

MARATHON COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
403 McIndoe St
Wausau, Wis. 54401

FIRE DEPARTMENT HISTORY

Lumbering and sawmill work were the main industries of early Wausau. The dangers of fire was always present and these industries suffered most because of the inflammable qualities of their products and the lack of the proper fire fighting equipment. The location of the settlement on the banks of the Wisconsin River amongst the pine trees, which prevented the wind from scattering fires when they did become started; and the numerous clearings that composed the settlement in and around the village, had a tendency to reduce the hazards somewhat.

Up to the year of 1869, there was no organized force or fire fighting equipment at Big Bull Falls, with which to combat fires. There being quite some distance between the dwellings or shops, a fire was usually confined to the building in which it started. However, if a structure did start to burn, it was doomed and perished in a hurry. One instance happened in 1863. The United States Hotel caught on fire and the occupants barely had time to escape, saving nothing but their lives. After a few serious fires had happened to the lumber mills, the fire department began a health growth.

One of the earliest fires to be recorded was the burning of the Daniels and Corey saw mills in 1869. This same year a fire consumed the built up portion of Washington Street, between Second and Third Streets. It broke out in the night in the home of John Cramer, on the corner of Second and Washington Street. It soon jumped to the next residence and harness shop of Ernest Eelling, spread to the home and toy shop of Jacob Kolter and on to Kolter's Music Hall, the finest in Wausau. It threatened the house of Frank Mathis, which was saved by tearing down the addition nearest to the Music Hall and keeping wet blankets on the roof of the main building. All buildings on the south side of the street were saved by following this same method. Nearly

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all the entire adult population were in line passing water up from the river by the pailfull. All of these buildings were new. The Music Hall which was very pretentious had been built the previous year. The insurance companies by which the buildings were insured turned out to be either partially or totally insolvent, and the loss was felt severely. However, they went to work promptly and started building again. The fire could have been worse, but there was little wind that night. Had there been any kind of a breeze, the entire village would surely have been swept away by the flames. The poor protection from an occurrence of this kind caused the citizens to realize that fire protection was badly needed. With the increase of the number of saw mills and lumber yards, the danger became more fully realized.

At a meeting of the Village Board, held May, 1868, provisions were made that the total of money collected from fines and license fees was to be used for the purchase of fire fighting equipment. Shortly after provisions were also made for the construction of water reservoirs for fire protection. It was finally agreed upon to purchase a fire engine. This arrived in Wausau on December 28, 1868.

In 1869, the Volunteer Fire Company No. 1 was organized, and a hand pump was secured. This was the first of Wausau's Fire Department, and the Company remained in existence for twenty years. Mr. H. H. Lawrence is recorded as having been the first chief of the Fire Department. One of the first acts of the Village Board was to divide the community into two fire districts, each under the charge of a Fire Warden.

On February 8, 1869, the contract was let for the building of the first Fire Engine House of Wausau at a cost of \$980.00. On May 16, 1869, the Village Board ordered the purchase of a fire engine and same was placed in the charge

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of Fire Company No. 1. On June 8, 1869, the Village Board ordered a levy to be made to raise funds to construct another reservoir for fire protection. The efficiency of the improvement was soon felt, for in October of this same year, the mill of J. C. Clark caught on fire in the night and in spite of the large amount of inflammable material around it, was confined to the mill. This was made possible through the use of the new pump and of course the efforts of all of the citizens that turned out to help quench the blaze. Mr. B. G. Plumer, whose mill was close by and endangered, gave the Wausau Fire Company a silver speaking tube as a memorial for their good service. (This tube is now in the possession of the Centennial Association and is on display.)

Another serious fire was the burning of the Forest Hotel on August 2, 1878. This was a three story building standing close to the Forest Hall and the Winkley House. In spite of the heat and the falling of the sparks, the fire was held to the building in which it started through the heroic efforts of the Volunteer Company.

The Engine House, with an alarm bell, first stood on the southeast corner of the Court House Square. In 1880, it was moved to the corner, one block further east. When a fire broke out, someone hurried to the engine house, rang the bell and the firemen dropped everything and ran to the engine house. The engine and hose carts were hurried to the fire. In most cases the hose would reach to the fire from the shore of the smugh or from one of the platforms that had been erected at a convenient place on the shores. No time was wasted waiting for horses. The men pulled the equipment to the fire just as soon as enough of them had reported to the engine house.

In 1880, a steam engine was purchased and a team of horses was used in drawing it to the fires. It was still the Volunteer Company who manned the equipment. In the year of 1885, the water works was finished, which calcu-

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lated to and did furnish water pressure enough to be used in putting out fires. At a trial it was found that ten one inch steams could be thrown over the highest building, three stories, in Wausau. The volunteer firemen did the fighting until 1893, when a few paid firemen were engaged for constant service at the fire station. There were also few men who were supposed to respond when a fire alarm was sounded, and they received part pay. The first station house under this arrangement was located on the corner of Third and Forest Streets, the present site of Station No. 1. At about that same time Station No. 2 was established on the west side on Second Avenue and Elm Street.

