick, successor to Roderick & Brown, established in spring of 1874. In 1878 removed to the east side of the river, at the crossing of Eighth street and Pembina railroad. His entire stock was swept over the falls in the flood of April 1881. The stock recovered was sold to other parties and Mr. Roderick now devotes his entire attention to the grain business.

Bates & Son, near Tenth street bridge, established in January, 1877; stock bought by Sharpe & Co. in 1879.

I. N. Waples, Phillips Avenue, near Seventh street; established in spring of 1878, continued about a year.

W. R. Bourne (N. C. Foster & Co.) east side; established October 1878; stock bought by Sharpe & Co., in 1880.

"Badger" lumber yard, east Eighth street, near river; established in 1880; stock lost in flood of 1881.

J. W. Parker & Son, corner Main and Seventh streets; established October, 1879.

A. A. Grout, Minneapolis Lumber yard; established August, 1878; north side east Eighth street, after the flood of April, 1881, moved to higher ground on south side of Eighth street, east side, where he still continues business.

H. W. Ross, Oshkosh yard; Eighth street, east side, near St. Paul elevator, established September, 1880.

COAL, WOOD, LIME, ETC.

D. A. Brown opened a coal yard and lime house near St. Paul elevator, in September 1878. He afterwards sold to R. G. Parmley & Co.

R. G. Parmley & Co., coal, wood and lime, near St. Paul elevator; established November, 1878.

W. C. Boyce, wood and coal, also dealer in carriages, established in summer of 1878. In November, 1878, associated with D. F. Scott, under firm name of Scott & Boyce, and included flour and feed. October 1st, 1879, firm changed to Boyce, Fairbanks & Co. August 1st, 1880, firm changed to W. C. Boyce & Co.—W. C. Boyce and W. H. Bryan—east side Phillips Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

C. E. Place & Co., wood and coal in connection with draying; established in spring of 1880; west side Phillips Avenue, corner 11th street; in spring of 1881, yards removed to 7th street, near railroad track.

Smead & Alguire, wood and coal; east side Phillips Avenue, just south of 10th street; established in the spring of 1880.

A. A. Grout, wood, coal and lime in connection with lumber business; established in fall of 1878.

E. Sharpe & Co., wood and coal in connection with lumber yard; established in 1872.

B. F. Roderick, wood and coal in connection with lumber yard; established in fall of 1878.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

C. K. Howard, established this part of his business in 1870.

Wm. VanEps, established in 1871.

G. C. Lawton, established May, 1873, continued about a year.

Skinner & Austin, established May, 1873. A. J. Skinner succeeded the firm in 1874, and continued about three years.

O. & K. Thompson, east side Phillips Ave., between 9th and 10th streets; established June, 1875. K. Thompson succeeded the firm in June, 1878, and continues the business.

Gilman & Dick, established in spring of 1877, continued about a year.

C. M. Bance, established in spring of 1879; continued about a year.

Stringham & Gilett, agricultural implements and manufacturers of wagons, corner Tenth st. and Island Avenue; established May, 1878.

Norton & Murray, agricultural implements and manufacturers of wagons, east side Phillips Ave., near 10th st., established November, 1878.

LIVERY STABLES.

Callender Bros., east side Phillips Ave., near 8th st., established in spring of 1873, sold to W. E. Willey in 1880.

W. E. Willey, successor to Callender Bros., east side Phillips Ave., near 8th st., established in spring of 1880.

P. P. Peek, established April, 1874, east side Phillips Avenue, north of Ninth street. In 1877 moved south about a block on

same street, and in 1879 moved to corner Main and 9th streets, where he is permanently located.

Dodge & Carson, established September, 1878; sold to P. P. Peck in 1879.

Bersie Bros., established in summer 1879; continued until 1881.

J. P. Tufts, main street near 6th, established in spring of 1880.

Queen City Livery stables, corner Main and 10th streets, established August, 1881, by Jac Schaetzel, Jr., is a model livery for the West. The building is 40 by 72 feet, two stories high.—The first story contains stalls for thirty horses, well, mixing troughs for feed, &c. On the second floor is the carriage room, office, sleeping room for the hostler, closets for robes, &c. The third floor is for hay and feed and furnishes ample room for storing 1,000 bushels of oats, four or five tons of bran and seventy tons of hay, besides room for machine for cutting the feed.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

Briggs & Robinson, established a general insurance agency in Sioux Falls in February, 1879. They represent fourteen different companies and devote their entire attention to the business of insurance. Office over Post Office.

Geo. W. Lewis, office over first National Bank, established in 1879. Does a general insurance and loaning business.

The various professions have been fully represented in Sioux Falls from the time of its first settlement. We give the names and dates of the establishment of the different parties in chronological order so far as possible. Unless otherwise specified, they are still in business in the city:

PHYSICIANS.

J. L. Phillips, summer of 1869; Joseph Roberts, fall of 1872; removed to his farm in 1874, died in 1881. J. C. Morgan, May, 1873; S. Olney, Aug., 1877. Dr. Olney formed a partnership with L. O. Tanner, in spring of 1879, which lasted but a few months, Dr. Tanner removing from the city. E. P. Allen, April, 1878; removed in 1880. E. Watson, Sept. 1878; A. L. Marcy, April, 1879; H. J. Cate, January, 1880, moved in October, 1880. J. B. LeBlond, May, 1880; Harry Stites, July, 1881.

RESIDENT DENTISTS.

Peter Bush, spring of 1878; E. Bedford, July, 1881.

LAND AGENTS.

A. Gale, fall of 1871.

T. H. Brown, July, 1872.

E. A. Sherman, July, 1873.

J. D. Cameron, June, 1874.

Jac Schaetzel, Jr., January, 1876.

F. S. Emerson, January, 1878.

E. E. Sage, December, 1878.

L. D. Henry, October, 1880.

In this connection we would remark that all the attorneys give more or less of their attention to real estate business.

ATTORNEYS.

- R. F. Pettigrew, September, 1869.
 John Bippus, May, 1870.
 W. R. McLaury, October, 1870; removed June, 1876.
 M. Grigsby, July, 1872, now Grigsby & Wilkes.,
 E. G. Wheeler, May, 1873; removed in '74.
 C. H. Winsor, June, 1873.
 C. J. Hadley, December, 1873; removed in '74.
 T. R. Kershaw, June, 1877; now Kershaw & Flagg.
 C. W. McDonald, June, 1877.
 A. M. Flagg, Sept. 1877; now Sherman & Flagg.
 W. W. Brookings, fall of 1877.
 E. Parliman, fall of 1877; now Parliman & Frizzell.
 L. M. Estabrook, spring of 1878.
 F. L. Boyce, spring of 1878.
 G. P. Cross, April, 1878.
 J. A. Wilson, June, 1878; removed in 1879.
 A. Frizzell, June, 1878, now Parliman & Frizzell.
 L. C. Hitchcock, June, 1878, removed in 1880.
 R. J. Wells, August, 1878.
 Wall & Disney, October, 1878, removed April, 1879;
 W. A. Wilkes, November, 1878, now Grigsby & Wilkes.
 L. S. Swezey, fall of 1879.
 E. G. Wright, October, 1880.
 T. J. Wolf, fall of 1880.
 Bottum & Dawes, fall of 1880.
 Coughran & McMartin, fall of 1880.
 Free & Polk, fall of 1880.
 Clark & Fairfax, spring of 1881.
 C. H. Wynn, June, 1881.

In addition to the business here enumerated, Sioux Falls has a full quota of carpenters, masons and workmen in all the trades.

DELL RAPIDS.

Dell Rapids is one of the growing and substantial towns of the Sioux Valley, with a well developed country around it, and with prospects of the most gratifying certainty. The town is the out-growth of actual necessity; it is the supply which a demand has created, a town which has been made by the surrounding country, and which has kept pace with the settlement of the agricultural community from which it derives its support. As nearly every community of Dakota has at least one prominent natural feature,

by means of which the attention of tourists is attracted, so it is with Dell Rapids, the town itself taking its name from the remarkable freak of Dame Nature in close proximity which is everywhere known as

THE DELLS.

A visit to this picturesque locality will well repay the lover of the strange and beautiful. The Dells have been aptly termed the safety-valves of the water-power at Dell Rapids. Beginning at a break in the Big Sioux River, on the south bank, opposite the town, at first the Dells present the appearance of a rivulet flowing out of the main body of water, taking a circuitous direction to reunite with the parent stream some two and one-half miles further along its eccentric course. Yet only in the higher stages of its waters does the Sioux overflow the dam across the aperture between itself and the Dells, and it becomes instantly apparent that it is not from the river that this peculiar branch, which is not a branch, obtains its water supply. Investigation determines that the Dells are fed by invisible springs, indefinite in number and indefinable in volume, which maintain in the bed of this curious stream an average depth of about eleven feet, although a much greater depth is found in various places. As you progress along the banks of the Dells, you notice increasing accumulations of the well known Big Sioux quartzite in its dull red and leaden colors; the banks grow more and more precipitous: the rocks are heaped strata upon strata in immeasurable quantities, and take on fantastic shapes and unreal formations; the Dells deepen into a gorge, far down into the bottom of which the waters, taking their hues from the sky above them, creep along in almost imperceptible ripples. Overhead, pile on pile, hangs the rugged quartzite, shelving out over the liquid blue beneath; in the sides of the rocky banks innumerable swallows build their nests, while above them shrubby elings and cacti grow, seemingly nurtured in a soil of adamant. Perhaps the highest perpendicular point, from the summits of the overhanging rocks to the waters below, is very nearly forty-five feet; but so precipitous is the descent, and so grotesquely wild the aspect, that it is no wonder the majority of tourists report the height much greater. Descending a fissure, gazing down which descent seemed impossible, the writer pushed off in a rude canoe and paddled for some distance under the overshadowing banks. Here, indeed, looking upward, the impression was intensified, and

It was possible to imagine the gigantic forces which in some grand upheaval had torn these banks apart and given to them with whimsical violence their strangely weird formations.

The town itself is located on the north bank of the river, upon a gradually ascending upland. The townsite as ultimately agreed upon is on the southeast quarter of section 9, town 104, range 49, and is distant about twenty miles north of Sioux Falls.

The year 1871 witnessed the beginning of the settlement. In that year Dennis Rice, Byron D. Graves, Cash Coates, Gilbert Rice, E. F. Metcalf, Peter Morse, R. S. Alexander and Albion Thorne, recognizing the advantages of the location, took measures for the acquisition of property in the vicinity of the Dells. Complications which grew out of the disposition of the claim containing the present mill-site, in no small measure affected the future of Dell Rapids, which but for divers and sundry circumstances would in all probability have been the County Seat of Minnehaha County, as it was advantageously located with reference to the county limits at that time. Out of these and other complications grew a contest as to what should be the townsite of the future city, four different sites being laid out in 1872, the owner of each of which zealously strove for his own interests as against the others, which rivalry, while grounded in human nature and justifiable from an individual standpoint, nevertheless could not fail to have its effect upon the growth of the vigorous young community. Happily, the matter was finally compromised in 1875, by which compromise two of the four townsites were consolidated and the other two abandoned.

In the winter of 1871 an order to commence mail service at the Dells on the 1st of January, 1872, was received. Albion Thorne was appointed Postmaster. As evidence of the scanty population at that time, it may be mentioned that it required the entire number of male inhabitants to furnish the requisite bondsmen and assistants for the Postmaster. Lewis Hewlitt was the first mail carrier on the route from Sioux Falls. Hewlitt made his first appearance in that capacity on the 25th of December, 1871. On that day the entire population of the settlement ate Christmas dinner at the house of Postmaster Thorne. The company numbered thirteen in all, and was composed of the following persons: Albion Thorne, wife and daughter; Dennis Rice, wife and daughter;

R. S. Alexander and daughter, E. F. Metcalf, Geo. Forrester, R. T. Alexander, Lewis Hewlitt and a Mr. Hooke.

Hewlitt carried the mails first on foot; afterwards, during the snowy weather, in an Indian cutter made of ash poles and cottonwood boards; and when the snow disappeared, on foot and on horseback alternately. The mail was carried in a grain sack. In the spring Thorne moved the postoffice to his claim on the southeast quarter of section 4. The office was in fact kept, during the eighteen months of Mr. Thorne's service as Postmaster, in a small trunk, which he still preserves as an interesting souvenir of the time. The Postmaster's salary for the first eighteen months amounted to the magnificent sum of eighteen dollars. Byron D. Graves succeeded Mr. Thorne as Postmaster. The settlement was at first called Dell City, the name of the postoffice being simply Dell. The name of the town was changed to Dell Rapids in 1872, which name the Postoffice Department also adopted in the following year.

In 1871 the first paper was printed by J. C. Ervin. It was called the *Dell City Journal*, was printed at Webster City, Iowa, and issued at Dell Rapids, or Dell City, as it was then called. Albion Thorne was the local editor. Ervin moved to Dell Rapids in 1872, and the paper was continued until some time in 1873, when Ervin moved to Marshall, Minn. From that time no paper was printed at Dell Rapids until February, 1879, when E. C. Whalen began the publication of the *Dell Rapids Exponent*. Whalen ran the paper for a period of seven months, when Albion Thorne succeeded as editor and proprietor. On the first of January, 1880, Mr. Thorne sold the paper to Charles E. Griswold, the present editor and proprietor. The *Exponent*, as conducted by Mr. Griswold, is what its name indicates, being a neat, newsy publication, and a clear and creditable exponent of the necessities and opinions of its constituency.

The first store in Dell Rapids was established by Byron D. Graves in 1873, on the northeast quarter of section nine. A Mr. Cowen, also built a store in the following year, which store was shortly vacated by reason of his death. Gust. A. Uline came to Dell Rapids, in February, 1874, and took possession of the store vacated by Cowen. In May, 1874, John E. Halleck, Graves and Lukens united in business near the mill-site, opposite Uline's establishment. In the fall of 1874 M. C. Lyons purchased the store of Halleck, Graves

and Lukens, and moved it to its present location, it being the building now occupied by F. E. Huntington as a flour and feed store. This was for some time the first and only store on the present townsite. Two years afterwards Mr. Uline moved his establishment to its present location.

In 1872 Frank C. Rice commenced to build the first installment of the Dell Rapids Flouring Mill, which he sold in 1874, to William VanEps, of Sioux Falls, for \$9,000. This mill forms one of the leading industries of Dell Rapids, and although seriously damaged by the floods in the spring of the present year, has been rebuilt and improved until it is now in first-class condition, fully up to the requirements of the times, and turning out large quantities of number one flour.

A bridge over the river, which had been built at a cost of \$2,500, was also washed away by the floods, and has been replaced by a structure which, although costing a much smaller sum, nevertheless answers the purpose sufficiently well.

The first means of crossing the Big Sioux, established for the convenience of the traveling public, was a small boat, at first borrowed, and subsequently purchased by Thorne and others. Afterwards, in 1874, a ferry was established, a boat with sufficient capacity to carry teams being built by subscription. This ferry was run until the construction of the large bridge in 1877. Thomas Lyons was the ferryman.

In the fall of 1871 a dam was built across the river where the flouring mill now stands, and a saw mill was erected, which remained three or four years. At the first settlement of Dell Rapids the banks of the river in the vicinity were skirted with timber, which has since disappeared in compliance with that principle of utility which sacrifices everything beautiful for the unromantically practical.

In 1875 J. R. Richardson entered into the agricultural implement business at Dell Rapids, which fact has not a little to do with the growth of the community, as through his instrumentality at first, supplemented by other enterprising dealers who came later, the farmers were placed in possession of the improved implements of husbandry. Mr. Richardson was also for a time interested in the lumber trade.

An act of the Legislative Assembly in the spring of 1877, established a Territorial road from the Minnesota State line through to

Ft. Thompson, by the way of Dell Rapids and Madison. Dell Rapids subscribed liberally to the project and caused the survey of the road. The survey was conducted by Albion Thorne as far as Herman, and by R. S. Alexander thence to Ft. Thompson. The object of this road was to open up communication to the Black Hills, and the highway was of considerable importance to Dell Rapids until the coming of the railroad. Alexander and Thorne made a preliminary survey to Pipestone, Minn., as early as 1875, to ascertain the advantages of the route for the Southern Minnesota Division of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. The first train reached Dell Rapids from Flandreau on the 17th of September, 1880, and connections were, during the present season perfected through to Sioux Falls. The town of Dell Rapids issued bonds to the amount of \$12,500 in aid of this road.

There are two large grain elevators at Dell Rapids owned and operated by La Crosse, Wis., firms, and the lumber interests, which are extensive, are controlled by the firms of Drew Bros., John Paul and W. F. Coleman.

The Dell Rapids Bank is the outgrowth of the commercial necessities of the present year, and was established by Messrs. McKinney & Scougall, of Sioux Falls and Yankton. Mr. Geo. H. Johnson is Cashier.

The population of Dell Rapids is variously estimated at from 600 to 800. Its growth of late has been of much greater rapidity than for a number of years past. The town was incorporated under special act of the Legislative Assembly in 1879.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

The Baptist Church of Dell Rapids was organized in July, 1872, and has a roomy church edifice. The organization of the Congregational Church was effected in the spring of 1873. This society also has an appropriate building. The Episcopal Society occupies Episcopal Hall, and was organized in the winter of 1880-81. The Presbyterian Society, organized in August, 1872, has an edifice in process of completion, as has also the Methodist Episcopal Society of recent organization.

The Union Sunday School, organized in the winter of 1872, was continued until 1880, all denominations uniting, and was very largely attended. It continues to be successfully held, although in 1880, the Baptist Society organized a separate and flourishing Sabbath School, the number of whose pupils is 117. Peter Morse

is Superintendent of the Baptist, and E. S. Tresidders Superintendent of the Union Sunday School organization.

An attempt was made to build a school house as early as 1872. The building, which was to be of stone, was to be paid for by subscriptions to the amount of \$4.50 per each male resident of the district, either in money, materials or labor. The subscriptions, however, were not forthcoming, the work being thrown on the hands of the contractors and never completed. In 1875 a second and successful attempt was made, the structure being erected on the credit of the district. Since the erection of the present school building, the educational facilities have been excellent, and a very satisfactory grade has been maintained. Mrs. C. A. Codington is the Principal.

Dell Rapids Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted May 22d, 1876, by William Blatt assisted by Ralph R. Briggs and Zini Richey, and is in a flourishing condition, having a membership of over thirty. The Lodge built a new hall, twenty-two by sixty feet in dimensions, in 1880. The applicants for charter were W. B. Parker, Thomas Lyons, Wm. M. Carr and Geo. W. Hoyt. Present officers: M. R. Kenefick, N. G.; W. B. Parker, V. G.; O. H. Smith, F. S.; L. N. Loomis, R. S.; Albion Thorne, Treasurer.

Dell Rapids Lodge No. 8, I. O. G. T.—Instituted in March, 1881; has a membership of about one hundred, which number composed its charter membership. Present officers: W. B. Parker, W. C.; Mrs. Mary Thorne, V. C.; Eber Wilde, F. S.; C. E. Griswold, R. S.; Eugenie Parker, Treasurer; C. W. Shelton, Chaplain.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

President of Council—Gust. A. Uline.

Councilmen—Gust. A. Uline, C. S. Gifford, George Heywood, Julius A. Martin, O. H. Smith.

Clerk—Lewis Loomis.

Treasurer—Henry A. Cadd.

Attorney—Albion Thorne.

Justice of the Peace—Thomas Lyons.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bank—McKinney & Scougal, G. H. Johnson, Cashier.

Attorneys—Thorne & Bolster, Wright & Hall, M. R. Kenefick.

Physicians—W. B. Parker, O. O. Sawyer.

Dentist—J. E. Nutting.

General Merchandise—Gust. A. Uline, Geo. Heywood, Geo. Whitman, Crossman Bros., John Naughten.

Newspaper—Dell Rapids Exponent, C. E. Griswold, Editor and Proprietor.

- Druggists*—Henry Cobb, Henry A. Cadd.
Clothing, Etc.—J. S. & J. C. Lee.
Hardware—John F. Scriver, C. J. Johnson.
Agricultural Implements—C. J. Johnson, John F. Scriver, J. R. Richardson.
Harness Shops.—Loomis & Nisbet, S. E. Tresidder.
Postmaster.—A. C. Folsom.
Furniture.—Edgar A. Harvey, L. C. Harrington & Son.
Wagon Works.—L. C. Harrington & Son.
Restaurants.—R. W. Harper, E. A. Richardson.
Jeweler.—R. A. Knight.
Livery.—John F. Demeree, M. W. & W. D. Richardson.
Millinery.—Hager & Nisbet.
Lumber.—C. L. Coleman, C. S. Gifford, Agent; John Paul, E. R. Jones, Agent; Drew Bros, Eber Wilde, Agent.
Hotels.—Merchants, Albion Thorne; Western Hotel, S. H. Burke; Exchange, V. A. Potter.
Saloons.—Mike E. Collins, Wm. G. Driscoll, Cornelius Johnson.
Elevators.—Cargill Bros., R. Stowell, Agent; Bonner & Hodges, Scott Stewart, Agent.
Flouring Mills.—Wm. VanEps.
Depot Agent.—F. F. Powers.
Drays.—M. C. Lycens, M. F. Coville.
Butchers.—W. C. Putnam, Remington Bros.
Shoemaker.—B. D. Graves.
Blacksmith.—L. S. Winsor.
Barber.—Mac. Culbertson.
Flour and Feed.—W. F. Huntington.
Sewing Machines.—Mrs. E. A. Ervin.
Photographer.—L. V. Bean.
Painters.—Sam Averill, John E. Hoyt.
Masons.—A. Pitzer, R. D. Hickman, John J. Hoyt, Joseph E. Davis.
Carpenters.—I. F. Angstad.
Boarding House.—B. D. Woodruff.

VALLEY SPRINGS.

The township of Valley Springs is bounded on the north by Red Rock Township, on the west by Brandon Township, on the east by Minnesota, on the south by Iowa, and contains twenty-four sections of land. The village of Valley Springs is located on the northwest quarter of section three, and the land whereon it is located was pre-empted by J. Dunham, M. L. Wood and Miss Nancy Merchant, the land occupied by the present townsite having been owned by Miss Merchant.

In June, 1872, a small frame building was erected, the lumber being brought by ox-teams from Worthington, Minn., which build-

ing stood where the residence of D. B. Cook now is, and was built by Messrs. Dunham and Wood, who first arrived at this point by stage from Worthington to Sioux Falls, passing through the future town of Valley Springs, May 24th, 1872. The land was preempted by these gentlemen, June 10th, of that year, lumber being immediately procured with which to build their residence. The first land broken, was by M. L. Wood, for garden purposes, during June. During the summer of 1872, one hundred acres of land were broken. Shortly afterwards, a claim was taken up by Edson Wheeler in section four.

Application was immediately made for a postoffice, but a commission was not received until January 1st, 1873. The selection of a name was made by Mr. Wood, who, by reason of the beautiful valley in which they had "pitched their tents," and the great number of springs which it contained, decided upon the name of "the valley of springs," or Valley Springs. J. Dunham was appointed Postmaster, which position he held one year, the postoffice being kept at his residence. A. C. Stone was the second Postmaster, the postoffice being moved to his residence, and subsequently located at the store of Stone & Howe, whence it was afterwards moved to McLauren's store, P. E. Howe being appointed Postmaster. Mr. Howe was succeeded by Alfred Larson in 1876, and occupied the position until July, 1880, when Charles Olson, present Postmaster, was appointed.

H. P. Ljunggren and C. M. Johnson located on section thirty-three in town 102, range 47,—now known as Red Rock, about one-fourth mile from the village of Valley Springs—May 4th, 1872, taking each a claim of one hundred and sixty acres. Mr. L. also took a claim of one hundred and sixty acres for Ole Oleson in section four, Mr. J. taking a like claim in the same section for G. Anderson. In August, 1872, Mr. L. built a sod house on his claim, as did also Mr. Johnson, the former breaking forty acres during that summer, and the latter twenty acres.

The first election was held at the residence of Loren Burgenson, near Split Rock River, during the fall of 1873.

The first school held at Valley Springs, was begun during the summer of 1874, in a house bought by the citizens of School District No. 15, of G. Hemsley, and was taught by Ida Shafer. The present school building was erected in the summer of 1878, at a cost of \$1,600, and is a fine two-story structure.

The first store was established by A. C. Stone and P. E. Howe, under the firm name of Stone & Howe, and was opened in the fall of 1873, in the building now used by Geo. E. Henton as a residence. Stone & Howe used this building as a store about two years. The next store started was by L. F. McLaurin, of Worthington, Minn., in a building located where George E. Henton's blacksmith shop now stands, and which is now used as a harness shop, on the south side of the railroad. Alfred Larson was installed as manager, and conducted the establishment two years. The building was then sold, and the goods sent to Mankato, Minn.

Social gatherings at Valley Springs were inaugurated at the residence of A. C. Stone, about the first of August, 1873, in honor of the completion of the building. About ninety people, of whom sixty-five were adults, participated in the festivities of the occasion.

June 28, 1874, the first marriage at Valley Springs was solemnized, the contracting parties being Mr. Perry E. Howe and Miss Frances H. Acker, Rev. J. W. Rigby, a Methodist minister, being the officiating clergyman. The first birth was that of a daughter to John C. and Martha Shepard.

C. O. Remming opened the first blacksmith shop, 16 by 20 feet in dimensions, on the north side of the railroad, in May, 1876. A blacksmith shop was also established by Geo. E. Henton in 1879. Edson Wheeler established the first harness and saddlery store, a like establishment being also opened by W. W. Bell in November, 1880.

Mr. Ljunggren completed the erection of his hardware store in August, 1878. The establishment is 20 by 50 feet in dimensions, and is two stories high, the first story being used for the requirements of the business, the second story for dwelling apartments.

The Congregational Church of Valley Springs was organized in the summer of 1878, the first Trustees being J. R. Jackson, F. C. Bell and D. B. Cook. There were eighteen members at the time of organization. Rev. J. A. Palmer was installed as the pastor. Services were first held in Larson's Hall. Since 1879, the Society has used the upper story of the present school building.

Alfred Larson and P. Zimmerman erected the building occupied by Zimmerman & Co., during the fall of 1878. This building is 22 by 40 feet in dimensions, two stories high, the lower story used as a store, with an addition also so used, and the upper story used as a dwelling.

The Valley Springs Cemetery Association was organized May 2d, 1879, and is located on the southeast quarter of section three, town 102, range 47, containing ten acres. Its officers are: D. B. Cook, President; George Cassady, Sec'y; J. E. Hallett, Treasurer.

The village plat was surveyed and completed by D. B. Cook in 1878.

The Central House, located on Broadway, was built in 1878, being used as a private residence one year, when it was bought by Grove Hemsley and conducted as a boarding house until 1880. In 1881, an addition was constructed and the house assumed hotel proportions, having now eleven rooms, to which additions will be made in accordance with the necessary demands of trade.

LAKE COUNTY.

The topography of Lake County is nothing if not picturesque. The county takes its name from the number of beautiful sheets of water within its borders. Its first occupancy by white settlers dates from 1871, its organization as a county from 1873. Its early colonization was attended with many difficulties and hardships, to the enhancement of which the facetious red man contributed not a little. The degenerate sons of the once warlike Sioux are sparsely scattered through the county, living by hunting and fishing, and now thoroughly subservient to the dominant race. Until within a few years their escapades were by no means infrequent, but the increasing tide of white immigration here as elsewhere has proved too much for them. One of the characteristic instances of the aboriginal lack of sand was when William Lee, an old settler of Lake County, was intercepted by an Indian riding a wild pony and with a rifle duly cocked for the occasion. Riding in front of Mr. Lee, he made significant motions with his weapon, accompanied by an unearthly "Ugh!" Lee promptly presented a Colt's revolver, large-size. "You no 'fraid Ingin?" queried the savage. "Not by a" — Well not by what a professor of chemistry would call a "notable quantity," was the intent and meaning of Lee's emphatic reply. "Heh, Ingin just make fun!" returned the noble red man, as he clapped heels to the flanks of his pony and rapidly disappeared from view.

The nutritive properties of the native grasses are said to be remarkable. Instances are related of early settlers who, arriving

after the grass had been killed by the frost, cut it in its perfectly dead condition and brought their cattle safely through the winter on this. Isolated from markets and deprived of the means of disposing of their crops, the hardy pioneers for some years turned their attention to hunting and trapping, which furnished means of livelihood and profitable employment. In the winter the scanty population devoted themselves to fishing, tons of fish being taken from the lakes and hauled to the various towns on the Missouri, principally to Yankton and Sioux City, where they met with ready sale at good prices.

Sioux City was the principal trading point in those days, from which flour and other provisions were hauled. A neighborhood in those times included a circuit of fifty miles or more, and dances and merry-makings drew attendance from within the radius of a day's journey. The citizens of Lake County no longer patronize Sioux City, and the days of hunting, trapping and fishing as distinctive occupations are already well nigh forgotten. The surpassing beauty and fertility of the prairies surrounding the chain of lakes in the central part of the county, together with the rare loveliness of the lakes themselves, were chiefly instrumental in drawing the nucleus of the present population around their shores, and thus the work of colonization and development began to progress with astonishing vigor and enterprise. The population of Lake county quadrupled in 1878; its present population is about 4,500. The inhabitants are chiefly Americans from adjoining Western States, with a scattering number of Scandinavians and Germans, the latter largely from the vicinity of Milwaukee, and from an enterprising and thrifty class of citizens who have made extensive investments.

The chain of lakes is a notable feature which should not be passed by without more than mere mention. They intersect the county from the western boundary nearly to the line of McCook County on the southeast, finding an outlet through a stream which bears the euphonious name of Skunk Creek, and finally blend with the waters of the Big Sioux a short distance above Sioux Falls. These lakes vary in dimensions from one mile in width and six miles in length to small bodies covering but a few acres. All are fed by springs, the banks of some showing within a few paces an equal number of trickling streams flowing in equal volumes throughout summer and winter, thus giving to the water unequalled purity. The depth of the lakes varies from eight to

thirty feet, from eight to ten feet being the average. There are great variety and unlimited abundance of fish peculiar to fresh water. These attain a size and weight positively astonishing to one unacquainted with the waters of Dakota. Pickerel weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds and buffalo fish weighing from fifty to seventy pounds have been caught, and in certain seasons a wagon load of fish is not considered an unusual day's catch.

Aside from the beauty of the lakes, the abundance of fish and wild fowl in spring and autumn, in addition to the sport which they afford and the ornamentation which they give to a locality otherwise picturesque, they are vastly more beneficial to the country than would be an equal extent of arable lands; for as every ravine and creek within a large tract surrounding them slope towards their beds, the drainage of the county through their agency is made perfect, while to the herds of live stock which graze upon the prairies in their vicinity, the advantage of pure water and plentiful shade along the banks of the lakes can not be overestimated. Scattered through the county are tracts of land, apparently dry beds of former lakes and ponds, which, although unfitted for agriculture, by reason of periodical overflows, form a series of natural meadows producing an excellent quality of nutritive wild grass. It will be observed from the above that the facilities for profitable stock raising, as well as remunerative agriculture are exceptionally good.

The present county officers of Lake County are: L. M. Coon, E. B. Stacy, P. Zimmerman, Commissioners; J. A. Trow, Register of Deeds; A. McKay, Treasurer; A. Fish, Judge of Probate; J. G. Wadsworth, Sheriff; W. F. Smith, Clerk of Court; J. B. Walters, Coroner.

MADISON.

No more fitting instance of the wonderful energy and indomitable enterprise which has characterized the settlement and growth of the great Sioux Valley, can be pointed out than the almost incredible rapidity with which this town has sprung into being and taken position as one of the best known, most substantially prosperous and properly influential communities of Dakota. This gratifying condition of things demonstrates in the best way what well directed and united effort is capable of accomplishing when unhampered by individual selfishness or local jealousies. It

must be borne in mind that there were two Madisons, the old Madison and the new Madison.

To correctly understand this situation, it will first be necessary to give a brief history of old Madison, now abandoned for its young and thrifty successor.

Old Madison, then, dates an existence from 1875, on the 13th of July in which year, the town was platted, the village and lake being named by William Van Eps, of Sioux Falls, from the similarity of the townsite and adjoining lake to the townsite of the Capital of Wisconsin and the lake on which it is situated. Old Madison was located on the shore of Lake Madison, about four and one-half miles southeast of the present town. Not long after the plat was surveyed, Madison was made a trading post by the erection of a building used as a general merchandising store by Brooks & Styles, of Sibley, Iowa. In the autumn of 1875, the County Seat of Lake County was located at Madison, and a large business growth resulted; but the coming of the iron horse was a death-blow to the old town, and the location of the station at the site of the present town was the signal for general preparations to move.

The new Madison is the present terminus of the Southern Minnesota Division of the C., M. & St. P. R. R., and is beautifully located between Lakes Madison and Herman, being only one and one-quarter miles from the geographical center of Lake County. It would be difficult to imagine a more desirable location, or one more favorable in every way for the advancement of a community's interests. Surrounded by a fine agricultural section, well settled and developed, it is the focus from out of which radiates activity and prosperity on every side. There is an abundance of good water, clear, bracing atmosphere, and exceptionally healthful conditions. The present town was platted July 6th, 1880, by William Van Eps, P. H. Harth, O. E. Batchelder and William Lee, and a general migration from the old town to the new began to take place immediately afterwards. J. W. Davison was the first to open a stock of merchandise in the new town.

The first railroad train reached Madison January 12th, 1881, and the town was incorporated under the provisions of the Territorial Code on the first of May following. Its present population is fully 600, and is rapidly receiving valuable accessions. The streets are one hundred feet in width, with sidewalks ten feet wide, and already much money has been expended in improvements in this direction.

All branches of business are well represented, the buildings being of a superior class and everything wearing an appearance of thrift and permanency.

A recent valuable addition to the enterprises of the town is the Lake County Flouring Mill, owned by Mr. B. D. Sprague, the construction of which was begun in May of the present year, and completed in October, at a total cost of about \$20,000. They are roller mills and contain all the latest improvements, no trouble or expense having been spared to that end. They will grind about 500 bushels of wheat per day, and their work will not suffer by comparison with any other mills in Dakota. Mr. H. A. Snyder is the head miller.

Madison has two excellent newspapers, the *Madison Sentinel* and the *Lake County Leader*. The *Sentinel* was first started at old Madison in April, 1879, by Joe H. Zane and F. L. Fifield. W. F. Smith succeeded Fifield in March, 1880. In May of the same year Smith disposed of his interest to Zane, and in June W. H. & A. M. Jones became interested in its publication. W. H. Jones became sole editor and proprietor in December, 1880. The *Leader* was established in June, 1879, at Herman, six miles west of old Madison, by F. C. Stowe, who brought it to new Madison in November, 1880. Its final sale to E. A. Fuller and J. M. Preston was consummated September 3d, of the present year. It is published by Fuller & Co., with J. M. Preston as the editor. Both the *Sentinel* and the *Leader* have contributed in no small degree to bring about the present prosperous condition of affairs at Madison.

The hotel and other accommodations are excellent, and the business men wide awake to appreciate and avail themselves of everything conducive to the advancement of the community.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

There are five church organizations at Madison, all with encouraging prospects. The Presbyterian Society was organized at Old Madison, in 1877, and has a handsome edifice. Rev. G. F. Leclere is the pastor. The Baptist Society is of recent organization, and has also an appropriate edifice. The Congregational Society was organized in August of the present year, and holds services in Davison's Hall. The Society will erect a suitable structure as soon as practicable. A Methodist Episcopal organization existed at Old Madison, the members of which expect shortly to organize their Society in the new town. There is also a large Catholic member-

ship in Madison, an edifice for the accommodation of which will shortly be erected.

The educational facilities, present and prospective, are unusually excellent. The contract for the new school building, which is to cost \$4,000, calls for its completion November 20th, 1881. Meantime a temporary building has been occupied. A matter for considerable self-gratulation is the success attending the efforts of the citizens for the establishment of a Territorial Normal School at Madison. The Legislative Assembly having at its last session passed an act establishing five Normal Schools in the Territory, conditioned upon the deeding by each locality, where such an institution was desired, of one hundred and sixty acres of land to the Territory for such purpose, within the period of six months, the citizens of Madison promptly bought and paid for by private subscription the requisite one hundred and sixty acres, at a cost of \$1,750, and deeded it to the Territory as required by the act. The deed has been accepted by Secretary Hand as Acting Governor during the absence of Governor Ordway, and the appropriations will no doubt come as a matter of course, thus securing to Madison an institution of great benefit to the entire community, as well of the highest credit to the people of the Territory. It will especially be borne in mind in this connection that Madison is the only town in the Territory which complied with the conditions of the above act.

The Lake County Agricultural Association, whose objects are all that the name implies, was organized in the fall of 1879, and held its third annual fair on the 29th and 30th of September, of the present year. Its grounds are about one-half mile east of town, contain sixty acres, and are unsurpassed in adaptability for the purpose for which they are used. There is an excellent half-mile circular track, good buildings and conveniences, a large floral hall being among the erections of the present year. Competition in all departments is unlimited, premiums liberal, and the annual meetings will bear favorable comparison with any of the Middle and Western States. The present officers of the Association are: President, G. P. Borland; Vice-President, P. H. Harth; Secretary, F. C. Stowe; Treasurer, David Mullen; Board of Directors, Jacob Bergstresser, John Fitzgerald, R. B. Mullen, J. M. Preston, Philip Zimmerman. Lake County claims the honor of being the first county to organize an Agricultural Association in Dakota.

The organization of the Lake County Cemetery Association was perfected April 23, 1881. Its officers are: President, P. H. Harth; Vice-President, J. G. Wadsworth; Secretary, J. M. Preston; Treasurer, A. E. Clough; Directors, A. M. McCallister, G. P. Borland, Wm. Lee; Superintendent of Grounds, J. H. Law.

Madison Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F.—Was instituted April 10, 1880, by D. D. G. M. Woodruff, of Dell Rapids, with the following charter members: William Lee, Charles Miller, P. Marquart, John Jacobs, William Luce, C. W. Howard, C. C. Rosnow, J. G. Wadsworth, J. R. Taylor, A. E. Clough. Its first officers were: P. Marquart, N. G.; C. Miller, V. G.; A. E. Clough, Secretary; W. H. Luce, Treas. The following are its present officers: A. E. Clough, N. G.; J. I. Taylor, V. G.; H. Gulstein, Secretary; P. Hansen, Treasurer; Representative to the Grand Lodge, Charles Miller. The membership is about fifty, and comprises one of the finest young lodges in the Territory, its number embracing a majority of the substantial business men of the town. The Lodge is financially prosperous, has money in its treasury, and the membership is rapidly increasing.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

President Board of Trustees—A. E. Clough.

Trustees—A. E. Clough, Wm. Lee, E. W. Dyer.

Clerk—J. M. Preston.

Treasurer—E. W. Hart.

Justice of the Peace—E. Sheridan.

Marshal—D. T. Scott.

Board of Education—Alexander McKay, A. E. Fuller, J. W. Davison; J. M. Preston, Clerk.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys.—F. L. Soper, G. K. Tiffany, S. M. Smollen, J. M. Preston, W. F. Smith, C. B. Kennedy.

Agricultural Implements—Wadsworth & Harth, A. E. Howland & Son, J. F. Richardson.

Blacksmiths—John Huntimer, B. D. Holt, W. S. Revce, Peter Hansen.

Boarding House—Mrs. Mary Golden.

Banks—Citizens' Bank, J. A. Trow, Cashier; Lake County Bank, F. W. Thaxter, Cashier.

Boots and Shoes—John McCormack.

Barbers—E. Rice, F. M. Cookin.

Contractors and Builders—Fuller Bros., John Buckley.

Depot Agent—W. J. Mallon.

Druggists—Clough & Howe, A. A. Broodie.

Fuel—R. R. Company, H. J. Patterson.

Flour and Feed—H. J. Patterson.