In 1884, the City Jail was burned during the night, in which two prisoners lost their lives. There was considerable comment about where to place the blame; whether the fire was set by one of those confined within or not was never discovered. The jail was a flimsy log affair and before it could be unlocked, both men had suffocated. The fire department was there as promptly as could be expected, and the fatality was not considered their fault, according to the records of that fire.

In 1886, two of the most memorable of the city's fires occurred. In the earlier one, a father and two children perished when flames blocked the access to the only door left unboarded during the winter. The latter fire swept the city's two main lumber yards, Plumer's and Stewarts's, in mid-spring, destroying everything to the last chip. This latter was considered the most destructive conflagration in the city's history.

In the early part of 1888, Curtis and Yale put in an automatic sprinkler system and fire alarm. Lines of pipe were installed throughout the building near the ceiling and from eight to ten feet apart. These were fed by a larger pipe leading directly from the water main and water was under pressure

at all times. From the smaller lines sprinklers are spaced ten feet apart. Each sprinkler has a valve covered with soft solder which melts when the temperature rises to a given point, causing water to be sprayed onto the fire. The water running through the main would set off the fire alarm.

Prior to 1884, several private applications for a franchise for the purpose of building a water works had been refused. However, during that year the city voted to bond itself for that purpose.

In a fire that destroyed the Gudsole Building, two small boys lost their lives, smoke having choked them to death. A father and five children were smothered to death during a fire in November, 1886. These fatalities were due to the fact that the alarm was not sounded in time, because the firemen were able to carry out those within before the fire had touched them, but not in time to save their lives.

COMMENTS TAKEN FROM EARLY NEWSPAPERS

March 22, 1883: The fire enginehouse is to be used as the telephone exchange.

May 21, 1885: Mr. Andrew Warren offers a reward of \$200.00 for information that would lead to the detection of the parties that set fire to the buildings in Warren Park.

June 11, 1885: The Steamer Company attended a fire at Leahey and Beebe's Mill, and after arriving pulled away again. This was attributed to mismanagement of the fire department somewhere.

July 16, 1885: The fire chief seems to lack the correct information as to the location of cisterns. At a recent fire, the pumping company forced water 400 feet further than was necessary. At another fire not long ago they were able to find a cistern after a considerable loss of time. When they did locate one, they found that the hose was about two blocks short. A cistern within reach and able to afford the proper amount of water for protection went unnoticed.

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Last week at the fire at Manson's Mill the fire department's engine arrived in plenty of time, but unfortunately there was no place for them to reach the river except down a bank that was too steep for the engine to descend. The hand pump was brought over from the west side. However, the loss of time allowed the fire to get beyond control and a large fire loss occurred.

June 13, 1869: A serious blunder was made in the construction of the new engine house. No provisions were made for a tower for the purpose of drying hose. The result will be that the hose will rot more easily and soon will not be of any use.

June 13, 1889: The hook and ladder company complains of the fact that their truck weighs two tons without the men on it. It was expected that a horse weighing twelve hundred pounds would be capable of hastening it to the scene of a fire.

January 23, 1892: The city government was terribly lax in the early days in the matters that pertained to fire protection. It was a notorious fact that in cases of great emergency something was sure to go wrong. The water works were not kept up as the big fire of last Saturday showed all too plainly. The greatest trouble at the water works station is in not being able to get a supply of water. Also the firemen are sadly lacking in using good judgement. They were known to get drunk and not realize what they were doing. This was during the days of the volunteer department. It was also found that the system of notifying through the sounding of the fire bell and the blowing of whistles was the most effective. The new system that recently had been installed was continuously getting out of order and did not give the correct information. For instance, this fire Saturday was at the Opera House, when the system showed it to be on Washington Street.

January 8, 1892: When the building which was to provide the quarters for the east side fire department was finished, it was found to lack a place for the

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horses, so an addition was built on. The city owned the Forest Barn on Market Square and had stored the engine and other equipment that belonged to the fire company there. When they sold the barn and purchased a strip of land on the corner of Third and Forest Streets for the purpose of erecting what is now Fire Station No. 1.

August 6, 1892: Wausau is now favored with an efficient fire department.

There are two engine houses, one on each side of the river. A paid force of eighteen men are now employed as firemen and they also have five well trained horses.

May 28, 1898: The new hook and ladder that was recently purchased is of the latest style, but when it came to be tested, it was found that the extension ladders could not be raised by two men as was supposed. In fact it took six men to handle the tower.

In the early part of 1888, Frank F. Zielsdorf was asked if he wanted to become a member of the volunteer company No. 1. He was a young man at that time and asked that he be permitted to consult his parents. On September 15th of that year he was made a member of the company. He later became a member of the regular force and served the department for forty-four years, of which he was the chief many years. His resignation was accepted in 1936 and the present Chief Arthur Buss succeeded him.