- General Merchandise*—P. H. Harth, Daly and Fitzgerald, A. McKay, J. W. Davison, C. S. Raymond, Clark & Cameron.
- Hardware*—E. W. Dyer, McCallister Bros.
- Hotels*—Madison House, J. D. Andrews; Commercial House, J. J. Cranney.
- Insurance*.—C. B. Kennedy, F. W. Thaxter.
- Jeweler*.—O. G. Auley.
- Licery*.—Scott & Sheridan, J. Vandervort, A. W. Clark.
- Lake County Flouring Mills*.—B. D. Sprague.
- Lumber*.—John Paul, Henry Gulstein, Agent; C. L. Coleman, Wesley Hill, Agent; Drew Bros., by Frank Drew.
- Merchant Tailor*.—N. Grosch.
- Meat Markets*.—Renner & Schultz, Frank Snyder.
- Millinery*.—Mrs. A. E. Clough, Miss Jennie Jones.
- Newspapers*.—Lake County Leader, Fuller & Co. Proprietors, J. M. Preston, Editor; Madisen Sentinel, W. H. Jones, Editor and Proprietor.
- Notions*.—A. Fritz.
- Physicians*.—A. E. Clough, S. M. Jenks.
- Postmaster*.—P. H. Harth, J. M. Preston, Assistant.
- Painter*.—W. A. Cole.
- Restaurant*.—L. Ricker.
- Real Estate and Loan*.—Citizen's Bank, Lake County Bank, C. B. Kennedy, W. F. Smith, F. L. Soper, Scott & Sheridan.
- Stone Masons*.—S. Q. Brown, James Barrett.
- Saloons*.—Batchelder & Smith, A. B. Houts, T. Lamson, A. Froeliger.

MOODY COUNTY.

The Legislative Assembly formed the boundaries of Moody County in 1873. The following summer the first County Commissioners were appointed, and the County was organized. The officers appointed were as follows: Commissioners—David Faribault, Harry Stoughton, Edward Pierce. Register of Deeds—M. D. L. Pettigrew. Treasurer and Judge of Probate—A. G. Hopkins. Sheriff—Thomas Davis. Officers were subsequently elected as follows: Commissioners—M. P. Hopkins, Morris Bebb, David Faribault. Register of Deeds—M. D. L. Pettigrew. Sheriff—E. I. Heald. Treasurer—Marshall Morse.

FLANDREAU.

Elsewhere in its proper place will be found an account of the location of Flandreau in 1857 by the Dakota Land Company, of St. Paul, Minn., together with the names of the principal stockholders and incorporators of the Company, as also an account of the expedition, beginning with flying colors at St. Paul, in May of

that year. It will be observed that the town of Flandreau was named in honor of Judge Charles E. Flandrau, of St. Paul, there being latterly, however, a slight alteration in the orthography of the name by the insertion of an additional "e."

The predatory character of the noble red man, together with his native hostility to the innovations of the pale face, rendered abortive the speculative efforts of the Dakota Land Company, and brought their plans to a summary standstill in June, 1858, at which time the Indians rose in their might and drove the settlers from the valley of the Upper Sioux. Thus is chronicled the rise, decline and sudden fall of the old Flandreau, and years elapsed previous to the rise of the present new and prosperous Flandreau in its stead. About the only indications of former white inhabitaney are to be found digged in the side of the hill in the timber above the mill, on which spot a white man's cabin in all probability once stood.

The country in and about Flandreau was no doubt a favorite camping ground for the Indians, who came from localities far and near to the Great Pipestone Quarry, one mile north of Pipestone, in Pipestone County, Minn., and about fifteen miles east of Flandreau. This celebrated region abounds in Indian folk-lore and traditions, more or less romantic and worthy of credence. It was here that the Pipe of Peace was obtained, and here to this day the Wards of the Government get the material from which their pipes and other articles are carved in many rude and fantastic designs. The Legend of the Great Pipestone Quarry has thus been beautifully immortalized by the poet Longfellow:

THE PEACE-PIPE.

From the Mountains of the Prairie,
On the Great Red Pipestone Quarry,
Gitche Manito, the mighty,
He the Master of Life, descending,
On the red crags of the quarry
Stood erect, and called the nations,
Called the tribes of men together.

From his footprints flowed a river,
O'er the precipice plunging downward,
Gleamed like Ishkoodah, the comet,
And the Spirit, stooping earthward,
With his finger on the Meadow
Traced a winding pathway for it,
Saying to it, "Run in this way!"

From the red stone of the quarry
With his hand he broke a fragment

Moulded it into a pipe-head,
 Shaped and fashioned it with figures;
 From the margin of the river
 Took a long reed for a pipe-stem,
 With its dark green leaves upon it;
 Filled the pipe with bark of willow,
 With the bark of the red willow;
 Breathed upon the neighboring forest,
 Made its great boughs chafe together,
 Till in flame they burst and kindled;
 And erect upon the mountains
 Gitche Manito, the mighty,
 Smoked the Calumet, the Peace-Pipe,
 As a signal to the nations.

And the smoke rose slowly, slowly,
 Through the tranquil air of morning,
 First a single line of darkness,
 Then a denser, bluer vapor,
 Then a snow-white cloud unfolding,
 Like the tree-tops of the forest,
 Ever rising, rising, rising,
 Till it touched the top of heaven,
 Till it broke against the heaven,
 And rolled outward all around it.

From the Vale of Tawasentha,
 From the Valley of Wyoming,
 From the groves of Tuscaloosa,
 From the far-off Rocky Mountains,
 From the northern lakes and rivers,
 All the tribes beheld the signal,
 Saw the distant smoke ascending,
 The Puckwana of the Peace-Pipe.

And the prophets of the nations
 Said, "Behold it, the Puckwana!
 By this signal from afar off,
 Bending like a wand of willow,
 Waving like a hand that beckons,
 Gitche Manito, the mighty,
 Calls the warriors to his council!"

Down the rivers, o'er the prairies,
 Came the warriors of the nations,
 Came the Delawares and Mohawks,
 Came the Choctaws and Comanches,
 Came the Shoshones and Blackfeet,
 Came the Pawnees and Omahas,
 Came the Mandans and Dacotahs,
 Came the Hurons and Ojibways,
 All the warriors drawn together
 By the signal of the Peace-Pipe,
 To the Mountains of the Prairie,
 To the Great Red Pipestone Quarry.

And they stood there on the meadow,
 With their weapons and their war-gear,
 Painted like the leaves of autumn,
 Painted like the sky of morning,
 Wildly glaring at each other;

In their faces stern de-fiance,
 In their hearts the feuds of ages,
 The hereditary hatred,
 The ancestral thirst of vengeance.

Gitche Manito, the mighty,
 The creator of the nations,
 Looked upon them with compassion,
 With paternal love and pity:
 Looked upon their wrath and wrangling
 But as quarrels among children,
 But as feuds and fights of children!

Over them he stretched his right hand,
 To subdue their stubborn natures,
 To allay their thirst and fever,
 By the shadow of his right hand;
 Spake to them with voice majestic
 As the sound of far-off waters,
 Falling into deep aby-sses,
 Warning, chiding, spake in this wise:—

“O my children, my poor children,
 Listen to the words of wisdom,
 Listen to the words of warning
 From the lips of the Great Spirit,
 From the Master of Life, who made you!

“I have given you lands to hunt in,
 I have given you streams to fish in,
 I have given you bear and bison,
 I have given you roe and reindeer,
 I have given you brant and beaver,
 Filled the marshes full of wild-fowl,
 Filled the river full of fishes:
 Why then are you not contented?
 Why then will you hunt each other?

“I am weary of your quarrels,
 Weary of your wars and bloodshed,
 Weary of your prayers for vengeance,
 Of your wranglings and dissensions:
 All your strength is in your union.
 All your danger in discord:
 Therefore be at peace henceforward.
 And as brothers live together.

“I will send a Prophet to you,
 A deliverer of the nations,
 Who shall guide you and shall teach you,
 Who shall toil and suffer with you.
 If you listen to his counsels,
 You will multiply and prosper;
 If his warnings pass unheeded,
 you will fade away and perish!

“Bathe now in the stream before you
 Wash the war-paint from your faces,
 Wash the blood-stains from your fingers,
 Bury your war-clubs and your weapons,
 Break the red stone from this quarry.

Mould and make it into Peace-Pipes,
 Take the reeds that grow beside you,
 Deck them with your brightest feathers,
 Smoke the calumet together,
 And as brothers live henceforward!"

Then upon the ground the warriors
 Threw their cloaks and shirt: of deer-skin,
 Threw their weapons and their war-gear,
 Leaped into the rushing river,
 Washed the war-paint from their faces;
 Clear above them flowed the water,
 Clear and limpid from the footprints
 Of the Master of Life descending;
 Dark below them flowed the river,
 Soiled and stained with streaks of crimson,
 As if blood were mingled with it!

From the river came the warriors,
 Clean and washed from all their war-paint;
 On the banks their clubs they buried,
 Buried all their war-like weapons.
 Gitche Manito, the mighty,
 The Great Spirit, the creator,
 Smiled upon his helpless children!

And in silence all the warriors
 Broke the red stone of the quarry,
 Smoothed and formed it into Peace-Pipes,
 Broke the long reeds by the river,
 Decked them with their brightest feathers,
 And departed each one homeward,
 While the Master of Life descending
 Through the opening of cloud-curtains,
 Through the doorways of the heaven,
 Vanished from before their faces,
 In the smoke that rolled around him,
 The Puckwana of the Peace-Pipe!

For years after the abandonment of Flandreau in 1858, the Indians hunted and fished undisturbed by the white man, save by an occasional trapper, who, for the most part, adopted their modes of life and lived with them on friendly terms. Yet the inevitable could not long be postponed, and the harbinger of advancing civilization began once more to appear, this time predicating permanent redemption of the soil from savage uses, and foreshadowing the teeming industries and the church spires of the future. About the year 1869 the more civilized Indians of the Santee and Sisseton agencies, encouraged by the missionaries who labored among them, began to select claims in Moody County, and to make for themselves homes along the river. Thus we have the apparent anomaly of the Indians themselves giving the first impetus to the tide of civilization, which was soon supplemented by the establishment, in

1869, of a trading post at Flandreau by C. K. Howard, the well known merchant of Sioux Falls.

In 1871 the Indian Presbyterian Society erected the church edifice which was afterward sold to the United States Government, and which has ever since been used as a school building in which the young aboriginal ideas are taught "how to shoot." The Indians hauled the lumber for the building from Windom, Minn. The present teacher of this Indian school is the Rev. John Eastman, an intelligent half-breed Indian, who is also a Presbyterian clergyman. Candor compels the admission that, although from thirty to forty Indian pupils are enrolled, comparatively few attend, the solution of the Indian problem through the avenue of education being no nearer reached at Flandreau than at other points where the experiment has been tried. Still much good is doubtless being accomplished in this way, and the money of the Government is well spent in this direction.

In April, 1872, F. W. Pettigrew came to the present townsite of Flandreau. M. D. L. Pettigrew came in June of the same year. F. W. Pettigrew took up what is now the townsite as a homestead and built a homestead house thereon in July, 1872. Mr. Pettigrew platted the town in 1873, and from that time dates the growth of this pleasant and prosperous little city. In the homestead house which he built in 1872, Mr. F. W. Pettigrew now has his real estate office, the building having been enlarged since the winter of 1872-3, when Mr. Pettigrew, E. I. Heald and Almond Campbell kept "bachelors' hall" therein, and entertained the traveling public, with now and then an itinerant preacher of the gospel. In this building was kept the first postoffice at Flandreau, which was established in 1872 under the name of West Bend P. O., Mr. F. W. Pettigrew being Postmaster.

The postoffice of West Bend was discontinued in the fall of 1873, and the postoffice of Flandreau was established. Marshall Morse was the first Postmaster of Flandreau P. O. Mr. Morse came to Flandreau in the latter year, and established a general store, and in 1874 William Jones, who had for several years before led the life of a hunter and trapper in and around the site of the future town, also began business in Flandreau, starting a store therein in connection with Mr. Howard, of Sioux Falls. Dr. Seals also established a store in 1873. The postoffice was kept by Mr. Morse in the building now occupied by T. Freeman, merchant tailor.

The growth of the community suffered a severe check by reason of the grasshopper invasion of 1874, which continued with more or less disastrous consequences for three years.

In 1875 M. D. L. Pettigrew built a small portion of the present Flandreau House. The growth of the town was very slow, however, from 1874 to 1878, in which latter year a new impetus was given to the settlement, which from that date has grown with a rapidity exceeding the most sanguine expectations. New business establishments of all kinds have sprung up as if by magic, church organizations have been effected, and both religious and educational facilities enlarged to a degree absolutely astonishing to those unaccustomed to the ceaseless activity of western ways. The close of 1878, found Flandreau a busy, bustling town, and since that time there has been a steady influx of new-comers.

Flandreau was incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1879; its population in 1880 was 550; present population, estimated, from 600 to 700. The townsite is located on the northeast quarter of section 28, town 107, range 48.

The *Moody County Enterprise* was started in 1878, by Funk & Smith. A. B. Funk being the editor. Its first publication was on June 27th of that year. April 1st, 1879, Mr. Funk left Flandreau, going to Spirit Lake, where he purchased the *Spirit Lake Beacon*, which paper he is still publishing. On the retirement of Mr. Funk, the *Enterprise* was purchased by Williamson & Middleton, and afterwards H. M. Williamson, the present editor, became sole proprietor. The *Enterprise*, as conducted by Mr. Williamson, is a highly creditable paper and deservedly ranks among the influential publications of Dakota. The first train of the Southern Minnesota Railroad arrived at Flandreau January 1st, 1880, and already the effects anticipated from this much desired addition to business and traveling facilities are being largely realized.

The Flandreau Flouring Mills, owned by Bates & Lindsay Bros., and of which Henry J. Jacobshagen is the manager, is one of the leading industries of the place, and turns out flour of a highly satisfactory grade, being mainly engaged in custom work. Work on the mills was first begun by A. H. Wheeler in 1878. Other industries are well represented in our biographical department.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Flandreau was organized in 1879 by Rev. Mr. Suffring, of Minn. The present pastor is Rev.

L. W. Miller. There is a membership of about fifty, and the society has a commodious church edifice.

The Second Presbyterian Church of Flandreau was organized June 30th, 1880, by Rev. A. K. Baird, of Iowa. Rev. R. H. Hooke is the present pastor. The membership is about thirty. An appropriate edifice was erected during the present year at a cost of about \$1,800.

The Indian Presbyterian and the Indian Episcopal congregations each have suitable buildings. David Weston is the catechist of the Episcopal, Rev. John Eastman the pastor of the Presbyterian congregation.

The English Episcopal, the Baptists and the Catholics are each arranging for more perfect organizations, and will no doubt ere long be in possession of appropriate places of worship.

The first school in Flandreau was taught in the summer of 1874 by Miss Hattie Pettigrew. The school building is at present adequate for the accommodation of the pupils, and meets the requirements of so valuable an institution. Miss Mary Taylor is the Principal.

Flandreau Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 5th, 1878. Applicants for charter: F. W. Pettigrew, William Jones, E. I. Heald, H. C. Gardner, O. I. Huseboe. Present officers: Geo. Murnby, N. G.; F. M. Lighthizer, V. G.; Claus Junge, R. S.; Wm. Jones, Treasurer. The Lodge has a membership of about thirty, and is in a flourishing condition.

Flandreau Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M.—instituted in the fall of 1878, under dispensation. Charter members: A. B. Funk, C. H. Gardner, W. A. Clark, M. Simpson, H. C. Gardner, R. L. Brown, C. M. Lake. Present officers: R. L. Brown, W. M.; W. A. Clark, S. W.; M. Simpson, J. W.; W. F. Gates, Secretary; J. A. Scaman, Treasurer; T. V. Nash, S. D.; L. Thompson, J. D. Membership about thirty; in prosperous condition.

Flandreau Lodge No. 11, I. O. G. T.—instituted in the spring of 1881. Present officers: Dr. Frank Fluno, W. C.; Mrs. S. J. Clark, W. V. C.; John Hamilton, R. S.;—Van Scotter, F. S.; Miss Mary Taylor, Treasurer. This lodge has a membership of about forty, and is in excellent working order.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

President Board of Trustees—E. Huntington.

Board of Trustees—E. Huntington, W. A. Clark, M. M. Jones, T. E. Miner, Marshall Morse.

Secretary—T. E. Carter.
Treasurer—William Jones.
Marshal—Claus Junge.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys—H. A. Williamson, George Rice, R. J. Simenson, A. D. Bubb.
Physicians—J. A. Scaman, F. J. Fluno, H. Goetting.
General Merchandise—Landon Nelson & Co., Wm. Jones & Co., Neperud Bros., I. F. Winnek & Co.
Boots & Shoes—J. E. Thibau, A. Higgs.
Shoemaker—Lewis Hackett.
Hardware—R. L. Brown, C. C. Martin, Dickson & Few.
Agricultural Implements—T. E. Carter, I. B. Taylor, F. J. Shields.
Groceries—Geo. H. Few, Charles Hall, A. Moulton.
Furniture—A. Moulton.
Harness and Saddlery—W. A. Clark, S. A. Heath.
Saloons—Thomas Collins, P. E. Davis, Ole Erickson, A. Seaman.
Druggists—D. S. White, James Bray.
Barber—H. A. Bates.
Hotels—Flandreau House, M. D. L. Pettigrew; Sioux Valley House, C. H. Gardner; Central House, Thomas O'Neill.
Restaurant—A. S. Frink.
Bakery and Notions—Mrs. E. Close.
Livery—T. J. Haxton, Frank Willard.
Blacksmiths—Wm. Dunn, Dahl & Holden.
Flouring Mill—Bates & Lindsay Bros.
Coal and Wood—Lindsay & Bates, Cargill Bros.
Elevators—Cargill Bros., W. R. Hyde, Agent; Hyde, Hodges & Co., J. H. McMillen, Agent.
Contractors and Builders—Mac Simpson, M. P. Lower.
Lumber—C. A. Coleman, L. K. Knudson, Agent; John Paul, P. E. Minier, Agent.
Millinery—Mrs. D. Mason, Mrs. D. S. White, Mrs. A. Higgs.
Merchant Tailor—T. Freeman.
Newspaper—Moody County *Enterprise*, H. M. Williamson, Editor and Proprietor.
Banks—Bank of Flandreau, C. E. Thayer, Cashier; Moody County Bank, T. H. McConnell, Cashier.
Meat Markets—M. McDonnell, A. Schilling.
Jeweler—H. B. Wood.
Postmasters—M. Morse, M. M. Jones, Assistant.
Real Estate and Loan—F. W. Pettigrew, E. Huntington.

EGAN.

The prosperous and enterprising town of Egan is a worthy illustration of the astonishing rapidity of growth which characterizes the communities of Dakota. At the date of the first publication of the

Egan Express, May 27th, 1880, there was but one building other than that of the *Express* office, within a radius of one mile and a half, viz: the residence of Mr. Alfred Brown, about one-half mile from the location of the venturesome newspaper man. At date of this writing (autumn of 1881) Egan contains a population of nearly 500 souls, with business houses, churches, schools and all the evidences of a thrifty civilization.

The town was platted in April, 1880, by Alfred Brown, J. H. Eno and John Hobart, and was incorporated under special Act of the Legislative Assembly in April, 1881. H. A. Leinbach has recently platted an addition north of town. Egan contains within its limits the geographical center of Moody County. The town-site is located in section 7, township 106, range 49, the excellent judgment displayed in the selection being apparent even to the casual observer; its environs are pleasing and attractive, and the location itself is advantageously situated with reference to the main arteries of trade on either hand. The town is above high water mark, a fact which cannot fail to command favorable attention, since during all former floods, by which other places suffered more or less, the townsite of Egan rested complacently above the limits of danger. Another advantage which may be mentioned is the abundance of excellent water and the facilities for reaching it. On digging from four to five feet a coarse gravel is reached, and at a depth of from sixteen to twenty-four feet, the sparkling liquid is invariably found in almost unlimited quantities. The eccentric waters of the Big Sioux, with its unforeseen bends and unexpected curves, flow along the eastern side of the town.

The Southern Minnesota branch of the C., M. & St. Paul R. R. has established at Egan the largest coal house on the line west of LaCrosse, and is building an extensive depot, and otherwise investing in profitable improvements. A number of the Company's employes already have their residences in Egan. The first train reached Egan August, 1880.

As stated above, the *Egan Express* was started in May, 1880, being removed thither from Roscoe by J. H. Eno. The *Express* came into the possession of Messrs. Lanning & Shelden, the present proprietors, in May, 1881, and is a very creditable publication. Geo. R. Lanning is the editor.

At present there are two church edifices, the Methodist Episcopal and the Baptist, both of which congregations are in a pros-

perous condition. There are also a Congregational and a Catholic Society, each of which expects shortly to erect suitable places of worship.

The school building is well adapted to educational purposes, and the district is the only independent school district thus far established in Moody County. Miss Ella Waite is the Principal.

The Bank of Egan was established in October, 1881, by Melvin Grigsby, Esq., and Geo. M. Smith, of Sioux Falls, and is a much needed addition to Egan's commercial facilities. Mr. Smith is the efficient manager.

The business and professional interests of the community will be found to be well represented in the biographical sketches of its citizens which elsewhere appear. The following is the

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY:

President of the Council.—E. G. Boynton.

Councilmen.—E. G. Boynton, H. A. Leinbach, J. D. S. Smith, W. G. Kenaston.

Recorder.—W. S. Cobban.

Treasurer.—Dwight Ilsley.

Justice of the Peace.—W. T. Brown.

Marshal.—Chas. Pettit.

Street Commissioner.—Alfred Brown.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys.—Geo. M. DeGross, J. H. Eno.

Physician.—J. H. Schneider.

Hotels.—Taylor House, S. Taylor; Ida House, Smith & Tuttle.

General Merchandise.—D. Bidwell & Son, R. Ilsley.

Hardware.—John Hobart, C. F. Rathman.

Druggist.—O. E. Schneider.

Restaurant.—W. E. Gessell.

Grocery.—W. G. Kenaston.

Wagon Making.—A. J. Vallier.

Blacksmith.—J. M. Runyon.

Saloons.—P. Jordan, B. B. Skinner.

Livery.—Pettit Bros.

Newspapers.—Egan Express, Lanning & Shelden, Publishers; Geo. R. Lanning, Editor.

Shoemaker.—W. T. Brown.

Postmaster.—S. R. Moore, Geo. E. Bidwell, Assistant.

Notion Store.—Geo. E. Bidwell.

Lumber.—John Paul, E. G. Boynton, Agent; Drew Bros.

Depot Agent.—W. H. Nichol.

Real Estate.—Geo. M. DeGross, J. H. Eno.

Insurance.—Lanning & Shelden, Geo. M. DeGross.

Carpenters.—O. D. Fuller, A. S. Sumner, L. C. Payne, J. H. Tupper, R. C. McGregor.

Stone Mason.—Geo. J. Rose.

Meat Market.—Enos Karn.

Bank of Egan.—Grigsby & Smith, Geo. M. Smith, Cashier.

BROOKINGS COUNTY.

The primary facts concerning the organization of this rich and promising county elsewhere appear. The top-soil is a rich loam, varying in depth from twelve to thirty inches, containing, moreover, a fine quality of sand, thus making it rapidly productive. Good crops result with a comparatively small rainfall. The subsoil is of clay, which holds water nearly as well as an earthen vessel—the best of all combinations, according to authorities—doesn't become soft or mirey. The top-soil rapidly absorbs moisture; the subsoil retains it—thus forming a supply for vegetation to draw from, by capillary attraction, in a dry time. The dews are very heavy. The land lies in long, gentle slopes, making perfect drainage, and not washing by reason of heavy rains—all of which presents most favorable conditions for large wheat raising.

The county is well watered by streams and lakes, and contains about 1,500 acres of timber. The towns are Medary, Oakwood, Brookings, Elkton, Aurora, and Volga. The town of Fountain, auspiciously begun, was subsequently abandoned in consequence of the suddenly appearing importance of the new town of Brookings.

Fountain was situated eight miles northeast of Brookings, on section two, in town 110, range 49, and was started in April, 1878, by Dr. Kelsey and J. O. Walker—the latter gentleman being the present proprietor of the Brookings House in Brookings. G. W. Hopp, the present proprietor of the *Brookings County Press*, came first to Fountain in February, 1879. The town soon contained a two-story printing office, a hotel, two blacksmith shops, a school house, and dwelling houses, besides a Baptist Church organization. Mr. J. O. Walker was the first proprietor of the Fountain Hotel. The town was named Fountain from several natural fountains, or springs, owned by Mr. Walker, and subsequently sold with his claim by him to A. A. Stevens. Although the exigencies of pioneer growth demanded a different municipal location, yet the country, in and about Fountain, has in no wise suffered from the removal of the projected town, being well settled, well improved, and in every respect a desirable portion of a justly appreciated and richly endowed county.

A well known, and thoroughly reliable money dealer does not put the general condition and prospects of Brookings County any too strongly, when in a business address to his "constituency" he observes:

“Impressed by a firm belief in the wonderful development now taking place, and still more largely to be realized in Dakota, our resident partner, before locating in Brookings, made an examination of the southeastern tier of counties—the older and more thickly populated—commencing opposite Sioux City, Iowa, and going up the valley of the Big Sioux River, extending his trip over a range of two and three counties west of the Iowa and Minnesota State lines.

“Everywhere farm houses dotted the landscape. Towns and villages are springing into being with a rapidity unparalleled; the larger, with populations varying from 800 to 2,500, forty to sixty miles apart, and interspersed between, at distances of six to fifteen miles, smaller hamlets and villages. On the rich bottom lands the grass, swaying in waves, reached above the backs of the horses, and the farmers were busily at work with mowers cutting it by the hundreds of tons, while in the higher portions immense fields of wheat, cut and shocked, awaited the threshers.

“Brookings County is justly called the ‘Banner County of the Sioux Valley.’ Situated in the central belt of Southeastern Dakota, it reaches west thirty-six miles from the Minnesota State line, across the fertile valley of the Big Sioux, and extends twenty-four miles north to south. Its surface, in general, is a gently rolling prairie, sloping down to broad and level meadow lands along the streams and river bottoms; nor is it anywhere so much broken as to render it unfit for agricultural purposes. The drainage is perfect everywhere, and such a spot as waste land is unknown. The soil is a rich, black alluvial loam, eighteen inches to five feet in depth, with a clay subsoil on the higher portions, and a gravel subsoil on the bottom lands. The population is from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and Massachusetts, interspersed with a few Norwegians, an enterprising, industrious, temperate people. The rapidity with which they are settling and improving, independent of the actual value of the land, makes the security offered for small loans, absolute.

“Three years ago all was government land, and not 250 settlers in the county. The census of 1880 gives the county 6,200, and it is safe to estimate it now at 8,000. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad gives us a through line from Fort Pierre, on the Missouri river, two hundred miles west, to Chicago, dividing the county from east to west in two nearly equal sections, while

branching off to the north, two lines are now being built, one near the eastern and the other the western boundary, reaching further up the valley to the counties north, and ultimately to connect with the Northern Pacific Railroad. What, therefore, does all this indicate? It means that that unbroken law of settlement which landed first at Plymouth Rock and New Amsterdam, the Virginias and the Carolinas, and which, as new States sprang into being, settled first their eastern boundaries, is but being repeated in Dakota."

Medary, the pioneer settlement of the county, is located on the east bank of the Big Sioux, one mile from the south county line. Brookings County contains 518,000 acres of land, which, at an average of twenty bushels to the acre, would produce 10,368,000 bushels of wheat annually. The winters, as elsewhere in Dakota, are dry, steady and clear, with good roads and a bracing atmosphere. The clay subsoil is filled with a deposit of lime, that gives great strength to the straw and hardness to the wheat berry. Barley grows remarkably, some fields having yielded fully sixty bushels to the acre. Oats yield profitable crops. The kind, quality and quantities of corn raised would do credit to Iowa and Illinois. Potatoes are raised in great quantities on sod-lands, and winter wheat does well. Timothy and clover are successfully grown. Wild grass grows largely—blue-joint, where the fire is kept out, and the best of hay and pasture are afforded. Oxen, cows, cattle and horses have wintered on hay alone. The amount of meadow land is small, in proportion to the rolling prairie; but is fine, smooth and dry, and cuts from two to four tons to the acre. In some places, the grass can be tied over an ordinary-sized horse's back, and is so thick that, when cut with a mowing machine, it leaves a "swathe" as thick as that left by a scythe in ordinary grass. The water is pure, and the supply is unlimited.

A Mr. Trygstadt, in the spring of 1869, with his sons, Ole, Martin, Cornelius, Erick and Michael; Ole Gjermstad, and Christopher Ballmeder, of Salem, Minnesota, settled in Brookings County. Two years afterwards, they were joined by Olans Peterson, Oliver Egaberg, Magnus Nacttins, James Hagan and Jocum Olsen. For two years, their postoffice was at Sioux Falls, sixty miles away; but, in about two years, an office was established at Flandreau, twenty miles from their location; and six months later, Martin Trygstadt received a postmaster's commission—and thus was organ-

ized the first postoffice in Brookings County. For the first year, the nearest trading point was New Ulm, and in the fall, a trip was made to New Ulm with oxen, in order to obtain winter supplies. Thus the hardy pioneers underwent hardships and privations—the extent of which can hardly be appreciated at this day—in order that “civilization should blossom as the rose,” in Dakota.

The first business establishment in Brookings County was started by James Natesta in the autumn of 1873. He commenced the mercantile business in a little log house near Erick Trygstadt. His entire stock invoiced fifty dollars. He occupied with his business one corner of the room, the remainder of which was used as a bed-room, kitchen and parlor. The cracks between the logs were not plastered, and it was “nice and cool;” but when the proprietor of this extensive business establishment awoke one cold winter morning, and found two inches of snow on his bed, he concluded about as judicious a thing as could be done, was to “cork up the cracks.” The house was some distance from neighbors, and as our merchant was not then blessed with a “better-half,” a local chronicler has it that he used to go out doors for amusement, of evenings, and shout with all his might and main, in order to break the painful stillness of his surroundings. In the fall of 1874, Mr. Natesta removed to Medary.

A terrific tornado visited Brookings County on Sunday, August 3d, 1879, at about 10:30 o'clock of that night. The track of the storm was about one and one-half miles in width. Great quantities of rain fell, and in some localities, hail. At Fountain, and elsewhere, houses were blown down, grain damaged, property of all sorts strewn about, and a number of people were injured, but, fortunately, none fatally.

A letter from Charles E. Simmons, dated September 30, 1879, to William H. Skinner, contains the information that “The town on range 46 is ‘Verdi;’ the one on 49, ‘Aurora;’ the one on 50, ‘Brookings;’ the one on 51, ‘Volga;’ the one on 53, ‘Nordland;’ one on 56 ‘DeSmet;’ the one on 58, ‘Iroquois;’ the one on 60, ‘Cavour,’ and the one on 61 and 62, ‘Huron.’” Mr. Simmons was Land Commissioner of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.

The County Officers of Brookings county at the time of writing are: Commissioners—Martin Trygstadt, Frank Poud, D. S. Bone-steel. Sheriff—T. G. Risum. Treasurer—H. T. Odegard. Register of Deeds—James Hauxhurst. Judge of Probate—L. L. Jones.

Superintendent of Schools—W. E. Hendricks. Surveyor—F. H. Newton. Assessor—P. J. Hagerman, Jr.

BROOKINGS.

A portion of this thriving town, and County Seat of Brookings County, was surveyed and platted on the 3d and 4th of October, 1879, six blocks being "laid off" into lots. Mr. Hopp moved the *Brookings County Press* to Brookings from Fountain on the 18th of the same month, and a general migration to the new town from Fountain began. The town of Brookings is only four miles south of the geographical center of the county. The question of the location of the County Seat came up at the election in November, 1880, the seat of the county government being as a result removed from Medary to Brookings. On the 2d day of October, 1879, the first railroad train—under the proprietorship of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company—crossed the line into Brookings County. The first issue of the *Press* at Brookings was under date of October 28, 1879. On the 17th, of November, 1879, the first car load of lumber arrived at Brookings. The town is located on section 26, town 110, range 50, and was incorporated under special act in April, 1881. G. W. Pierce, Drs. Kelsey and Higgs, G. W. Hopp, G. L. Smith, W. H. Skinner, R. H. Williams, W. H. Shortley and others, were among the first to select business locations.

The *Sioux Valley Journal* was established at Brookings in March, 1880, by J. M. Miles and W. H. Skinner, the latter gentleman retiring in January, 1881. Mr. Skinner now occupies the responsible position of Clerk of the Courts.

Business of all kinds is well and extensively represented, the buildings being exceptionally creditable in appearance. The private residences and hotels are also attractive in appearance, and aid materially in making up the *tout ensemble* of a prosperous, progressive and beautiful little city.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the autumn of 1879, its first pastor being the Rev. Mr. Dibbles. Rev. J. Jeffrey is the pastor in charge. As yet the Baptist Society has no regular supply. Both church organizations have handsome and commodious church edifices. The large and well furnished school building was erected in the spring of 1880. Miss Van

Dusen is the Principal. Both the religious and educational interests of Brookings are well attended to, thus forming an element of attraction for the most desirable class of immigration.

The Legislative Assembly, at its last session, passed an act locating a Territorial Agricultural College at Brookings, provided that the citizens donate eighty acres of land to the Territory for such purpose; which provision was duly attended to in September last, the designated number of acres being purchased by private subscription at a cost of \$600, the land adjoining the town on the northeast—and, it is hardly necessary to state, the forthcoming appropriation is now confidently awaited. This will add greatly to the Territorial importance, as well as to the educational and financial prosperity, of this very enterprising town.

Brookings Lodge, A. F. and A. M., was instituted in the autumn of 1880, under dispensation from Grand Master George H. Hand, of Yankton. The Lodge's first officers were: George W. Pierce, W. M.; J. J. George, S. W.; W. G. Lockhart, J. W.; A. J. Dox, Secretary; George Morehouse, Treasurer; E. B. Hart, S. D.; J. O. Walker, J. D. The present officers are: George W. Pierce, W. M.; A. J. Dox, S. W.; W. H. Roddle, Secretary; George Morehouse, Treasurer; E. B. Hart, S. D.; J. O. Walker, J. D. The condition of this Lodge is excellent, and its prospects unusually flattering.

A Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was expected to be organized during the season just ended, which organization has doubtless ere this been perfected.

The Brookings Cornet Band, although organized as recently as June of the present year, has made remarkable progress, and is a credit to the community, as is also the Brookings Dramatic Club, which afforded entertainments of a high order during the winter of 1880-81.

The Brookings County Agricultural Society and Mechanics' Institute was organized in June, 1880, the first annual fair having been held in September of that year. The second annual fair was held September 28, 29 and 30, of the present year. The grounds are extensive and convenient of access, a number of substantial buildings having already been erected. The officers of the Association are: President—T. Q. Loveland. Vice-President—Robert Hughson. Secretary—J. M. Miles. Treasurer—George W. Pierce.

Greenwood Cemetery Association was chartered June 10, 1881. The Directors are: L. L. Jones, C. W. Higgins, Knud Thompson, W. H. Roddle, T. R. Qualley. George W. Pierce is President; R. H. Williams, Secretary; George Morehouse, Treasurer.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Mayor.—R. S. Hadley.
Recorder.—P. C. Johnson.
Treasurer.—Geo. Morehouse.
Justice.—R. S. Hadley.
Marshal.—Orin Walker.
Councilmen.—R. H. Williams, Geo. A. Mathews, Horace Fishback.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys.—Mathews & Seobey, Natwick & Diamond, R. S. Hadley.
Agricultural Implements.—Kelsey Bros., Thompson and Odegard, V. C. Dillingham.
Boots and Shoes.—T. R. Qualley.
Barber.—L. Chapman.
Books and Stationery.—C. W. Higgins, E. E. Gaylord.
Banks.—Bank of Brookings, Geo. Morehouse, Cashier; Brookings County Bank, Olds & Fishback.
Blacksmiths.—Ed. Williams, M. B. Runyon.
Boarding Houses.—S. J. Severson.
Contractors and Builders.—R. W. McIntyre, L. L. Jones, A. H. Wellman.
Druggists.—G. L. Smith, C. W. Higgins.
Drayage.—A. A. Robinson.
Depot Agent.—H. G. Smith.
Elevator.—Van Dusen & Co., H. G. Lawshe agent; Winona Mill Co., C. W. Williams agent.
Furniture.—E. E. Gaylord.
Flour and Feed.—R. M. Crawford.
Fuel.—Thompson, Odegard & Co., Van Dusen & Co.
General Merchandise.—R. H. Williams, C. G. Leyse & Co., Olds & Fishback, Magnussen & Oefstos, John Olson.
Groceries.—G. W. Pierce, C. Garlick.
Horse Market.—Lawshe & Pool.
Hotels.—Brookings House, J. O. Walker; Commercial House, A. A. Aikin; Christiania House, Geo. G. Rude.
Hardware.—A. J. Dox, P. C. Johnson, W. H. Roddle.
Harness and Saddlery.—Adams Bros.
Insurance.—Mathews & Seobey, Natwick & Diamond, Olds & Fishback.
Jewelers.—Chas. Gagel, P. Hansen.
Lumber.—Laird, Norton & Co., O. C. Johnson, Agent; Youmans Bros. & Hodgins, W. G. Lockhart, Agent.
Livery.—W. J. Pool, Howard & McMurphy.
Meat Market.—Mudget & Roddle.
Millinery.—Mrs. V. C. Dillingham, Mrs. R. S. Hadley.

Newspapers—Brookings County *Press*, Geo. W. Hopp, Editor and Proprietor; Sioux Valley *Journal*, J. M. Miles, Editor and Proprietor.

Photographer—E. E. Gaylord.

Physicians—C. W. Higgins, G. J. Collar.

Real Estate and Loan—Mathews & Scobey, Natwick & Diamond, Wilson, Toms & Co., W. H. Skinner.

Masons—R. P. Child, Olin & Dufoe.

Painter—W. J. Tucker.

Saloons—Deeth & Russell, William Madlen.

Undertaker—E. E. Gaylord.

Veterinary Surgeon, S. N. Blair.

Wagon Making—Daniel Doughty.

VOLGA.

The beginning of this prosperous and promising town substantially dates from September, 1879, in which month Volga was platted by Col. Jacoby, the platting agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. The land on which the townsite is located, was owned by Nicolai Evenson, Hans Terkelsen, Alex. Johnson and Lewis Johnson, who each donated forty acres of land for townsite purposes, making these relinquishments as an inducement to the Railroad Company to locate a station at that point. For some time—from November, 1879, to May, 1880—Volga was the terminus of the road, and under the stimulus which this fact gave to it, its settlement and growth during this period were astonishingly rapid. The end of the railroad track reached Volga about the 15th of November, 1879. The agents of the Company until late in the winter, transacted business in a box car on a side track, and a number of the employes boarded and lodged in a boarding car. The first hotel was the "Pioneer," the construction of which was begun by Johnson Harris in September, 1879. For the time the accommodations at this hostlery were sufficiently rude, the partitions consisting of army blankets. Miller Willson built the second hotel, forty or fifty boarders taking lodgings therein long prior to its completion. I. P. Farrington built the present Farrington House in the winter of 1879-80, but the house was not fairly opened for business until the spring of the latter year. Norton Bros. were the proprietors of the Railroad Boarding House.

During the winter of 1879-80, there was a very considerable floating population, there being probably three hundred employes

located at Volga, every place of entertainment being more than comfortably crowded. The spring of 1880 began with bright prospects for the embryo town. Building went on apace, although the inhabitants suffered somewhat from limited capital for investment. The population, as will be seen, was necessarily of a more or less temporary character; yet the town has more than "held its own," and a succession of good crops will place it on a permanently enviable footing. Much good was accomplished in the way of bridge building, mainly through the energetic instrumentality of Mr. Charles Keith, in the fall and winter of 1879-80, which winter, it is well remembered, was a particularly "open" one, wheat being sown in the month of February. A gratifying fact is, that during all floods and seasons of high-waters, Volga has been "high and dry," beyond the reach of danger from that very troublesome source.