Mr. Zeilsdorf recalls many fire stories. One that remains vivid in his memory was shortly after he first became connected with the department. The fire destroyed the Knox Mill in 1889. The next large fire he recalls was in January, 1892 when the ~~Grand~~ Opera House was burned. In the spring of 1893, Mr. Zeilsdorf was appointed as Assistant Chief and stationed at the west side fire station.

In the early part of 1886 the Richmond Company was employed to install a

system of fire alarm boxes for the city. There was to be fourteen non-interfering boxes with all of the required equipment necessary.

On January 16, 1892, the Opera House Block was destroyed taking with it several other buildings. The failure of the water works, the mixing up of signals and other things contributed to this large loss, which many at that time believed could have been avoided. The buildings were entirely ruined and serious complications developed during the course of the fire. Captain L. R. Bellis was overcome by smoke and exhaustion. R. E. Parcher, the Mayor, was then pressed into service as the head of the department and he held sway until the fire burned out. In June of the same year the Ruder and the Mathie Breweries were both leveled to the ground by fire. The losses sustained by these fires caused considerable agitation amongst the residents and the need of a full time fire department was keenly felt. The result was that a crew of twelve men was promptly organized.

In 1893, the Fire Department was fully organized. The first station house under this arrangement was the present station No. 1 located on Third Street and about the same time station No. 2 was located on the west side of the river on Second Avenue.

In 1897, the department was put under civil service basis and it then became necessary for all firemen, including the call men, to pass an examination, both written and oral, in order to become eligible for positions in the fire department.

During the summer of 1907, the Western Telegraph Company installed about one hundred different boxes for fire alarm systems in the different factories in Wausau. This was for the purpose of furnishing them with night-watchman service and was to help reduce the disastrous fires as well. It also reduced the fire insurance premiums. The installations were completed in October of that year.

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During 1907 there were eighty-nine alarms answered, of which fifty-one were actual fires, thirty were chimney fires and eight were false alarms. As previously stated, it was during this and the following year that the fact that the Fire Department was considerably faulty was again brought to the attention of the local people as well as the City Fathers, and in fact the matter became a campaign issue in local politics, which was to good advantage as the following years came to prove.

During 1908, Columbia Hall was partly consumed by fire that year. It was the largest hall at that time in Wausau and was used for assembly purposes and social gatherings. This was later rebuilt and used as a part of the George Ruder Brewing Company.

On January 25, 1908, the Firemen organized a pension board which was first composed of Mayor M. H. Duncan, City Treasurer Henry Juers, and R. D. Sawyer. This board was organized under the new law that was just passed by the State Legislature for the benefit of firemen after they had retired or became disabled. At the present time there are eight firemen retired and living on pension.

On September 12, 1908, at the meeting of the City Fathers, Mayor Lamont again stressed the lack of efficiency and equipment of the fire department. In November it was voted to float bonds in the amount of fifteen thousand dollars to alleviate this fault. Also bonds for the extension of the water works in the amount of fifteen thousand dollars were provided for. During the year of 1908, the department answered to one hundred seventeen alarms of which fifty-three were chimney fires and eleven false alarms.

In June, 1909, the fire department was still considered to be faulty and a larger fire engine was ordered and the provisions were started for the building

of two more stations. One would be built in the seventh ward and one in the eighth ward. On the 19th of June a new fire whistle was installed. Regulations were made for all persons to stop drawing water for garden, lawns, etc. when the fire whistle sounded the alarm to alleviate the water shortage.

In January, 1911, the two new fire stations had been completed, one at Third Avenue and Thomas on the west side, and one at Eighth and Bridge Streets on the north-east side. Three men were stationed at each of these new stations. The total department consisted then of one hook and ladder wagon, four hose carts and one fire engine, all of which were horse drawn.

The only serious fire for some time was at the plant of the Northern Milling Company on Scott Street in September, 1912.

In 1913, the department consisted of the chief and twenty-one paid firemen, one man part time, thirteen houses, three combination hose and chemical wagons, one hose cart, one hook and ladder truck, two steam fire engines and the chief's horse and buggy.

The first motor driven equipment was put into service in September, 1915, consisting of a combination chemical and hose cart and was stationed at Fire Station No. 1. Ed Single was the first driver of this motorized truck.

In February, 1917, the Wisconsin Inspection Bureau of Milwaukee made a survey of the fire hazards of Wausau for the City Council. This report was very exact and in detail. It did not paint a very pretty picture of the general conditions pertaining to fire prevention in this city and made a great number of recommendations so that a safer situation would be the result. In referring to the business section of the city, it states, "Principle mercantile districts include a fire hazard district about twenty-four blocks square; first aid protection generally lacking, four blocks have high potential hazards and

are subject to sweeping fires, alleys are narrow and congested and debris littered, frame stables and miscellaneous shops are scattered throughout the district, and etc---" These cold facts brought the realization directly to the City Fathers' attention, and steps were promptly taken and plans laid to overcome these terrible conditions.