The first deed of real estate in Volga was made April 14, 1880, by Albert Keep and wife—representing the Railroad Company—to Charles Keith, and transferred lot number six in block one.

L. V. Rich's "Rich Hotel" was built in the winter of 1879-80. The principal pioneer business men were H. Kirby, Nils Kjos, Hatheron & Son, T. H. Maguire & Company, Harkins & Rowley, James W. Ask, and others. The town may very properly pride itself on the excellent class of business men in general which its inducements have attracted. The well known and extensive business firms of G. W. Van Dusen & Co., the Winona Mill Company, Youmans Bros. & Hodgins, Laird, Norton & Co., are well represented by the following efficient managers, respectively: Charles Keith, John Albertson, C. L. Warner and L. Johnson.

Volga is located on sections 14, 15, and 23, forty acres in each, town 110, range 51. The population is about four hundred. Town lots were surveyed—blocks one, two, three and four—at the first survey, the first lot being occupied by H. Kirby. The first building on the townsite was erected by Nils Kjos, the second building by Kirby. The first family to arrive was that of Mr. J. Harris, on the 6th of October, 1879. O. L. Anderson, the first harness maker, came on the same date. October 8th, 1879, is the date of the first well digged in Volga, which was by E. M. Lenander for Harris. E. Nelson moved his blacksmith shop from Renshaw on the 10th of October. On the 13th, Frank Cline, the first blacksmith in Volga, began operations. Lewis Wilson, the first

shoemaker, came October 22d. The first passenger train arrived November 17th. The first public worship in Volga was held January 4th, 1880, Rev. W. L. Alexander, Presbyterian, officiating. The first death to occur was that of Willis Mowl, March 9th, 1880; the first settler to enter the bonds of matrimony, was P. Balgord, the pioneer wagon and carriage maker, on the 31st day of March, 1880. The first birth to occur in the vicinity, after the starting of the town, was a son, to C. C. Saunders, living on the forty acres subsequently donated by Lewis Johnson as part of the townsite.

The character of the soil in this section, is that of a dark loam, varying in depth from six to twelve feet, before the gravel is reached. As you go west to Nordland, this depth increases to from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty feet. The subsoil is of clay. The water supply is abundant and easily reached. The county, along the Sioux River, is mainly inhabited by Scandinavians, nationalities being vastly more varied seven or eight miles to the north. From Volga, north and south, the country is very well settled. There are several hundred acres of burr-oak timber in the vicinity of Lake Tetonkaha. Oakwood, on this lake, was first settled in 1878.

Mr. Charles Keith, who has in every respect proved an energetic promoter of the interests of Volga and vicinity, first came to Volga September 25th, 1879, for the purpose of looking up business prospects generally. Mr. Keith first engaged in the lumber trade, and received the first car-load of lumber delivered in Volga, on November 18, 1879. He represented Laird, Norton & Co., of Winona, Minn. At that time, the people who were unable to procure lumber, occupied canvas tents. The first lumber was taken immediately from the cars by the purchasers, having been bought before unloading.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The Presbyterian and the Congregational Societies have each an appropriate building. The Presbyterian Society was organized in 1879. The first pastor was the Rev. William Carroll. Rev. John B. Taylor is the pastor at the time of writing. The Congregational Society was organized in the summer of the present year. The Schools of Volga are in excellent condition.

The Brookings County Agricultural and Driving Park Association, of Volga, was organized in the autumn of 1880. Its officers are as follows: Board of Directors—George Henry, Thomas Bandy,

T. H. Maguire, Peter Balgord, William Nichols, J. W. Ask, E. Engleson, J. P. Farrington, Page Downing, Peter Lindskog, H. L. Wadsworth. President—George Henry. Secretary—E. Engleson. Treasurer—H. L. Wadsworth. The grounds of the Association are one-half mile southwest of town, and are excellently adapted to the purposes for which they are used. There is a first-class half-mile track. The second annual fair was held September 21, 22 and 23 of the present year. Competition in all classes is unlimited, and the exhibits are unusually good.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- Attorney.*—P. Philip Cady.
Agricultural Implements.—John Albertson, T. H. Maguire, Chas. Keith.
Barber.—B. F. Gates.
Boots and Shoes.—Joseph Daum.
Blacksmith.—H. C. Loomis.
Bakery.—C. S. Johnson.
Contractors and Builders.—John Ike, W. F. Williams, W. E. Tubbs.
Civil Engineer.—Jacob Brown.
Druggists.—A. C. Porter, C. H. Drinker.
Draymen.—Stewart & Hunt, C. T. Wilson.
Depot Agent.—H. L. Wadsworth.
Elevators.—Van Dusen & Co., Chas. Keith, Manager.
Furniture.—A. D. Harrison.
Flour and Feed.—W. M. Nichols, Chas. Keith for Van Dusen & Co.
General Merchandise.—Henry Kirby, Harkins & Rowley, J. W. Ask, Wm. Fisher & Co., Seielstad & Hansen.
Hotels.—Farrington House, J. P. Farrington; Rich House, L. V. Rich; Willson House, Miller Wilson; Farmers' Home, P. C. Ford; Skandinavisk House, T. R. Jevne.
Hardware.—Nils Kjos, T. H. Maguire & Co.
Harness and Saddlery.—O. L. Anderson.
Insurance.—Mitchell & Engleson.
Jeweler.—A. C. Porter.
Lumber.—Laird, Norton & Co., C. L. Warner; Youmans Bros. & Hodgins, L. Johnson, agent.
Livery.—Stewart & Hunt.
Masons.—F. S. Idell, C. McCreery.
Meat Markets.—E. I. Achenbach, Carl See.
Millinery and Dressmaking.—Miss K. C. Ryan.
Newspaper.—Dakota Gazette, Geo. W. Brown, Editor and Proprietor.
Photographer.—W. H. DeGraff.
Postmaster.—Jacob Brown.
Physician.—W. H. Everhard.
Real Estate, Loans and Collections.—Mitchell & Engleson, P. Philip Cady, C. M. Story.
Saloons.—E. Snider, I. P. Farrington.
Undertaker.—A. D. Harrison.
Wagon and Carriage Works.—P. Balgord.

ELKTON.

The town of Elkton, which is a lively, growing place, was platted in the spring of 1880, and has a population of about two hundred people. It is situated on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and has numerous advantages, both in point of location and in every evidence of thrift. In fact, the town would astonish the ordinary traveler. Every branch of business is well represented. Its stores, its buildings and its population are in keeping with Dakota's rapid "onward march." A business directory of the town would read somewhat as follows:

General Merchandise—A. W. Blanchard & Co., John Black, A. F. Henry.

Hardware—W. H. Carnell, O. T. Grattan.

☐ *Harness and Saddlery*—S. R. Stevens.

Hotels—Metropolitan, Elkton House.

Blacksmiths—O. Pencil, Ed. Johnson.

Lumber—Laird, Norton & Co., W. O. Barnes, Youmans Bros. & Hodgins, T. V. Braithwaite.

Druggist—F. L. Skillman.

Meat Market—H. C. Chamberlain.

Restaurants—John F. Mead, M. Collins.

KINGSBURY COUNTY.

The county of Kingsbury is being rapidly populated. It is rich in resources, as, indeed, is every other county within the limits of Southeastern Dakota. Kingsbury County was organized December 13, 1879, its first Commissioners being Henry J. J. Burvie, Benjamin Loker, Herbert R. Palmer. Its principal settlements are De Smet, Fairview, Lake Thompson, Spring Lake, Lake Badger, Pleasant Valley, Nordland and Lake Preston. At the latter prosperous settlement most favorable evidences of the promising future of Kingsbury County are to be found. The village of Lake Preston was started in July of the present year. Mr. T. H. Maguire, of T. H. Maguire & Co., of Volga, located the town. Lake Preston is situated ten miles east of DeSmet and twelve miles west of Nordland in the center of a fine farming country. Nearly all branches of trade are represented. A steam elevator and a flouring mill are in process of construction. The population is about 150. There is a good class of buildings, and the town is destined to be one of the best in that region of country. Mr. Maguire has started, near Lake Preston, a blooded-stock farm, having already a fine herd of Jerseys

and a number of pure-blooded trotters, of Hambletonian and Mambrino stock. Mr. Maguire has named his farm the Milwaukee Stud Farm. Lake Preston is about seven miles long and one and one-half miles wide. DeSmet, the County Seat, is a thriving and rapidly growing town.

HAMLIN COUNTY.

North of Kingsbury and Brooking Counties, is Hamlin County, possessing a vast area of most excellent farming and stock-raising lands. This county was organized August 12th, 1878, Jacob Hanson, Magnus Hanson and Lewis Nelson being the first Commissioners. The following are the remaining County Officers first appointed: Sheriff, James Boswell; Treasurer, Jacob Cass; Clerk and Register of Deeds, J. M. Hoyt; Judge of Probate, G. W. Hubbell; Surveyor and Clerk of Court, E. S. Ricklin.

The present officers are as follows: Commissioners—Jacob Cass, William Marshall, J. D. Riley. Sheriff—Samuel Colgrove. Treasurer—H. P. Horswill. Clerk and Register of Deeds—J. M. Hoyt. Judge of Probate—Jacob Cass. Surveyor—William Fitzgerald. Superintendent of Schools—A. I. Darnell. Assessor—O. H. Merrick. Clerk of Court—C. P. Parsons.

Estelline is the County Seat. Hamlin County contains a number of very extensive and finely managed farms or "ranches," particular mention being due to the well known "Keator Ranch." This farm is owned by J. S. Keator, of Moline, Ill., and embraces ten thousand acres, two thousand of which are under cultivation. The writer had the pleasure to be enabled to personally inspect this magnificent farm. The estimated wheat yield of this farm, for 1882, with anything like an average season, is twenty thousand bushels. William Marshall is the manager in charge, and is a gentleman who well understands how to conduct the immense enterprise as to make it as profitable as it should be. Keator Post-office is located on this farm, which is about thirteen miles south of Watertown. Mr. Marshall is the Postmaster. Stock raising is largely entered into on this "ranch." As might be expected, a large force of employes is necessary.

 DEUEL COUNTY.

East of Hamlin is Deuel County, some account of whose organization is to be found elsewhere in these pages. This growing County was organized April 26, 1878. Its first Commissioners were: Capt. H. N. Herrick, B. J. Cochran, Andrew J. Torgenson. W. H. Stanley was the first Treasurer; G. W. Baillet, Judge of Probate; H. H. Herrick, Surveyor; M. G. Cobb, Assessor; Its present officers are: County Commissioners—Chairman, Jacob Fraker; H. H. Herrick, Erick E. Distad. Register of Deeds—Fred J. Bowman. County Treasurer—W. H. Stanley. Sheriff—H. H. Whetstone. Judge of Probate,—G. W. Baillet. Surveyor—W. L. Brown. Superintendent of Schools—C. B. Westcott.

Gary, the County Seat, is a prosperous town of some four hundred inhabitants, with churches, schools and all the concomitants of a growing civilization, and with hotel and other business accommodations of all desirable kinds. Capt. Herrick, the proprietor of the Herrick House, came to Deuel County August 4th, 1871, entered the first land in the county, made the first final proof, and to his "better-half," was born the first child in Deuel County. The county of Deuel is attracting large numbers of the best classes of immigration, and may be set down as one of the permanently prosperous counties of Southeastern Dakota.

 GRANT COUNTY.

The county of Grant, north of Deuel, was organized January 5, 1878, Solomon Roberts, James G. Landreaux and Levi C. Card being its first Commissioners. Lockwood, Osceola, Parnell, Kilborn, Milbank, Twin Brooks, Granville, Yellow Bank, Grant Center, Brown Earth and Troy are its principal settlements.

 CLARK COUNTY.

West of the populous county of Codington is the rich and fertile county of Clark. Among the first settlers—if not the first settler—was John Bailey, who located in the northern part of the county in 1875. The first persons to take land about the County Seat, were M. V. B. Hutchinson, Frank Hoskins, S. J. Conklin, and Mrs. M. E. Greenslet, who located land on the same day in September, 1879. Clark is the County Seat of Clark County, and is located on section 6, town 116, range 57. The county was or-

ganized May 23d, 1881. The officers appointed were: Commissioners—M. V. B. Hutchinson, John Bailey, James Hosmer. Sheriff—Mervin Wait. Register of Deeds—J. A. Williams. Treasurer—R. W. Day. Judge of Probate—S. J. Conklin. Superintendent of Schools—Walter Hern. Assessor—David Hern. Surveyor—S. Yeomans. Justices of the Peace—S. G. Updyke, William M. Tripp. Clerk of the Court—E. F. Conklin. The extension of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad from Watertown is already graded as far as the County Seat of Clark County. The description of the nature and character of the soil, applied to the counties generally in Southeastern Dakota, applies equally to Clark County.

SPINK COUNTY.

This county, which lies west of Clark, is destined in the progress of events to take rank as one of the most prosperous of the counties described in this work. It is one of the richest portions of the famous "Jim" River Valley, and is attracting immigration at a rate which would greatly astonish the staid inhabitants of the East. The county was named in honor of the late Hon. S. L. Spink, of Yankton. Spink County was organized July 22d, 1879. its first Commissioners being George M. Bowman, Charles Foster and James B. Churchill.

BEADLE COUNTY.

This is one of the very best counties in the James River Valley. Among its first settlers were Charles Miner, Martin Baum, A. J. Sweetser, S. T. Nelson, James Neilson, E. C. Walton, James S. Bishop, John H. Bishop, Jacob Kaup, John B. Haggin and Watson Weed.

The first County Commissioners were appointed in July, 1880. These Commissioners, viz: E. C. Walton, S. S. Neilson and Chas. Miner. met July 26, 1880, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of county organization, and appointed the following County Officers: Sheriff—Charles Hudson. Register of Deeds—J. H. Alexander. Judge of Probate—W. B. Ingersoll. Treasurer—E. G. Wheeler. Superintendent of Schools—James S. Bishop. Surveyor—W. B. Joy. Assessor—Watson Weed.

The first county election was held on the first of November, 1880, and the following officers were elected: County Commission-

ers—E. C. Walton, S. S. Neilson, F. R. Van Dusen. Sheriff—David Bell. Treasurer—R. A. Harris. Superintendent of Schools—J. S. Bishop. Judge of Probate—E. P. Caldwell. Register of Deeds—J. H. Alexander; I. J. Mouser, Deputy. Surveyor—W. B. Joy. Assessor—Charles Hudson.

Huron is the County Seat, there being as yet only three other towns organized in the county, viz: Cavour, nine miles east of Huron; Broadhead, twelve miles to the northwest, and Hitchcock, twenty-four miles in the same direction. Wagner and Goodale are two newly established postoffices.

The present County Officers are: Commissioners—Dist. No. 3, E. C. Walton, chairman, Huron; term expires Jan. 7, 1884. Dist. No. 1, S. S. Neilson, Cavour; term expires Jan. 1, 1883. Dist. No. 2, Frank Van Dusen; term expires Jan. 1, 1882. Register of Deeds and County Clerk—J. H. Alexander, Huron; I. J. Mouser, Deputy, Huron. Probate Judge—E. P. Caldwell, Huron. Treasurer—R. A. Harris, Huron. Sheriff—D. Bell, Huron. Assessor—Chas. Hudson, Cavour. School Supt.—Jas. S. Bishop, Huron. Surveyor—W. B. Joy, Huron. Coroner—Hugh Russell, Huron. Justices of the Peace—T. F. Nicholl, Huron; A. H. Risdon, Huron; John H. Bishop, Huron; A. J. Sweetser, Cavour. Constables—John McDonall, E. M. Chase, Seth Markham and Martin Baum.

HURON.

Huron is the County Seat of Beadle County, Dakota. It is situated on the west bank of the James River, and bids fair to become the great railroad center of Dakota. The Chicago and Northwestern main, east and west line, passes through it, and the same road has built a line north from Huron up the James River, and proposes one south from that point. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is building a north and south line down the James River Valley through Huron, and several other roads are projected through this growing town, and will no doubt soon be built, thus throwing Huron far ahead of all other points in Dakota as a railroad center.

Huron was laid out in May, 1880, and to-day is a town of 1,000 inhabitants, and is growing rapidly in business, building and population. Its rise, progress, and prospects equal that of any fast growing towns of the Northwest. Its friends predict for it a future equal to that of Omaha, Cheyenne, and Minneapolis, and in

view of all circumstances and surroundings, such expectations are only reasonable.

The town of Huron is located on the west half of section 6, town 110, range 61, and in section 1, town 110, range 62, the range lines running through the center of the city, and nearly through the center of the county. The town was platted by Peter Folsom, a surveyor in the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company. The survey was commenced on the first day of May, 1880. The first building was begun on the townsite on the day previous to the beginning of the survey. It was a frame building owned by John Cain, the editor of the *Settler*, now the *Times*, and by W. B. Ingersoll. The first store was built by E. G. Wheeler, and used as a drug and book store. The town was incorporated, under the provisions of the Territorial Code, the election for this purpose being held on the 29th day of January, 1881. On the 19th day of the following February, the first town officers were elected, as follows: Trustees—Edward Sterling, C. C. Hills, W. B. Ingersoll, T. F. Nicholl, S. W. Roberts. Edward Sterling was the first President of the Board. H. M. Jewett was Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor. O. A. Cheney was the Justice of the Peace. R. B. Clark was City Marshal.

The regular annual election was held May 2d, 1881, and the following officers were elected: Trustees—C. C. Hills, President; W. B. Ingersoll, John McDonald, Judd Buck, Neils Meng. Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor—H. M. Jewett. Justice of the Peace—E. M. Milliken. Marshal—David Bell. W. H. Davis was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Judd Buck from the Territory.

The first newspaper published in Huron was *The Beadle County Settler*, established March 17th, 1880, before the town was started, by John Cain, and changed to *The Huron Times* June 4th, 1881; being then enlarged to an eight-page paper. The next paper started was the *Dakota Central*, established in April, 1880, by the Dakota Central Publishing Company. A. M. Jones was the editor. This paper was suspended in October, 1880, by the "blizzard" of that month. *The Huron Tribune* was next established, by Shannon & Hopp, June 2d, 1880, and is now published by the firm of Davis, Shannon & Hopp.

W. B. Ingersoll, then Judge of Probate, performed the first marriage ceremony.

The first church services were held in the store-building belonging to E. G. Wheeler, May 6, 1880, Rev. M. E. Chapin, a Presbyterian clergyman, officiating.

The first settlers to come and remain were: John Cain, W. B. Ingersoll, E. G. Wheeler, M. F. Wright, W. B. Joy, C. D. Joy, S. W. Roberts, I. J. Mouser, J. H. Alexander, A. H. Risdon, T. F. Nicholl, T. J. Nichol, E. P. Caldwell, V. R. Davis, L. J. Corbin, Charles Reed, A. T. Robinson, L. W. Moser, John McDonald, M. J. Dinneen, Davis Bell, E. M. Chase, and others.

Huron has a Board of Trade, organized in August, 1881. The membership now numbers forty. All members are elected by ballot, and must be engaged in some legitimate business. The officers of the Board are: President, T. J. Nicholl; Vice President, W. B. Ingersoll; Secretary, W. T. Love; Treasurer, C. C. Hills; Executive Committee, J. W. Shannon, John Cain.

A Lodge of the order of Free and Accepted Masons was instituted in August, 1881, and is working under dispensation. Its officers are; L. J. Corbin, W. M.; A. O. Harvey, S. W.; T. J. Nicholl, J. W.; G. W. Sterling, Secretary; F. F. B. Coffin, Treasurer; E. C. Harris, S. D.; S. Roberts, J. D.; E. C. Walton, Tyler—all of whom are charter members.

The Episcopal Church Society of Huron was organized in August, 1881, with five communicants. The first service was held in September, 1880, at the residence of T. J. Nicholl. The Society now has a substantial edifice, sixteen by thirty-two feet in dimensions, all paid for by the members thereof. The Rev. Dr. Hoyt, Dean of Dakota, is the pastor. The Society at present has fifteen communicants and forty adherents.

The Postoffice of Huron was established July 13, 1880. John Cain is the Postmaster. Daily mails are had, east, west and north, and a tri-weekly mail from the south.

The first term of District Court was held in Beadle County in August, 1881, Chief Justice P. C. Shannon presiding.

The Presbyterian Church of Huron was organized August 29th, 1880, by Rev. Walter S. Peterson, with ten members. At present there are twenty-four communicants. The Society is now erecting a church building thirty by forty-four feet in dimensions, with a corner tower ten feet by ten, and a pulpit recess five feet by thirteen. The cost of the building will be about \$1,800. The Board of Trustees are: E. C. Lyman, J. B. Carter and Sanford

Smith. The present pastor is the Rev. John B. Pomeroy, a graduate of the University of Wooster, Ohio, and who also graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, of New York City, in 1877. Mr. Pomeroy came west in 1880, being sent by the Home Board of Missions. He assumed the pastorate of the church at Huron in August, 1881.

Rev. Mr. Cressey is the pastor of the Baptist Church Society, which is in a flourishing condition.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Huron was organized August 1st, 1881. Rev. Abraham Thompson is the pastor. The Society has fifty communicants, and is erecting a commodious edifice.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Huron held their first meeting November 1st, 1881. The Lodge is working under a charter, and has twenty-five members.

The Huron Brass Band was organized March 14, 1881 with 12 members. J. H. Devoe is the Leader.

Huron has good stage communication with Mitchell and other points. Stages leave Huron, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning from Mitchell the day following, connecting with trains to and from the East at Mitchell, and with trains from the West, East and North at Huron, and with stages at Mitchell for Yankton.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company now have 255 miles of road running east and west, through Dakota, 91 miles north to Ordway, and 77 miles graded and ready for the iron; and will have a road running from Pierre to Deadwood within a year. The company has expended a large amount of money for shops and depots at this point, the construction of which was begun in September, 1880. These improvements consist of one machine shop, 60x124 feet; a blacksmith shop, 50x70 feet; one engine room, 24x30 feet; a ten stalled engine house, with improved covered turn tables; an oil house, 16x30 feet; a sand house, 20x40 feet; coal sheds covering an area 26x640 feet, and capable of holding 4,000 tons of coal; a car repair shop, 22x80 feet; general office and depot, 24x80 feet; freight house, 22x96 feet; emigrant freight house, 22x96 feet; baggage house, 16x30 feet. The Company at this point does all kinds of ordinary repairing for coaches and engines, and repair all the tools used on the Division. They employ sixty men in the shops. The general office employs nine men. The first train arrived at Huron June 25th, 1880.

DAKOTA CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICERS.

Division offices at Huron: T. J. Nicholl, Superintendent; S. A. Mosher, Assistant; E. F. Potter, Superintendent of Construction; E. C. Harris, Train Dispatcher; S. W. Breton, Assistant Train Dispatcher; T. F. Nicholl, Overseer of Town Properties; W. E. Johnson, Train Master,

Huron is throughout a lively, thriving, pushing place, with unlimited aspirations and most promising prospects. It is a town with a future, and unless all indications fail, will yet realize everything that is so confidently claimed for it.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

President—C. C. Hills.

Trustees—Dist. No. 1, W. B. Ingersoll; No. 2, C. C. Hills; No. 3, John McDonell; No. 4, W. H. Davis; No. 5, Nils Meng.

Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor—H. M. Jewett.

Justice of the Peace—E. M. Milliken.

Marshal—D. Bell

School Board—Director, T. J. Nicholl; Clerk, G. A. Cressy; Treasurer, J. K. Hanney.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Blacksmiths—E. M. Chase, J. C. Chisan.

Lumber Dealers—Youmans Bros. & Hodgins; Laird, Norton & Jeffreys.

Livery Stables—Terry & Clark, Tisdall & McWhortor.

Drug and Book Stores—A. J. Stoe!, Bloom & Hood, Edwin G. Wheeler, E. C. Walton.

Hotels—Wright House, M. F. Wright; Corbin House, L. J. Corbin; Dakota House, M. J. Dinneen; Huron House, J. McDonnall.

Groceries and Provisions—Sauer & Johnson, W. W. Peckham, Joy Bros.

Barber—William Ritschlag.

Depot Agent—F. M. Wilcox.

Saloon—Robinson & Rowe, Mosier & Weeks, Terry & Clark, A. Pappin.

Stage Line—D. I. King, Proprietor; Richardson Bros., Agents.

Furniture and Stationery—Richardson Bros.

Physicians & Surgeons—G. W. Morely, O. A. Harvey, H. Russell, A. J. Dickerson.

Dentist—G. W. Girard.

General Merchandise—P. M. Liddy, Andrew F. Anderson, T. M. Jeffries & Co., Dunning McHenry & Co.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents Furnishings—L. Adler & Co., Parker Bros.

Bank—C. C. Hills.

Law, Real Estate, Loan, Collection and Insurance—N. D. Walling, Ingersoll & Elson, W. T. & Geo. J. Love, Jewett & Kelley, Geo. W. Sterling, I. J. Mouser, C. F. Simmerman, Caldwell & Davis, N. E. Read, J. K. Hanney.

Jeweler—J. E. Baker.

Dress Making and Millinery—Flora Suits, Carlotta Bloodgood, Martha McConnell.

Shoemakers—Otto Larson, A. Hull.

Bakery and Restaurant—G. W. Ormond, A. T. James, G. H. McKimmiss.

Laundry—Charles Faur.

Meat Markets—Fayant & May, Barclay & Borgwardt.

Hardware—A. H. Risdon, C. D. Houghton, Rowe & Stiver, Snedigar & Davis.

Tailor—W. F. Ingham.

Cigars and Tobacco—Charles Lampe.

McCOOK COUNTY.

This county is justly participating in the general prosperity of Dakota. McCook County was organized May 16, 1878. Its first Commissioners were: David Manary, William H. Weels and Isaac Manary.

Cameron was the first County Seat of McCook County up to the autumn of 1880, when Salem, Bridgewater and Montrose entered into competition at the election for the "post of honor." Afterwards, the County Commissioners moved the office of Register of Deeds and their place of meeting to Bridgewater, where they continued to meet. The Clerk of the Court moved his office to Salem. Cameron is still, according to law, the County Seat, but there is little left there now, save the school house. Cameron at one time had from thirty to forty buildings, with one hundred and fifty people, and was a promising town; but when the railroad left it on either side, its prospects suddenly vanished. The county now has about two thousand inhabitants, and is one of the best in South-eastern Dakota. Montrose, Salem and Bridgewater are all lively towns. The first two are on the C., St. P., M. & O. Railroad, the latter on the line of the C. M. & St. P. Railroad.

CODINGTON COUNTY.

Codington County is the second county west of the Minnesota State line, and through the southern part of which passes the 45th parallel of north latitude. The lands of this county are prairie and the surface gently rolling; the Big Sioux runs through the county from the northwest to the southeast. Beautiful lakes adorn nearly every township, dotting the prairies on every side with their mirror-like surfaces. The largest is Lake Kampeska, which is two miles wide by six miles in length. This is one of the most beautiful lakes in the Northwest, and is not surpassed by any which

we have seen. The most violent storms never so much as soil its crystal waters, which are as pure as the mountain springs. Its shores furnish a splendid drive, and are always as clean as a well-kept gravel walk: they are composed of cornelians, moss agates, and other beautiful and curious stones and shells, which excite the admiration of visitors to such an extent that tons of them have already been carried away, and are treasured up as rare specimens of nature's most remarkable and beautiful handiwork.

The soil throughout the county is a rich, sandy loam, very dark in color, and of an average depth of thirty inches, with a light colored porous clay subsoil, largely impregnated with lime and vegetable substances, and is conceded by all who have investigated the subject to be unsurpassed for the production of wheat. Barley, oats, flax and buckwheat do equally as well, while root crops grow so astonishingly as to surpass the belief of any one unacquainted with the facts.

The early varieties of Dent corn ripen with certainty in this latitude, and yield as well as in Southern Wisconsin or Northern Illinois.

It has already been demonstrated that currants, strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries, and all small fruits, thrive luxuriantly here. The country has not yet had the age to demonstrate its adaptation to the growth of apples, plums, cherries, etc., but it is confidently believed by the best judges that all varieties that have succeeded in Wisconsin, Northern Iowa and Minnesota will do equally well here.

The varieties of fine short grass that ripen and cure uncut on the highest and driest prairies, it is claimed, are much more nutritious and possess more fattening qualities than the best quality of blue joint hay. Cattle, during the winter season must be well watered, and well sheltered during the night time, but except during occasional storms there is little or no necessity for feeding hay. Sheep will keep as fat upon the winter pasture of these prairies as during any time in the summer. It is the country *par excellence* for wool growing, and there is a mine of wealth in store for those who turn their attention to wool growing and furnishing the eastern market during the winter and spring months with choice mutton.

The Winona & St. Peter Railroad, owned and operated by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, passes through the county from east to west, and the Pembina Road is located through

the county from south to north, forming a junction with the Winona & St. Peter Railroad.

The act creating Codington County was approved February 15, 1877, the county being formed out of Hamlin, Grant and Clark Counties. The organization of the county was effected July 19, 1878, the following being its first officers: Commissioners—William McIntyre, O. S. Jewell, Geo. H. Stoddart. Clerk and Register—W. R. Thomas. Treasurer—O. H. Tarbell. Judge of Probate—A. D. Chase. Sheriff—James Riley. Surveyor—Geo. H. Stoddart. Superintendent of Schools—E. N. Brann. Assessor—Chas. O. Carpenter.

The first election was held in the fall of 1879. The following officers were elected: Commissioners—Alex. Davidson, George Hanson, O. H. Jewell. Judge of Probate—John H. Drake. Clerk and Register—W. R. Thomas. Treasurer—Oscar P. Kemp. Assessor—Chas. O. Carpenter. Surveyor—Geo. Carpenter. Superintendent of Schools—E. N. Brann. Sheriff—James Riley.

The present County Officers are: Commissioners—Alex. Davidson, F. M. Grant, Geo. Hanson. Treasurer—O. Gesley. Clerk and Register—R. B. Spicer. Judge of Probate—C. Campbell. Surveyor—Geo. H. Stoddart. Superintendent of Schools—Frank Crane. Assessor— ——— Allen.

The Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company finished their roadbed in 1873 to the outlet at the northeast end of Lake Kampeska, claiming that their grant of lands from the Government extended that far, but did not operate the road beyond the Minnesota State line, farther than Gary, until the fall of 1878. In that year the Company repaired the road from Gary to Watertown. In the summer of 1878, J. C. B. Harris, of Yankton, proposed to donate a forty-acre tract, and half, divided or undivided, of a half-section near the outlet of Lake Kampeska, to the Railroad Company, in consideration of the location by the Company of a town at that point. June 28, 1873, Harris had filed a pre-emption on the northwest quarter of section 13, town 117, range 53. Afterwards entries were suspended until 1875. The projected town of Kampeska was laid out in August, 1878. Harris first went up to Lake Kampeska in the summer of 1874, on a tour of inspection. There was only one white man in Codington County at that time, none in Hamlin, and but two in Deuel. James P. Warner, now a resident of Clark, was the only white resident of Codington County at the time of

Harris' visit. Harris went out again in 1876, at which time he found D. B. Lovejoy and William C. Pike located on the opposite side of the Sioux River from the present town of Watertown. At Gary, Capt. Herrick was then located, and there were perhaps a dozen settlers in Deuel County.

On the 5th of February, 1875, David D. Keeler was appointed Postmaster of Kampeska Postoffice, and J. B. Montgomery, Assistant Postmaster and Notary Public. At that time the office was included in Hamlin County. Kampeska Postoffice was discontinued November 30, 1875. Montgomery went first to Lake Kampeska. Geo. H. Stoddart remained with Montgomery part of the winter of 1874. Warner came to that point in the spring of 1874. Montgomery was the first white man to break land in Codington County, raising about six acres of corn and two acres of "garden stuff." Keeler and Montgomery left in March, 1876, the former returning to Yankton, the latter going to the Black Hills, where he still resides.

Robert Pike, a surveyor in the employ of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, in connection with others, organized the Kampeska Homestead Company, with about forty members, in 1872 each member obligating himself to take a homestead in the vicinity of the Lake. A paper called the *Commonwealth*—a monthly publication, printed in Chicago—was issued from Kampeska, the first number appearing in January, 1874. White & Pike were the publishers. William C. Pike, a brother of Robert Pike, came out in the spring of 1873, accompanied by his wife, who remained but a short time. The grasshopper invasion of 1874 caused the abandonment of this attempt at settlement. This, and the death of Robert Pike, caused the dissolution of the Kampeska Homestead Company. September 25th, 1874, William C. Pike and others organized the Lake Kampeska Homestead Colony, which was substantially the same in its objects as its predecessor, the intention being to establish a "community," with a common mode of living, "corporate farming," and upon principles, many of which would no doubt be useful, were they not impracticable. How closely—or whether, at all,—any of the principles of the "Colony" resembled those of the famous Oneida Community it is foreign to the purpose of this History to discuss. Pike spent two winters in the East, lecturing upon the advantages of the project; but little or nothing came of it, and the Lake Kampeska Homestead Colony, after a brief and altogether

unsatisfactory existence, went the way of many such enthusiastic but short-lived schemes.

The grasshopper invasions were a serious drawback to this section as to all others that were visited by the scourge, and retarded immigration for several years. Without attempting to give the arrivals of the first permanent settlers in the order in which they came, the writer will go on to state that William McIntyre came to Codington county October 9th, 1877, and located upon a half-section, on the east half of section 34, town 117, range 53, two miles west of the present town of Watertown. Mr. McIntyre came out again from Sparta, Wisconsin, in company with his brother and others, in February, 1878. The party located 2,600 acres of land in one day, in the neighborhood of McIntyre's claim.

O. S. Jewell came out to the vicinity of the Lake in 1876, and D. B. Lovejoy came in May of the same year. During the winter of 1876-7, the County was abandoned. Lovejoy built for himself a house, in June, 1876, hauling the lumber there from Marshall. In the fall of 1877, McIntyre found Jewell and Lovejoy the only two settlers in Codington County. In the summer of 1878 quite a number of people came in. Among the first were the Kemp Bros., of Sparta, Wis., Rice Bros., of the same place, E. H. Ulrick, Ernest Brizee, R. McIntyre, A. M. McIntyre, D. M. Richardson and two sons, and James Tanner, also of Sparta; Rev. A. D. Chase, George Crosier and others, of Vernon County, Wis.; Charles Carpenter and family, O. H. Tarbell and family. C. C. Wiley, James Riley and Geo. H. Stoddart were among the very earliest settlers in Codington County, as appears elsewhere in the biographical sketches of these gentlemen. Rice Bros. and Kemp Bros. engaged in the mercantile business on their claims in the spring of 1878. Owsley Bros., of Sparta, Wis., came in the spring of 1879, and immediately engaged in business. L. L. Leach's family came in the autumn of 1879. R. B. Spicer came in June, 1878, and located a claim adjoining Watertown.

The first five acres of wheat raised in Codington County were grown by O. S. Jewell during the summer of 1878, west of Lake Kampeska. It was threshed with a flail, and yielded twenty bushels to the acre.

The postoffice of Kemp was established early in the spring of 1878, on the Kemp farm. Oscar P. Kemp was the Postmaster. The postoffice was removed to Watertown in the spring of 1879.

Rice Bros. were occupying a little cabin on their farm, one mile east of town, and were engaged in selling goods, as were also the Kemp Bros., on their farm.

WATERTOWN.

There is no more substantial or promising town in Dakota than Watertown. Nowhere else in the Territory will be found a population made of a better or more progressive class of immigration. Its various business establishments—all branches of which are represented—are placed upon exceptionally good footings, and are conducted in a manner which compels the admiration of the disinterested visitor. It is not the province of a work of this character, to enter into details as to each business house, as to the amount of business transacted therein, or, indeed, to advertise goods and wares. The writer, however, can but pay a deserved compliment to a growing little city of more than a thousand inhabitants, which stands, where less than two years ago, not a solitary evidence of civilization appeared. The buildings of Watertown are of a superior character.

Save one or two small buildings, there were no buildings on the present townsite of Watertown, until the first of April, 1880, about which time the place became the scene of remarkable activity. The town was platted in September, 1878, by Col. Jacoby, and was incorporated under the provisions of the Territorial Code, in April, 1880. It is located on section 31, township 117, range 52. There are two additions—one platted by Wm. McIntyre on a part of the northwest quarter of section 32, township 117, range 52, and called East Watertown; to which there is an addition platted by R. F. Pettigrew, and called Pettigrew's Addition to East Watertown—the other platted by C. O. Carpenter on the southeast quarter of section 30, township 117, range 52, and called North Watertown.

Probably one hundred carpenters were put to work on or about the first of April, 1880, and as a resident expresses it, there was a "continual pounding from morning till night." From that time, the town grew with undiminished rapidity, save for the deprivations of the great snow blockade of the winter and spring of 1880-81, the incidents of which are in themselves sufficient to fill a volume.

The United States Land Office is permanently located in Watertown, and transacts an immense amount of business, owing to the

continuous stream of immigration which pours into this point. A. C. Wellette is the Register, and A. R. Pease, Receiver. Hon. T. A. Kingsbury is the obliging Chief Clerk.

The hotel accommodations are excellent, the Central House, Merchants Hotel and East Watertown Hotel being the principal places of public entertainment.

There are two first-class grain elevators. The first was erected by Van Dusen & Co., in the summer of 1879, and is one of the largest elevators west of Winona. It is managed by the Alexander Brothers, who came here in April, 1859; Melvin from Cassopolis, Mich., Barton from Red Wing, Minn.

The second elevator is also a large one, and was erected in 1880, by the Porter Milling Co., of Winona, Minn., one of the very large flouring mills for which the State is so justly famous. They have a capacity of about 1,000 barrels of flour per day.

The Bank of Watertown was established March 1st, 1880, by Col. O. C. Johnson and O. Gesley, both of Beloit, Wis. Mr. Gesley came here in March, 1879, and Col Johnson in March, 1880. This bank is located on Oak street, in a substantial brick building erected by them for that purpose. The building is 24 by 70 feet two stories high, and is elegantly finished throughout. The large vault is thoroughly fire proof, and their valuables are further protected by one Hall's latest improved fire and burglar proof safes, the doors of which are faithfully guarded—by a time lock. This bank receives deposits, buys and sells exchange, and does a general banking business.

The Codington County Bank opened its doors for the first time on the 1st day of September, 1880. It is owned by H. D. Walrath and S. B. Sheldon, both formerly of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. This bank is located on the corner of Oak street and Kemp avenue, in a brick building erected by them for that purpose. The building is built of brick, 23 by 45 feet, and two stories high, and is tastefully designed and elegantly finished. The inside of the building is equally beautiful in design and finish. The bank is supplied with a perfectly solid brick and stone fire-proof vault, and within the vault is one of Hall's latest improved burglar proof safes, that can only be opened through the medium of one of the most approved time locks. This bank receives deposits from farmers, merchants and others, buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange, makes collections and does a general banking business.

The *Dakota News* was established June 23, 1879, by S. J. Conklin, of Waterloo, Wis., and W. O. Fraser, of Marion, Ohio. The firm name is Conklin & Fraser. The paper is a six-column quarto, and has already a large and rapidly increasing circulation. Its jobbing department is very complete, and it is supplied with all the modern conveniences of a first-class news and job office.

The *Codington County Courier* is a seven-column folio, published weekly by Geo. A. Edes, who came here from Marshall, Minn., in the summer of 1880, and purchased the good will of the *Watertown Independent*, which was established in April, 1879. Both these papers are excellent publications, creditably representing an intelligent constituency.

Trinity Episcopal Church was organized in the summer of 1881. The Society propose building shortly. Rev. M. Hoyt, D. D., Dean of Dakota, is the Rector. Wardens—H. D. Walrath, J. I. Monks. Vestry—Oscar P. Kemp, S. A. Briggs, A. R. Pease, S. B. Sheldon, F. W. Hoyt. Treasurer—S. B. Sheldon.

The Congregational Church was organized in March, 1879, by Rev. H. B. Johnson, who also preaches at Estelline in Hamlin County, and at Clark, Clark County.

The Methodist Society was organized about the same time, by Rev. A. D. Chase, who came here from Wisconsin in 1878, and entered land here, on which he has made valuable improvements. The Baptist Society was organized in 1880, by Rev. A. S. Orcutt, formerly of Chicago, and a Church of the Disciples has been organized by Rev. Geo. Clendenan.

Watertown Lodge No. 24, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 20, 1880, by D. D. G. S. Poore. The following are charter members: C. M. Cannon, C. W. Swift, C. Goss, Geo. A. Edes, C. C. Whistler, August Huntzicker, Geo. E. Watson, Phil. Crittenden. John Saur. The first officers were: C. W. Swift, N. G.; C. C. Whistler, V. G.; C. M. Cannon, Secretary; C. Goss, Treasurer. Present officers: I. M. Westfall, N. G.; C. Goss, V. G.; C. C. Whistler, Secretary; D. C. Thomas, Treasurer. The membership is about twenty-five, and the Lodge is in a flourishing condition.

Kampeska Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., was instituted in November, 1879, under dispensation from the Grand Master of Dakota. The charter bears date June 9, 1880. Charter members and first officers: D. C. Thomas, W. M.; W. H. Edes, S. W.; I. R. King, J. W.; S. Snyder, Treasurer; Frank Hoskins, Secretary; W. R.

Thomas, S. D.; Geo. E. Hanson, J. D.; W. A. Carroll, S. S.; H. B. Johnson, J. S.; G. H. Cady, Tyler; S. W. Bowman, M. T. Briggs, C. E. Edes, J. J. Owsley. The present officers are: D. C. Thomas, W. M.; W. A. Carroll, S. W.; G. E. Hanson, J. W.; J. J. Owsley, Treasurer; John M. Hoyt, Secretary; W. R. Thomas, S. D.; I. R. King, J. D.; M. T. Briggs, S. S.; Frank Hoskins, J. S.; G. H. Cady, Tyler. The Lodge has a membership of about forty and enjoys an enviable reputation. The Grand Lodge of Dakota will meet with Kampeska Lodge in June, 1882.

E. N. Brann was appointed County Superintendent of Public Instruction in September, 1878, and elected in November of the same year. The first school district was organized in April, 1877, the first meeting for that purpose being held April 23d at the house of C. O. Carpenter. Miss Laura L. Leach (now Mrs. L. S. Deming) taught the first school in the summer of 1879, in the hall of Gesley & Duxtad. The school house was built in the fall of 1879, 48x50 feet in dimensions, and has a seating capacity of about two hundred. E. N. Brann was the Principal, Miss Eva Carpenter, Assistant. In the winter of 1880-81, J. N. Williams was also employed as teacher. Frank Crane, of Sparta, Wis., became Principal in May, 1880. Mr. Crane, Miss Carpenter and Miss Carrie Briggs, constituting the corps of teachers for the present year. The last enrollment was one hundred and thirty-five pupils. There are nineteen school districts in Codington County, and seventeen school houses, all well built, substantial structures, and provided with the latest improved school furniture and apparatus.

The first municipal election was held June 8, 1880.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Election, 1880—Trustees—Wm. McIntyre, President; John Kemp, W. L. Beals, Frank Rice.

Clerk—Charles X. Seward.

Treasurer—C. C. Whistler.

Assessor and Marshal—John N. Johnson.

Justice of the Peace—S. A. Briggs.

Present Officers—Trustees—Wm. McIntyre, President; Frank Rice, M. D. Alexander, Hans Johnson.

Clerk—Chas. X. Seward.

Treasurer—C. C. Whistler.

Marshal—James L. Wiley.

Assessor—J. C. Miller.

City Attorney—Chas. X. Seward.

Justice of the Peace—Wm. M. Pierce.

Board of Education—John N. Johnson, R. B. Spicer, S. B. Sheldon

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys—S. J. Conklin, Poore & Church, Campbell & Comfort, D. C. & W. R. Thomas, Banvard & Wood, Warner & Budd, Seward, Glass & Eddy.

Banks—Codington County Bank, Walrath & Sheldon; Bank of Watertown, O. C. Johnson.

Temperance Billiard Parlor—C. C. Maxwell.

Boarding and Restaurant—P. F. Englesby, O. J. Webster.

Barbers—Langhorm & Co.

Clothing, Etc.—F. W. Hoyt, Hentz & Hassinger.

Contractors and Builders—Chas. Walker, R. A. Zimmerman, Sours Bros.

Druggists—O. E. Dewey & Co., Tarbell Bros., C. Goss.

Elevators—G. W. Van Dusen & Co., Alexander Brothers; Porter Milling Company.

Flour and Feed—L. F. Tondro.

Furniture—Peter Mauseth.

Groceries—W. W. Dennis, A. Weaver, P. C. Holmes.

Blacksmiths—G. E. Bartlett, S. Blackburn & Co.

Plow Factory—H. E. Stewart.

Hotels—Central House, Ulrick & Beals; Merchants Hotel, J. C. Mulholland; Johnson House, Johnson & Cartford, East Watertown Hotel, Wm. McIntyre, Dakota House, D. McMath.

Hardware and Farm Machinery—Kemp Bros., O. Gesley, Monks & Wisner.

General Merchandise—Rice Bros, Cleveland and Greer, Owsley Bros. & Co., Archie Weaver, C. H. Bradford, P. C. Holmes, H. O. Hagen, Graham Bros.

Insurance—Warner & Budd, S. B. Sheldon, S. A. Briggs, S. J. Conklin, O. Gesley, Seward, Glass & Eddy.

Jewelers—O. I. Fleed, M. Greer, Jr.

Livery—W. H. Bloom, Higgins & Eaton, Castle & Son, Kinsey & Wiley.

Millinery—Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Cameron.

Newspapers—The Dakota News, Conklin & Frazer, Codington County Courier, Geo. A. Edes.

Meat Market—Stephens and Whistler, C. F. Fosdick.

Lumber—Youman Bros. & Hodgins, R. B. Spicer, Laird, Norton & Co., J. C. Miller, Empire Lumber Co., Wm. M. Reed.

Depot Agent—G. E. Starkweather.

Painters—G. Cox & Son, J. A. Baker.

Physicians—Bennett & Briggs, I. M. Westfall.

Shoemaker—J. D. Moulton

Saloons—L. M. Thomas, J. C. Muhlolland.

Postmaster—J. I. Monks.

Real Estate & Loans—Warner & Budd; Seward, Glass & Eddy; Banvard & Wood, S. D. Scudder, Poore & Church, S. J. Conklin, D. C. & W. R. Thomas, W. H. Donaldson.

Undertaker—Peter Mauseth.

Wagon Maker—D. F. Owsley.

Merchant Tailor—S. A. Briggs & Co.

BELOIT.

Beloit, one of Iowa's prosperous border towns, is located in the southeast corner of Lyon County. Among its first settlers were: Halvor Nelson, Ole Nelson and L. P. Hyde, who came about the year 1866. Beloit was platted in 1871, by Halver Nelson and James A. Carpenter. Its first officers were: Justice of the Peace—Charles Goetz. Trustees—Thomas Thorson, E. E. Carpenter, E. W. Lewis. Clerk and Treasurer—F. A. Keep.

The first County Officers of Lyons County were: Judge of Circuit Court—Judge Ford. Treasurer—James H. Waggoner. Auditor—Charles A. Goetz. Register of Deeds—Thomas Thorson. Clerk of the Court—D. C. Whitehead. Superintendent of Schools—L. A. Ball. Coroner—S. B. Willard. Sheriff—T. W. Johnson.

The following are the present County Officers: Treasurer—J. Shade. Auditor—J. M. Webb. Recorder—W. S. Peile. Clerk of the Court—F. A. Keep. Superintendent of Schools—A. H. Davidson. Sheriff—James McAllen. Coroner—J. M. Aldrich. Judge of Circuit Court—J. R. Zaver.

A saw mill was in operation at Beloit, but the logs giving out, naturally the mill ceased to be one of the institutions of the place. The grist mill, which is still actively employed, was erected in 1872 by Halvor Nelson and James A. Carpenter.

The Sioux City and Pembina Railroad was constructed to Beloit in December, 1878.

A prospective newspaper, to be published at Beloit, is to be under the proprietorship of L. C. Rene, of Chicago. It is the intention to print one-half the paper in English and the other half in Norwegian. As yet the paper has not received a name. Rev. Kroyness and E. E. Carpenter are to be the editors.

The first school house was built on section 10, town 99, range 48, M. W. Jeffries being the first teacher. The members of the first Board of Education were: Amos Severtson, Chris. Sogn, E. W. Lewis. The following are the members of the present Board of Education: Chris. Sogn, John Hanson, William Paxtón.

The present school building was erected in 1881, at a cost of \$1,300. There are three departments. Bishop Perkins is the Principal. The first school house in the village was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$5,000, and was afterwards sold to the Angustina Academy, which is now located here. There are two Professors and assistants.

The postoffice was located here in 1870, with Chris. Sogn as Postmaster. The present Postmaster is D. J. Carpenter.

The M. E. Church of Beloit was organized in 1872, by George Tillotson, D. N. Tillotson, James A. Carpenter, E. E. Carpenter and others. The first services were held in the school house, and also at the residences of different members. In 1880, the church building was erected at a cost of \$1,400, the expense being partially defrayed by the Church Society in the East, and partially by contributions from the people. Rev. Mr. Peterson was the first pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Pomeroy. The use of the building is shared with the Norwegian Lutheran Church. The present officers of the M. E. Society are: Trustees—E. E. Carpenter, George Tillotson, Mrs. D. J. Carpenter, D. N. Richardson. Clerk—George Tillotson. Treasurer—Mrs. D. J. Carpenter. The building not being quite completed, has consequently not yet been dedicated. This denomination was the first to build a church at Beloit. The names of some of the ministers who have officiated from time to time, are: Rev. I. Wakefield, Rev. A. J. Benjamin, Rev. Mr. Newell, Rev. B. Webster and Rev. Mr. Grace.

The Norwegian Lutheran Church was organized by E. Oleson, in 1870. The Society first met for worship in the house of H. T. Helgerson, afterwards holding their meetings in various places, and subsequently meeting at the school house; but at present, their meetings are held in the M. E. Church building. Rev. E. Oleson was the first and is the present pastor. The membership is about twenty. Present officers: Trustees—John Chraft, Chris. Sogn, O. T. Helgerson.

The organization of the Presbyterian Society dates from 1878, when the society was organized by Rev. W. S. Peterson with nine members. The Society first met in the school house, where their meetings continued to be held until the erection of the M. E. Church in 1880, in which they now hold services. Rev. Mr. Peterson was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Pomeroy in 1880. At present the Society is without a pastor. The membership numbers ten. The Society was originally organized as a Congregational Church by S. Sheldon, Moderator, and A. J. Palmer, Clerk; but was changed to a Presbyterian Society in 1878. The officers of the Congregational organization were: Deacon—A. B. Reynolds. Clerk—George Worthington.

T. K. Bradley established the first hotel, Charles A. Goetz and

Thomas Thorson the first store, and Arne Lee was the first blacksmith. The first death to occur was that of K. Gesley; the first birth was that of a child born to H. T. Helgeson in the fall of 1878. The first marriage was that of F. A. Keep to Ruby Carpenter in the winter of 1873.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

President—D. N. Richardson.

Trustees—George Tillotson, John Chraft.

Clerk—D. J. Carpenter.

Justices—Charles A. Goetz, A. B. Reynolds.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Agricultural Implements—O. T. Helgeson.

Barber—Thomas Coffield.

Blacksmith—Magnus Bergstrum.

Carpenters—P. J. Anderson, Thomas Rood, W. S. Smith.

Creamery—Wm. Paxton and Son.

Clothing—H. Adee.

Furniture—W. S. Smith.

General Merchandise—Richardson and Son, F. D. Mead, F. M. Rowley.

Hotels—Jerome Tillotson, A. B. Reynolds.

Hardware—Michael Nelson.

Harness and Saddles—T. W. Taddershall.

Meat Market—Henry Skewis.

Millinery—Mrs. Adee, Mary A. Buckley & Co.

Physician—Eddie Monroe.

Pumps & Wind Mills—Coffield Brothers.

Plasterer—Walter Angell.

Painter—John Anderson.

Restaurant—C. A. Sumner.

Saloon—William Kuller.

Wagon Maker—C. Jensen.

Woolen Mill—E. E. Carpenter & Co.

 CALLIOPE.

Just "across the borders." in Sioux County, Iowa, is the thriving little town of Calliope. The town is located on the northwest quarter of section 35, town 95, range 48. On the south is Portlandville, to the north is Eden, east is Orange City, and on the west is the Dakota line.

The town was platted on the 2d of September, 1878, by Alexander Johnson, who is the original town proprietor. In 1876 Lewis Larson erected his flouring mill, with one run of stone. Machinery for five run of stone is being added. Johnson & Tibbles opened the first store—general merchandise—in 1870. George H.

Root established the first hotel in the autumn of 1869. Robert McCrary is entitled to the credit of being the first settler. In 1869, the first school house was built, it being a frame structure costing \$1,200. The first wedding ceremony was that in which J. J. Jeffers and Mary Root were the contracting parties, the marriage rites being celebrated in a small shanty "out on the prairie" by G. B. West. Effie M., daughter of Harry and Eliza Lantz, was the first child born. George H. Root was the first Postmaster, the present Postmaster being Caleb E. Smith. Emma Ames was the first teacher of the public schools.

October 23, 1880, the contract was let to George B. West, for the erection of a school house at Calliope, for the sum of \$1,393. The furniture of the building was put in at a cost of \$215.25. W. C. Walton is the present teacher. The members of the Board of Education are: C. P. Tarbox, Chairman; W. D. McClure, E. J. Earl, W. E. West, Clerk; John Chenoweth, Treasurer. The town is not yet incorporated.

The present County Officers of Sioux County are: Treasurer—A. J. Betlew. Auditor—John E. Wyatt. Register of Deeds—H. J. Lendevink. Clerk of the Courts—Jelle Pelmulder. Superintendent of Schools—Simon Knyper. Sheriff—Thos. H. Dunham.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Calliope was organized in the spring of 1881, by Rev. Samuel Snyder. The church officers are: Class Leader—G. B. West. Stewards—G. B. West, W. C. Walton. The first services were held in the depot building. Rev. Mr. Snyder, the first Pastor, was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Pendell. There are ten communicants, Calliope and Pleasant Hill constituting the circuit. It is expected to erect a suitable church edifice during the coming spring.

Altogether, the town of Calliope is one with encouraging prospects, and one in which the "lines" of the inhabitants may be said to be a "pleasantly cast."

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

President—W. D. McClure.

Trustees—John Chenoweth, E. J. Earl.

Clerk and Treasurer—W. E. West.

Justices—D. B. Horton, G. H. Root.

Constable—D. T. Gearhart.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Blacksmithing—William Reese, D. E. Bancroft.

Druggist—J. H. Brower.

General Merchandise—David Stephen, P. F. Sweinhart.

Grain Dealers—Cossett & Huntting.

Hardware—A. W. Herald and Co.

Hotels—Hodgin House, Elisha Hodgin; Leggett House, M. Leggett; Numsen House, Clouse Numsen.

Lumber Dealer—W. E. Hodgin.

Meat Market—Hull & Tibbles.

Newspaper—Calliope Independent.

Physician—J. H. Brower.

Postmaster—C. Smith.

Saloons—James Kennedy, Clouse Numsen.

PORTLANDVILLE.

The town of Portlandville, Plymouth County, Iowa, was at first called "Portland," but the Postoffice Department subsequently changed the name to Portlandville. The town is located on the west half of the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 93, range 48. To the east is LeMars, Iowa, to the west Vermillion, Dakota, to the north is Calliope, while to the south are Elk Point and Sioux City. The original town proprietor is E. W. Sargent, the town having been laid out by E. W. Sargent and L. N. Crill. Portlandville was organized January 6, 1873.

The first town officers were: Justices of the Peace—S. Dennison, E. B. Donaldson. Trustees—H. P. Gough, William McCauliff, H. D. Barr. Clerk—M. K. Dubois. Assessor—J. L. Coates. Constable—S. Smith. Road Supervisor—Edward Haymond.

The earliest settlers were: E. W. Sargent, George Reed and H. D. Barr and family, who came in the summer of 1870; also M. W. Toppings.

Sargent & Crill erected a flouring mill with one run of stone in 1870, but the mill has since been enlarged to three run of stone.

The postoffice was established in 1874, with Thomas Martin as Postmaster. Miss Amy Hampton is the present Postmistress.

The County Officers of Plymouth County are: Treasurer—John Heron. Auditor—A. M. Duus. Clerk of the Courts—W. S. Williver. Register of Deeds—Geo. Stanley. Sheriff—James Hopkins. Superintendent of Schools—F. W. Gurnsey.

The first store in Portlandville was opened by E. W. Sargent; the first hotel by George Reed. An infant son, born to H. D. Barr, was the first birth, and the death of A. H. Smith was the first death

to occur. Andrew Palm and Emma Johnson were the contracting parties to the first marriage.

The first school house was built in 1873, a frame building, with two departments, costing about \$3,000. Mrs. E. B. Donalson was the first teacher. The present teachers are: I. L. Albert, Principal, and Mrs. Josie Waterbury.

The following are the members of the Board of Education: William Kidd, S. B. Gilliland, Henry Waterbury, W. W. Soper, Secretary; E. W. Sargent, Treasurer.

The M. E. Church of Portlandville was organized in 1874, by Elder James Williams, of Elk Point. The number of members is about fifty. The first church building was erected in Portlandville by this Society at a cost of \$1,000. Prior to the building of the church, the meetings were held in the school house. The church was dedicated in 1879, Rev. T. M. Williams preaching the dedicatory sermon. Rev. H. D. Brown was the first pastor. Rev. S. Snyder is the present incumbent. A parsonage was erected in 1879, the cost of the church property being \$1,300. The use of the church edifice has frequently been granted to other denominations.

The Baptist Church organization was effected in 1873, by Rev. T. W. Freeman, of Elk Point. The church edifice was built in 1879, at a cost of \$1,000. Religious services were first held at the residence of Elder Coppick, afterwards in the school house, until the erection of the church building. Elder Coppick was a brother of the man Coppick, who was with John Brown at Harper's Ferry. Elder Coppick was the first pastor, and was succeeded by Elder J. P. Coffman, he by Elder Freeman, the present incumbent. The Congregationalists occupy the same building; also the Episcopalians, who are as yet unorganized. The Baptist Society numbers forty persons. Its present officers are: Deacons—Dr. J. Freeman, W. F. Bonney, — Jeffers. Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. J. Freeman.

A Temperance League was organized at Portlandville September 15th, 1881, by Rev. W. Walker, of Vermillion. This organization is not of a secret nature. Its officers are: President—V. G. Farnham. Vice-President—W. S. Bell. Secretary—J. H. Muhs. Treasurer—W. W. Soper.

Portlandville Lodge No. 54, I. O. G. T., was instituted in the autumn of 1865. Meetings were at first held in the school house, Newman's Hall being next rented. For a time the Society pros-

pered; but subsequently they felt constrained to return to the school house as the place for holding their meetings. At one time the Society numbered one hundred and eight members. The charter members were: W. W. Soper, J. H. Hampton, Amy Hampton, Mrs. A. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Morgan, J. C. Button, N. P. Hampton, and others. In 1879, the Lodge's career terminated, after a period of useful existence. The last officers of the Lodge were: James Biddlecome, W. C.; Mrs. A. H. Smith, W. V. C.; J. H. Hampton, Chaplain; A. R. Whitney, F. S.; G. W. Peck, P. W. C.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

President—W. W. Soper.

Trustees—Thomas Sedgwick, John Sophy.

Clerk and Treasurer—J. C. Button.

Justices—C. E. Robinson, H. H. Sargent.

Constable—A. H. Smith.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Agricultural Implements—Hans Murphy.

Blacksmithing—M. W. Topping, W. P. Kidd.

Confectionery—Miss Amy Hampton.

Coal Dealer—O. A. Hubbard.

Druggist—L. H. Farnham.

General Merchants—C. Newman and Son, Muhs and Johnson, A. L. McGinnis and Brother.

Grocer—R. H. Miller.

Hardware—V. G. Farnham, B. Ferguson.

Hotels—J. W. Strong and Son, O. A. Stowell.

Lumber Dealers—Ashley and Race.

Millinery—Mrs. A. H. Smith, Mrs. H. J. Muhs.

Miller—E. W. Sargent.

Meat Markets—A. P. Douglas, J. W. Strong.

Newspaper—Plymouth County Record, F. T. Shepard, Editor and Publisher.

Physician—R. D. Clark.

Postmistress—Miss Amy Hampton.

Shoemakers—J. Biddelcome, Henry Waterbury.

Saloons—J. A. Larkin, Henry Agnes.

Wagon-making—Peter Muir.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

From a carefully prepared article printed in the *Sioux Valley News*, of Canton, in the issue of that paper bearing date of July 19, 1881, many of the following facts are taken. The statements of the article referred to have been verified by the personal inspection of the editor of this work, who herewith presents in addition,

other matters of importance and interest concerning Lincoln County and the settlements which it contains:

About the year 1861, a band of hardy pioneers and trappers, the vanguard of civilization, crossed the Sioux River and plunged boldly into what was then considered a vast wilderness, devoid of all that helps to make life attractive. Instead of a desert, however, they found a country teeming with the most luxuriant vegetation their eyes had ever beheld, watered by innumerable clear, sparkling brooks, cool springs and dashing rivers. They found a climate unsurpassed, a soil of superior richness and a country of surpassing beauty. The attractiveness of this entire region soon brought other settlers, and on April 5th, 1862, this county was set off and its boundaries fixed by the Legislature. Prior to 1866, however, the county was mostly given up to trappers, hunters and wandering tribes of Indians, the latter being largely in the majority.

The first settlement was made where the flourishing city of Canton now stands, by L. P. Hyde and his son Henry. They broke a few acres of ground, but soon after returned to the East. In the fall of the same year, A. J. Linderman came into the county and pre-empted and settled upon a valuable tract of timber land near his present location, and has since made his home here, being at the present time a resident of Canton. On the 18th of May, 1867, Benjamin Hill, William Hill and James Sorter and their families moved into the county and settled on Beaver Creek a short distance above its mouth. In the summer and fall of the same year a number of families came from the East and settled near the site now occupied by the city of Canton. Others of these early settlers were: J. T. Fitzgerald, William Craig, W. S. Smith, Thomas Sargent, Daniel McLaren and Josiah Weakley, who came in the autumn of 1867; W. M. Cuppett, John W. Hewitt, Geo. T. Ray, John H. Holsey, S. C. Lashley, A. B. Wheelock and others, who came the following spring.

During the winter of 1867-8, the settlers were greatly disturbed by the Indians, who threatened on several occasions to massacre the entire community. Fortunately, however, these threats were never executed, and the early settlement of Lincoln County was effected without bloodshed.

A petition for the organization of the county was presented to the Legislature in 1867, and the county duly organized by an act

of that body, approved December 30th, 1867, and the name of Lincoln given the new organization in honor of our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. The boundaries were not satisfactorily established until 1870, when a bill was introduced fixing the lines as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Turner County; thence north along the east line of said Turner County, to the north line of township 100; thence east along said township line to the center of the main channel of the Big Sioux River; thence southerly along said main channel to the northeast corner of Union County; thence west along the line of Union and Clay Counties to the place of beginning." By the establishment of these boundaries, it fixes the length of Lincoln County at thirty miles, its breadth at twenty-two miles, and its area at 660 square miles. The County Seat was located by the act of 1867, "upon the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 14, township 98 north, of range 49, west of the fifth principal meridian," and by the unanimous votes of the settlers, the name of Canton was given to the new County Seat. By the same act of the Legislature, the first county officers were appointed.

At the time of the incorporation, there were but sixteen voters in the county. In the spring of 1868, twenty-five Norwegian families moved from Iowa and settled a short distance from the new town of Canton. About the same time, a number of families from the East settled in the present township of Eden, and these were soon followed by others, who settled in what is now known as Fairview Township. On July 1st of this year, the first post-office in the county, was established in Canton, and shortly after, another one was opened at Eden, as it is now called. The first school house was built at Canton in 1870.

The first officers of the county were: Commissioners—A. J. Linderman, H. P. Hyde, Benjamin Hill. Sheriff—C. H. Swift. Judge of Probate—J. Q. Fitzgerald. Register of Deeds—William Hill. Justices of the Peace—William Hyde, W. S. Smith. Coroner—Josiah Weakley.

The first general election was held in 1868, and resulted in the selection of the following officers: Commissioners—T. M. Sargent, C. H. Sogn, W. S. Peters. Sheriff—C. H. Swift. Treasurer—S. C. Lashley. Register of Deeds—W. M. Cuppett. Judge of Probate—J. Q. Fitzgerald. Assessor—John Hewitt. Very few of the officers qualified, and others were appointed to fill the vacancies.

Early in 1871, immigration began to pour into the county, and from that time forward, its growth has been rapid and prosperous. A number of postoffices were now established, and several villages laid out: farm buildings commenced to dot the prairies in every direction, numerous artificial groves were planted, and an era of rapid and substantial improvement was fairly inaugurated. In August, 1872, *The Sioux Valley News*, the first paper published in Lincoln County, was issued.

The development of Lincoln County's resources was necessarily slow, until the Sioux City & Pembina Railroad reached the southern boundary line, in the fall of 1879. No sooner was this road completed, than a perfect flood of immigration commenced. In July, 1879, the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road crossed the Big Sioux and entered Lincoln County. This gave immigration a new impetus, and Lincoln County has enjoyed a continuous boom ever since. All of its sixteen townships are now settled, and within its boundaries are some of the most important towns in Southeastern Dakota.

Lincoln County ranks among the best agricultural counties in all this fertile Territory. The face of the county is diversified by level prairie and rolling lands, "the numerous clear running streams with which it abounds forming numerous valleys, the soil of which is the richest to be found in all this section of country, being especially adapted to the cultivation of cereals." The county is bounded by the Big Sioux on the east, and the Vermillion on the west, while the Missouri is but twenty-five miles south of its southern boundary. Besides these rivers, the county abounds in clear running brooks and bubbling springs which afford an abundance of clear, pure water. The soil is rich and moist, though not wet, and is particularly adapted to agriculture, the yield of all descriptions of grain being large, though flax, rye, oats, barley and corn, are proving a more profitable crop than wheat. For stock raising the county is unsurpassed.

The land in the eastern townships, bordering on the Sioux River, is more rolling than that of the western townships, but none less adapted to agriculture or stock raising, and the scenery in many places, particularly along the river banks, is beautiful in the extreme. In the central and western townships the land is less rolling but equally rich and productive. Owing to the care bestowed upon tree culture, the county abounds in large and beau-

tiful groves, which are as useful as they are attractive, while the banks of the rivers are lined with a heavy growth of excellent timber.

Lincoln County is largely settled by Eastern people. Churches and school houses are profusely scattered throughout the county, and the standard of education and morality is as high as it is in Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, or any other State. In a word, "Dakota society is Eastern society transplanted."

Lincoln County has two of the best railroads in the West, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Sioux City & Dakota, by either of which it has direct communication with the leading markets of the East, and by which it has a superior outlet for its surplus products. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, which crosses the county from east to west, is a direct line to Chicago and Milwaukee. The Sioux City & Dakota, running from Sioux City to Sioux Falls, enters the county at Eden, and crosses Canton, Dayton, Springdale, and the northeast corner of La Valley Townships. Over this road, the traveler or shipper has the advantage of several routes after reaching Sioux City. Thus, it will be seen, the citizens of Lincoln County are in no danger from oppressive freight or passenger tariffs. The distance to Chicago by either route is about 500 miles.

The following are the present County Officers of Lincoln County: Commissioners—O. T. Brandhagen, Nathan Noble, P. C. Parker. Register of Deeds—Elling Opsal. Treasurer—A. C. Deeds. Sheriff—A. P. Dixon. Clerk of Courts—W. M. Cuppett. Superintendent of Schools—John Allibone. Surveyor—Oscar E. Rea. Judge of Probate—R. Z. Bennett. Coroner—H. Southard.

The names of the various townships in the county are as follows: Delapre, Springdale, Perry, LaValley, Dayton, Grant, Lynn, Canton, Delaware, Lincoln, Highland, Fairview, Pleasant, Brooklyn, Norway, Eden. There are numerous small villages in the county, all of which are in a prosperous condition, and some of them bid fair to become important towns.

In this connection, the following miscellaneous items will prove of interest:

On the first day of January, 1868, every white inhabitant of Lincoln County, save three, assembled at the house of J. Q. Fitzgerald and partook of a New Year's dinner. There were thirty persons present.

The first death to occur in the county was that of an infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sorter.

The first hotel in the county was "kept" by Benjamin Hill. It was a log house, and was located a few rods south of where the south line of Hill's Addition to Canton now runs.

In the latter part of the summer of 1868, this portion of the country was devastated by grasshoppers.

The first postoffice was established July 1st, 1868, with Benjamin Hill as Postmaster.

In the fall of 1868, Thomas Sargent and W. S. Smith procured a shingle machine, and made the first shingles ever made in Lincoln County.

The first wedding to occur in Lincoln County, took place on the 13th of October, 1868, John Hanson and Siren Louise Bille, being the contracting parties. The lady had but just arrived from Norway.

The first school house in the county was built in Canton in 1870. The first church—Congregational—was built in 1872.

District Court was established at Canton, by act of the Legislature, in 1870. The first term of court was held in October, 1871, Judge J. P. Kidder presiding. Court was held in the school house, which building is now occupied by G. A. Nelson, as a boot and shoe store, at Canton.

CANTON.

Much of the history of the County Seat of Lincoln County, and one of the most important towns in Southeastern Dakota, necessarily appears in the preceding detailed county history.

Canton is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Sioux River, in the eastern part of the county. It is surrounded by rich rolling prairie land, thickly dotted over by large and well tilled farms and beautiful natural and artificial groves.

Standing on an elevation, facing the south, directly in front of the visitor, and about an eighth of a mile distant, flows the beautiful river, fringed on either bank with a narrow strip of second growth timber, while further off, and a trifle to the left, the small village of Beloit, Iowa, nestles at the foot of huge bluffs. Off in the distance to the right and in front, a range of bluffs meets the eye.

Turning from the beautiful picture which nature spreads before him, to an inspection of the town itself, the observer sees a well built and thrifty community, with large and attractive business establishments, comfortable residences, activity on all sides, and everything that goes to make up a prosperous and growing town of more than 1,000 inhabitants. Again turning from the business portion of the town—which it is not the province of a purely historical work to describe in that detailed manner which smacks of the advertisement—the writer takes up the pleasant task of describing the

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

The Congregational Society was organized October 16th, 1870, by Rev. J. Ward, of Yankton. Meetings were at first held in a sod house that stood on the Court House Square; afterwards in the old school house; and continued to be held in school houses until the erection of the church building in 1872. The cost of the building was about \$1,000. A parsonage has been recently erected at a cost of \$800. The membership is forty-six. J. W. Martin and John Crain were the first Deacons of the Society. Rev. Lucius Kingsbury is the present pastor. The present officers of the Society are: Trustees—N. C. Nash, I. N. Martin, J. Q. Fitzgerald. Deacons—Hiram Benedict, I. N. Martin. Clerk—John Zellar. Sabbath School Superintendent—Hiram Benedict. The attendance at Sunday School is about fifty pupils. This Society was for some time the only Congregational Society in the Sioux Valley. The pastors in order have been: Rev. J. A. Palmer, Rev. M. V. B. Morrison, Rev. D. Thomas, Rev. L. Kingsbury.

The Episcopal Society was organized in 1876, under the administration of the Rev. W. W. Fowler, and is in a flourishing condition. Their church building is now nearing completion, and will cost \$1,500. Rev. J. M. McBride, of Eden, has been the clergyman in charge for the past two years. Rev. W. W. Fowler, the first pastor, was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Huntington, after whom came Mr. McBride. There are twenty-seven communicants. The officers of the Society are: O. S. Gifford, Warden; John O. Taylor, M. D., J. W. Taylor.

The Presbyterian Society was organized about the year, 1870, continued in existence about one year, and then, by vote, resolved to unite with the Congregationalists.

The "Evangelien Lutran" Society of Canton was organized by Rev. Mr. Christionson in 1868, and met first at the houses of different members. They afterwards held services in the Court House, where their meetings continue to be held. The Society contemplates building a suitable edifice immediately—to be 34 by 50 feet in dimensions, and to cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500. Rev. E. Olson, the present pastor, succeeded Rev. Mr. Christionson. There are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred members of the society, Canton and Land's Church constituting the circuit. The officers are: Trustees—Englebred Torkelson, Amon Peterson. Secretary—Mathias Hanson. Treasurer—M. L. Syverud.

The Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in 1869, by Elder Mitchell. Services were first held in W. D. Parke's building, afterwards in the building used as a school house in Canton. In 1877, they began to hold meetings in the Congregational Church, which they continued to do every alternate Sabbath for a year. In the spring of 1880, the Society erected a church building at a cost of \$1,000. The pastors in order were: Revs. Almon Gore, Thomas Cuthbert, Ira Wakefield, A. J. Benjamin, O. Bryan, — Newell, B. Webster. Rev. Mr. Grace is the present pastor. There are about sixteen members. The first officers were: Trustees—W. D. Parke, J. Q. Fitzgerald, I. N. Martin. Stewart—Ed. Carpenter. Present officers: Trustees—Mathew Keller, E. Wendt, H. H. DeLong, Frank Dunham, George Tillotson, Mrs. M. E. Wells. The church was dedicated in the autumn of 1880, Rev. Wilmot Whitfield preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The Norwegian Lutheran Bethlehem Society of Lincoln County includes one church in Norway Township and one in Canton. They have no church building in Canton, but have selected a site on which they propose building, the present autumn (1881). they have a church building in Norway Township, which was erected in 1879, at a cost of about \$800. The Society was organized in 1872 by the Norwegian people of the county. The first pastor was Rev. O. E. Hofstad, the present incumbent. There are about six hundred members, and the Society is in a prosperous condition. The contemplated building in Canton will be 30 by 60 feet in dimensions, and will cost about \$2,000. The officers of the Society are: Trustees—M. Monrad, Andrew Johnson, S. Wendblom, E. Shulson, M. Moe, J. Matthison. Treasurer—M. Monrad. Secretary—M. Aas.

Silver Star Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M. Under the Iowa dispensation, this Lodge was No. 345. It was organized June 3d, 1875. Charter members: W. H. Miller, Sr., M. W. Bailey, S. H. Stafford, Jr., and others. Their charter was renewed at the session of the Grand Lodge of Dakota in Yankton, in June, 1876. First officers: W. H. Miller, Sr., W. M.; M. W. Bailey, S. W.; S. H. Stafford, J. W.; W. M. Cuppett, Secretary; George Keller, Treasurer; D. H. Hawn, S. D.; G. M. Holmes, J. D.; J. W. Steele, S. S.; G. W. Naylor, J. S.; J. W. Hewitt, Tyler. Present officers: O. S. Gifford, W. M.; D. H. Hawn, S. W.; Elling Opsal, J. W.; O. E. Rea, Secretary; C. Christopher, Treasurer; A. B. Wheelock, S. D.; G. A. Nelson, J. D.; Robert Lanning, Tyler. Meetings are held in the hall over Gale & Ward's bank. The membership is about fifty. The Lodge is a prosperous one.

Centennial Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 22d, 1876. Charter members: M. W. Bailey, W. M. Robinson, Robert Lanning, Gottlieb Gerber, J. C. Jewell. First officers: M. W. Bailey, N. G.; Robert Lanning, Treasurer. Present officers: G. W. Harlan, N. G.; O. A. Rudolph, V. G.; N. C. Nash, Secretary; Joseph Horn, Treasurer. The membership is about thirty-five. Meetings are held in Dahl's Hall. The Lodge is in a prosperous condition, and expects to build a suitable hall very soon.

Canton Lodge No. 2, I. O. G. T.—formerly Rescue Lodge No. 2—was organized under the latter name August 25th, 1876. The change of name occurred in March of the present year. Charter members: N. C. Nash, W. S. Benedict, J. K. Fitzgerald, Rev. L. Kingsbury, Mrs. Kingsbury, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Ada Fitzgerald, J. B. Pattee, Miss Lillian Coloney, Miss Carrie Taylor, and others. There are about fifty members. Meetings are held in Dahl's Hall. Present officers: C. E. Judd, W. C.; Miss Lillian Coloney, V. C.; Miss Opsal, Secretary; Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Treasurer; Mrs. Wells, F. S.; Rev. L. Kingsbury, Chaplain; Oscar Rea, P. W. C.; Nina Nash, M.; H. Keeler, I. G.

Security Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., was instituted in November, 1880. Charter members: F. R. Aikens, J. W. Taylor, G. A. Byers, F. J. Martin, J. N. Menor, G. W. Martin, E. Wendt, F. Klopfer, G. H. Wiggins, A. F. Tate, E. M. Miles, C. A. Bedford, N. C. Nash, G. W. Harlan, M. M. Clark. Membership about twenty-five. Present officers: J. W. Taylor, M. W.; G. W. Harlan, F.; E. Wendt, Receiver; E. N.

Miles, Recorder; C. A. Bedford, Financier; G. W. Martin, G.; T. J. Myers, I. G.; G. Byers, O. G. Meetings are held in Dahl's Hall.

The Canton Brass Band was organized in the spring of 1876, and continued until the autumn of 1880, when it disbanded.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF CANTON.

The *Sioux Valley News* was established in 1872, under the management of R. H. Miller, to whom Arthur Linn succeeded. January 1st, 1877, N. C. Nash bought a one-half interest, and shortly afterwards became sole proprietor. Mr. Nash has continued as editor and proprietor ever since. The paper is Republican in politics, is an eight-column folio, has a circulation of seven hundred copies, and is the official paper of the city and county.

The *Canton Adocate* was established in 1876, its first issue being dated April 26th, of that year. Skinner & Tallman were the proprietors, under which management it was conducted but a short time, there being several changes of proprietorship during the first year. June 10th, 1877, Carter Bros., purchased the *Adocate* of South & Martin, and it has continued under their management. It is a seven-column paper, and is Republican in politics. Both papers are quite creditable publications.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Mayor—C. S. Gifford.

Aldermen—J. W. Hewitt, A. R. Brown, S. C. Madole, J. Horn, W. M. Cuppett.

Clerk—J. Falde, Jr.

Treasurer—T. J. Fosdick.

Marshal—G. W. Harlan.

Police Justice—E. H. Wilson.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys.—C. S. Gifford, Taylor & Russell, M. Randolph, Kennedy Bros., B. Wilson, Oscar Rea, J. C. Kline, J. W. Carter.

Architects and Builders—J. B. Pattee, Hewitt and Alexander,—— Thornton.

Banks—Gale & Ward, Lincoln County Bank, Brown Brothers' Bank.

Blacksmithing—J. Horn & Co., Ole Isacson.

Barbers—George Webb.

Bakery—William Robinson.

Brewery—A. Hanschenk.

Boots and Shoes—G. A. Nelson.

Confectionery—Ira Soule.

Clothing—T. J. Fosdick, A. F. Rudolph.

Druggists—T. W. Hood, Lewis & House, J. Keller.

- Dry Goods*—Madole & Hnkley.
Doctors—M. M. Clark, Dr. Southard, E. Y. Brown, J. I. Taylor, Dr. Smith.
Furniture—H. Woere, L. Simmons.
Grain Dealers—Bassett & Hunting, H. C. Marsh & Co.
General Merchandise—E. Wendt, Linad Christenson, Charles Christopher, William Miller.
Hotels—Harlan House, Naylor House, Thompson House, Merchants House
Harness—J. W. Hewitt.
Hardware—T. P. Thompson & Co., O. F. Rudolph,——Mallory.
Insurance—Taylor & Russell, Thomas Thorsen & Co.
Jewelers—E. M. Miles & Co., M. L. Syverud.
Livery—Charles Slack, A. G. Brooman.
Millinery—Mrs. E. M. Wells, Mrs. L. Loken, Mrs. Haroldson.
News Depot—J. I. Taylor.
Newspapers—Sioux Valley News, N. C. Nash, Editor and Proprietor; Canton Advocate, Carter Bros., Editors.
Saloons—W. S. Corson, A. J. Linderman, A. Hoffman.
Wagon Making—D. H. Hawn, A. M. Ross, J. Kramer.