In June, 1917, a second-hand Apperson "Jack Rabbit" was purchased for the chief's use. That year showed that two hundred forty-one alarms were responded to, of which one hundred forty-five were chimney fires, eight were false alarms, six grass fires and there were eleven clogged chimneys. A recommendation was made to close fire stations Nos. 3 and 4, and put these men at stations Nos. 1 and 2. This was proposed due to the fact that each fireman was getting off every fourth day. However, this suggestion was not carried out.

In May, 1918, a combination chemical and hose and pumper truck was purchased. The firemen had just finished their second quarterly inspection of the mercantile district of Wausau. Defects were being pointed out to the owners and when corrections were made, it would reduce the fire insurance premiums, as well as the fire hazards.

In June, 1920, the chief was furnished with a new Hudson automobile.

There was still need for additional equipment and in 1923, two Reo chassis were purchased and the men of the department under the supervision of Edward Single built two combination chemical and hose trucks. These were put into service, one on December 23, 1923, at Station No. 3 and the other on June 1, 1924, at Station No. 4.

On May, 1926, an Aerial Truck was purchased and put into service. This replaced the last of the horse drawn apparatus. In this same year, the two

platoon system was inaugurated. By this system each company has two full crews and one of them is on watch for twenty-four hours when it is relieved by the other crew.

In 1928, due to the unusually heavy fire losses for the several years past, a movement was started by the citizens of Wausau, including the heads of industry and in fact all concerned, to do something in order to curtail this loss. A fire prevention education program was inaugurated and arrangements were also made to have a survey made of the city's hazards. In February, 1929, this program was under way. In November, 1930, the National Board of Fire Underwriters gave the results of their survey, and from that and the subsequent reports a program for the purpose of reducing fire hazards was outlined and started to be put into effect.

In 1929, Wausau's fire loss per capita was the second highest in the country. A movement was organized to do something about this. Investigation showed that the loss was about \$25.00 per person, while the average should have been only \$5.00 per person. It surely was time for something to be done.

The bursting of the Cereal Mills alone caused a loss of about a quarter of a million dollars. Agitation to observe fire prevention week the year around was started. Those in industry, business establishments, public buildings and homes were included in this activity. Through this it was firmly believed that the city's fire losses could be materially reduced. An educational campaign concerning fire prevention was made by the department, pointing out the hazards and advising how to correct them. This was started in October, 1930, and was made city wide. The program was carried throughout the school rooms and children and adults both became conscious of the hazards of fire.

A La France Inhalator was purchased in 1934 and has been used very successfully to revive persons that had been overcome by gas or smoke. It has also been used on persons who were rescued from drownings.

After following the programs that had been arranged for each of several years, Wausau was awarded a certificate of honorable mention by the United States Chamber of Commerce in 1934, 1935 and 1936. The fire loss for 1934 was ninety-four cents per capita. This certainly proved that the efforts of those instrumental in this movement were well repaid.

Spurred on by these results, the Chamber of Commerce of Wausau outlined a program to be spread over ten years for advancement of Wausau fire prevention and the department.

Old style hydrants^{were} to be replaced gradually. Water mains would be improved, dead ends eliminated. Alarm boxes increased so that no building would be more than five hundred feet from one. Men would be automatically retired at the age of sixty-two unless retained because of unusual efficiency. Another pumper would be secured and a landing stages would be constructed on the river bank. A drill tower would be erected and regular drill would be established. There would be stricter inspection regulations especially in regards to chimneys and oil burners. Certain faults at the pumping station would be corrected. This program has been gradually followed up and considerable of the things have now been taken care of.

An old minute book now in the possession of Fire Chief Buss disclosed the fact that as early as 1879 there was an organization known as the Wausau Fire Police and Patrol. This company had a membership of from sixteen to thirty-five members who were invested with all of the authority of a police officer. They were expected to act in cases of riots or other disturbances and to attend fires.

Membership was subject to men of good moral and physical condition and election by the members. They were expected to furnish their own uniforms and to take part in all civic parades and such doings. While they were apparently organized for the purpose of cooperating with the Fire Companies, there seems to have been considerable friction between the two organizations which undoubtedly had a lot to do with their disbandment shortly after mid-summer of 1886.

Reminiscence of the early days of the Fire Department would be amiss if mention were not made of some of the major catastrophies: the burning of the Forest House on August 2, 1876; Bardeen's Restaurant on February 3, 1881; The Opera House and several other buildings on January 19, 1892, which by far was the worst of its kind, causing a loss of over one quarter of a million dollars. A tabulated report from 1909 to 1936 inclusive, shows that the loss during the year 1929 was the heaviest, coming almost up to one half of a million dollars. This included the fire of the Cereal Mills Company, the Wisconsin Box Company, each of which was over \$200,000.00, Mayer-Lotz Building, the Eagles Club, C. B. Bird's Office Building. In 1926 the loss was \$215,000.00 and included the Hammer Blow Tool Company and the Marathon County Home. In 1928³², there were two bad fires: the Coates Building and the Wausau Box and Lumber.