EDEN.

The original town of Eden was located two and one-half miles southwest of the present town, on Frazier Gilman's land. Mr. Gilman was the town proprietor, and built a fine store building, where he conducted business for about two years. He also built a hotel, and surveyed a number of lots, none of which were ever recorded.

The earliest settlers were: Frazier Gilman, John Davis, Andrew Gove, David Thorpe, J. B. Bradley, A. B. Wheelock, and others, who came in 1868. After Gilman closed out his store in the old town, the business was then continued for four years by S. B. Culbertson, who carried a stock of general merchandise. The railroad was built to the present townsite in 1878, which was the signal for a general removal from the old town. The date of the town-ship organization is the year, 1877. The population of Eden is about 200. The first town officers were: Trustees—P. H. Fritts, Joseph Millett, H. D. Fitch. Clerk—J. A. Fowles. Treasurer—E. J. Harris. Present town officers: Trustees—P. H. Fritts, G. S. Millett, Peterson Pierce. Clerk—J. A. Fowles. Treasurer—E. J. Harris. Constable—T. W. Knight. The present town of Eden was platted by A. B. Wheelock in 1878.

The *Eden Sun* was started in January, 1880, with Geo. W. Mathews as editor and proprietor. The *Sun* "shone" until Octo-

ber, 1881, when it was moved to the town of Meno in Hutchinson County.

Strable Bros. started the first flouring mill in 1876; the bank, of which Taylor & Russell are proprietors, was started during the present year; the first hotel in the new town was established by A. Snyder, and the first store by S. B. Culbertson. A. B. Wheelock was the first Postmaster, the present Postmaster being George W. Mathews.

A school house was built in the old town in 1872, at a cost of about \$300. In 1880, a new school house was built in the present town, at a cost of \$1,700, having two departments. Miss Hattie Taylor and Miss Van Meter were the first teachers in the new building. Prof. C. D. Stack, of Canton, is the present Principal. The enrollment is sixty-five pupils.

Eden Lodge No. 4, I. O. G. T., was instituted in April of the present year. Charter members: Rev. Mr. McBride, Frank Odell, Enoch Hunt, Charles Steward, Ed. Hunt, Sarah Hunt, Mina Fritts, C. M. Quint, M. B. Quint, James Jackson, J. J. Jackson, A. Miller, A. Fritts. First officers: M. B. Quint, W. C.; J. J. Jackson, V. C.; J. S. Jackson, P. C.; Rev. Mr. McBride, C.; Enoch Hunt, Secretary; Mina Fritts, Treasurer; A. Fritts, F. S. The present officers are the same as above.

The Episcopal Society is the only church organization in Eden at the present time. Their church edifice was built in 1879, and cost \$1,500. Rev. Mr. McBride was the first, and is the present pastor. The Society was organized in 1878.

The Eden Cornet Band was organized December 10, 1880. P. A. Overseth is the Leader, C. E. Blount, Secretary, and M. R. Odell, Treasurer.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

President—P. H. Fritts.
Trustees—G. S. Millett, Peterson Pierce.
Clerk—J. A. Fowles.
Treasurer—E. J. Harris.
Constable—T. W. Knight.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Agricultural Implements—W. K. Slade and Company.
Blacksmithing—Jackson Brothers.
Contractor and Builder—T. W. Knight.
Coal and Wood—J. B. Bradley.
Druggist—A. M. Avery.
Grocers—M. B. Quint.

- General Merchandise*—Overseth and Dyste, S. B. Culbertson.
Grain and Stock Dealers—S. F. Hartzell, Bassett and Huntting, Sedgwick Brothers.
Harness—C. Smith, S. A. Waterbury.
Hardware—W. K. Slade and Company, ——— Cady.
Hotels—Snyder House, A. Snyder; Commercial House, L. P. Farley.
Lumber Dealers—St. Croix Lumber Co.
Livery—T. H. Vansickle.
Meat Market—Odell Brothers.
Millinery—Mrs. T. R. Law, Mrs. T. W. Knight.
Painter—A. Amundson.
Physician—A. M. Avery.
Saloon—Sophy Brothers.
Wagon Making—Jackson Brothers.

LENNOX.

Among the earliest settlers of Lennox were: A. Boynton, who came in July, 1879; F. H. Treat, Dr. G. W. Moody, H. C. Conklin, J. V. Conklin, S. F. Hitchcock, J. M. Macomber, W. B. Wait, B. Gillmore, D. T. Debelts, N. Smith and brother, and others.

Lennox was platted by the C., M. & St. P. Railroad Co., in 1879. The village is situated in the township of Perry, whose first officers were: Supervisors—D. S. Waldo, Chairman; William Bedford, A. Boynton. Clerk—E. C. Jacobs. Treasurer—F. H. Treat. Assessor—A. J. Flemming. Justices of the Peace—G. W. Palmer, David Little. Officers in 1880: Supervisors—J. V. Conklin, Chairman; O. P. Ashley, Martin Holter. Clerk—P. F. Haas. Treasurer—W. B. Wait. Assessor—John Isackson. Justices of the Peace—G. W. Palmer, David Little.

Lennox was named for the Private Secretary of S. S. Merrill. The population, according to the census of 1880, was but 90, which has since been increased to at least 150, and continues to be increased by valuable accessions.

The first store was built by A. Boynton; the second by Mr. Conklin. F. H. Treat was the first Postmaster. The Dakota Loan Company have established the first bank.

There was a contest over the location of the townsite, which retarded the growth of the town somewhat. The land was held as a timber claim by Mr. J. Sheldon, who with Gen. John Lawler, of Prairie du Chien, became the town proprietors. Dr. Moody made a contest by filing a pre-emption on the townsite. It was settled amicably by dividing the townsite, each sharing his proportion

thereof. The town has been heretofore one of the best shipping points for grain on this line of the road in Dakota.

The first newspaper published at Lennox was the *Dakota Democrat*, which was established October 6th, 1880, under the supervision of W. H. Clark. On the 1st of December of that year, it was bought by P. F. Haas, who in April of the present year, named it the *Lincoln County Independent*. October 28, 1881, J. E. Hazlitt purchased a half-interest with Mr. Haas. This firm intend also to print a German paper, which will be a seven-column folio, and the second German paper in the Territory.

The *Lennox Weekly Star* was established with George L. Conklin as editor, during the present year. Mr. Conklin formerly published a paper at Watertown, Dakota. Conklin & Bayley are proprietors. The paper is a five-column quarto.

The first car-load of grain ever shipped over the C., M. & St. P. Road from Dakota, was shipped from Lennox. The car itself was beautifully embellished by the Company. Lennox is the second station west of Canton, in the western part of the County.

The first school house was built in November, 1879—not for use as a school building, but was rented by the District for that purpose. It was situated in the south part of the town, and was afterwards purchased by Mr. Treat, who moved the building to his hotel, of which he made it a part. Miss Nona Miller was the first teacher. The present school building was erected in the autumn of 1880, at an expense of about \$2,000. It has three departments, but as yet only one teacher is employed, viz: Mrs. C. P. Ashley. The members of the first Board of Education were: J. E. Davis, H. B. Sheldon, Clerk; Josiah Sheldon, Treasurer. The present Board consists of the following gentlemen: J. N. Macomber, W. B. Wait, Clerk; Josiah Sheldon, Treasurer.

The first railroad train arrived in Lennox July 22, 1879. A survey for a road to Yankton has been made by the Company, but as yet the project has not assumed definite proportions.

The Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in the autumn of 1879, by Rev. Mr. Bachelder, of Yankton. Services were first held in the old school house. A church was erected in the fall of 1880, costing \$1,000. Other denominations have been freely permitted to use this building, which was the first church edifice erected in Lennox. Rev. Mr. Bachelder was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Kent, he by Rev. Mr. Miller, who is the present pastor. The mem-

bership is about fifteen. The first officers of the Society were: David Little, George Hart, W. B. Wait, B. Gillmore, E. Davis.

The Baptist Society have no regular organization, but merely what is known as a "preaching station," with V. B. Conlin as a Missionary of the Home Missionary Society. They have an organization at Lincoln Center, a portion of the members of which reside in Lennox, where they intend to shortly organize a church and erect a suitable edifice.

St. Augustine's Church was organized in May, 1877, by Rev. C. J. Knauf, of Minnesota. Meetings were first held at the residence of M. M. Crowley, where they continue to be held, until the completion of their church building now in course of erection, at a cost of about \$600. The membership represents about forty families. The officers are: T. B. Quigley, T. F. Crowley, P. H. Harley, M. M. Crowley, Treasurer. Rev. W. M. Maher is the pastor.

Silver Star Lodge No. 7, I. O. G. T., was instituted in September, 1881. The charter was granted on the 6th of that month. Charter members: W. B. Wait, E. Gillmore, O. P. Ashley, E. Davis, J. F. Ferguson, George Thickett, H. Little, Ed. Rodgers, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Treat, Mrs. Wait, Miss Little, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Geo. Hart, and others. There are thirty members, and the membership is increasing. The first officers were: O. P. Ashley, W. C.: Mr. Hazlitt, Sec.; E. Gillmore, F. Sec.; Mrs. E. Davis, Treasurer; Mrs. Treat, V. C.; J. F. Ferguson, M.; George Thickett, C.; J. N. North, P. C.; Mrs. E. Gilmore, I. G.; Mrs. E. Davis, O. G.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Chairman—J. V. Conklin.

Supervisors—O. P. Ashley, Martin Holter.

Clerk—P. F. Haas.

Treasurer—W. B. Wait.

Assessor—John Isackson.

Justices—G. W. Palmer, David Little.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorney—P. F. Haas.

Agricultural Implements—A. A. Freeman.

Banks—Dakota Loan and Trust Company.

Blacksmiths—R. J. Little, D. T. Debelts.

Carpenters—I. M. Macomber, Louis Butzer.

Confectioner—B. Gillmore.

Coal Dealer—W. B. Wait.

Druggist—I. M. Macomber.

Furniture—Louis Butzer.

Flour and Feed—W. B. Wait.

General Merchants—Frank H. Treat, N. Smith & Brother, Conklin & Carpenter.

Grain Dealers—A. A. Greenman, S. M. Durand.

Hardware—D. S. Ginter, A. Boynton.

Harness—O. P. Ashley.

Hotels—Merchants House.

Insurance—J. V. Conklin.

Livery—J. N. Munsil.

Lumber Dealers—J. F. Ferguson & Co.

Millinery—Mrs. Herzoy.

Meat Market—Thomas B. Quigley.

Newspapers—Lincoln County Independent, Lemox Weekly Star.

Physicians—William H. Rcuse.

Saloons—M. A. Filion.

Shoemaker—George Thickett.

TURNER COUNTY.

This fertile county was organized by the Legislative Assembly in 1870. The first election was held in 1869, there being only five votes cast, a cigar-box being used as the "palladium of liberty." The "total" vote of the county for Delegate to Congress, was as follows: Dr. Burleigh, 2 votes; M. K. Armstrong, 2 votes; S. L. Spink, 1 vote. The general surface of the land is undulating, but not abruptly so. The soil generally is a rich black loam, except at Parker, where its elements are gravelly.

The first settlement of Turner County was in 1869, by W. W. Aurner and family, and Vale P. Thielman. Miss Helen S. Bachelder was the first white woman to settle in the county. Lois J. S. Scott, born in May, 1871, was the first white child born in the county. The first marriage was that of William Robinson and Mrs. Hammond, which occurred in the spring of 1871.

The following were the first County Officers: County Commissioners—Vale P. Thielman, W. W. Aurner, Louis Eliot. Register of Deeds—Charles Scott. At this time there were not enough people to fill the offices; so officers were appointed as fast as the settlers came in. Vale P. Thielman at first acted as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Register of Deeds, County Clerk, County Surveyor and Deputy Treasurer, in which capacities he acted until others were appointed. Mr. Thielman states that, even then, with all these duties to perform, he could be absent from his post without occasioning any inconvenience with regard to the machinery of his varied offices.

The first postoffice in the county was established at Swan Lake in 1869, before there was any perceptible settlement. Miss Helen S. Bachelder was the Postmistress, receiving her appointment at Yankton. The first store was established in 1872 at Swan Lake, by T. J. Hill.

The present County Officers are: Commissioners—Thomas Elce, Jr., Christian Epple, Charles Flowers. Sheriff—Daniel Dyer, Jr. Register of Deeds and County Clerk—C. M. Pier. Treasurer—J. B. Beebe. Clerk of the Court—Vale P. Thielman. Judge of Probate—Joseph Allen. Superintendent of Schools—H. F. Roupp.

The first religious society organized in Turner County was at Swan Lake, where an Episcopal Church was built by the Rev. Dr. Hoyt in 1871.

The various towns in the county are: Parker, situated a little north of the center of the county, with a population of 300; Marion Junction, in the northwestern corner of the county, with a population of 200; Swan Lake, east of the center of the county, with a population of about 50; Turner, six miles east, Centerville, ten miles east, and Daneville, six miles south, of Swan Lake.

PARKER.

The first settlers in Parker were: George W. Howard, J. M. Simerson, W. W. Robbins, C. G. Pratt, M. T. Howard, L. Gilbert, S. Hayward and Son, H. H. Schafer, and others. The town was platted by Kimball and Sanborn in 1879, and is not yet incorporated. It is located on section 17, town 99, range 53. Just east and south of the village is a slight elevation, rising to the height of about twenty feet. The west branch of the Vermillion River runs about eighty rods west of the village, thus affording excellent drainage. From the bluffs on the river banks the "iron horse" can be seen for a distance of fifteen miles. In all respects Parker is most eligibly located.

The C., M. & St. P. Railroad was completed to Parker in July, 1879.

In 1876, a newspaper was started at Swan Lake by H. B. Chaffee, under the name of the *Swan Lake Era*. Its publication was continued about twenty months. It was subsequently revived by W. H. Gardner, who conducted it as the *Swan Lake Press* for a period of seven months, when it was purchased by C. F. Hackett, and the name again changed to the *New Era*. In 1879, Mr. Hackett

moved his effects to Parker, where he is now located, and where the paper is published as the *Parker New Era*. It is the official and only newspaper printed in Turner County; is independent in politics, and is a five-column quarto. Its circulation is about 500.

The contest to decide the question of the location of the County Seat at Parker, instead of Swan Lake—its present location—is at this writing—autumn of 1881—being vigorously waged, the matter to be decided by vote of the citizens at the November election. Quite a number of substantial business houses and residences are being built in Parker the present season. There is a gravel subsoil, where the town is located, and the water is abundant and of the purest quality.

The first hotel at Parker was started by Orange Hill, in August, 1879; the first store—hardware—by G. W. Howard in the same year; Gale & Stone's bank in 1880. The first death to occur was that of Mrs. C. Weber, in the spring of the present year.

The postoffice was established in September, 1879, with C. K. Hollenback, the present incumbent, as Postmaster.

The school house was completed in December, 1879, at a cost of \$2,000. The schools are graded, and contain two departments. The first teacher was L. N. Alberty, who was also County Superintendent. The present teachers are Prof. Mumford and Miss Clisby.

The first church building was erected by the Presbyterians, in 1833, at a cost of \$900. This Society was organized by Rev. J. B. Currens, in the spring of the latter year, the first sermon having been preached by J. B. Currens in October, 1869. The membership is about thirty. The use of the building has been frequently granted to the Methodists, Episcopalians and Baptists. The building was dedicated November 18, 1880, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. J. B. Pomeroy, of Iowa.

The first Sunday School was organized by the Baptist Society in October, 1879, with H. O. Newby as Superintendent.

The Baptist Society was organized in the autumn of 1880, by the resident minister. A building is being erected at a cost of \$1,500. The membership is fifty. Services are for the present held, for the most part, in the school house.

The Episcopalians have organized a mission at Parker, with Rev. M. Robinson as the Rector. Services are held in the Presbyterian Church.

The Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in August, 1881. Rev. L. W. Miller is the pastor. A building is being erected, to cost \$1,500.

The Seventh Day Advents were organized in the summer of 1880, with W. T. Henton as pastor. Their membership is thirteen, and services are held in the school house.

Parker Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W., was instituted in December, 1880, by W. H. Buford. A charter was granted early in 1881. Charter members: William Morton, G. Gilbert, G. W. Stone, Vale P. Thielman, W. S. Branch, C. Weber, J. V. McRaith, A. L. Peterman, J. S. Parson, E. H. Stone, R. E. Buchanan, and others. The membership is twenty-five. Present officers: C. D. Cone, M. W.; William Morton, P. W.; G. Gilbert, Recorder; W. S. Branch, R. The first officers were: Wm. Morton, M. W.; V. P. Thielman, P. W.; G. Gilbert, R.; J. V. McRaith, F.; W. S. Branch, R.

The Parker Flouring Mill was built in 1881, by L. Clisby, of Wis. It has five run of stone, and was built at a cost of \$12,000. Its capacity is about 100 barrels. This mill has all the modern improvements for making the patent flour. It is a frame structure, stone basement.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys—C. D. Cone, James A. Hand, Vale P. Thielman.

Agricultural Implements.—Robbins & Pratt, S. A. Henton, Orange Still, J. H. Shurtleff.

Bank—Gale & Stone.

Barber.—George Hatch.

Blacksmiths.—Smith & Hudsmith, Claus Weber.

Bottling Works—Wm. H. Heselton.

Druggists.—W. S. Branch & Co., J. E. Kendall.

Furniture.—H. H. Vernon.

Flour and Feed.—H. C. Pfeiffer.

General Merchants.—H. H. Schafer, Gustav Gilbert, E. W. Crocker, Reuben Wales.

Grain Dealers—Bossett & Huntting.

Hardware—George W. Howard, M. T. Howard, R. Wales, Robbins & Pratt.

Harness—S. Hayward & Son.

Hotels.—Wentworth House, Still's Hotel.

Insurance.—Vale P. Thielman.

Jeweler.—Milo EATINGER.

Livery.—Wm. Sheldon, Fay & Speed.

Lumber.—Robbins & Pratt, St. Croix Lumber Company.

Millinery—Mrs. A. Ludden, Mrs. L. Gilbert.

Meat Market.—Shurtleff & Hibbert.

Newspaper.—Parker New Era, C. F. Hackett, Editor and Proprietor.

Physicians—A. L. Peterman, A. B. Sage.

Photographer.—G. L. Spooner.

Real Estate—Vale P. Thielman.

Saloon—Wm. H. Heselton.

Stock Dealers—H. S. Marsh & Co.

Wagon Making—George S. Rathbun.

MARION JUNCTION.

The village of Marion Junction was organized during the month of September, 1881. Marion Junction was platted by the surveyors of the C., M. & St. P. Railroad Co., in 1879, and was named in honor of the daughter of S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee. Among the first settlers were: John Ryan, H. Fritz, Jacob Frantz, John McNamee, who came in 1879. George L. McKay and C. H. Flowers came shortly afterwards. The town was incorporated in the autumn of 1881.

The *Marion Gazette* was established by M. A. Fuller in 1879, and existed about a year. The printing material is still in Marion Junction, and it is expected to have the paper revived shortly. The circulation of the *Gazette* was about three hundred.

The C., M. & St. P. Railroad was built to Marion Junction in 1879, the first train arriving two days after it had reached Parker. A flouring mill is expected to be erected here during the coming year.

The Village is beautifully located, thirty-five miles from the east line of the Territory, and contains about fifty business houses, hotels, warehouses, &c. The surrounding country is being rapidly settled.

The first town officers were: Trustees—Jacob Hieb, Fred. Roeber, Joseph Bingenheimer. Clerk—Th. Schriber. Treasurer—E. Reiff. Justice of the Peace—James Christian. The location of the village is on the northwest quarter of section 5, town 99, range 54.

The school house was built in 1879, at a cost of \$2,000. It has two departments. M. L. Kanable was the first teacher. The present teacher is Miss Felmly.

The Catholic Church of Marion Junction was organized by Rev. Father McCarty, of Mitchell, in 1880. The first services were held at the Central House. In the same year a church building was

erected, 30 by 60 feet in dimensions, and costing \$800. The Society has about 150 communicants.

The German Lutheran Society have no regular organization, but hold services in the school house. They contemplate building soon. These remarks equally apply to the Presbyterian and United Brethren Societies.

The first store was started by John Ryan; the first hotel, by H. Pool; John McNamee was the first Postmaster.

Anniversary Lodge No. 22, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 22, 1880. Meetings are held in the school house. Charter members: Lawis Sawady, M. L. Kanable, J. M. Roeber, Jacob Frantz, M. A. Fuller, J. C. Loss, and others. The first officers were: M. L. Kenable, N. G.; Fred. Roeber, V. G.; M. A. Fuller, Secretary; J. M. Roeber, Treasurer. Present officers: L. Sawaday, N. G.; R. C. Tousley, V. G.; Frank Cotton, Secretary; J. M. Roeber, Treasurer. The membership is nearly forty, and the Lodge is in excellent working condition.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

President—Jacob Hieb.

Trustees—Fred. Roeber, Joseph Bingenheimer.

Clerk—T. H. Schriber.

Treasurer—E. Reiff.

Marshal—E. Bertlesen.

Justice—James Christian.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorney—G. L. McKay.

Boots and Shoes—Christina Beuchler, Henry Roeber, Louis Schafer.

Bank—Marion Loan and Savings Bank, by Reiff and Nagle.

Druggists—Reiff and Nagle.

Drayage—John Murray.

Furniture—Th. Schriber.

General Merchants—John Ryan, John Montgomery, Jacob Hieb and Company, Th. Schriber, L. George.

Grain Dealers—Bassett and Huntting, C. H. Flowers and Company.

Hotels—Marion House, Central House, Summit House.

Hardware—F. Roeber, Reiff and Nagle.

Harness—T. C. Winn.

Livery—Mr. Dimmick.

Lumber—C. H. Flowers and Company, J. H. Shanard.

Meat Market—Joseph Bingenheimer.

Physicians—W. W. Nutting, Dr. Sifert.

Saloons—Christina Beuchler, Charley Irving, Gus. Trotnow.

ELK POINT.

The original name of the county of which the prosperous town of Elk Point is the County seat, was Cole, under which name it, in connection with a number of other counties, was organized at the first session of the Legislative Assembly. For reasons which were deemed good and sufficient, the name of Cole was subsequently dropped, and the county was named Union.

On the morning of July 22, 1859, not a settlers cabin was to be seen from the Big Sioux River to Green Point, now known as Burbank, in Clay County. On that day Eli B. Wixon took his claim at Elk Point, and began the erection of a log building, 12x16 feet, one story, with earth for floor and roof. In August following, Mr. Wixon moved into this house and opened to the public a hotel and grocery store. Settlements began to be made about Elk Point, and Mr. W.'s house was well patronized. The following winter, seventy-five Santee Indians camped at Elk Point for the purpose of hunting. With these Indians Mr. Wixon's trade was good. In the spring of 1860, several families located near Elk Point, and the settlement began to prosper.

During this year Mr. Wixon built the Elk Point House upon the townsite, where he continued in the hotel and mercantile business, and also cultivated sixty acres on his claim. In the winter of 1860, Joseph LaBarge lived in the hotel, Mrs. LaBarge being the first white woman resident upon the townsite. The same year, W. W. Adams build the old Adams House.

In the summer of 1861, the townsite was surveyed, and by act of the Legislative Assembly, it was incorporated April 24th, 1862.

The first officers were: Council—John R. Wood, President; Myron Sheldon, William W. Adams, Preston M. Hotchkiss. Recorder—E. B. Wixon.

The first school house was built in 1861, and the first school was taught by Hon. N. J. Wallace, afterwards Receiver of the United States Land Office at Vermillion. The first sermon was preached in Elk Point by Rev. C. D. Martin in the winter of 1860; the first lecture was delivered by Hon. J. P. Kidder.

In the autumn of 1862, great excitement was occasioned by the Indian depredations at Sioux Falls, and a military company was organized at Elk Point, Mr. Wixon's hotel being turned into a block house, or barracks. In the spring of 1863, the company was

mustered into the service of the United States, under Gen. Sully, as Company B, First Dakota Cavalry.

The first postoffice was established in 1860, with E. B. Wixon as Postmaster, which position he held until 1863, when A. L. Edwards succeeded him as Postmaster. In 1860 the mail was carried once a week by a four-mule team, from Sioux City to Fort Randall.

The first regular store was opened in Elk Point by Fairchild & Green, in 1865; the next store, in 1866, by J. W. Vandevere.

The County Seat of Union County was located, by vote of the people, at Elk Point in 1865. The first term of court was held in the old log school house, Hon. J. P. Kidder presiding. In 1865-6, a large and well arranged Court House was built by the citizens of Elk Point, and donated to the county. J. A. Wallace, Esq., was the first attorney to locate at Elk Point.

The first birth was a son, to Mr. and Mrs. LaBarge, in the spring of 1861; the first death, William Wallace Tripp, February 19th, 1863.

The town was located on section 19, town 91, range 49, and section 24, town 91, range 50. It was incorporated as a city January 10th, 1873, its first officers, under this incorporation, being: Mayor—H. H. Blair. Councilmen—E. B. Wixon, J. M. Talcott. Clerk—McKinzey Kane. Treasurer—J. W. Hoffman. Justice—J. A. Wallace. Marshal—A. H. Stringer.

The first regular Baptist Church of Elk Point was organized March 11th, 1871, by Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, General Missionary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, with eleven members; and on the following day four were added by baptism.

The General Missionary supplied this Church until the following October, when J. H. Young, Esq., of Dixon County, Neb., was called to the charge of the Society, and in January, 1872, was ordained. The following July, he was called to the charge of the Yankton Baptist Church. August 1st, 1872, Rev. T. H. Judson, of Floyd County, Iowa, took charge of the Society for one year. Rev. J. P. Coffman, of Iowa, was called to succeed this pastorate, and continued his services until December 1st, 1876. During one year, this Society had no regular pastor. In November, 1877, Rev. Geo. W. Freeman was called to the pastorate, and is still acting in that capacity. The Society has reached a membership of more than seventy. Many members have removed farther west and to other

sections of the country. The present membership is forty-six. The church edifice was built in the spring of 1873. Rev. Geo. W. Freeman preached the dedicatory sermon, assisted by Rev. T. H. Judson. The cost of the structure and grounds was \$1,200.

The United Brethren Society was organized in the latter part of 1870, by J. E. Hott, a missionary, sent from Ohio. A. Potter and John Morris, assisting. Their church edifice is the largest in the town. It was built at a cost of about \$3,000, and was not dedicated until October 11th, 1879. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop M. Wright, of Richmond, Ind. Rev. Mr. Hott was succeeded by the following clergymen in the order named: Revs. J. D. Snyder, J. H. McVey, S. J. More, D. T. Hutchinson, D. O. Darling. The present membership is twenty-four.

St. Andrews Episcopal Society was established as a mission by Rev. Dr. Hoyt, Dean of Dakota. This mission was continued by the services of Rev. W. W. Fowler, now of the Santee Agency. Rev. W. P. Huntington succeeded and was followed by Elder Himes, the present pastor in charge. A church edifice was built at Elk Point by this Society, in 1868, largely by contributions from New York and Philadelphia, at a cost of about \$1,000. Its seating capacity is about one hundred and fifty persons. The Congregationalists also worshipped in this building for a time. During Elder Himes' pastorate, he has taken great pride in making improvements, and has now the best furnished church building in the town. The membership is twenty-five, and the attendance at Sabbath School, of which Elder Himes is the Superintendent, is about seventy.

The Congregational Society was organized by Rev. Mr. Shelton, General Missionary for Dakota, in 1872. This organization was placed under the supervision of James Oakey. They used, for a time, the Episcopal Church building, which afterwards became the United Brethren Church. During the pastorate of Mr. Oakey, the Society had a membership of twenty.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was organized in 1879. The church building was erected in 1880-81, at a cost of about \$3,000, which was contributed largely by the Catholics themselves. The building is 72 by 35 feet in dimensions. Rev. John Brogan was the first regular pastor appointed. About forty families are represented in the membership.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1865, by Elder Kane. This Society held its meetings at Brule Creek, but

afterwards removed to Elk Point. They have a church building, which was erected at a cost of about \$1,000, in 1870. The first services were held in the Court House and in the old school house. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. B. Mitchell in 1870.

After the destruction by fire of the old school house, in the winter of 1872, school was taught in the U. B. Church and in the Talcott building, near John R. Wood's livery stable, until the erection of the present school house. The present structure was erected in the autumn of 1877, and cost about \$4,000. It is a graded school, of four departments. The first teachers were: Ed. Cummings, Principal; O. S. Bryan, Grammar; Abbie Laird, Primary. The Board of Education at this time consisted of the following gentlemen: F. W. Smythe, J. A. Wallace, H. H. Blair. Present corps of teachers: Prof. C. A. Kibling, Principal; Miss Maggie Jackson Butcher, D. W. Myers, Mrs. Emma P. Myers.

Elk Point Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F.: Charter granted December 30th, 1872. Meetings were first held in a hall over Blair's drug store. Charter members: J. A. Wallace, J. Griffin Conley, Alexander Hughes, E. W. Miller, J. G. Hughes, G. W. Roberts. The Lodge now meets in Odd Fellows Hall, over the store-room of C. W. Beggs. The membership is about thirty. First officers elected: E. W. Miller, N. G.; J. G. Conley, V. G.; J. A. Wallace, Secretary; A. Hughes, Treasurer. Present officers: F. M. Budde, N. G.; A. Ronne, V. G.; E. W. Miller, Secretary; A. Stroble, Treasurer.

Hesperian Encampment No. 3, I. O. O. F.: Charter granted June 18th, 1875. Instituted July 5th, of the same year. Charter members: J. A. Wallace, C. F. Mallahan, W. E. Gantt, A. E. Ronne, E. W. Miller, P. W. McManus, W. E. Caton, Alexander Hughes, W. J. Conley. First officers: W. J. Conley, C. P.; W. E. Caton, H. P.; J. A. Wallace, S. W.; E. W. Miller, J. W.; C. F. Mallahan, Scribe; P. W. McManus, Treasurer. Present officers: A. E. Ronne, C. P.; J. A. Wallace, H. P.; F. M. Budde, S. W.; E. W. Miller, J. W.; S. W. Kent, Scribe; C. F. Mallahan, Treasurer. The Encampment has twelve members.

Elk Point Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M.: Charter granted, under the Iowa Jurisdiction, June 7th, 1871, the number of the Lodge then being 288. The Lodge was re-chartered by the Grand Lodge of Dakota, July 21st, 1875, and re-numbered as above. Charter members: H. H. Blair, Elias Hyde, E. H. Webb, J. A. Wallace,

E. B. Wixon, Preston Hotchkiss, P. E. Wagnard, C. W. Beggs. Present officers: A. O. Ringsrud, W. M.; H. J. Muhs, S. W.; W. M. Vinson, J. W.; A. E. Ronne, Secretary. Meetings were first held in Masonic Hall, over Dr. Smith's drug store. The Lodge now meets in the hall over C. W. Beggs' store.

Elk Point Lodge No. 6, I. O. G. T.: Charter granted in August, 1881. Meetings were first held in the Episcopal Church. First officers: E. G. Mathews, W. C.; Miss Mary Wood, V. C.; Hans Murphy, Treasurer; E. C. Ericson, Secretary; Rev. George Ford, P. W. C. The Lodge adjourned temporarily with eighteen members, until a permanent place of meeting is secured.

The Centennial Cornet Band, consisting of fifteen members, was organized by Millard Zeigler. J. Coverdale is President, J. H. Bryan, Secretary, and W. M. Vinson, Treasurer of the organization.

The first newspaper printed in Elk Point was the *Elk Point Leader*, published by F. O. Wisner, its first issue being of date, March 17th, 1870. The establishment was destroyed by fire in April, 1871. November 24th, 1871, L. B. Redpath started a paper called the *Union County Courier*, which he ran but two weeks, when he sold it to the Courier Publishing Company, composed of H. H. Blair, J. M. Talcott and C. M. Northup. June 19th, 1872, C. E. Mallahan purchased the paper, of which he has ever since continued to be the efficient editor and proprietor. The paper is an eight-column quarto, is the only newspaper published in the county, and is in every respect a publication which reflects credit both upon its editor and the intelligent and prosperous community from which it derives its support.

In October, 1872, the Dakota Southern Railroad was completed to Elk Point. The business establishments of the town are extensive and well conducted, the class of business men, as a rule, being of that character which is calculated to best promote the interests of a progressive community. The population of Elk Point may be set down at from seven hundred to eight hundred.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Mayor—M. W. Sheafe.

Councilmen—Hans Murphy, Michael Hoffman, J. M. Talcott.

Treasurer—J. E. Blair.

Clerk—Wash. D. Percival.

Marshal—Alson Bovee.

Justice—F. W. Smythe.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- Attorneys*—J. A. Wallace, E. W. Miller, Charles H. Walworth, George Stickney.
- Agricultural Implements*—Michael Hoffman, Hans Murphy.
- Blacksmithing*—J. Coverdale, J. H. Bryan.
- Barber*—John Steckman.
- Broom Factory*—A. D. Weed.
- Boarding*—Joseph Steckman, Almon Gore.
- Carpenters and Builders*—Thomas Wilson, Ed. Quick, J. M. Talcott, J. R. Kent, E. E. Morris, Platt Vail.
- Druggists*—E. C. DeWitt, H. H. Blair.
- Flour and Feed*—S. Crumrine, Henry Fleming.
- Furniture*—Benjamin Briggs.
- General Merchandise*—George Ford, E. Rowe & Son, C. W. Beggs, Freeman Bros.
- Grocers*—Flannery & Vassar, M. B. Gorham, F. M. Budde, J. B. Brubacher, John Mounsey, Almon Gore, A. E. Eddy.
- Grain Dealers*—Freeman Bros., C. W. Beggs.
- Harness Makers*—S. W. Kent, F. W. Smythe.
- Hardware*—Michael Hoffman, E. Rowe & Son.
- Hotels*—Merchants House, Elk Point House.
- Jewelers*—A. L. Dawson, G. B. Steckman.
- Livery*—John B. Wood, Uriah Wood, E. L. Pettis.
- Lumber Dealer*—S. B. Stough.
- Meat Markets*—F. Strobel, Warren Fisk, Henry Fleming.
- Mill*—M. W. Sheafe, Proprietor.
- Millinery*—Ella Wagner, Laird & Rich, Mrs. G. W. Havens.
- Newspaper*—Union County Courier, C. F. Mallahan, Editor and Proprietor.
- Photographer*—George B. Steckman.
- Physicians*—J. Griffin Conley, G. W. Havens, W. J. Conley, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Bennett.
- Real Estate*—J. A. Wallace, Walworth & Percival.
- Restaurants*—M. B. Gorham, F. W. Budde, Almon Gore, A. E. Eddy, Joseph Steckman.
- Railroad Agent*— ——— Smith.

BON HOMME COUNTY.

The first settlers who located in Bon Homme County were: George T. Cordelia A., and Francis Rounds, Thomas J. Tate and a Mr. Shober, who came from Minnesota, and settled where the townsite of Bon Homme now is, about twenty-two years ago. Among the settlers who followed were: Dr. W. A. Burleigh and family, Judge J. W. Boyle and family, Hugh Fraley and family, Mrs. B. Cogan and son, A. J. D. P. Bradford and family.

Bon Homme County was organized in 1867. Among the first officers were: Frank Donnelly, Richard Johnson, W. W. Warford, Nathan McDaniels, and others, now residents of this county. The present County Officers are: Commissioners—John Stafford, W. W. Benedict, William Muller. Clerk and Register—Peter Byrne. Clerk of Court—C. T. McCoy. Treasurer—George W. Snow. Sheriff—John Petrie. Superintendent of Schools—Frank Richmond. Judge of Probate—W. S. Cole. Coroner—R. Cartwright. Justices of the Peace—Paul Landman, A. T. West, A. T. Bridgman, Bart Cole.

The surface of the county is slightly rolling, the soil of remarkable fertility, and the water supply abundant, making this an excellent agricultural and stock-raising county. It is claimed that Bon Homme County contains more timber than any other county in Dakota.

BON HOMME.

The townsite of Bon Homme is about one mile square. The land was originally granted by the Government to Zephyr Rencontre, a Frenchman, who came up the Missouri River about seventy years ago, at which time he was but fifteen years of age, and who died about two years ago.

Bon Homme was incorporated in 1867, but the incorporation fell through in consequence of lack of attention to the elections.

In the autumn of 1876, N. G. Cogan started a small paper at Bon Homme under the name of the *Bon Homme County Democrat*. After publishing it for eight months, he enlarged the paper and changed the name to the *Dakota Citizen*, which latter was published by him as an independent paper. In February, 1880, he moved his office and material to Scotland, this county, where he continued to publish it for a year and a half, when he sold the establishment to the present publishing firm.

Bon Homme has one church edifice, and several church denominations, who hold services in the school house and Court House. There is a good school house, and a large attendance of pupils. School is taught about nine months in the year.

The first Postmistress was Mrs. Francis Rounds; the first wedding occurred in 1860, a Mr. Grant and Miss Hattie E. Bradford being the contracting parties; the first birth was in the family of Mr. Grant in 1862—Miss Emma Grant, now residing at Bon

Homme; the first death was that of Mr. Grant. There are two stores, two hotels, a blacksmith shop, a church and school house in Bon Homme, and also—by way of parenthesis—a jail.

Among the attractions of the place are its beautiful scenery and location. The town lies about eighty feet above the Missouri. Opposite the town is Bon Homme Island, covered with an immense forest of about 4,000 acres. This Island is now being used by Charles N. McCollum, who has an extensive wood-yard, and is engaged extensively in the stock-raising business. Many others have live stock on this Island. Cattle live there all winter without hay, and are always in good condition in the spring.

SCOTLAND.

The name for this thriving town, was proposed by Gen. Charles T. Campbell, from the fact that he, with three other families of the early settlers, were of Scottish derivation. The names of those who were on the ground at the time the town was named, are: Joseph Gunn, John Gunn, Mrs. Hugh Gunn, and Charles Sanborn. Gen. Campbell was the first settler on Dawson Creek, on the old Firesteel Road to Yankton, and came in June, 1871. This location subsequently became the townsite of Scotland. Next came John Stafford and his four sons, with their families. These last families came in 1872, from Canada. About one hundred Canadian families came during the next year or two. The members of the Russian settlement came in 1873.

Scotland was platted by the Railroad Company, Gen. Campbell and John Stafford donating eighty acres of land for the townsite. The town was incorporated in March, 1881, by an act of the Legislative Assembly.—The first locomotive of the C., M. & St. P. Railroad Company arrived at Scotland in November, 1881. The Company is now grading a road from Yankton to Scotland. The prospects are that the C. & N. W. Railroad Company, in their survey from LeMars, will make a crossing at Scotland.

The first town officers were: Trustees—J. Brinkerhoff, President; Charles Max, H. A. Reeves, W. V. Williams, Martin Hofer. Treasurer—George Josman. Clerk—William A. Robinson. Marshal—John Clark. The population of Scotland is about 600. It is located on section 8, town 96, range 58, in the northeast corner of Bon Homme County.

The staple articles of shipment are cattle, flax, wool and wheat. It is estimated that \$100,000 worth of wool, and 150,000 bushels of flax have been shipped from Scotland during the current year. The average shipment of flax per day from Scotland, during the months of September and October, was 2,000 bushels. It is generally conceded that Scotland is destined to become one of the great wool markets of the West.

The soil is a black loam, a little sandy, and from two to four feet in depth. It presents to the eye an undulating appearance—just right for good drainage. The uplands produce the “blue joint red top” and bunch grass in abundance. This portion of the county is well watered, there being streams every few miles, emptying themselves into the James River. The only timber, which is a scarce article, is along the James River. Wood for fuel is obtained from the Missouri River, which is distant eighteen miles.