The city has not suffered what would be considered as a disastrous fire in several years. Today Wausau's Fire Fighting Force is well organized and equipped and considered one of the best of the state. The present department consists of thirty-nine men, composing four companies, having five trucks and other necessary equipment including a boat mounted on a trailer completely equipped for recovering bodies in drowning accidents, and the latest design of resuscitator and inhalator to be used for reviving persons overcome by gas or drowning.

There are eighty-five alarm boxes located throughout the city.

Today there are eight firemen who have retired and are drawing pensions. Also there are the widows and families of seven other deceased firemen who are receiving aid from this fund.

The rating of the city is considered as fifth class in fire protection today, and this has considerable reflection upon the cost of fire insurance premiums. However, the improvements of the past year are expected to bring about a better grading in the very near future.

Fire has always been considered the most terrible of all hazards; no chances should ever be taken with it. So be careful of fire, cooperate with your local firemen and help to preserve Wausau's splendid fire prevention record.

Author unknown
Date: about 1937



Office Chief Engineer

Wausau Fire Department

EAST SIDE ENGINE HOUSE

Wausau, Wis.,

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The present paid Fire Dept was organized the 15th day of May 1893 under Chief Wm Waterhouse who served two years Chief Jake Adams succeeding him in 1895 Chief Adams served till 1897 when civil service went into effect Chief Henry Semke was appointed by the board of fire and police commissioners he serving 1 year and a half and resigned H G Tuttle was appointed to fill his place and served up to 1909 F. F. Geilsdorf was appointed to fill his place and is the present Chief

The present Fire Dept consists of 21 full paid men and 1 Part paid
 Chief F F Geilsdorf / Treat, Chief Lawrence Downer No 1 house
 1st Asst Chief Bernard Koeniger No 2 house
 Capt R D Sawyer No 3 house Capt John L Staeger No 4 house
 Captain of hook & ladder Wm J. Jettell No 1
 There are 13 horses 3 combinations
 chemicals wagons 1 hose cart 2 fire engines
 1 chiefs buggy 1 Hook and ladder truck 4 fire stations

M. S. [Signature]

March 7, 1951

Dr. H. J. McGinnis
Union Grove
Wisconsin

My dear Dr. McGinnis:

In answer to you inquiry about the Wausau Fire Department:

The first chief of any fire department in Wausau was F.A. Hoffman appointed in 1862.

The first full time paid fire department was established May 15, 1893, with William Waterhouse, the first chief.

In 1897 the department was put under Civil service and Henry Lemke was the first fire chief appointed under the Police and fire commission and served from 1897-1899.

F. F. Zielsdorf was appointed Chief by the Board of Fire and Police Commission in 1909.

We have been unable to locate any definite information concerning the two fire engines which you mention. However, there was a horse-drawn steam engine purchased in 1880, but no name is mentioned in connection. From information obtained at the Fire department, the approximate date of purchase of the Lamont was in 1908.

We are sending to you under separate cover, a Souvenir booklet and a picture of the Lamont. Will you please return at your earliest convenience?

We hope that his information will be of help to you. If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

in us and can appreciate but like most other re- nothing else to offer, u a little advice. Be e are certain things e handled with tongs".

Democracy are in favor vinne the R-publicans vor the repubiation of st. This assertion may n certain quarter, but the slightest scrutiny. evinued would raise all usary to pay the legit- of the government and vor and tobacco would l debt fast enough for / body.

Wausau, May 12th, 1882.

Summit, Antone Miller, of his age. Mr. Mil- a resident of Wausau and was an honest in . respected by all who his last sickness, though on was a severe one, yet his friends had hopes of He was a member of lerman and that society and his funeral Wednes-

Esq. of Kearney, in town yesterday Ross himself believe that he Wausau, but he comes to often for a man that acy.

Army of the Republic is use the Superintendent ington police appoints idiers on the police force to Union soldiers, and natter before President haw! What's the use of about such a thing. Why ave some Union soldier place of Mosby and

in the city. He will remain several months.

Council Proceedings.

WAUSAU, May 16th, 1883.

The Common Council met pursuant to a call of the Mayor, for the purpose of receiving and acting upon reports of committees, etc.

A quorum present. The Mayor presiding.

A statement from City Treasurer showing a balance on hand of \$365.55, in the general fund and of \$3646.17 in the school fund, was read and placed on file, and the City Treasure was instructed to borrow \$2,000 from the school fund and transfer the same to the general fund.

The matter of collecting poll tax was referred to the City Attorney, with instructions to report next meeting.

The street committee was authorized to make such improvements as they may deem necessary, but the amounts to be expended not to exceed \$150 in any one place, nor \$1,000 in the whole.

The committee on ordinances submitted their report and introduced the following ordinances:

Chapter 28—"Being an ordinance to establish fire limits in the city of Wausau."

Adopted by an unanimous vote

Chapter 29—"Relating to the vending of goods, wares and merchandise in the streets of the city of Wausau."

Adopted by an unanimous vote.

Chapter 30—"Relating to miscellaneous offenses."

Unanimously adopted.

Chapter 31—"Relating to the fire department and pay of employees."

Adopted by the following votes:

Ayes—Ringle, Woessner, Hunt, Lemke, Zentner, Kiefer, Quaw and Schneider, 8 votes. Nays—Miller, Bardeen, Blumenkamp and Marquardt, 4 votes.

Moved and seconded, that the city policeman shall be entitled to receive \$5 each per month for cleaning, filling and lighting lamps.

Motion carried by the following votes:

Ayes—Woessner, Hunt, Lemke, Miller, Zentner, Marquardt and Schneider, 7 votes. Nays—Ringle, Quaw, Bardeen and Blumenkamp, 4 votes.

An invitation from the Germania Guards to the Council, to participate in an excursion to La Crosse, was on motion accepted.

The appointment of John Bopf, special police for Schubert's garden (without pay from the city) was on motion confirmed.

On motion adjourned.

JOHN W. MILLER, City Clerk.

Log owners Attention.

Adopted and approved May 16th, 1883.

D. L. PLUMER, Mayor

Chapter XIX.

An Ordinance relating to miscellaneous Offenses.

The Mayor and common council of the city of Wausau do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. Any person, who shall paste, tack or put up any notice, bill, sign or advertisement on any building, fence post or tree box without the consent of the owner thereof, or upon any bridge or public building in said city shall forfeit a penalty of not less than five or more than fifteen dollars besides costs of prosecution.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall break, cut, injure or deface any city lamp or lamp post or bridge or bridges in said city, or shall cut, break or injure any telegraph or telephone pole or wire in the city of Wausau, shall forfeit a penalty of not less than five or more than twenty five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Sec. 3. Any person acting as a porter or runner for any hotel, stage, bus, coach, hack, or express wagon, who shall at any depot in the city of Wausau make any undue noise or loud out cry in soliciting patronage, or shall do any act or thing to vex, harass or annoy any traveler or other person, shall forfeit a penalty of not less than five or more than twenty five dollars for each offense, and costs of prosecution.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall fasten, tie or hitch any animal, team or teams to any shade tree, or to any box or railing around such tree or to any fence, or lamp post, or who shall leave any animal, team or teams unhitched or unfastened near any fence, shade tree, box or railing around the same, and any person who shall cut, injure, remove, deface or destroy any shade tree in any street of the city of Wausau, or on any public or private grounds in said city, shall forfeit a penalty of not less than ten or more than fifty dollars for each such offense, besides costs of prosecution.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage and publication.

D. L. PLUMER, Mayor.

Adopted and approved May 16th, 1883.

Chapter XXXL

An Ordinance relating to the Fire Department.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Wausau do ordain as follows:

ARTICLE I:—Chief Engineer.

Sec 1. The chief engineer of the fire department with such assistants as he may choose, not exceeding two, shall have charge and control of engines, hose cars, hook and ladder carts and other property of the city, purchased and used for extinguishing fires; and shall have the control and direction of all companies or organizations, formed under the rules and

Sec. list of thirty the sat. ter. Sec. and se. be que termin Ado. STA? Co Pr In the Mch. N. and i made. Marc Jame the ed, w 1883. door Wau- sale a descr of M. north scetic twent and t east town of ran Th know Dat 1888 A. A M STA Co Co N Spe be l. Cou said lug at I what y Adt Pla in s

Council Proceedings.

WAUSAU, APRIL 17th, 1883.

The annual meeting of the Common Council of the city of Wausau, was called to order by his Honor, the Mayor.

Members all present.
Mr. Herman Miller was duly elected president of the Council.
By John Ringle:

RESOLVED, That the following rules be adopted for the government of the proceedings of the Common Council.

Rule 1.—The regular meetings of the Common Council, shall be held on the first Monday in each month, and the hour of meeting shall be at 7½ o'clock P. M., unless otherwise ordered.

Rule 2.—The Mayor shall preside at all meetings when present, and in his absence, the president of the Council shall preside, and in the absence of both the Mayor and the President of the Council, a President PRO TEM shall be chosen, and the order of proceedings shall be as follows:

1st.—The Clerk shall call the roll.

2d.—If a quorum be present, the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read, that errors may be corrected, unless dispensed with for the time being by order of the Council.

3d.—Petitions, remonstrances and communications, read and referred to standing committees.

4th.—Resolutions may be (if desired) read and referred to an appropriate standing committee.

5th.—Bills and ordinances may be presented and referred to appropriate standing committees.

6th.—Reports of committees may be made and acted upon.

7th.—Miscellaneous business.

Rule 3.—The Mayor or acting Mayor shall preserve order and decorum, and may speak to points of order in preference to members of the Council, and shall decide all points of order, subject however, to appeal to the Council by any member thereof.

Article 4.—The Mayor shall appoint all standing committees and all special committees, unless otherwise ordered. The standing committees shall be as follows:

1st committee on Finance, 3 members.
2d committee on Salaries and General Claims, 3 members.