A flouring mill, three miles below Scotland, on the James River, is owned by Maxwell & Parmenter, and has three run of stone, with the improved machinery for turning out the patent flour.

The first postoffice was established at the old village in 1872, with Charles Sanborn as Postmaster. Gen Campbell at that time controlled the mail routes between Yankton and Firesteel.

Mention of the establishment of the *Dakota Citizen* at Scotland, and its removal from Bon Homme, by A. J. Cogan, editor and proprietor, is made in the account of Bon Homme. The paper is Democratic in politics, is a seven-column quarto, and has a circulation of about 300.

The first store was established in 1873, in the old village, by John Stafford; in the spring of 1872, the first hotel—the Campbell House—was completed and opened to the public, with Gen. Campbell as proprietor.

The first school was begun in 1874, in the room over John Stafford's store, with Wesley Douglas as teacher, and with an attendance of forty pupils. In 1876, a school house was built by subscription, at a cost of \$500, and was also used as a church. The present school building was erected in August, 1881, and cost \$2,000. Bonds running ten years were issued in payment. It is a frame building, of two stories, 50 by 30 feet in dimensions, with two departments. Mrs. Dollard is the Principal.

There are two church buildings, erected by the Presbyterians and

the Methodists. The Catholics, Lutherans and Evangelists are about to erect edifices.

The Presbyterian Society was organized by Revs. A. K. Baird and M. E. Chapin in October, 1879. Services were at first held in the M. E. Church. Their present church edifice was completed during the present year. It is a frame building, cost about \$2,000, and was dedicated July 17th of the current year, Rev. W. S. Peterson preaching the dedicatory sermon. Its membership is about twenty. The first officers of the Society were: Elders—James Gibbon, Thomas Thyme. Trustees—Christian Shautz, William Hebbert, George Gunn. Rev. H. P. Carson is the pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in 1876, with Rev. Mr. Cook as the pastor. The building is 40 by 22 feet in dimensions, is of chalkstone, cost about \$500, and was erected in 1876. Rev. Mr. Pearce is the present pastor.

The Scotland Brass Band dates its organization from March of the present year. Prof. Geo. L. Rice is the Leader. There are eleven members in all.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

President—J. Brinkerhoff.

Trustees—Charles Max, H. A. Reeves, W. V. Williams, Martin Hofer.

Treasurer—George Josmann.

Clerk—William A. Robinson.

Marshal—John Clark.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys—Andrew J. Faulk, Jr., Robert Dolland.

Agricultural Machinery—Foskett and Reeves, Chaldek Brothers, Alfred Brown.

Banks—Gale and Bogert.

Blacksmiths—M. M. Boyles, Beyerle and Wiedenbach; John Stickle.

Boots and Shoes—George Josmann.

Barber—Edward Stafford.

Carpenters—C. L. Ogden, Edward Fellen, Henry Fix, John Clark, George Musslemann.

Druggist—J. F. Weber.

Furniture—John Esaack, Edward Fallen.

General Merchants—A. W. Lavender, Martin Hofer, Stafford and Williams, Henry Sieler, Frederick Beckler, Jacob Kusler.

Grain Dealers—W. H. Curtis, B. F. Wise, Alfred Brown.

Hotels—Campbell House, Scotland Hotel.

Hardware—Foskett and Reeves, Landman and Schmierer.

Harness and Saddles—J. M. Fogarty.

Livery—J. Brinkerhoff.

Meat Market—John Schliesmann, James Hanscot.

Newspapers.--The Dakota Citizen, with A. J. Cogan as editor and proprietor.
Physicians--Dr. Munn, Dr. Cartwright.
Saloons--Martin Hof r, George Linley, George Steagr.
Shoemaker--Anton Arens.

SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield was founded by John A. Burbank, at that time Governor of Dakota. The town was organized in 1869. The first house was built in the summer of 1870 by Luman N. Judd, who was then Register of the Land Office, the building being used as an office. The first settlers were: Luman N. Judd, Ogden Marsh, John L. Turner, Isaac Hawthorne, William Emmons, John A. Lee, George Lee, Philip Stimal, Nathan McDaniels, J. E. Russell, Samuel Henderson and George Snow—who came in 1870. In 1871, the following persons came: L. D. F. Poore, George Mead, Clark Rowe, I. James, A. F. McAuley, Michael Griffin, E. W. Wall, R. T. Wood, B. H. Wood, and others.

The town was platted by John A. Burbank, in 1869. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres, for the townsite, of John A. Lee and George Lee. Springfield was incorporated in the winter of 1879, by an act of the Legislative Assembly. The first town officers were: Mayor—John L. Turner. Aldermen—George Hefner, James Stephens, Mr. Van Curren. Clerk—Fred. Gassmann. Treasurer—A. T. Stillie. Justice of the Peace—A. T. Bridgman. Marshal—Charles Klemme.

Springfield was incorporated by the County Commissioners in 1872. In 1876, this action was decided to be illegal, and consequently all official business that had been transacted in pursuance thereof, was null and void.

The C., M. & St. P. Railroad was built to Springfield in 1879, the first train arriving at that point in the autumn of that year. The population of Springfield is about 300. The town is located on the southeast part of section 23, the northeast part of section 26, and in part of section 24, township 93, range 60.

The first postoffice in this neighborhood was established at Emanuel Creek, two and one-half miles north of the present town. Nathan McDaniels was Postmaster. The present Postmaster of Springfield is Michael Griffin. The postoffice was removed from Emanuel Creek to Springfield in 1870, when John L. Turner became Postmaster.

The first school house was built in 1872, and cost about \$400. It was 18x34 feet in dimensions. The first teacher was Miss Volverton. The present school house was built in 1879, is a brick structure, and cost \$3,000. It is a large and handsome building, and has two departments. It is now being used as a Territorial Normal School, with Prof. Critchett as Principal, Misses Robb and Seecombe, Assistants.

The ground has already been secured, and paid for by subscription, upon which to erect a Territorial Normal School building, in pursuance of the provisions of a recent Legislative enactment. It is scarcely necessary to add that the citizens of Springfield are now earnestly in favor of the "old flag and an appropriation."

The district school is now held in a building rented for that purpose, which it is expected to use until the Normal School building is erected, when the district school will be moved back to its old quarters.

The first store in Springfield was started in 1870, by John L. Turner, in one of Ogden Marsh's buildings, with a stock of goods invoicing from fifty to sixty dollars—which business has since developed into great dimensions, and is one of the leading establishments of Southeastern Dakota. The firm name now is Bonesteel & Turner. William Emerson started the International Hotel in 1870.

The first death to occur in Springfield was that of Ogden Marsh in 1872; the first marriage, A. F. McAuley and Mary Griffin, in 1873, at the residence of Michael Griffin, Rev. Father Sommereisen, of Yankton, officiating; the first birth, a daughter born to Ogden Marsh and wife, in 1871.

Samuel Henderson, of Wisconsin, started a saw mill at Springfield in 1870, and sawed the first lumber that was sawed in Bon Homme County.

The Congregational Society was organized by Rev. Stewart Sheldon, of Yankton, November 4th, 1881, with a membership of seven. Services were held in the school house until the Society purchased their present church edifice, which is worth probably from \$1,000 to \$1,200. The dimensions of the building are 24 by 36 feet. Rev. T. M. Binks was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Kirk; the order of succession to the pastorate thereafter being: Rev. C. L. Hall, Rev. J. C. Beekman, Rev. Charles Seecombe. The first officers were: Deacon—Samuel Hitchcock. Clerk—H. J.

Smith. Treasurer—Ira J. Smith. Trustees—Samuel Hitchcock, George Owens, Ira J. Smith. Present officers: Deacon—Samuel Hitchcock. Clerk—Ira J. Smith. Treasurer—John Fry. Trustees—Samuel Hitchcock, W. W. Benedict, John Fry.

St. Stephen's Catholic Society was organized in 1880, with a membership of about fifty. Services were at first held at the residence of Michael Griffin. Their church building was erected in 1880, at a cost of \$2,000, and is 50 by 30 feet in dimensions. A presbytery is to be erected on the church lot during the coming spring. This church was built by subscription in the spirit of undenominational liberality. Rev. Father A. Carolan was the first pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. Father Daniel Vincent Collins, the present incumbent, who is using efficient energy in behalf of his promising Society.

The *Springfield Times* was established July 27, 1871, with L. D. F. Poore as editor and proprietor. It was a six-column folio, and its publication was continued under this management until June of the present year, when the paper was purchased by John Todd, who is now the editor and proprietor. The paper was changed in August, 1878, to a six-column quarto. It is Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 450.

The Yankton and Ft. Sully Telegraph Line was completed to and beyond Springfield during the year 1871, and was constructed through to the point of destination—Ft. Sully. As soon as completed, the line was put in operation. The first office this side of Yankton was established at Springfield, in the office of Dr. Agersborg, and under his charge.

Hope School was organized in 1879, by the Episcopalians, under the care of W. H. Hare, Bishop of Niobrara, Neb. There are twenty-six young Indians in process of instruction at this institution. Two teachers are employed. Hope School is held in the building which was formerly the International Hotel. All the common branches are taught. It derives its support from the School Mission, which even furnishes clothing—and is doing a good work, the pupils making remarkable progress.

Mount Zion Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., was instituted in 1876, with seven charter members, as follows: J. L. Turner, Daniel Niles, D. E. Wood, D. H. Wood, A. T. McAuley, George Mead, Edwin Benedict. The Lodge now occupies Masonic Hall, a com-

modious room, handsomely carpeted and furnished. The Lodge contemplates the erection of a brick building, to cost \$2,000. Its first officers were: B. E. Wood, W. M.; J. L. Turner, S. W.; Daniel Niles, J. W.; George Mead, Secretary; A. F. McAuley, Treasurer. Present officers: C. T. McCoy, W. M.; M. H. Day, S. W.; T. Alexander, J. W.; G. W. Snow, Treasurer; F. W. Gassmann, Secretary. The membership is fifty-five. Meetings are held Tuesday evenings of each month, on or before the full of the moon.

Springfield Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 11th, 1875. Charter members: L. D. F. Poore, Thomas B. Eagle, H. A. James, B. R. Van Curren, John Petre, Edward F. Bushnell, F. W. Sutliff, Geo. W. Snow. First officers: Thomas B. Eagle, N. G.; Geo. W. Snow, V. G.; E. L. Bushnell, Secretary; H. A. James, Treasurer. Present officers: J. W. Armstrong, N. G.; B. R. Van Curren, V. G.; J. H. Stephens, R. S.; H. A. James, F. S.; M. H. Day, Treasurer. The membership is about thirty-seven. Meetings are held in Bushnell's Hall, which was purchased by the Lodge about one year ago.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Mayor—John Turner.

Aldermen—George Hefner, James Stephens, V. R. Van Curren.

Clerk—Fred, Gassmann.

Treasurer—A. T. Stillie.

Marshal—Charles Klemme.

Justice of the Peace—A. T. Bridgman.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys—George W. Sterling, P. A. Saunders.

Agricultural Implements—Covell and Grant, Bonesteel and Turner, Geo. Hefner, Griffith and Taylor.

Blacksmith—V. R. Van Curren.

Carpenter—James C. Hutton.

Collection and Loan Agency—J. C. Klemme.

Druggists—Bonesteel and Turner, Dr. Charles Carlin.

Drayage—John Brown.

Grocer—E. W. Monfore.

Grain Dealers—Bonesteel and Turner.

General Merchants—Bonesteel and Turner, L. Schnerdtmann, J. Jungermann.

Hotels—Baskin House, James H. Baskin; Springfield House, Mrs. M. E. Love.

Hardware—Griffith and Taylor, George Hefner.

Harness and Saddles—James H. Stevens.

Insurance—Sterling and Klemme.

Lumber—Rockwell and Morgan.

Livery—Fred. Culver.

Meat Market—Robert Cowgill, Joseph Robson.

Millinery—Mrs. H. A. James.

Newspaper—Springfield Times, John Todd. Editor and Proprietor.

Physicians—James L. Camp, Charles Carlin.

Postmaster—Michael Griffin.

Shoemaker—Fred. J. Smith.

Saloons—James E. Russell, A. F. McAuley.

Tinner—John Fry.

CLAY COUNTY.

This fertile and well-settled county was among those organized by the first Legislative Assembly. It is situated in the southeastern corner of Dakota, and is the second county reached on coming into the Territory. It is bounded on the north by Turner and Lincoln Counties, on the east by Union County, on the west by Yankton County, and on the south by the Missouri River. It is about eighteen miles wide, east and west, and twenty-five miles north and south.

The surface of Clay County resembles that of Union and Yankton, the southern portion being level bottom lands along the Missouri River, varying in width from one to fifteen miles, and the northern portion gently rolling prairie. Near the center of the county, near the Vermillion River, is the "Spirit Mound," mentioned by Lewis & Clarke in the journal of their exploring expedition up the Missouri in 1804. This mound is a regular cone-shaped hill, with smooth sides, and is nowise remarkable except for the Indian legends and traditions concerning it. It can be seen for many miles on the prairie, and is a prominent land-mark to travelers.

The soil is extremely fertile, yielding bountiful crops of wheat, corn, oats, and in fact all kinds of grain or vegetables grown in this latitude. There is probably no difference between the soils of any of the lower counties. What is said of one county will generally apply to all.

The county is well watered by the Missouri and Vermillion Rivers and Clay Creek, which is a tributary of the Vermillion. Springs are numerous in the uplands, especially along the bluffs, where the uplands and lowlands meet. On the bench land above Vermillion, although the ground is fifty feet above the bed of the

Missouri, excellent wells of never failing water are obtained by digging only 15 or 20 feet.

The date of the county organization is April 10, 1862. The present County Officers are as follows: Commissioners—C. N. Taylor, F. Taylor, W. Lowrie. Sheriff—G. H. McDonald. Register of Deeds—H. E. Hanson. Treasurer—W. Shriner. Judge of Probate—H. A. Copeland. Clerk of Courts—S. W. Kidder. Superintendent of Schools—C. C. Bridgman.

The first settlements of Clay County were made at Vermillion in 1869, by James McHenry, P. H. Jewell, M. Robinson and L. E. Phelps. A. C. VanMeter, Hugh Campton and Jacob Deuel were also among the first settlers. Outside of the town of Vermillion, the first settlements were made on the bluffs above Vermillion, and also along the Missouri west of Vermillion. Capt. Nelson Miner and family are among the earliest settlers of Clay County. W. W. Benedict, B. E. Wood and James Whitehorn were among the early settlers of the county west of Vermillion. Other portions of the county were settled previous to the stampede, and were abandoned in 1862 and 1863.

VERMILLION.

The new "Vermillion-on-the-Hill," which has sprung up Phoenix-like, from what was left of the old town by the terrible ice-gorge of 1881, is located in town 92, range 52, in the southern part of Clay County. It is one of the oldest settled places in the Territory, having been occupied by the whites as soon as the Indians were removed after the treaty. Jas. H. McHenry, George Brown, L. E. Phelps, Miner Robinson and P. H. Jewell located here in 1859. Mr. McHenry opened a store in the spring of 1860. The U.S. Land Office was opened here in 1862, where it still remains. The U. S. District Court for the 1st Judicial District also holds its sessions at Vermillion. The county offices are also kept at the County Seat. It is surrounded by an excellent agricultural country, the trade of which centers at Vermillion. During the darkest days that Dakota ever saw in 1864-5 good crops were raised on the uplands near Vermillion. The farmers on the bench land near Vermillion have as fine farms, and under as good cultivation, as those of any other section. Vermillion has now about 900 inhabitants.

The town organization was perfected in 1873, and in 1877, it was

incorporated by special act of the Legislative Assembly. Otto Votolfson entered the land which is now the townsite of Vermillion, in 1869.

The first city officers were: Mayor—John L. Jolley. Clerk—C. C. Bridgman. Treas., C. Prentis. Marshal—A. M. Anderson. Aldermen—H. E. Hanson, 1st Ward; H. C. Jensen, 2d Ward; L. H. Barron, 3d Ward; A. E. Lee, 4th Ward; Nick Hansen, 5th Ward; W. E. Hodgin, 6th Ward.

The first hotel in Vermillion was opened by Samuel Mulholland in 1860; the first bank, by Prentis & Newton, in October, 1871; the first mill was started by Snyder & Maynard about the year, 1872. This mill has two run of stone, and is now owned by Stanley & Lowrie.

The first birth at Vermillion was that of Miss Viola VanMeter; the first death, Judge Denton, in the winter of 1859. A. A. Partridge and Miss Seiner were the contracting parties to the first marriage ceremony at Vermillion, which took place in November, 1860.

Vermillion was on the high tide to prosperity, when the terribly disastrous

FLOOD AND ICE-GORGE OF 1881

Obliterated at one stroke nearly all the accumulations of years of energetic effort. From *The Vermillion Standard's* series of graphic accounts of the disaster, the following particulars are gleaned.

Sunday, March 27th, 1880, was the warmest day since the previous autumn. The snow melted rapidly, but nobody supposed the ice would move that night. About 11:30 p. m., the ice began to break and move down stream. In a few moments it gorged below the island, and the rapidly accumulating water began to run through the streets. The Baptist Church bell was immediately rung to alarm the people, and in a very short time, the streets were full of men, women and children, hurrying to the bluffs, some leading horses and cattle, and others carrying whatever clothing they could lay their hands on during their hurried exit. Before all could escape, the water on the north side of the city, along the bluffs, had risen to the depth of three feet, and covered the railroad track, giving many of the fugitives an ice-water bath.

Boats were brought into requisition, and those who had heard the alarm too late to escape, were taken off to a place of safety. Some, however, believing, like the sinners in Noah's time, that it

"wasn't going to be much of a shower, after all," walked upstairs and remained in their residences the remainder of the night.

By morning, the water had gone down, so that all that part of the city east of a line drawn from the east end of the depot, to Reeve's corner, and from thence to Carr's residence on the bank of the river, was clear of water, except for some distance along the railroad track. All of the city west of that line, was, however, under water to the depth of from three or four inches, to three feet. This situation was maintained until in the afternoon, when the water raised, west of the above line, about a foot, but did not cover the rest of the city. By Tuesday morning the water had subsided to about the same depth as Monday morning, but raised again in the afternoon, a little over a foot, and continued to gain slowly, until Wednesday evening, when it began to rise more rapidly, and Thursday morning it had covered the depot platform to the depth of several inches.

Thursday morning, March 31st, the river rose rapidly, until it covered the highest point, by the Bank block, to the depth of from four to five feet. The ice in the river also commenced moving, and by 10 o'clock A. M., as far as the eye could reach, in every direction (except in the bend fronting the city), nothing could be seen but floating ice. The timber in Van Meter's grove kept most of the ice out of the city, so that but little damage was done by it during the day.

About nine in the morning, the buildings commenced moving, Butler's photograph gallery moving first, and going to pieces in the rapids, which extended from Depot street to the river. Others followed in quick succession during the day and night, until forty buildings had been carried down and smashed to pieces against the ice. During Thursday night, the water rose three feet higher than during the day previous, and the *Dakota Republican* printing office was taken down stream. This additional rise subsided before morning. The water tank from the railroad crossing of the Vermilion River, above the city, came down in the moving ice, and in the afternoon, Mr. Pinkham's house, from near Meckling, moved off. To add to the horrors of the situation, a terrible blizzard prevailed during the day, making it almost impossible to row a boat against the fierce, howling, northwest wind. About a dozen persons, including a woman and two children, slept in Bank block Wednes-

day night, and were caught there by the rising waters. They were subsequently rescued.

Towards night, the solid ice in front of the city moved out, and gorged down below the island, and in an incredibly short space of time, the ice had packed the river channel full, back to the ferry landing at Douglas' Mill.

Friday, April 1st, the water remained about the same as on Thursday, except that it rose a few inches during the day, and carried away several buildings. The inhabitants busied themselves, meanwhile, saving all the property that could possibly be rescued from the general destruction.

Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the water lowered a few inches, and from Depot street east to the gorged ice in the bed of the river, ran like a mill-race. The work of saving property continued, and hundreds gathered on the bluffs, and watched the whirling, eddying waters. Wednesday, April 6th, the water commenced rising, about ten o'clock, and by eleven, the ice commenced moving. The alarm was given, and the boats engaged in saving property pulled speedily to the shore. By 12 o'clock, the buildings commenced moving out, mostly to the current in the Vermillion, some six or seven being in the stream at the same time. The water continued rising, until it was at least a foot higher than the highest point previously reached. Fifty-six buildings were carried down, and smashed to pieces against the gorged ice below—among them being the St. Nicholas Hotel, the railroad depot, the Congregational Church, Shafer's large store building, and other large buildings. The water carried the Chandler House about fifteen feet, the north end was knocked out, and the building was badly wrecked. Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall building was carried off its foundation, and the lower story smashed. Carr's buildings, south of Masonic Hall, were also badly wrenched. Every residence on the bottom, except a half-dozen, was either carried away or badly damaged, while many of the wooden business buildings were greatly damaged, or moved from their foundations. When the water was at the highest, at least twenty buildings were floating off at the same time.

During the rise, the channel was constantly filled with great bodies of floating ice, which broke down everything it came in contact with. It packed up against the gorged ice in the channel of the river, and by the time the water went down, had filled the

entire space below Depot street; and west of the railroad track, it had packed the entire distance to Van Meter's grove; so that people could walk upon it without difficulty.

Thursday morning, April 5th, the Vermillion River had again cut a channel through the gorged ice to the center of the Missouri, and a strong current carried away the back-water which had run up to Vermillion. At the place where the Vermillion enters the Missouri, a large hole was worn in the ice, and an eddy formed, in which large quantities of broken timbers and immense cakes of ice were constantly floating around. The main channel of the Missouri, together with the sand bar, and the channel south of the island, packed full of huge cakes of ice from the bend, five and one-half miles below the city, up to Douglas' Landing, and the water that came through the Vermillion, ran over the bank east of Judge Kidder's residence, passing along the bluff to the Big Sioux River—the water, at one time, on the track north of Elk Point, being three or four feet deep.

The river, above Douglas' Landing, as far as could be seen with a field-glass, was clear of ice. The bottom between Vermillion and Meckling was covered with ice from six to twenty feet thick. The city bridge, at the mouth of the Vermillion, the Government bridge at Miles Russell's, the railroad bridge, Lee & Prentiss' bridge, and Bond's bridge were swept away.

April 14th, the snow commenced thawing, and weakened the ice in the river in front of the city, so that the Vermillion broke through the icy barrier to the narrow, open channel along the north of the island. This allowed the water, which covered the city to the depth of from three to ten feet, to drain off, leaving the ice from one to six feet in the streets. By Saturday morning, the water had all drained off from that part of the city south of the railroad track, and east of Depot street.

The scene from the bluffs presented a sickening spectacle. The remaining wooden buildings were, most of them, badly twisted and wrecked, and others carried off their foundations, while the streets were covered with the debris of the wrecked buildings, strewn around upon the slimy, muddy ice. In the upper part of the city, where the buildings were mostly swept away, nothing could be seen but water and ice, the latter being packed up to the roofs of some of the remaining buildings, and half-way up the windows of others.

The terrible calamity which drowned and crushed Vermillion seemed insufficient to satisfy the fates, and it was left to the Vermillion River, swollen to the proportions of the Missouri at high water, to complete the work of destruction. The deluge and ice left a good many buildings in Vermillion, but the river "stepped in" and took about sixteen of these. The first house to go was Cal. Shaw's, on Sunday, April 17th. Others followed in succession, the water falling just in time to save the Chandler House, Col. Jolley's house and Copeland's house from a like fate. Vermillion and the farmers on the bottom lands in Clay County, were probably the greatest sufferers by the overflow in Dakota. The tract of country lying between Vermillion and Gayville, between the bluffs on each side of the river, was swept clean of everything, with an occasional exception. Houses, barns, fences, cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, were destroyed, leaving the farmers and their families little else than the clothes upon their backs, and the bare lands, without a team, a plow, or a grain of seed, to commence farming operations with. Their condition appealed loudly to the charitable in more favored parts of the country, and this appeal, happily, did not go unheeded, as is elsewhere duly recorded.

Three-fourths of Vermillion was destroyed. One hundred and thirty-two buildings were totally destroyed, and many others wrecked. The total value of buildings and other property destroyed in Vermillion, as closely estimated by Mr. G. H. Wheeler, who devoted some time to obtaining the necessary information, was \$142,260.

The rapidity with which Vermillion has recovered from this dreadful catastrophe; the astonishing spirit of enterprise manifested in immediately building anew—on higher land, beyond the reach of future depredations by floods—a city superior in all respects to the one destroyed—is in itself sufficient comment on the tireless energy and indomitable pluck of western communities.

Vermillion's business houses are of a substantial, thrifty character, and the large volume of trade which pours into the town from various quarters, is rapidly adding to the general prosperity. Its hotels are excellent, the Chandler House, particularly, having no superior in Southeastern Dakota. The *Vermillion Republican*, owned and edited by F. N. Burdick, is a newspaper with all that the term implies.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Society first met in the old log school house, and afterwards in the Adelphi Hall, as far back as 1871. The first minister was Rev. McEndrie Stewart, who was succeeded by Elder Kane, who died recently at Elk Point. The Society built a church in 1873, at a cost of about \$2,000. Rev. H. D. Brown was the pastor at the time. Mr. Brown was succeeded by Rev. H. T. Curl, after whom came S. T. Moore, T. W. Owen, H. W. Jones, John Webb, O. S. Bryan, D. W. Chamberlain and A. Amburn. Aaron Carpenter, R. R. Briggs and A. Pickett were appointed Trustees at the time of the organization of the Society.

The Congregational Society was organized September 11th, 1870, at a meeting conducted by the Rev. Stewart Sheldon, of Yankton. The following named persons participated in the organization: C. E. Prentis, A. E. Lee, F. McKercher, Sarah J. McKercher, Hattie J. Ufford, E. Mathews, Pauline Mathews. C. E. Prentis was elected Deacon, F. McKercher, Clerk. The Society erected a church edifice in 1872, at a cost of \$1,200, and a parsonage, at a cost of \$1,000. Services were held, before the erection of the church, in Lee & Prentis' Hall. Rev. Mr. Sheldon was succeeded by Revs. J. N. McLoney, W. E. Walker and G. S. Bascom. The church was dedicated in 1873, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. A. L. Briggs, of the Santee Agency Mission. The Society lost very heavily by reason of the floods of 1881.

The organization of the Baptist Society dates from 1871, and was effected under the leadership of Deacon T. K. Hovey, who was the General Missionary at that time. The church edifice erected by this Society was built at a cost of \$2,500. A parsonage is now (1881) in process of erection. Rev. E. H. Hurlbutt, of Jefferson City, Mo., was the first pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. T. H. Judson, under whose pastorate the church membership largely increased. The Society was obliged by the flood to move the church building to the hill, which with other expenses consequently incurred, will involve an expenditure of \$1,500. The church membership is large, and the attendance upon the Sabbath School is about one hundred pupils.

In 1874, the Scandinavian Lutheran Society was organized by Rev. G. L. Graven and George Norbeck. Their church building, which was erected at a cost of \$1,000, was dedicated in the autumn of 1874. Rev. G. L. Graven preached the dedicatory sermon. Mr.

Graven is still pastor of this Society. The use of the building has been freely granted to the Baptists, Methodists and other denominations. The Society will move its building back upon the hill.

An old log hut, which now stands in the hollow at Vermillion, was the first school building erected in the Territory. It was built by a military company in 1864 or '65, of logs, with a sod roof. The building was also used for church purposes, all denominations being privileged to enjoy its benefits. The first church building was also a log house, built before the old school house, Rev. Mr. Martin, whose memory is still green in the minds of old settlers, used to preach his characteristic sermons in this building. The first teachers, in the order named, were: Amos Shaw, Miss Josephine Moleaud and Hon. John L. Jolley.

The present public school building was erected in 1873, at a cost of about \$3,000, which was paid by taxation, Capt. Miner donating the grounds. The schools have three departments, involving a twelve-years' course of study. Present corps of teachers: S. H. Seccombe, Principal, Mrs. Seccombe, Assistant; Miss Frederis Miner, Primary Department.

Incense Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.—Charter granted in 1872 This Lodge was under the Iowa dispensation four or five years before the present charter was granted. Meetings were first held in Snyder & Bergman's building, which was destroyed by the flood. The Lodge had, however, previously moved to Macomber's building, which being destroyed by fire, occasioned the loss of a great portion of their paraphernalia. The Lodge next moved into Salmer's building, where the first session of the Grand Lodge of Dakota was held. Thence the Order moved to Odd Fellows' Hall, which was totally destroyed by the flood, the Lodge at this time losing all of its effects; since when it has had no place of meeting. Present officers: Judson Graves, W. M.; Andrew Amundson, S. W.; A. E. Lee, J. W.; H. B. Chaffee, Secretary; W. D. Gould, Treasurer. Charter members: A. G. Fuller, W. M.; J. C. Duman, S. W.; H. J. Austin, J. W.—and others.

Vermillion Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., was instituted August, 21st, 1872. Meetings were first held in Snyder & Bergman's building; thence the Lodge moved to Macomber's building, losing all their effects when that property was destroyed by fire, in 1874. The Lodge then moved into Lewison's Hall, and in 1879 erected Odd Fellows' Hall at a cost of \$1,200. As mentioned above, this

hall was destroyed by the flood, and the Lodge again lost nearly all of its effects. They have at present no place of meeting. Charter members and first officers: Finlay McKercher, N. G.; C. B. Valentine, V. G. Jared Runyon, Sec'y; George L. Bellows, Treasurer.

The Vermillion Cornet Band consists of the following officers and members: T. A. Robinson, President and Leader; C. F. Oakley, Secretary; G. W. Williams, Treasurer; L. W. Bell, G. W. Ashard, A. M. Anderson, E. J. Hoffman, W. A. Williams, Ed. Moulin, G. L. Beckett, Frank Beckett.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Mayor—F. N. Burdick.

Aldermen—1st Ward, S. J. Lewis.

“ 2d Ward, W. W. Demming.

“ 3d Ward, G. G. Porter.

“ 4th Ward, A. E. Lee.

“ 5th Ward, Nick Hansen.

“ 6th Ward, W. G. Bower.

Clerk—C. F. Oakley.

Treasurer—Martin L. Lewis.

Marshal—Charles Mills.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys—J. L. Jolley, S. J. Lewis, H. A. Copeland, G. B. Bigelow.

Boots and Shoes—S. Hayward & Son, W. F. Earls.

Blacksmiths—H. T. Comes, Vaughn Brothers. A. J. Charlin.

Bankers—D. N. Inman & Co.

Barber—G. H. Wheeler.

Butter and Egg Dealers—Smith & Farr, Lee & Prentis.

Confectioners—W. A. Paul, J. T. White.

Druggists—A. Helgeson, C. C. Eves, G. T. Salmer.

Dentists—C. A. Maxson.

Furniture—C. Snyder.

Flouring Mill—Stanley & Lowrie.

General Merchandise—Lee and Prentis, B. F. Reeve, H. J. H. Lunde, J. W. Grange.

Grocer—C. F. Miller.

Hardware—K. B. Finley, Barron and Ireeson, Quarnberg and Norelias.

Hotels—Chandler House, W. C. Chandler; Sylvan House, C. C. Bridgman.

Insurance—S. J. Lewis.

Jewelers—Bridgman & Lotze.

Livery—Hart Brothers, W. W. Demming.

Lumber—A. H. Lathrop, M. D. Thompson.

Milliners and Dress Makers—Mrs. A. S. Oakley, Miss M. Knight, Miss Emma Maxson.

Meat Markets—G. W. Bower, Hunn and Lowrie, E. Lackons.

Newspaper—Vermillion Republican, F. N. Burdick, Editor and Proprietor.

Photographer—Mr. Butler.

Physicians—F. N. Burdick, C. Call, G. S. Agersbery.

Postmaster—C. G. Shaw.

Stationery—Bridgman and Lotze.

Stock Dealers—Hansen & Dailey, M. D. Thompson, Lee & Prentis.

DAVISON COUNTY.

South of Miner and east of McCook, is Davison County, not more remarkable by reason of the fertility of its soil, and the beauty of its landscapes—characteristics of the noted James River Valley throughout—than for the fact that it contains, as its County Seat, the growing town of Mitchell—a city of great expectations that are being rapidly realized.

The first settlements of Davison County date from about the year, 1872. John Head came in this year, and built the first frame house in the county. H. C. Green, Israel Green and Joseph Platt came in 1873; Luke Lowell, John Lowell and Mr. Norton, in 1874; Martin Blakesly, Peter Smith, R. F. Allerton, A. S. Curtis and A. J. Curtis, in 1875.

The officers appointed in pursuance of the organization of Davison County, were: Commissioners—John Head, Levi Hain, Luke W. Lowell. Sheriff—I. M. Tyrrell. Clerk and Register—Parkhurst. Treasurer and Judge of Probate—John Lowell. Surveyor—I. Green.

The first election occurred in 1878, at which the following officers were elected: Commissioners—A. J. Curtis, Thomas Watson, H. C. Green. Sheriff—A. S. Curtis. Clerk and Register—R. F. Allerton. Treasurer—John Morris. Surveyor—Israel Green.

Present officers: Commissioners—Thomas Watson, A. J. Curtis, Carl Eilers. Sheriff—T. H. Wilson. Treasurer—H. C. Applegate. Assessor—Charles Huntington. Clerk and Register—J. K. Smith. Superintendent of Schools—Rev. E. C. Downs. Judge of Probate—L. W. Warren. Surveyor—Israel Green.

The remarks elsewhere concerning other localities of the James River Valley are equally pertinent to Davison County, to enter into a detailed description of whose soil, and its characteristics, would therefore be needless repetition.

MITCHELL.

The James River Valley in Dakota, in which the thriving town of Mitchell is located, has been settled for a number of years by a few people who were attracted to this section, then remote from railroads, by the great fertility of the soil and the extent and exceedingly nutritious quality of the native grasses. Before the coming of the C., M. & St. Paul R. R., Davison and other counties in the James River Valley were organized; while the population was yet sparse, the people being largely engaged in stock-raising, which was then, and still is very profitable.

During the winter of 1879, it was understood that the C., M. & St. P. Railway Company would, during the following season, extend the Black Hills branch of its road to the James River in D. T. and it was evident that, wherever this road crossed the river, there a town of considerable proportions was destined to spring up. Many believed that Rockport, 15 miles south of Mitchell, was to be the favored point, and consequently located there, inaugurating a period of anxious waiting for the expected crossing to be made. It is unnecessary to add that these were disappointed. The Company decided to make their crossing at Firesteel, and about this time, M. H. Rowley visited this section, and located the townsite of Mitchell, which was named for the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President of the great railway corporation.

About the 1st of May, 1880, the first train of cars reached Mitchell, at that time only a few months old. The cars brought building material, merchandise and settlers, and the new town, being pleasantly located, commenced to grow rapidly. All kinds of trade were soon represented, and a lively business commenced, which has steadily continued to improve, until a pleasant village of twelve hundred people has sprung up, with a fair prospect of a splendid town.

Among the first settlers of Mitchell were: John L. Bowman, Smith & Farrow, Wills & Co., R. A. Ketchum, Mary Green, John Head, John Lowell, Mr. Manning, Fred. Kappos, Bates & Co., J. M. Adams, Johnson Bros., Mr. Hewitt, J. W. Walsh, and others.

The first family to locate in Mitchell was Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cox, and next came M. F. Dunham and family. The postoffice was established December 15th, 1879, with J. W. Walsh as Postmaster. The Mitchell Exchange Bank was established in 1880. Wm. Van Eps established the first store in December, 1879. The

first marriage ceremony to take place in Mitchell, was that of C. G. Wass to Jennie Gibbens, at the Mitchell House, January 24th, 1880, Rev. Mr. Mitchell officiating. The first death was that of a son of Mr. J. K. Smith, in July, 1880; the first birth, a daughter, born near Firesteel, August 18th, 1879, to Mrs. Smith Crippen.

The quality of well water at Mitchell is excellent and easily obtained. Some unfailing wells of good water are found at a depth of twelve feet, but in other places wells are sunk to the depth of thirty feet before a sufficient supply of water is obtained.

Most of the buildings erected in Mitchell, as in other rapidly growing western towns, are constructed of wood. Lumber is furnished at low figures by the extensive lumber companies doing business here and elsewhere along the line of the railroad.

The town is located on the west half of section 21, and east half of section 22, township 103, range 60.

Mitchell was incorporated in April, 1881, and the following named officers elected: Trustees—J. J. Devy, James S. Foster, P. T. McGovern, J. L. Davenport and A. J. La Barre. Treasurer—F. E. Moses. Clerk—C. W. Taylor. Marshal—Geo. A. Clark. Assessor—J. H. Green.

The railroad facilities of Mitchell are good now, with a prospect of better in the near future. That great and liberal corporation, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, is *gridironing* Dakota with railroads to meet the wants of this rapidly developing section, and extending its main line westward from Mitchell toward the Black Hills, crossing the Missouri River at Chamberlain, seventy miles west of the James river. Mitchell is the end of a division on the road, and the Milwaukee Company's round-house, machine shops, and car repair shops are located here. A line of road is to be built at an early day by this company from Yankton to Mitchell, and thence up the river to the Northern Pacific. The C. & N. W. Railway Company are now engaged in the survey of a line, which will run from Sioux City, via Mitchell, to Huron.

The "Alex. Mitchell" Hotel is a product of the enterprise of the present year, and has been built at a total cost of \$25,000, the building alone costing \$15,300. There are seventy sleeping apartments. The dimensions of this building are 112 by 87½ feet; it is three stories high, has a dining room 30 by 56 feet, and an "L" 16 by 30 feet.

P. F. Kennard, of Sioux Falls, established a brick-yard at Mitchell during the present year.

Schofield. White & Co. erected during the past season, a flouring mill at Mitchell, at a cost of \$10,000. It is a three-story frame building, with one run of stone, but two additional run of stone will shortly be made. The mill is situated three and one-half miles east of town. It is run by water-power, and has all the modern machinery for making the patent flour.

A United States Land Office was established at Mitchell in 1880, and does an amount of business probably surpassed by no Land Office in the country. Col. B. F. Campbell and Maj. J. M. Washburn were its first officers. Its present officers are: Hon. William Letcher, Register; Hon. Hiram Barber, Jr., Receiver.

The first newspaper published in Davison County was the *Dakota Mail*, which was started at Rockport, with J. W. Walsh as the editor. After its removal to Mitchell, the name of the paper was changed to the *Mitchell Capital*. Messrs. Stockwell & Haskell purchased it in July, 1880, and converted it into a six-column quarto. Its publication was continued until March, 1881, when S. W. Rathbun, of Marion, Iowa, purchased Stockwell's interest, and shortly afterwards, Mr. Haskell's interest, also. Mr. Rathbun is now the editor and sole proprietor.

The *Mitchell Republican* was established in 1880, with Rec. Stanbery as editor and proprietor. It is a seven-column quarto, published every Saturday. Its circulation is about 800, and it is the official paper of the county. When first started, it was published as the *Western Bugle*.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

The first terms of school at Mitchell were taught in the winter of 1879-80, with H. S. Herrick as teacher, in the building known as the Presbyterian Chapel. The present building was erected in 1880, and cost \$7,000. It is a frame building, and has four departments. As yet, but two teachers are employed, viz: Mrs. C. W. Taylor and Miss Carrie Johnson. The school grounds were donated by the Railroad Company.

The Free Methodist Society was organized by Rev. J. W. Sharp in July, 1881. Services are, for the present, held in Wills & Co.'s Hall. The Society will shortly build an edifice on lots number 1, 2, 3, and 4, in block 14. There are about twelve members. The cost of the proposed building will be about \$1,000. Rev. Mr.

Sharp is the pastor. The officers of the Society are: Trustees—George Johnson, Sr., J. W. Sharp, L. W. Taylor. Stewards—J. W. Downs, G. Johnson, A. S. Smith. Class Leader—G. Johnson.