3d committee on Police and Fire Department, 3 members.

4th committee on Licenses, 3 members.
5th committee on Public Property and Railroads, 3 members.

6th committee on Ordinances, 3 members.
7th committee on Streets, Sidewalks and Bridges, 3 members.

Rule 5.—All questions shall be stated by the Mayor, previous to discussion or action thereon, and the vote on all questions, excepting such involving the appropriation of money shall be taken VIVA VOCE, unless the yeas and nays be called for by any member of the Council.

Rule 6.—Every member, present, shall vote unless excused by the Council.

Rule 7.—No member shall speak unless he rise and address the Mayor and be recognized, nor shall any member speak more than twice on the same subject.

Rule 8.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Robert's rules of order, shall govern in all cases where they are applicable.

Rule 9.—No standing rule shall be changed, rescinded or suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

On motion the foregoing rules were adopted by an unanimous vote.

C. H. Mueller was duly elected City Attorney.

The salary of all police men was on mo-

On motion adopted and the committee discharged as requested.

The subject of reorganizing the Fire Department, was on motion referred to the Com. on Fire Dep't., with instructions to draw up and introduce the necessary ordinances prescribing the duties and compensation of the members of the said department.

Moved and carried, that when this Council adjourn, it be until the 24th day of April next, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

A petition for grading 7th street, the report of C. W. Nutter, on the abutments, and a remonstrance in regard to encroachments of streets by R. R. Co.'s, were on motion laid over until next meeting.

The ex-street committee reported as follows:

Report of Street Committee for work done by men hired by said committee to work on and up fill at slough and main bridge:

MEN.			
H Voelz	\$6 38	J Richter	\$7 13
Frankle	75	G Seller	4 50
Hornecker	75	Aug Schmitt	1 50
H Hoernecke	8 62	H Seller	1 50

TEAMS.			
C Bernhardt	\$14 88	Landeau	13 13
C Munchow	23 63	S M Quaw	32 25

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. MILLER, } St. Com.
S M QUAW, }

On motion adopted and the Clerk instructed to issue orders for the different amounts.

REPORT OF CITY ATTORNEY.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Wausau:

The undersigned, to whom were referred the bonds of the different city officers would respectfully report that he finds the bonds of the Treasurer and City Clerk all complete and correct, but the bonds of J. X. Brands, J. V. Whiting, Louis Bloch and Jos. Barnard are incomplete, and not in conformity with §. 15 of the charter of the city of Wausau.

C. H. MUELLER,
City Attorney.

On motion adopted and the bonds of City Clerk and Treasurer approved.

The bonds of Justices of the Peace and Constables, were referred back to the several parties for correction.

The appointment of Emmet Barden as special police (without pay) was on motion confirmed.

The Council refused to confirm the appointment of Jas. Burns as Chief of

AN ORDINANCE

fixing the amount of license for the sale of ardent, vinous liquors.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Wausau do follows:

SECTION 1. The sum to a license to keep a saloon for the sale of vinous, ardent a quors at retail, to be drank on premises, and in quantities one gallon not to be drank on premises shall be one hundred and five dollars.

SECTION 2 The sum to a wholesale license, to sell quantities not to be drank on premises exclusively, shall be dollars.

SECTION 3. The sum to for a drug store license to for medical purposes only, twenty five dollars.

SECTION 4 Any person desiring any of the licenses mentioned shall make a written application to the Mayor and Common Council stating the kind of license which said application shall be endorsed, by not less than five citizens and free-holders. Attention shall be accompanied

except a the City Treasurer amount of the license money bond required by law.

SECTION 5. In case the license is proved and the license applied for the City Clerk shall license to be countersigned by the Mayor to, the term of one year the remainder of the year to three months, in case the application is made subsequent to the 1st of May, but every license shall be first day of May following of the license.

SECTION 6. The City Clerk keep all necessary blanks and entitled to receive from the Mayor for license for making the same the license the same for and no more.

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Chapter xxx.

An Ordinance relating to miscellaneous Offenses.

The Mayor and common council of the city of Wausau do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. Any person, who shall paste, tack or put up any notice, bill, sign or advertisement on any building, fence post or tree box without the consent of the owner thereof, or upon any bridge or public building in said city shall forfeit a penalty of not less than five or more than fifteen dollars besides costs of prosecution.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall break, cut, injure or deface any city lamp or lamp post or bridge or bridges in said city, or shall cut, break or injure any telegraph or telephone pole or wire in the city of Wausau, shall forfeit a penalty of not less than five or more than twenty five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Sec. 3. Any person acting as a porter or runner for any hotel, stage, bus, coach, hack, or express wagon, who shall, at any depot in the city of Wausau make any undue noise or loud out cry in soliciting patronage, or shall do any act or thing to vex, harass or annoy any traveler or other person, shall forfeit a penalty of not less than five or more than twenty five dollars for each offense, and costs of prosecution.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall fasten, tie or hitch any animal, team or teams to any shade tree, or to any box or railing around such tree or to any fence, or lamp post, or who shall leave any animal, team or teams unhitched or unfastened near any fence, shade tree, box or railing around the same, and any person who shall cut, injure, remove, deface or destroy any shade tree in any street of the city of Wausau, or on any public or private grounds in said city, shall forfeit a penalty of not less than ten or more than fifty dollars for each such offense, besides costs of prosecution.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage and publication.