The Presbyterian Society was organized by Rev. A. K. Baird, of Iowa, in October, 1879. Services are held in the Presbyterian Chapel. The Society has a building in course of erection, which will cost about \$3,000. The first pastor was Rev. M. E. Chapin, who was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Taylor, the present pastor. The membership is about twenty-five. First Board of Trustees: S. F. Goodykoontz, J. C. Christman, M. H. Rowley. Present Board: S. F. Goodykoontz, C. W. Taylor, John Helwig.

The Congregational Society was organized August 18th, 1881, by Jay Willman, James S. Foster and J. M. Crary. Services are, for the present, held in the school house. Their church edifice was expected to be completed by Christmas of 1881, and will cost about \$2,000. Church officers: Trustees—Jay Willman, James S. Foster, J. M. Crary. Clerk—Mrs. Dr. Tatman. Treasurer—Rev. J. R. Reitzell.

The Episcopal Society was organized in September, 1880, by Bishop Clarkson, of Omaha. The Society was originally instituted at Firesteel, and was known as St. Mary's Mission. It was transferred to Mitchell shortly after the beginning of the town. Their church building in Mitchell was completed in August, 1881, and cost \$2,000. Rev. D. A. Sanford, the first pastor, continues in charge of the Society. Church officers: Warden—O. R. Betts. Secretary—H. C. Green. Treasurer—Dr. F. Andros.

The Catholic Church Society was organized in 1880. Services are held in a building, which the Society uses temporarily, until the erection of an edifice in the near future, which is to be built at a cost of \$3,000. First Board of Trustees—John Gleason, P. T. McGovern, J. L. Davenport. Present Board: John Gleason, P. T. McGovern, — Koch. Rev. M. M. McCarter was the first pastor, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Tobin.

The Baptist Society has not as yet effected a permanent organization. They expect to build an edifice in the spring of 1882. Services are held in the school house, under the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Coffman.

An Agricultural Society was organized in Davison County, in 1880. Grounds have been purchased containing a half-mile track. As yet no regular annual meeting of the Society has been held.

Resurgam Lodge, U. D.. A. F. & A. M. Organized in July, 1881, under dispensation from the Grand Master. Charter Members:—W. L. Warren, A. E. Hitchcock, F. Andros, Charles St. John, J. T. Bradley, Freeman Shultis, John Beattie, Mr. Knowles, Dr. Tremain, Mr. Rightson, George Clark, Mr. Blakely, Thomas Orswell. First and present officers: W. L. Warren, W. M.; A. E. Hitchcock, S. W.; F. Andros, J. W.; Mr. Knowles, Secretary; Thomas Orswell, Treasurer. The membership is about twenty. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Chauka Lodge No. 21, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 26, 1880. Charter members and first officers: J. M. Adams, N. G.; A. S. Curtis, V. G.; T. W. D. Orswell, Secretary; G. H. Rathman, Treasurer; H. C. Green, A. W. Odell, H. Schwartz. Present officers: A. W. Odell, N. G.; A. S. Waterhouse, V. G.; T. E. Moses, P. S.; J. L. Bowman, R. S.; Dr. H. Halfhide, Treasurer.

Mitchell Star Lodge No. 18, I. O. G. T., was instituted in July, 1881. Charter members: E. S. Johnson, George Chatfield, Guy Wellman, George A. Clark, F. E. Moses, Mrs. G. Wellman, Mrs. L. W. Adams, Miss Carrie Johnson, and others. At present the Lodge has no regular place of meeting. First officers: E. E. Johnson, W. C.; Mrs. G. Wellman, V. C.; F. E. Moses, R. S.; G. A. Clark, Lodge Deputy. Present officers: E. S. Johnson, W. C.; Miss Kittie Blaine, V. C.; James Williams, Secretary; Carrie Johnson, Treasurer. The Lodge now has about thirty members.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

President—A. J. La Barre.

Councilmen—J. J. Devy, James Foster, P. T. McGovern, J. L. Davenport.

Clerk—C. W. Taylor.

Assessor—Harry Green,

Treasurer—F. E. Moses.

Marshal—G. A. Clark.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys.—Mizener and Hager, Faust and Waterhouse, H. C. Preston, Johnson Brothers, G. E. Schwindt, W. L. Warren, W. Abbey, Kershaw, Flagg and Doolittle, Foster and Hitchcock, Windsor and Metcalf.

Blacksmithing.—Mills and Gillingham, Curtis and Lott.

Banks.—Mitchell Exchange, Bank of Mitchell.

Barbers.—J. L. Cotton, George Smith.

Brick Yard.—P. T. Kenyard.

Carpenters.—H. H. Calhoun, Jacob Wright, La Barre Brothers.

Clothing.—Fosdick, Tillottson and Company.

Coal and Lumber.—Oshkosh Lumber Company, F. E. Moses.

Dentists.—Dr. J. L. Roberts, Dr. George B. Dix.

- Druggists*—Hammer and Hammer, L. O. Gale.
- Furniture*—M. F. Dunham.
- General Merchandise*—William Van Eps, P. T. McGovern, Weil Brothers.
- Grocers*—Knowles and Pittwood, M. Farron and Company, Henry Koch, J. M. Adams.
- Grain and Feed Stores*—Letcher and Farrow, P. Hartman, Applegate and Wilson.
- Hardware*—Moore and Company, L. W. Adams, O. R. Betts.
- Harness*—E. Wedchase.
- Hotels*—Alex. Mitchell, J. L. Davenport, Sanborn House, Dakota House, Gleeson House, Milwaukee House, Bradley House.
- Livery*—Walworth and Morrow, Darling and Vanalstine, Silas Steward.
- Land Agents*—Distad and Devy, Windsor and Metcalf, Mizener and Hager, Washburn and Currey, Davenport and Beckett, Johnson Brothers, Warren and Schwindt, Foster and Hitchcock, L. O. Gale, J. J. Devy, J. C. Tatman.
- Meat Markets*—Rowley and Indra, Applegate and Wilson, Jacob Frantz.
- Millinery*—Miss Matie Williams, Mrs. Silas Steward, Lillie M. Almy.
- Newspapers*—Mitchell Republican, Rec Stanberry as Editor and Proprietor; Mitchell Capital, S. W. Rathbun as Editor and Proprietor.
- Physicians*—W. E. Crane, F. Andros, J. C. Tatman, W. W. Nutting, M. Halfhide.
- Postmaster*—J. W. Walsh; G. B. Walker, assistant.
- Painters*—C. W. Smith, Martin and Adams.
- Stationery*—Walker and Walsh.
- Saloons*—R. C. Wills & Co., J. H. Green, Ole Arneson, John H. Sullivan, Wooden Drake.
- Shoemaking*—S. P. Leslie.

HUTCHINSON COUNTY.

Hutchinson County was one of the several counties which was organized by the first Legislative Assembly. It lies in the Dakota or James River Valley, the first county north of Yankton. Its surface is gently rolling prairie land. The soil of this county is similar to that of all the counties lying in the valley, and is a deep, dark loam. It is well supplied with small lakes and creeks which empty into the James River, which runs through the county. There are a number of good water powers on the James River, in this county. Olivet, the County Seat, is located upon the banks of the river, where there is excellent water-power. Providence, Milltown, Martell, Wolf Center, Freeman, Oak Hollow, Wittenberg, Meno, Friedenhal, Maxwell and Sharon, are other settlements in this county.

YANKTON COUNTY.

A history of Yankton and Yankton County is necessarily very largely a history of Dakota—particularly of Southeastern Dakota—for Yankton has so long been the “hub” around which Territorial affairs have revolved, that it is impossible to think of this pioneer settlement in a limited way. Yankton County was organized by act of the Legislative Assembly in 1862. The first meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held June 2d, of that year. As a matter of historical importance, and for convenience of reference, we append at the outset the following list of

COUNTY OFFICERS

of Yankton County, from the date of its organization to the present time:

FIRST OFFICERS.

Justus Townsend, Henry Bradley, Otis B. Wheeler, Commissioners.
 William Borden, Register of Deeds.
 J. R. Hanson, Probate Judge.

There is no record of any other officers for that year. The above, however, were sufficient for all the demands of public business at that early day. Of these first officers, two, Justus Townsend and Otis B. Wheeler, have left the Territory; William Borden died in Yankton in 1876, and J. R. Hanson and Henry Bradley are still residents of Yankton.

1863 to 1865.

Otis B. Wheeler, N. W. Berge, D. C. Higley, Commissioners.
 William Miner, Register of Deeds.
 Charles F. Rossteuscher, Sheriff.
 James M. Stone, Probate Judge.
 Samuel Grant, J. S. Presho, Justices of the Peace.
 Geo. N. Propper, County Attorney.
 James M. Stone, County Surveyor.
 James E. Witherspoon, Coroner.
 A. D. Fisher, J. B. Greenway, Constables.

In 1863 no general county ticket was chosen. Charles F. Picotte and Ole Sampson were elected to fill vacancies in the Board of Commissioners, created by the removal from the Territory of Otis B. Wheeler and D. C. Higley.

1865 to 1867.

Charles F. Picotte, W. E. Root, Ole Sampson, Commissioners.
 C. A. Rossteuscher, Register of Deeds.
 *Franklin Bronson, Sheriff.
 Henry Brooks, Probate Judge and ex-officio County Treasurer.
 Geo. N. Propper, County Surveyor.

*Appointed by the Board, January 5th, 1865, to fill the vacancy created by the failure to qualify of W. H. Werdebaugh, Sheriff elect. Mr. Bronson resigned June 5th, 1865, and S. C. Fargo was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The records show that in 1865, C. F. Picotte, B. M. Smith and W. E. Root were County Commissioners; Wm. Borden, Sheriff, J. S. Foster, Coroner, and Henry Brooks, Treasurer.

1867 to 1869.

B. M. Smith, Felix LeBlanc, H. C. Ash, Commissioners.
 J. S. Foster, Register of Deeds.
 Charles Van Eps, Sheriff.
 A. G. Fuller, Probate Judge and ex-officio County Treasurer.
 James A. Hand, County Attorney.
 M. K. Armstrong, County Surveyor.
 A. G. Fuller, Superintendent of Public Schools.
 J. W. Evans, Coroner.
 John Stange, Justice of the Peace.
 Henry Fisher, William Van Osdel, Constables.

In 1868, Bly Wood, G. W. Kingsbury and Warren Osborne were County Commissioners, and M. Fisher, Probate Judge and ex-officio County Treasurer. Mr. Fisher died during his term of office, and T. W. Brisbine was appointed to the position.

1869 to 1871.

Geo. W. Kingsbury, Warren Osborne, Milton Morey, Commissioners.
 Geo. Black, Sheriff.
 J. S. Foster, Register of Deeds.
 T. W. Brisbine, Probate Judge and ex-officio County Treasurer.
 M. Hoyt, Superintendent of Schools.
 G. C. Moody, County Attorney.
 Richard Dawson, Coroner.

In 1870, Joel A. Potter was elected a County Commissioner in place of Geo. W. Kingsbury, whose term expired, but he failed to qualify, and Newton Edmunds was appointed in his place. The Commissioners for that year were Chas. Eiseman, Clark West and Newton Edmunds.

In the official roster of that year the names of David DeVol and Richard Dawson appear as Coroners.

1871 to 1873.

Chas. Eiseman, Clark West, S. D. Preiba,* Commissioners.
 Erick Iverson, Register of Deeds.
 Stephen Flick, Probate Judge and ex-officio County Treasurer.
 Henry Fisher, Sheriff.
 O. B. Orton, County Attorney.
 Joseph Ward, Superintendent of Schools.

R. Dawson, Coroner.

Lewis Oliver, Charles Shepardson, Justices of the Peace.

L. Lawrence, T. Welby, Constables.

*Resigned January, 10th, 1871, and Newton Edmunds was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Sheriff, Henry Fisher, died during his term of office, and L. W. Case was appointed by the Commissioners to fill the unexpired term.

At the election in the fall of 1871, J. J. Thompson was elected Commissioner in place of Clark West, and Geo. B. Hoffman in the place of Newton Edmunds, and the Board for the succeeding year was Eiseman, Thompson and Hoffman.

1873 to 1875.

Charles Eiseman, John J. Thompson, Geo. B. Hoffman, Commissioners.

Erick Iverson, Register of Deeds.

Stephen Flick, Probate Judge and ex-officio County Treasurer.

L. W. Case, Sheriff.

P. K. Faulk, County Attorney.

W. B. Valentine, Assessor.

Joseph Ward, Superintendent of Schools.

J. W. Wheeler, Coroner.

C. C. P. Meyer, Surveyor.

In 1873, J. A. Potter was elected Commissioner in place of G. B. Hoffman, and the following were elected to fill vacancies: Assessor, J. H. Haskell; Superintendent of Schools, F. M. Ziebach; Coroner, W. F. Eldridge; Justices of the Peace, E. T. White, C. S. West, J. L. Foskett. F. M. Ziebach did not qualify as Superintendent of Schools, and W. F. Eldridge was appointed to fill the vacancy. S. A. Bentley, Joseph Chladek, Justices of the Peace.

1875 to 1877.

Charles Eiseman, J. A. Potter, Daniel Wilcox, Commissioners.

Erick Iverson, Register of Deeds.

F. Schnauber, Probate Judge and ex-officio County Treasurer.

M. A. Baker, Sheriff.

J. R. Gamble, County Attorney.

Nathan Ford, Superintendent of Schools.

D. F. Etter, Coroner.

M. T. Wooley, County Surveyor.

T. W. Brisbane, J. A. Hand, Peter Huber, E. C. Walton, Justices of the Peace.

Theo. Munme, G. M. Tarbox, M. Hoffrichter, P. C. Conway, Constables.

1877 to 1879.

W. B. Valentine, M. P. Ohlman, Daniel Wilcox, Commissioners.

Ephriam Miner, Register of Deeds.

Fred Schnauber, Treasurer.
 P. K. Faulk, County Attorney.
 Herman Ellerman, Assessor.
 M. A. Baker, Sheriff.
 James A. Hand, Probate Judge.
 Joseph Peir, G. W. Roberts, E. T. White, H. Raynor, Justices of the Peace.
 T. Mumme, A. L. Hinman, A. Wood, E. R. Holland, Constables.

1879 to 1881.

Ole Sampson, W. B. Valentine, William Blatt, Commissioners.
 E. Miner, Register of Deeds.
 F. Schnauber, County Treasurer.
 M. A. Baker, Sherriff.
 Herman Ellerman, Assessor.
 L. Congleton, Probate Judge.
 D. F. Etter, Coroner.
 G. W. Roberts, E. T. White, Andrew Stranne, S. W. Howe, Justices of the Peace.
 James A. Hardin, Gus. Swanson, Peter Franz, T. Gunderson, Commissioners

PRESENT OFFICERS.

Ole Sampson, E. E. Hudson, W. B. Valentine, Commissioners.
 Peter Royem, Register of Deeds.
 Joseph Peir, Treasurer.
 M. A. Baker, Sheriff.
 John Aaseth, Assessor.
 L. Congleton, Probate Judge.
 E. D. Palmer, Surveyor.
 T. S. Dixon, Superintendent of Schools.
 G. W. Roberts, L. Fletcher, Justices of the Peace.

Yankton County is one of the southern tier, and is bounded on the north by Hutchinson and Turner, on the east by Clay and Turner, on the south by Nebraska, from which it is separated by the Missouri River, and on the west by Bon Homme. It extends twenty-four miles east and west, and about the same distance north and south. Its general features are the same as the other counties bordering on the Missouri River. It has a strip of bottom lands extending along the river, varying in width from a few rods to several miles, the remainder being rolling prairie, well adapted to pasturage or tillage.

The soil is a rich sandy loam, very fertile, and produces well any kind of grain or vegetables, usually grown in this latitude.

The climate is healthful and pleasant, the winters being generally not so long as in the same latitude in New England, and usually quite mild until near January, about which time occasionally severe storms occur, and which last for a few days only, succeeded

by several weeks of fair weather. The springs generally commence early in March, the Missouri River breaking up soon after the middle of this month, and by the first of April, farmers have generally finished sowing their wheat and oats. The summer weather is not hot and sultry, owing to the pleasant breezes which invariably spring up in prairie countries, some time in the forenoon and continue through the day. The evenings are generally cool and pleasant. The rainy season of Dakota usually comes in the month of June, but showers are frequent during the spring and summer. It is a fixed fact however, that there is much less cloudy weather at Yankton, than in Central New York. The climate is usually healthy, fevers and lung diseases not being frequent among those who have long breathed the pure air of Dakota.

The greatest portion of the timber of Yankton County is to be found along the Missouri River, in the southern part of the county, but considerable timber is also to be found in ravines, running out from the Missouri and James Rivers.

The Missouri River washes the entire southern boundary, while the James River runs diagonally across the county from northwest to southeast. The James River has numerous creeks emptying into it, the most important of which is Beaver Creek, six miles north of Yankton. Springs are common along the bluffs, which border on the bottom lands along the rivers, many of which are the sources of streams of considerable size. Good wells of excellent water are generally easily found on the bottoms, by digging from ten to twenty feet, and on the uplands, from fifteen to thirty feet. Plenty of stone for building purposes can be found on the table lands. Wells are from thirty to fifty feet deep in the city of Yankton. The building stone of Yankton is one of its peculiar features. It is a species of soft lime-stone, called "chalk-stone," because, when first quarried, it is as soft as chalk, and can be used for marking, like chalk. It can be readily sawed into shape for building, or hewn with an ax. When exposed to the weather, it becomes harder, and makes a perfectly solid wall, much cheaper than brick; and when properly put up and ornamented, makes a beautiful house, resembling granite. This stone is found in inexhaustible quantities within half a mile of the city of Yankton. A large grist mill and several elegant residences have been constructed of this material.

YANKTON.

Much that might be here written, concerning Yankton, the Capital of Dakota, and the County Seat of Yankton County, has already been consigned to the tender mercies of the infallible compositor, and appears in preceding portions of this work. When Yankton became the Capital, and under what circumstances, are elsewhere shown, as also, necessarily, in the development of the series of facts, which have gone to make up the settlement of Southeastern Dakota, many other circumstances attending the early period of Yankton's being and surroundings.

Yankton had its inception in a steamboat landing and a small trading-house, in 1857. The first real settlement began in 1859, as soon as the Indians were removed. George D. Fiske, Francis Chappel, Enos Stutsman, D. T. Bramble and Gen. Todd were among the first white occupants of the site of Yankton. Mrs. H. C. Ash was the first white woman who came to Yankton to reside. Mr. Ash was proprietor of the first hotel in Yankton.

The city is located in township 93, ranges 55 and 56, and contains in the neighborhood of 5,000 inhabitants. It is in reality—what is often said of less favored localities, merely, perhaps, because it has a pleasant ring—"beautifully situated" on the north bank of the Missouri River, in the midst of a prairie country, on a level plateau above the bottom lands, and out of floods, yet surrounded by gently sloping hills. The location surpasses any on the river; its environment is enviable; around it on three sides are fertile upland prairies of the county to which it gives its name, while southward, across the river in Nebraska, stretches the broad valley of the Missouri, heavily timbered, and back of this again, the rolling prairie of Cedar County, which is tributary to Yankton.

About 1,200 acres of land have been platted and recorded. The streets, running east and west, are 80 feet wide, those running north and south are broad avenues of 100 and 130 feet. Third, Capitol and Broadway streets are devoted largely to business, and two and three story brick buildings predominate.

For eight years Yankton, although the Capital of the Territory, did not thrive rapidly. The frontier was kept in a constant state of excitement in consequence of the Indian wars. Dakota was also suffering from the effects of a severe drouth, which lasted several months and discouraged many of the settlers. But the cloud that

had hung over the Northwest for a number of years, at length passed away, and the sunlight of prosperity shone upon Dakota, and her Capital City began to improve.

The town, therefore, may not be said to have actually begun its growth until as late as 1865. It has, within the past fifteen or sixteen years, attained a position of commanding influence in the Northwest, while its relation to the Upper Missouri trade, to present and future railway traffic, the agricultural and chief commercial and material interests of the Territory, give it great prospective importance. Yankton cannot fail to become an important railroad center. Its location and surroundings are, in themselves, a permanent fortune.

In September, 1862, the Sioux Indian war, entailing the gravest alarm, and retarding the settlement of the entire Southeastern Dakota, Yankton became a place of refuge for the frightened pioneers and their families. The publication of the paper at Yankton was suspended. A stockade was constructed around the printing office, where Broadway now intersects Third Street, and F. M. Ziebach, of the *Dakotian*, was made Commander in Chief of all the armies of "Fort Yankton," while G. W. Kingsbury, his partner, served as an humble private in the ranks. Sixty Yanktonians constituted the guard for three or four weeks, and the Indians gave them a wide berth. In course of time the Indians became settled on the reservations, and desisted from meddling with the progress of events. Old troubles were forgotten, and settlers began to take up the rich lands adjoining Yankton. Up to 1875, the settlements were mainly confined to the southeast and northwest corners of the Territory, and probably fifty thousand people came into Dakota. The Black Hills excitement brought thousands and advertised the Territory. About this time the large wheat farms of the Northern Pacific belt began to attract universal attention, and there was a steady flow of immigration to the northeast, southeast and southwest. The valleys of the Red, Big Sioux, Vermillion and James Rivers, were the favorite resorts, together with the pine-clad hills of the mineral regions.

In the meantime, Yankton grew apace. About the month of June, 1871.

THE DAKOTA SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY

was chartered. The first Board of Directors of this Company, which proved to be the entering wedge which was to open up pos-

sibilities even grander than were dreamed of at the time, was composed of the following gentlemen: J. M. Stone, W. W. Brookings, J. R. Hanson, N. Edmunds, D. T. Bramble, George Whetmore and W. A. Burleigh. J. M. Stone was the President, J. R. Hanson, Secretary of the Board. In September, 1871, Burleigh, Stone, Brookings and Whetmore visited Chicago for the purpose of conferring with parties representing sufficient capital to carry on the enterprise, and were so successful as to be enabled to enter into a contract with responsible gentlemen for the construction of the road.

At the election in October, 1871, Stone, Brookings, Burleigh, Whetmore, Weston and Bramble were elected Directors; W. W. Brookings was chosen President, Weston, Superintendent, and Hanson, Secretary.

In December, 1872, C. G. Wicker, J. H. Wicker, J. S. Meckling, W. W. Brookings, J. M. Stone and J. A. Burbank were elected Directors: C. G. Wicker, President; W. W. Brookings, Vice President; J. S. Meckling, Superintendent; J. R. Hanson, Secretary. These last officers continued as such for several years. During 1877 and 1878, W. W. Brookings was Solicitor for the road.

The Sioux City & Pembina Railroad Company was organized in Sioux City, and was consolidated with the Dakota Southern Road in the latter part of 1878, or the first of 1879, under the name of the Sioux City & Dakota Railroad Company. The two roads, thus consolidated, were sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, in 1881.

Judge W. W. Brookings, of Sioux Falls, is still a member of the Board of Directors, and the only one now left in Dakota, having been a Director of the original Company—the Dakota Southern—from its organization to the consolidation with the Sioux City & Pembina, resulting into the absorption of that Road by the Milwaukee Company—and having served as President, Vice-President, Solicitor and Attorney. The first locomotive that ever entered Dakota was named the "Judge Brookings." It is now the "Brookings No. 327" of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. It is but due the veracity of history, to state that the conception of the organization and building of the first railroad in Dakota, was Judge W. W. Brookings', and this was the commencement of the Dakota Southern. Judge Brookings also suggested the name of the Road, and to the liberality of Yankton

County is due the building of the Road, although, in order to get it, J. M. Stone and Judge Brookings had to mortgage all their private property. Inquiries directed to those best in position to know, develop the fact that to Judge W. W. Brookings, more than to any other one man, Dakota owes the beginning of her railroad system, which has already grown to so great proportions, and the continuance of whose growth seems limitless. While paying this deserved tribute to one of Dakota's most active and enterprising citizens, it affords pleasure to the editor of this work—who is equally well pleased to acknowledge the many obligations under which he rests to the distinguished gentleman, for material facts furnished by him in furtherance of the arduous labor attached to a history of this kind—to append the following pertinent remarks concerning Judge Brookings, by a well known journalist, in the Centennial year:

“Judge W. W. Brookings, one of the dozen first white men who ever came to the Territory for settlement, ex-Associate Justice, Speaker of the House and President of the Territorial Senate, half a dozen times a member of both branches of its Legislature, and always a leading and inspiring man in every movement for the advance of the social, intellectual and material interests of Dakota, is a man to be honored and remembered. Of genial social temper, liberal views, clear and quick perceptions, good judgments, generous impulses and great working power, he has been able to do more for the Territory than any man within its borders. Judge Brookings is a man of very generous intellectual culture, passed his college days at old Bowdoin and has not forgotten his *Ama Mater*. He never forgets anything. He is alike versatile in knowledge and its uses. He is the railroad genius of the Territory, inspired the building of a road to Yankton several years before it would have come of its own volition, and is now its Vice-President. His fertile brain is full of embryo railroads, and it won't be long till some of them are sprung into realities. I like this man for his social ways, his working powers and public spirit, and shall be glad to know more of him.”

The impetus given by railroad enterprise, to the embryo city of Yankton, was destined to last, and its growth, while it has not been of a spasmodic character, has, nevertheless, been in the main entirely satisfactory. Of late, the city has taken unto itself a new and highly gratifying “boom,” and it has become more and more

apparent that, whatever may befall other localities, the city of Yankton is, in a commercial sense, "founded upon a rock."

The city government consists of a Mayor, and eight Aldermen, one City Marshal and assistants, a City Clerk, City Treasurer, Police Justice and other city officers. The finances of the city are in good condition, the city being clear of debt and money in the treasury. The rate of taxation is not burdensome, but the accumulations in the treasury are owing to a judicious and economical administration of municipal affairs.

THE YANKTON AND LEMARS RAILROAD COMPANY.

A later enterprise—one which belongs to the present, and which seems to be in a fair way to fruition—is that of the Yankton and Le Mars Railroad Company, the object of which is the construction of a line of railway to make connection with the C., M., St. P. & O., and the Illinois Central Railroads, at or near Le Mars, Iowa.

The articles of organization, of this Company, were filed October 13th, 1881. The meeting of the Directors for organization was held October 18th. The books of the Company were opened for subscriptions, and a soliciting committee is busily engaged in disposing of the stock. There appears to be little or no difficulty in connection with the right of way, the inhabitants all along the proposed line manifesting an anxiety to afford all reasonable aid to the project. Yankton and Yankton people have taken hold of the matter with a will, and energetic endeavors are co-operated in, most harmoniously. It is the evident determination, on all sides, to push the enterprise through to a successful termination. The advantages which will accrue from this new route, are too self-evident to require examination in detail. Other railroad plans and probabilities in connection with Yankton, are set forth elsewhere in their proper relations to the communities whose interests they effect. The central office of the Company is at Yankton, and the following are its officers: Directors—S. B. Coulson, President; E. E. Hudson, Vice President; C. J. B. Harris, Secretary; G. R. Scougal, Treasurer; J. L. Pennington, General Superintendent; J. R. Sanborn, J. E. Bruce, M. P. Ohlman, G. E. Hawley, H. F. Jencks A. W. Howard, D. F. Etter, J. W. C. Morrison.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

Yankton does a larger steamboat business than any other city on the Missouri River. A large fleet of boats owned by three different companies winter here, and many of the boats are repaired

during the winter on the steamboat ways which have been erected in this city for that purpose. Some idea of the amount of business done can be formed when you know that there are about forty steamboats engaged in the river traffic which operate from Yankton, carrying freight and passengers to the military posts, Indian Agencies, the Black Hills and other points up the Missouri River.

STAGE ROUTES FROM YANKTON.

From Yankton, stage lines run out in all directions, carrying the mails and passengers. The principal stage line runs up the Missouri River, through Bon Homme, Springfield, Yankton Agency, Fort Randall and Fort Pierre, thence up the river to Bismarck, also on the Missouri River, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad. This stage runs daily to Springfield with covered four-horse coaches.

The James River route runs a daily stage from Yankton, to Mitchell, through Utica, Lesterville, Odessa, Scotland, Miltown, Martella, Rockport and Rosedale, to Mitchell, 75 miles up the Dakota River. And from Mitchell to Jamestown on the Northern Pacific railroad, a semi-weekly mail passes up the beautiful valley of the Dakota River, a distance of about 200 miles.

Stages run across the country intersecting these lines already mentioned, so that a person can easily reach any desired locality.

YANKTON NEWSPAPERS.

The Press and Dakotaian.—The *Weekly Dakotaian* was first published June 6th, 1861, by the Dakotaian Printing Company—F. M. Ziebach being the Company aforesaid. J. C. Trask bought the *Dakotaian* of Ziebach in March, 1862, and was made the first Public Printer of Dakota. Trask did the printing for the first Legislative Assembly, and after the session, sold to George W. Kingsbury. Ziebach subsequently became a partner in the business. During the next session of the Legislature, Kingsbury & Ziebach became Public Printers, and held possession of the *Dakotaian* until May 26th, 1863, when it passed into the sole possession of Kingsbury.

Beginning with the issue of March 29th, 1864, Albert Gore became the editor of the paper, with Kingsbury as the publisher. Kingsbury withdrew May 31st, 1864.

June 21st, 1864, Kingsbury started the *Dakota Union*, with Hon. M. K. Armstrong as the editor. The publication of the pa-

per was suspended in the middle of August following. November 19th, 1864, the *Union* and the *Dakotaian* were consolidated, with Kingsbury as the publisher and Armstrong as the editor. Armstrong's connection as the editor ceased with the issue of January 7th, 1865, and Kingsbury took sole charge of the paper, which was thus conducted until September 4th, 1869, when Kingsbury sold to James S. Foster and Charles H. McIntyre, who ran it under the firm name of McIntyre & Foster. April 7th, 1870, Arthur Linn became interested in the concern, the firm then becoming McIntyre, Foster & Linn. The next issue, Linn became sole proprietor. Linn conducted the paper until November, 12th, 1873. [August 10th, 1870, the *Yankton Press* was started by the Yankton Press Publishing Company, and edited by Hon. George H. Hand. Mr. Hand retired November 2d, 1870, and J. M. Stone and Kingsbury became the editors and publishers. Stone withdrew July 30th, 1873, and was succeeded by S. V. Clevenger. November 12th, 1873, the *Union and Dakotaian* and the *Yankton Press* were consolidated, Linn retiring, and E. M. Brown, Kingsbury and Clevenger assumed control.

The present heading of the weekly edition of the *Press and Dakotaian* was adopted December 4th, 1873. Kingsbury sold to Clevenger his interest in the paper, which was then run by Clevenger and Brown, up to May 21st, 1874, when W. P. Dewey bought Brown's interest, the firm becoming Dewey & Clevenger. August 27th, 1874, A. W. Barber succeeded Dewey, the firm becoming Clevenger & Barber. December 5th, 1874, W. S. Bowen and Kingsbury took possession, under the firm name of W. S. Bowen & Co., and August 7th, 1875, Kingsbury took a half-interest in the establishment, the firm name being then changed to Bowen & Kingsbury. The first daily edition of the *Press and Dakotaian* was issued April 26th, 1875. The *Press and Dakotaian* is Republican in politics, and—both daily and weekly—is a highly creditable publication.

The Dakota Herald.—The *Herald* was established in February, 1872, by Maris Taylor and T. F. Singiser, the firm name being Taylor & Singiser. Singiser remained in the firm about one year, when Taylor Bros.—Maris Taylor and James Taylor—took possession. In October, 1879, Maris Taylor became sole proprietor, the paper being conducted under his management until September, 1881, when T. J. Sargent purchased a half-interest. The present

firm is, therefore, Taylor & Sargent. The *Herald* is Democratic in politics, is published every Saturday, and is a credit to the journalistic guild, as well as to the community.

THE YANKTON POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice of Yankton was established in 1857. D. T. Bramble was the first Postmaster. Mr. Bramble held this postoffice four years, when he was succeeded by William Miner, who held the office seven years. M. U. Hoyt became Postmaster in 1867, and in May, 1870, William Pound succeeded him. In October, 1871, C. H. McIntyre was appointed Postmaster. Mr. McIntyre was succeeded in November, 1872, by A. W. Howard, the present Postmaster. Yankton postoffice was made a money order office in 1864, and advanced to an office of the second class in 1876. It has been the distributing office for all of Dakota and Northern Nebraska, is still a depositing office for the Territory, and has always transacted a very large amount of business. Under Mr. Howard's management, the office is conducted in a systematic and highly satisfactory manner.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

The land office for the counties of Yankton, Turner, Lincoln, Union, Clay, Bon Homme, Hutchinson, Douglas and Charles Mix, is located at Yankton. G. A. Wetter is the Register, Alexander Hughes, the Receiver.

TERRITORIAL OFFICES.

The various Territorial Officers have their offices here, the principal of which are the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, U. S. Marshal, U. S. Attorney, Surveyor General, Register in Bankruptcy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Auditor, Treasurer and U. S. Signal Officer. The Legislature of Dakota meets biennially at the Capital.

U. S. ARMY OFFICES.

The United States military offices for Dakota, consisting of U. S. Quartermaster, Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Paymaster, and U. S. Signal officer, are located at Yankton. Large quantities of army supplies are annually purchased at Yankton and forwarded by steamers to the military posts on the Missouri River above.

THE COURTS AT YANKTON.

Dakota is divided into four judicial districts. Southeastern Dakota being within the Second District, and holding two general

terms of the U. S. Court at Yankton in each year. Sub-districts are formed of one or more counties, where courts are held as occasion requires.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This institution was established over three years ago through the efforts of the late Governor Howard, and has been in successful operation since that time. It is located on a section of land one mile north of the city and commands a beautiful view of the city, river, and surrounding country. The present buildings are but the nucleus of the Asylum as planned. The last Legislature appropriated \$40,000 for the erection of a permanent building, to be about 200 feet long, 3 stories and basement in height, to be built of brick. The contractors are now at work, and it will be finished this year. Having a section of land donated by the United States, and liberal appropriations from the Legislature, this will be one of the largest State institutions.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Gen. W. H. H. Beadle, the Territorial Superintendent of Instruction, resides in Yankton, and is indefatigable in his efforts to advance the cause of education. The Territorial Superintendent is nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislative Council (senate), salary \$600 per annum, with \$300 for traveling expenses and \$100 for stationery, books, printing and postage. No other Territorial expense permitted.

Each organized county elects every two years a County Superintendent, who receives \$3.00 per day for actual time employed, and five cents per mile for distance necessarily traveled on duty. He has general supervision of public schools in his county, examines teachers and grants certificates for not more than one year; visits all schools in his county at least once each year; apportions county general tuition fund to districts on basis of school population; receives reports from districts and reports to Territorial Superintendent yearly, and has other minor allowances and duties.

In the cities of Yankton, Fargo, Deadwood, Bismark and Vermillion, and the village of Sioux Falls, the schools are managed by boards of education, provided for in the municipal charters.

The school revenues are derived almost exclusively from taxation. There is no vested school fund. The United States has reserved the 16th and 37th sections in every township to be applied to schools in the future State. The law levies a general tax of two mills on

the dollar for tuition, which is collected and apportioned by each county separately. Besides this each school district may levy taxes for teacher's wages, school house building, and for incidental expenses, to the maximum in all of three and a quarter per cent. annually.

The law requires three months school in each year, and a late amendment authorizes every parent of a child of school age to require six months school in default of which he may send pupils to any other district at cost of his own district.

A late act authorizes every school district to borrow money at 8 per cent. interest upon its bonds, to be used in building and furnishing school house. The amount is limited to \$1,500 at most in each district, and the bonds run not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

An act of the Legislative Assembly approved January 6th, 1875, provided for the establishment of a Board of Education for the city of Yankton, and in consequence, Yankton's present efficient system of education may be said to date from that time. The Board was organized on the second day of February, 1875, the first financial report of the Secretary covering a period of fourteen months from the date of organization to the first day of April, 1876. The following gentlemen were the members of the first Board of Education: First District—F. M. Ziebach, D. T. Bramble. Second District—J. R. Sanborn, F. J. Dewitt. Third District—Bartlett Tripp, Newton Edmunds. Fourth District—Joseph Ward, E. P. Wilcox, William M. Bristoll was the Secretary, Charles E. Bramble, Treasurer. Mr. Bristoll was elected Secretary of the Board, February 5th, 1875, and was at once charged, *ex-officio*, with the duties of Superintendent of the City Public Schools, both of which responsible positions he has continued ever since to most acceptably fill.

At the same meeting an accurate census of the children of school age in the city, was directed to be taken. The number of persons of school age in Yankton for 1875, was ascertained to be 783; for 1876, the number was 867.

The four public schools existing at the time of organization were allowed to complete the work of their winter term, and were closed March 26, 1875. April 5-7 a reorganization of the schools was effected. The East and the West Primary and the East and the West Intermediate Schools were opened on the 5th, the Grammar School on the 6th, and the High School on the 7th.

During the spring term, the Board employed five teachers, the Superintendent serving as Principal of the High School, and furnishing his own assistant. During a part of the school year, 1875-6, the Board had eight schools in operation and employed seven teachers besides the Superintendent, who cared for the High school as during the spring term, 1875.

At the opening of the fall term, 1875, the East and the West Intermediate Schools were consolidated and a secondary school opened. The Intermediate and Secondary Schools were located in the center, in the Walnut Street School House, and the East and West Primary Schools in rented buildings, on Capital and Linn Sts., respectively. The Primary Schools became so crowded that the Board resorted, in November, to the plan of devoting their morning sessions to second grade pupils and their afternoon sessions to first grade pupils. The Grammar and High Schools remained in the Academy building on Walnut St., which the Board had leased for their accommodation.

At the opening of the winter term, the applicants for admission to the schools were so numerous that a second secondary school was opened on the 12th of January, located on Capital St., and called the East Secondary School, the secondary school on Walnut St. taking the name of West Secondary School. At this time, to remove all occasion for dissatisfaction with the Primary Schools, the Board again threw the morning and afternoon sessions, in each of them, open to all the pupils belonging to them.

In February, the last private school existing in the city was closed, and it was found necessary to furnish additional school accommodations by removing the West Secondary School to Dakota Hall on Linn St. and opening another intermediate school in the Walnut St. School House. The new school received the name of First Intermediate School and the original Intermediate School became the Second Intermediate School.

One new two-room brick school house was built during the year, and, at the close of the year, the schools occupied three leased buildings, or in all, five school houses, containing eight school rooms.

The year '75-6 was marked, in the history of the High School, by the sending forth of its first graduates. At the close of the third anniversary exercises, by direction of President J. R. Sanborn, citing the authority of the Board, appropriate diplomas, certifying to the completion of the courses mentioned opposite their

names, were presented, by the Principal, to Horace Ward Sheldon, four years' Classical course. William Henry Sanborn, four years' Academic course. Helen Eliot Moody, three years' Classical course. These are believed to be the first proper alumni of any institution of learning in Dakota Territory.

At an adjourned meeting, on the 22d of June, it was voted to purchase the Academy premises, corner Sixth and Walnut streets, for two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. Eleven coupon bonds of two hundred and forty dollars each, payable in ten years from the 13th day of June, 1877, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, together with a warrant for ten dollars in cash, were issued in payment for this property, which consisted of three lots, with two-story school building (40x36.) out houses, fences and plank walks.

The school year ending August 31st, 1878, witnessed the completion and occupation of the south wing of the new Franklin School. The foundations of this two-story, brick edifice were laid broad and deep, and the superstructure, with eighteen-inch vaulted walls to the top of the lower story and fourteen-inch above to the cornice, substantially erected thereupon. This wing is 36x44 feet in its exterior dimensions, and, with its two frame vestibules, affords accommodations for two schools, one below and one above, with the necessary hallways, stairways, recitation, cloak and janitor's room.

According to the school census of 1881, the number of persons of school age in Yankton was 1,122; number of school rooms owned by the city and used for school purposes during the year, eight; rooms leased for school purposes, two—total rooms so used, ten.

The public schools of Yankton have justly achieved a most enviable reputation. The standard of education is high, and throughout every department a system is maintained which is thoroughly in keeping with the progressive spirit of the best schools of the East. The present corps of teachers is as follows:

- William M. Bristoll, Principal.
- Viola T. Hayes, Second Webster Primary.
- Maggie E. Cooley, Fourth Primary.
- May Lynch, First Webster Primary.
- Hannah S. Prime, Third Primary.
- Henrietta Fellows, Third Grammar.
- Anna E. Hoyt, Second Linn St. Primary.

Carrie E. Lawrence, Assistant 2d and 3d Grammar.

Louisa A. McIntyre, First Linn St. Primary.

Duane Rifembark, High School.

Gertie E. Flanagan, First Grammar.

Mary A. Lawrence, Second Grammar.

Janitors—William H. Werdebaugh, Franklin and Linn St. Schools. Robert Thogerson, Walnut St. and Webster Schools.

THE UNIVERSITY OF YANKTON.

This institution under the auspices of the Congregational churches of Dakota has been located here. \$13,000 have been subscribed by the citizens of Yankton towards erecting suitable buildings, and \$50,000 has been promised by wealthy members of this denomination residing in the eastern States. Commodious buildings will soon be erected on a commanding site in the north part of the city.

The Court House is a substantial two story brick structure erected at a cost of about \$12,000. Connected with it, and under the control of the sheriff, is the county jail.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

The Academy is a large commodious building, built of brick, three stories high, situated on the highest eminence west of the city. It has grounds covering three blocks, and from its cupola the view is unsurpassed. Twenty Sisters of Mercy reside here. They have thirty young lady boarders, beside a large attendance of day scholars and a parochial school on Cedar street. They have recently erected a large brick residence for the chaplain, and the Bishop of Dakota intends building on the adjoining grounds a large and beautiful residence.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The following churches have been built in Yankton and have resident pastors, viz: Congregational, Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist, Universalist, Catholic, German Evangelical, Lutheran, Reformed Lutheran, Scandinavian and Russian. Rev. Joseph Ward is the pastor of the Congregational Society; Rev. Wilmot Whitfield, of the Methodist; Dr. E. Epstein, of the Baptist; Rev. W. L. Willard, of the Catholic, and Rev. Mr. Hielscher, of the German Evangelical Society.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Yankton was organized in the winter of 1879-80, with Mrs. Dunlap as President. The present officers are: Mrs. James McVay, President; Mrs. H. H. Smith, Mrs. O. H. Carney, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. A. W. How-

ard, Treasurer; Mrs. J. B. Van Velson, Secretary. In February, 1881, rooms were opened, where refreshments could be served and reading matter furnished, and after a temporary suspension on account of the floods, rooms were again opened on the 21st of May. The present rooms are commodious and comfortable, well furnished and conducted in the cosiest possible manner. Coffee and other refreshments are served at all hours, and the rooms are supplied with the choicest and latest periodicals. Socials and other entertainments are occasionally held in these rooms, the proceeds of which go to defray expenses. The rooms are in charge of Mrs. C. N. Thompson. This practical step in the direction of Temperance reform deservedly meets with the encouragement of the citizens.

St. John's Lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M.—Instituted in June, 1863, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, its number at that time being 166. In 1875, the Grand Lodge of Dakota was organized, and this Lodge then became No. 1. Charter members and first officers: M. Hoyt, W. M.; D. T. Bramble, S. W.; John Hutchinson, J. W.; G. N. Propper, S. D.; F. M. Ziebach, J. D.; M. K. Armstrong, Secretary; G. W. Kingsbury, Treasurer; B. E. Wood, Tyler; H. C. Ash, Nelson Miner, Justus Townsend, J. M. Allen. Present officers: F. J. Dewitt, M.; I. E. West, S. W.; William Goodwin, J. W.; W. H. H. Beadle, S. D.; D. McCully, J. D.; W. H. Edmunds, Secretary; J. R. Sanborn, Treasurer; T. L. Pratt, Tyler. The Lodge's membership is about eighty, and its condition prosperous. Meetings are held the first and third Tuesday evenings in each month.

Yankton Chapter No. 1, R. A. M.—Holds its meetings on the second and third Tuesday in each month at Masonic Hall. It was instituted in 1878. William Blatt is H. P., John O. Bates, Secretary. The membership is about forty-five.

Dakota Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F.,—Instituted May 25th, 1870. First officers: N. J. Catill, N. G.; E. O. Norton, Secretary. Present officers: Peter Royem, N. G.; John O. Bates, Secretary.

Humboldt Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F.—Instituted March 11th, 1874. First officers: William Blatt, N. G.; M. P. Ohlman, Secretary. Present officers: C. Hameister, N. G.; George Bauman, Secretary.

Yankton Encampment No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Instituted May 4th, 1875. First officers: William Blatt, H. P.; C. S. Deming, Scribe. Present officers: A. F. Brecht, H. P.; J. Kingsbury, Scribe.

Grand Lodge of Dakota, I. O. O. F.—Instituted October 13th, 1875. First officers: Ezra W. Miller, of Elk Point, G. M.; Ralph R. Briggs, of Vermillion, G. S. Present officers: W. A. Bentley, of Bismarek, G. M.; Ralph R. Briggs, of Sioux Falls, G. S.

Grand Encampment of Dakota, I. O. O. F.—Instituted August 10th, 1881. First officers: Frank S. Emerson, of Sioux Falls, G. P.; A. J. Romne, of Elk Point, G. S. Present officers: D. S. Dodds, of Grand Forks, G. P.; Ralph R. Briggs, of Sioux Falls, G. S.

ARTESIAN WELL AND MINING COMPANY.

The Yankton Artesian Well and Mining Company was organized in September, 1880. The officers of the Company were as follows: J. C. McVay, President; E. T. White, Secretary; J. M. Fogerty, Treasurer; W. P. Dewey, Attorney; J. C. McVay, E. E. Hudson, F. L. Van Tassel, A. W. Lavender, I. Piles, Directors. There were about thirty-eight members originally. The capital stock was \$10,000, with a privilege of increasing to \$50,000.

In December, 1880, the contract for boring an artesian well was let to Mars & Miller, of Chicago, and work was begun early in the summer of 1881. Water was "struck" at a depth of about four hundred feet, in July, and about one hundred feet further down, a water supply of from one hundred and eighty to two hundred gallons per minute, was reached. The well is located on the hill west of the city, and the Company has purchased ten acres of the land surrounding it. It is the intention to construct a complete system of water works for the city, which are expected to be ready for operation in 1882. The estimated cost of the entire works is less than \$50,000. Everything connected with the enterprise is so favorable, that its success appears to be already assured. The following are the present officers of the Company: I. Piles, President; E. T. White, Secretary; Leighton Wynn, Treasurer; E. E. Hudson, F. L. Van Tassel, A. W. Lavender, G. R. Scougal, I. Piles, Directors.

Yankton is in every respect a beautiful city—both from its advantageous and picturesque location, and from the substantial character of its public, private and business buildings. The amount of business, wholesale and retail, which is transacted in Yankton, would be incredible in any other locality than the Great Northwest, population and the disadvantages peculiar to a new country being taken into consideration. The business men of Yankton, taken as a class, are live, energetic and responsible gentlemen, who

have both the capacity, the means and the will, to make the most of present opportunities. The reader may confidently rely upon it—if there is aught to be known of the future from the substantial indications of the present—that in the years to come, few cities will command greater attention, achieve greater prosperity, or exert a wider influence upon the commercial world about them, than the Capital of the future Empire of the Northwest.

ADDITIONS TO THE CITY OF YANKTON.

The following are the plats, or additions, which make up the city of Yankton:

1—Yankton. 2—Witherspoon's Yankton. 3—Lower Yankton. 4—Central Yankton. 5—West Yankton. 6—North Yankton. 7—East Yankton. 8—B. C. Fowler's Addition. 9—H. C. Ash's Addition. 10—John Noble's Addition. 11—Glazier's Addition. 12—Presho's Addition. 13—B. C. Ash's Addition. 14—English's Addition. 15—Collamer's Addition. 16—Wetmore & Stewart's Addition. 17—Hoffman's Addition. 18—W. A. Burleigh's Addition. 19—C. & S. Eiseman's First Addition. 20—C. & S. Eiseman's Second Addition. 21—Thompson & Hanson's Addition. 22—Reinhold's Addition. 23—Julia A. Presho's Addition. 24—W. B. Valentine's Addition. 25—S. C. Fargo's Sub-division. 26—Extension of Lower Yankton by J. R. Hanson & Co., and W. W. Brookings. 27—J. D. Sears' Addition. 28.—Picotte & Hanson's Sub-division of part of Lower Yankton.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Mayor—J. R. Sanborn.

Clerk—E. T. White.

Treasurer—William Blatt.

Justice of the Peace—G. W. Roberts.

Marshal—William Reinhardt.

Police—P. C. Conway.

Surveyor—E. D. Palmer.

Physician—J. M. Miller.

Weighmaster—H. W. Pike.

Aldermen—J. L. Foskett, Chairman; Dr. D. F. Etter, W. M. Powers, C. J. B. Harris, Patrick Brennan, Joseph Bader, Jacob Max, Zina Richey.

Board of Education—First District—William P. Dewey, J. C. McVay. Second District—Josiah R. Sanborn, G. W. Kingsbury. Third District—Newton Edmunds, Bartlett Trapp. Fourth District—Joseph Ward, H. F. Livingston. Secretary—William M. Bristol. Treasurer—William Blatt.

Judge of District Court—P. C. Shannon.

Clerk of District Court—A. J. Faulk.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys—C. J. B. Harris, Dewey & French, Tripp & Boyles, S. H. Gruber, Geo. H. Hand, I. E. West, Campbell & Smith, Phil. K. Faulk, Gamble Bros., E. L. Fletcher, Oliver Shannon, N. J. Cramer, E. T. White.

Real Estate—G. W. Roberts, G. P. Hayward & Co., E. L. Fletcher, M. M. Matthieson, C. J. B. Harris.

Physicians—J. M. Miller, D. F. Etter, James Buchanan, James McGregor, Geo. W. Vanderhule, J. B. Vanvelsor, V. Sebiakinross.

Banks—First National Bank, McKinney & Scougal, Edmunds & Wynn.

Dentists—W. H. H. Brown, H. D. Dodge.

Druggists—Mills & Purdy, Eugene Webber, E. M. Coates, G. W. Vanderhule, Geo. Taman, Peter Neff.

Dry Goods—L. D. Palmer, Chas. Eiseman, Jacob Max, N. Anderson, Christian Steinbach.

Clothing—Harry Katz, John O. Bates.

Tailors—Hacker & Grebe, R. G. Grady.

Boots & Shoes—I. Piles, John J. Duffack, Jno. A. Weeks, Jacob Max, Christian Steinbach.

Wholesale Grocers—Bramble, Mimer & Co.

Grocers—Jacob Max, A. W. Lavender, Wm. Blatt, H. W. Pike, Christian Steinbach, J. L. Norris, Albert Zimlicka, Walter H. Carr, O. P. Hage, N. Anderson, T. F. Marshall, Dan. McDevitt, Samuel Vance.

Carpenter Shops—Osborn Evenson, Pratt & Goodwin, Fred. Burgi, A. Dillinger, G. Burgi, John Thornton, W. F. Lauman, T. Moore.

Meat Markets—Wyman & Ward, Mike Brennan, Patrick Brennan, Maxwell & Lingo.

Hides and Leather—Peir & Luebke.

Wholesale Liquors—Adler & Ohlman, J. Hirshtein, J. E. Bruel.

Wholesale Cigars and Tobaccos—Adler & Ohlman, F. Hirshtein, Bramble, Miner & Co., J. E. Bruce.

Queensware—Marshall & Odiorne, O. P. Hage.

Newspapers—Press and Dakotaiian, Daily and Weekly, Bowen & Kingsbury, Proprietors. Dakota Herald, Taylor & Sargent, Proprietors. Frie Presse, G. A. Wetter, Proprietor.

Book Bindery—Bowen & Kingsbury.

Hardware—Geo. E. Hawley, Wynn & Buckwalter, E. E. Richey, Shroeder & Bates, J. C. Morman, Orth & Huber.

Furniture—J. R. Sanborn & Son.

Agricultural Implements—Gardner Bros., Wynn & Buckwalter, Wilcox & Williams, J. L. Foskett.

Gunsmiths—Geo. Wagner, H. B. White.

Livery—Louis H. Eliot, Peter Steffen, Wm. M. Powers.

Millinery—C. A. Lyons & Co., E. J. Coggins, Mrs. E. J. Morrow.

Hair Dresser—Mrs. Pray.

Photographers—S. J. Morrow; De Long & Son.

Saloons—Geo. Brown, J. F. Evans, John Larton, Albert Zemlicka, Jacob Brauch, Lev. Biermeyer, Fred. Lerch, M. Demendes, J. H. Balmat, Wallbaum & Becker, Frank Schepperheyn.

- Harness and Saddlery*—J. M. Fogarty, John Novotney, D. B. Cooley.
- Confectionery, Etc*—H. A. Schoregge & Son, Walter H. Carr, H. W. Pike, Jenkinson Bros.
- Books and Stationery*—Postoffice News Company, A. W. Howard, proprietor; Mills & Purdy.
- Hotels*—Jencks Hotel, Jencks & Son; Merchants Hotel; Smithsonian, H. H. Smith; Germania House, Wallbaum & Baker; Bradley House, J. C. Curtis; Central Hotel, John Jacobs; Madison House, Fred Kincie; Eagle House, Augustus Kountz; Minnesota Hotel, Joseph Bolder; American House, N. Morgan; Pacific Hotel, George Wagner; Chicago House, Charles Brotherson; Farmers' Home, Leo Beermeyer; Custer House, Chas. Long; Skandinavisk Hotel, Ole Cook.
- Steamboat Lines*—Coulson Line, S. B. Coulson, Manager; J. C. McVay, Secretary and Treasurer. Peck Line, A. C. Aiker, Manager.
- Wagon Making and Blacksmithing*—Tyler & Nissen. Carr & Sanderson.
- Painting*—Seraple & Munroe, William Tobin, John Bransen.
- Architects*—John Thornton, A. E. Cobby, W. L. Daw.
- Lumber*—E. P. Wilcox, St. Croix Lumber Co.; Michigan and Chicago Lumber Co.—J. D. Hoskin, Proprietor.
- Foundry*—J. J. Campbell, Martin I. Anderson.
- Jewelers*—H. G. Cark, J. P. Redaelli, John Otto, C. Wedell.
- Flouring Mill*—Excelsior Mill Company, Bramble, Miner & Co., Proprietors.
- Mill Furnisher*—Samuel Kaucher.
- Auctioneer*—L. M. Kee.
- Butter and Eggs*—Smith and Farr.
- Music*—Mrs. M. M. Sullivan, Mrs. Whitney.
- Sewing Machines*—F. Hammond, C. A. Lyons & Co., Orth & Huber.
- Farriers*—Stockwell & Buchanan.



THE FLOOD AT YANKTON.

The following facts concerning the great flood at Yankton in the spring of 1881, are taken from the *Dakota Herald's* series of graphic accounts, which were subsequently printed in pamphlet form:

[*Dakota Herald*, April 2d.]

For years people have listened to tales of high water in the Missouri River, told by Indians and "oldest inhabitants;" listened generally with incredulity, and sometimes with open mockery. Since 1862, the spring breakup has never been attended with any disaster, save in isolated cases, and it is not to be wondered at that the settlers on the bottoms had been lulled into a false sense of security, and regarded the stories handed down in regard to the great inundations of past years as the mere vaporings of chronic exaggerations. But it has been a terrible awakening; the worst stories of the past have been far surpassed by the horrors of the actual present. For ten days the Missouri River Valley for hundreds of miles has been covered with a seething torrent of water and ice. Whole towns have been absolutely obliterated, many lives have been lost, property incalculable has been swept away, and hundreds of people, but yesterday in comparative affluence, are to-day little else but beggars. It is utterly useless to attempt to describe it as it is, but following will be found a clear, concise and careful statement of the facts so far as the *Herald* has been able to collect them. News is as yet painfully wanting, but we trust that the horror of the full revelation will not be any considerably greater than that which now weighs down our people:

THE BREAKUP.

The river at this point, long watched with fear and trembling, at four o'clock, Sunday afternoon, with scarcely a preliminary sign, burst its icy covering, and in a few moments the whole channel was one solid mass of heaving, groaning, grinding cakes of ice, tossed and tumbled into every conceivable shape by the resistless current.

As the ice broke up the river rose with almost incredible rapidity, and in a few moments was nearly bank-full. The steamer *Western*, lying just below the ways, was the first victim of the ice. An immense cake was hurled against her side, near the stern, making

a hole nearly twenty feet long, through which the water rushed with terrible swiftness, and in spite of the efforts of a large corps of pumpmen, she soon filled and sank. The water began to subside about five o'clock and the people breathed easier, thinking that the worst was over. However, the upward movement soon commenced again, and continued all day Monday, the whole bed of the river being constantly filled with moving ice. Monday afternoon word was received that the whole Jim River Bottom below the city was overflowed from bluff to bluff, something never before known. This report was quickly succeeded by another to the effect that many families living in that section were completely cut off from escape and in need of assistance. Tuesday morning several boats were sent out from the city, which succeeded in rescuing several families. Others were left and an account of their fate will be found below.

Many of our citizens, on Tuesday, took occasion to visit the bluffs at Major Hanson's place, and the view there presented was truly grand, not to say terrible. As far as the eye could reach was an unbroken volume of water, moving steadily along, bearing on its bosom huge cakes of ice, and dotted here and there by half-submerged farm-houses, whose inmates had fled to the hills for safety. Where the mighty current swept across the railroad track the rails were twisted and dragged long distances by the ice, while telegraph poles, fence posts and small trees were snapped in two like tallow candles. Cattle and horses were floundering and struggling in the flood, every cake of ice was freighted with a passenger list of small animals, while here and there a small skiff, manned with rescuers from Yankton, paddled about from house to house, seeking after straggling persons who had been caught by the water. It was a spectacle long to be remembered, and one that a man might well pray to never behold again.

THE GORGE.

Tuesday evening at five o'clock the ice which had been sweeping by the city all day, suddenly formed a gorge a few miles below the city, which held firm all night, meanwhile extending itself far up the river toward Springfield. A deathly stillness hung over the bosom of the river as if in omen of the awful burst of seeming rage that was to follow. Men watched with anxious eyes, fearing the worst. Suddenly, Wednesday morning at 11:30 o'clock a shudder ran through the vast body of the gorge, where great hillocks of

ice were piled in solid layers rods high. The waters gave a mighty roar like some blood-thirsty giant awaking from troubled sleep, and with a sudden jerk the whole tremendous mass began to rear, and crash, and tumble, as if it knew of its awful power for destruction and was giving way to pranks of diabolical glee. As the millions upon millions of tons of icy matter moved off down the river, the water began to creep up the banks.

Up, up it came, faster and faster, until it could fairly be seen to crawl up the ascent. Huge cakes of ice went hurtling against the sides of the steamers along the ways, crushing great holes in their hulls, snapping immense hawsers, and precipitating the Black Hills, Helena and Butte into one common jumble. Still it rose, poured over the railroad track, hurling the little ferry boat, Livingston, clear across it, and even carrying the gigantic Nellie Peck and Peninah far up on the bank. It now appeared to rest a moment, and then with a resistless force and a mighty swell, on it came again. From the bottling works, down along the river front to where the water had come out the day before, the torrent poured into the lower part of the city, actually seeming to have a fall of from six inches to a foot directly out of the river. Then ensued a scene that our pencil is inadequate to describe. People ran hither and thither in wild excitement. Household goods were hastily thrown into wagons and removed to places of safety. Shouting, swearing men, weeping women and children, pawing, frightened horses, all combined with the roaring, rushing waves to form a picture to delight the heart of the monarch of Pandemonium. As the waters rose higher and higher, skiffs, yawls and other small craft, began to shoot through the streets in lieu of the vehicles. Furniture, clothing and babies were handed out of the windows and ferried to high ground. Out-houses and movable truck danced around on the surface. Hogs and chickens squealed and squawked and swam and flew to places of safety. The first to move to what they considered safe ground were chased by the exultant waves and forced to again "move on." All through the lower part of the city—everywhere in fact below the bench—roared an angry, surging torrent of yellow water, from one to six feet in depth, literally covered with the *debris* incident to a great flood, all banging, smashing and rolling about in one common medley. Looking south and east it was a solid river twenty miles wide, rolling, a very besom of destruction, cutting a swath of havoc and ruin which cannot be com-

puted. Down the channel of the river swept hay-stacks, water-tanks, live animals and the fragments of fences, houses, &c., which had been swept from God knows where up the river. Far over on the Nebraska bottoms could be seen clusters of cattle on every knoll and as the water rose inch by inch, and the ice swept over and crushed them between its ponderous fragments, the struggles of the poor animals could be plainly seen. Great trees struck by the jagged chunks, whipped and shook as though jarred by a heavy wind, and finally would be cut clean off and tumbled into the seething hell of waters which roared about them. Here and there appeared the roof of a house, and alas! in too many instances, that roof held human beings, clinging to it in a desperate effort to save themselves from a watery grave. Women, and strong men, too, turned away from the awful sight, and refused to look upon it. No man ever wants to see the like again.

THE DESTRUCTION OF GREEN ISLAND.

It had been apprehended for weeks past that Green Island, just across the river from Yankton, would suffer in case of high water, and many of the inhabitants had made preparations for it by removing their household goods and stock to high ground. But nobody was prepared for the awful catastrophe which came on Wednesday, and in a few hours swept from existence a busy little town of 150 people, together it is feared with several of its residents. On Tuesday, it was apparent from this shore that the town was entirely surrounded by water, and the few people left in it could be seen busily engaged in removing stock to a high knoll just back of the village, there being some determined spirits who were evidently resolved to stay till the last. Attempts were made to communicate with them, but unavailingly. When the gorge broke on Wednesday, those who were watching Green Island soon discovered that the ice was being forced around in the rear of the town from above, and it was not long until it was encompassed on every side by strong and wide currents, across which no living thing could attempt a passage without certain death staring them in the face. A thrill of horror ran through the spectators on this shore, and from that time until the final collapse, every eye was riveted as if by an awful fascination upon the doomed village. Higher and higher crept the environing torrents, and nearer and nearer swept the horrible masses of ice. At last it could be seen

by aid of glasses that the water covered the entire town. Borne on the hissing, gurgling breakers, the ice commenced to thunder through the streets and against the houses. The maddened struggles of the cattle and horses as they floundered about in the icy billows could be plainly witnessed, but they were soon swept away. The water rose until it appeared as if little but the upper stories of the buildings was unsubmerged, and at last the village church, a handsome structure with a tall spire, unable to longer withstand the ponderous blows of the huge floes, was seen to leave its foundations, turn half way round, and then float gracefully off with the current. Its course was destinetly visible until the top of its spire disappeared behind a strip of timber about a mile from the town, where it went to pieces. Shortly after another building floated away, and then followed in quick succession five or six others, including the large hotel and school house. On the roofs of several, persons could be distinguished, but as the buildings were caught in the maelstrom of ice and water and twisted and tumbled about, the tenants were seen one by one to lose their hold and drop into the waves until not one remained. No words can describe the horror of that terrible sight, as witnessed by thousands of awe-filled eyes from Yankton's house-tops. In two hours from the time the first mass of ice crashed into the village, not a house was left standing, save one store, which being protected by large trees, and lined with brick, still stands, though battered and crushed into a shapeless hovel. The mind of the most imaginative writer of fiction that ever lived never pictured a destruction more swift, more complete, or more dreadful.

The foregoing is a brief and imperfect description of the floods of Wednesday, as they appeared from this point.

THE STEAMBOATS.

The damage done to steamboats on all the lines with headquarters at Yankton is almost incalculable. Every boat at or in the vicinity of Yankton is damaged terribly. The Western is entirely gone—torn into kindling wood. The Butte is broken square in two in the middle, and is considered a total loss. The Helena is twisted like an auger, and jammed full of holes. It is doubtful whether she can be made serviceable again this season. The Black Hills, of the three boats on the ways, is the least damaged, but even she is badly racked and crushed. The Peninah and Nellie Peck were driven high and dry on the bank, where they now lie

in a badly shattered condition. The Yankton ferry-boat, Livingstone was driven clear across the railroad track, where she now lies. It will require an enormous expenditure to get all of these boats repaired and into the channel again. Old steamboatmen say that in all their experience on the river, they have never known so disastrous a series of losses.

The people of Yankton never exhibited themselves in a better light than during the terrible experiences of the past week. Every one, so far as our knowledge extends, has exerted himself to relieve the sufferings of the inundated population, and on Wednesday night every house in the upper portion of the city was placed at the disposal of the people fleeing from the waters. Food, clothing and fire were furnished for all, and we believe that there were no cases of actual physical suffering.

It was a weird and picturesque scene that was presented on the river front Thursday morning, and one might imagine that he was gazing at one of the imaginary pictures drawn by Jules Verne in his "Field of Ice." The cold wind had frozen the gigantic piles of ice which had gorged on the shore the day previous, solid, and a thousand fantastic shapes and pinnacles were presented. The great boats were sheathed in an icy armour, and the strange manner in which they were strewn about, added to the novelty of the sight. The oldest inhabitant even was silent, and privately acknowledged that he had never seen anything to equal it.

[The Dakota Herald, April 9th.]

THE GREAT GORGE.

Terrible as was the inundation described in last week's *Herald*, it pales before the horrors of the one which has deluged the face of the earth, for four hundred miles up and down the Missouri River during the past week. While more actual loss of life and property may have resulted from the terrible suddenness of the first onslaught of the turbid tide, in the height reached by the water and in the awful body of ice born on its current the second and latest rise completely overshadows the former. The spectacle as furnished the sight-seers from Sunday evening until Wednesday morning was one constant panorama of continually changing scenes of interest, all blended into a phantasmagoria of awful sub-

limity and grandeur by the knowledge of the tremendous destruction of property and life that all felt must be taking place, whenever such life and property were located on the valley lands drained by the monstrous and merciless river. Briefly described, the manner of the coming of the last rise was as follows: As stated last week, after the great rise of Wednesday the 30th ult., which inundated lower Yankton and the Jim River bottoms, and swept the town of Green Island out of existence in a few hours, the river fell rapidly back into its banks. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, it remained with but little change, although constantly filled with floating ice, sometimes in greater quantities than others. On Sunday morning, however, it commenced to rise rapidly, owing to the gathering of the ice a few miles below the city. The water continued to come steadily up all day, the gorge meanwhile extending itself up the river with amazing swiftness. Towards evening people living in the lower part of the city, who had moved back after the falling of the first rise, again began to move out, and that their fears were well grounded, was proven on Monday morning, when the waters again covered all that portion of the city below the bench. All day Monday the gorge held firm, with the exception of intervals for a moment or two, when it would groan and heave and move a few rods down the stream, only to become stationary again. The water rose steadily all the time, and the pressure brought to bear on the gorge must have been incalculable. When the tremendous mass would move down the river, on one of its semi-occasional jerks, great masses of ice weighing many tons, would be forced high in the air and borne along until finally they would be overridden by a piece yet larger than themselves and again forced under. The large trees, a foot or more in diameter, which stood on the side of the bank on the point just above the city, were submerged by the rising torrent and finally cut smooth off and dragged under as if in the tentacles of one of the mighty devil fishes described by Hugo. The whole Green Island bottom opposite the city was again being ground beneath the mighty millstones of ice, heaving and rolling about as if seeking fresh prey on that devastated spot. This was the only place where the ice moved continually on Monday. The gorge continued all night Monday and all day Tuesday, with but little change of its features. All this time the streets were literally alive with people. At last, on Tuesday evening at 4 o'clock the mighty wall of ice suddenly

gathered itself for a last assault, and then with a resounding roar gave way and went tumbling down in one mighty avalanche of destruction, awful to gaze upon and grand beyond description in its resistless progress. The water fairly leaped up, and in a few moments had reached its highest altitude since the beginning of the flood—41 feet above low water mark. Below town the current swept straight out across the bottom, the gorge having not yet broken five miles below the city. The same scenes were enacted as on the Wednesday previous. The water rushed through the lower part of the city like a mill-race. Solid cakes of clear, blue ice, three feet thick and of vast circumference, were carried along with amazing swiftness. All that saved the entire lower part of the city from destruction, was the fact that the huge bank of ice formed on this side during the first gorge, and left there by the receding waters, held firm and prevented the immense body of ice in the channel from rushing Yanktonwards. As it was, the lower Government warehouse was entirely destroyed, the small one just below the ways, ditto, while the middle one is but little better than a total loss. E. P. Wilcox's mammoth stock of lumber was entirely lost with the exception of a small quantity in the sheds on the west side, which stood the flood. A huge floe struck the corner of Tom Stewart's house, literally tearing the entire end out of it. Nearly every house in the district bounded by Capitol street on the west, and Third street on the north, is scarred and battered, and many of them damaged considerably. Many small barns and sheds were carried off bodily.

The torrent continued to pour out over the bottom between Risling's farm and Kunze's brick yard for about two hours, and fears were entertained that another gorge would be formed there, but about 7 o'clock the big gorge in the river below Risling's timber burst, and the terrible storm of ice and water took to its first love, the main channel, and the water fell more rapidly than it had risen. By ten o'clock the water was out of the city limits and by Wednesday morning the streets were again passable. But it was a scene of desolation and ruin that presented itself. Little but the bare houses and the great masses of ice, tons in a place, remained. Everything moveable had been swept away. Scarcely a piece of wood in the shape of fences, fuel, barrels, boxes, and small utensils had escaped. But looking over toward the river bank where high mountains of ice reared their heads twenty

feet high, the people could well afford to be thankful. Had that shore gorge given completely away and allowed the heaving channel, which watchers say was at times ten feet higher than the shore, to sweep through the city, it is doubtful whether a house would have been left standing in the inundated region, or a steamer remained at the levee.

Cruel and savage as those awful glaciers appear, the salvation of lower Yankton resulted from their remaining where they did, and nothing but the fact that the receding of the waters of the first gorge allowed them to settle into the mud of the bar, where they were frozen into a solid mass, from six to twenty feet deep, a mile long and from twenty to forty rods wide, prevented them from being driven from their places by the Titanic strength of Tuesday's rise, and hurled through the streets, plowing a furrow of destruction sickening to contemplate. Enough ice did break through to show its power, and the result if the whole had moved cannot be doubted. The fate that was Green Island's would have been lower Yankton's, and where the loss can now be computed by tens of thousands, it would have been hundreds of thousands.

THE SUBMERGED BOTTOMS.

The reports brought in from time to time, this week, by parties engaged in the work of rescuing the inhabitants from the bottoms, between Yankton and Vermillion, are of the most horrifying description. A thickly settled valley, twenty-five miles long and from five to ten miles wide, which two weeks ago presented a rich and flourishing aspect, dotted closely with cozy and comfortable farm houses, is now nothing but a desert of water and ice, whose monotony is only broken here and there by the roof of some house or the tops of a grove of trees. The great ice floes are piled in fantastic shapes, which rival the very Bad Lands for wonderful views, while the air of utter desolation and woe which hangs over this Gehenna of destroying elements chills the stoutest heart. Not a foot of this whole tract but is covered not less than two feet with water. Many of the lighter and less substantial houses have been carried away, while of the hundreds of barns and sheds with their thousands of cattle, horses and hogs, but a very small portion remains. It is amid such scenes of sorrow and sadness as these that the crews of Capt. Lavender, S. K. Felton, J. H. Moulton, Erick Iverson, C. H. Bates, Capt. Noble, Wm. Giggey and many others, have been working for over a week past. During that time they

have removed nearly three hundred people to the bluffs, and the work is still going on, many people being yet on the bottoms.

UP THE RIVER.

The reports received this week from points above Yankton, nearly all confirm the worst published in our last issue. Commencing at Smutty Bear bottom two or three miles above the city, and extending to Mandan, opposite Bismarck, is but the unbroken record of casualty and disaster. Everything within the reach of the yeasty mountains of water that have passed us, has been swallowed up, and reports of loss of life are quite numerous. Frankfort bottom, opposite Smutty Bear, which was well stocked with horses and cattle, is ripped from end to end, and is now but one solid field of ice. Hundreds of animals were seen to be overwhelmed from this side, but nothing is yet definitely known as to the loss of human life.

GREEN ISLAND'S HORROR.

The horrible catastrophe which overtook Green Island last week loses nothing of its appalling features, save that there is now a probability that no lives were lost save that of Mischke, who is yet unaccounted for. Most of the people have been removed to this side or to the Nebraska bluffs, although at the time of the flood on Monday and Tuesday of this week, there were still people at the Morton residence and the brick house below town. Nothing has been heard from them since then, but they are believed to be all right. The narratives of some of the rescued who are stopping in Yankton are thrilling in the extreme. Clinging to house-tops and trees, they may be said to have fought a hand-to-hand fight. Not a man on the whole bottom saved a dollar's worth of property, with the exception of a few head of cattle which gathered on the high knoll at the Morton residence. The net loss must be nearly \$50,000, not taking into consideration the incalculable value of many household goods destroyed, which were hallowed by the tender memories of a life time, and which, had they been saved, would have gone far toward breaking the bitterness of the greater losses.

The lives actually known to be lost, as reported thus far, are remarkably few, considering the scenes of deadly peril that so many have passed through. We pray that the list may not be swollen by fuller particulars from isolated places. The following

are the only persons known to be drowned, and those who are generally given up: Joseph Inch, Hans Cole, J. Mischke, Joseph Lœber, Frank Bates, wife and child, Wm. Hadderman, unknown man and squaw at White Swan.

At the time of the issuance of this pamphlet (April 9th, 1881), the waters are rapidly subsiding. The reports that come in from the submerged sections are in the highest degree encouraging, and but for the loss of property and the suffering engendered by exposure, but few complaints would be heard.

Gratifying news from Meckling and Gayville announces that the water is rapidly seeking its level, and that no lives have been lost, thanks to the efforts of the gallant crews of rescuers who have worked so indefatigably since the commencement of the flood. Some portions of the bottom are now dry and if the waters continue to fall as there is but little doubt but they will, the whole will soon be passable for footmen. The only place not heard from is the remote corner of Haggin's Bend, where several families are known to have been at the commencement of the flood. Grave fears are entertained as to their safety. At Elk Point, news received to-day, renders it certain that no damage has been done except what has resulted from the rush of water four feet deep through the streets. The most of the inhabitants had fled to the high bluffs on the Iowa side of the Sioux River, eight miles distant. Never before had water been known to enter the limits of Elk Point, which is regarded as the highest point between the junction of the Sioux and Missouri Rivers and Yankton, a distance of about 60 miles. From the country between Elk Point and Sioux City, a distance of about 20 miles, most deplorable accounts are received. From a distance of five miles beyond Elk Point and extending to the junction of the rivers, the water has been from 5 to 12 feet deep. Every hoof of stock is destroyed, and with them human lives. Houses, barns, fences and farming implements were all swept away in one common ruin, and the farmers of that district, accounted the richest in the Territory, are left almost penniless. The whole bottom, from Vermillion to Sioux Point, is represented to be entirely covered with monstrous cakes of ice, with the exception of a small spot in the immediate vicinity of Elk Point. All reports tend to confirm the general belief that in the immediate vicinity of the river below Vermillion many lives have been lost, and, indeed, taking into consideration the extreme width

and lowness of the valley in that region, it could hardly be otherwise. The loss, of course, in property, is simply incalculable. Coming toward home, but little change remains to report from the accounts from the *Herald*, preceding this concluding chapter. The bottoms, of course, are in a terrible condition and hundreds of people are in a state of utter destitution. Thousands upon thousands of cattle and horses are lying dead, and a very hell of havoc and ruin is presented to the gaze. For miles and miles the valley is strewn with the wrecks and fragments of what two weeks ago were happy homes, and seeking shelter among neighbors are to be found hundreds of people who were but lately considered independent. A terrible change it is, truly; but already there are signs of a reviving spirit. The grit and determination of the true westerner shows forth in the words and actions of every impoverished settler, and it will be but a few weeks until the hum of agricultural industry will be heard on the spots where the devastating ice now rests in absolute possession. The waters are seeking their natural channel, the sun is beginning to shine, and with the springing up of the grass, and the coming of seed-time, the sorrows of the present will be forgotten in the whirl of industry and preparation for future prosperity.

Here in Yankton "things" are O. K. People who fled to escape the rising floods are moving back, losers are counting up their losses, and the whole city is devoted to the work of relieving the wants of the needy, made so by the infernal (if we may be pardoned the word) floods of the last two weeks. Everybody rejoices over the subsidence of the waters, and joy runs particularly high over the comparatively small loss of life. The "oldest inhabitant" and the "tenderfoot" lie down together and each tells stories of equal magnitude. Business commences to revive, and with the opening of the railroad, which Superintendent Sanborn assures us will take place at the earliest practicable date, the city will take on its normal aspect.

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Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gents Furnishing Goods.

MADISON.

CHAS. B. KENNEDY,

Abstracts of Title, Land, Loan Insurance and Express Agent.

MADISON.

T. LANNON,

BILLIARD PARLOR,

MADISON.

Edwin E. Sage

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MADISON.

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<p>J. J. FITZGERALD, <i>Dealer in General Merchandise,</i> MADISON.</p>	<p>A. A. BROADIE, <i>Pharmacist and Dealer in Drugs and Medicines,</i> MADISON.</p>
<p>DREW BROS. <i>LUMBER DEALERS,</i> Egan, Madison and Dell Rapids, MADISON.</p>	<p>McCALLISTER BROS. <i>Dealers in Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,</i> MADISON.</p>
<p>COMMERCIAL HOUSE, <i>J. J. Craney.</i> MADISON.</p>	<p>CITIZENS' BANK, MADISON.</p>
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<p>J. M. VAN DERVORT, <i>Livery and Feed Stable,</i> MADISON.</p>	<p>F. L. SOPER, <i>ATTORNEY AT LAW,</i> MADISON.</p>
<p>A. W. CLARK. <i>Livery and Feed Barn,</i> MADISON.</p>	<p>C. S. RAYMOND, <i>Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc.</i> MADISON.</p>
<p>A. E. CLOUGH, <i>Physician and Surgeon</i> Also dealer in Drugs and Medicines, MADISON.</p>	<p>Lake County Leader, <i>Fuller & Co, Publishers,</i> MADISON</p>

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MADISON.

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 J. D. ANDREWS, Prop.
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YANKTON.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
Burleigh's Block, Broadway.
JOSEPH BADER, Proprietor,
YANKTON.

ALBERT ZEMLICKA,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, FARMERS' PRODUCE,
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Third St., opposite Merchants Hotel Livery
YANKTON.

YANKTON IRON WORKS,
J. & J. CAMPBELL, Proprietors.
Manufacturers of
ENGINES AND BOILERS
YANKTON.

EDWIN E. SAGE

Dakota Real Estate Bought, Sold and
Exchanged. Taxes Paid for Non-Resi-
dents. Sioux Falls, D. T.

YANKTON.

L. M. KEE,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

YANKTON.

J. W. EVANS,

SAMPLE AND CLUB ROOM.

WALNUT ST., YANKTON.

H. W. WHITE,

PIONEER GUN STORE

Full Line of Hunter's Goods.

YANKTON.

JOHN WILSON,

Sample Room & Restaurant

YANKTON.

C. WEDELL,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

YANKTON.

J. L. FOSKETT,

Dealer in Farm Machinery.

YANKTON.

FELIX CARIVEAU,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

YANKTON.

JOHN M. FOGERTY,

HARNESS and SADDLES.

YANKTON.

MAXWELL & ASHLEY

MEAT MARKET.

YANKTON.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,

City Meat Market.

YANKTON.

WYMAN & WARD,

MEAT MARKET.

YANKTON.

JACOB BRAUCH,

SAMPLE AND BILLIARD ROOM.

YANKTON.

JOHN E. GILLESPIE,
FURNITURE DEALER.
YANKTON.