D. L. PLUMER, Mayor.

Adopted and approved May 16th, 1883.

Chapter XXXI.

An Ordinance relating to the Fire Department.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Wausau do ordain as follows:

ARTICLE 1:—Chief Engineer.

Sec 1. The chief engineer of the fire department with such assistants as he may choose, not exceeding two, shall have charge and control of engines, hose cars, hook and ladder carts and other property of the city, purchased and used for extinguishing fires; and shall have the control and direction of all companies or organizations, formed under the rules and regulations of the city, for the suppression of fires when in active duty; and shall make to the common council a full account and report of any fire and of the time the department is engaged at such fire.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of such chief engineer and his assistants, to see that all fire apparatus of the city is kept in repair and ready for instant service, and upon an alarm being given, they shall immediately repair to the place of the fire and shall direct and control the action of

ter.
Sec. 7. The compensation of the first and second assistant chief engineer shall be such as the common council shall determine.

D. L. PLUMER, Mayor.
Adopted and approved, May 16, 1883.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, —County Court for Marathon County: — In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Julia A. McKone, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license made in said matter on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1883 the undersigned James McKone the administrator of the estate of Julia A. McKone, deceased, will on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Wausau in Marathon county, offer for sale at public auction, the following described lands situated in the county of Marathon, Wisconsin: to-wit: The north half of the north east quarter of section twelve (12), township No. twenty-eight (28), range seven (7), E and the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section No. one (1) in township No. twenty eight (28), north of range No. seven (7), east.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Dated Wausau Wis., May 16th, A. D. 1883.

JAMES MCKONE,
Administrator of the estate of Julia A. McKone, deceased. m19

STATE OF WISCONSIN. COUNTY COURT FOR MARATHON COUNTY.

In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at a Special Term of the County Court to be held in and for said County, at the Court House in the City of Wausau in said County, on the 5th Tuesday, (being the 29th day) of May A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following matters will be heard and considered:

The application of Nicholas Pinion Administrator of the Estate of Peter Pinion late of the Town of Bergen in said County, deceased, for the examination and allowance of his final account, of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of the estate of said Peter Pinion deceased, to such other persons as are by law entitled to the same

By order of the Court,
Dated Wausau April 25th 1883.

LOUIS MARCHETTI,
County Judge.

none is a guarantee of its merit. It sells at 25 cents per box. For particulars see Advt.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.



Just published a new edition of Dr. Cuiver's Essay on the radical cure of all forms of Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Emission, Mental and Physical Debility, Impotence, Sterility, Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Excess and Vice, induced by self-indulgence of sexual extravagance, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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Advertisement for HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL. The ad features a bottle of the product and text describing its benefits for various ailments like indigestion, liver issues, and general weakness. It claims to be a 'never-failing' remedy.

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ORDINANCES.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

An ordinance to establish fire limits in the City of Wausau.

The Mayor and Common Council of the city of Wausau do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. No person shall hereafter erect or place any building or part of a building within the following described limits unless such building or part of a building shall be constructed of stone or brick or partly stone and partly brick and unless the roof there of shall be of tin, iron or some other substance not inflammable to-wit: Blocks 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24 and 25, of the original plot of the city of Wausau and that part of C A Single's addition lying north of Forest street, and if any building not made or constructed of stone or brick with roofs of wood or any other inflammable substance shall be erected in or placed within the aforesaid prescribed limits, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, the owner or owners, builder or builders thereof shall severally forfeit a sum of fifty dollars and costs of suit for each and every offence, also a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every week such building shall remain within said limits as above described.

Sec 2 Nothing contained in the preceding section shall prohibit the erection upon the rear of any lot and not within fifty feet of any street within the aforesaid limits of any wooden building, to be used as a wood house or barn or privy, which shall not exceed twenty feet in length, and sixteen feet in width, and not more than fourteen feet in height, provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to allow more than one such building on any lot or premises used as one tenement.

Sec. 3. No person shall remove any building of wood, from any place outside of said limits to any place within said limits or from place to place within said limits. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of fifty dollars and costs of prosecution.

Sec. 4. Section 3 of chapter 8 of an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to revise, consolidate and provide a general ordinance for the City of Wausau," and the amendment thereto, adopted July 11th, 1881 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Adopted and approved May 16, 1888.
D. L. PLUMER, Mayor

all companies and persons engaged in the suppression of the same. In case of the absence of the chief his assistants shall have control and management of all fires.
Sec. 2. The annual salary of the chief engineer shall be one hundred dollars.

ARTICLE II. - Hose Companies of steamers.

Sec. 1. All hose companies organized under the direction of the common council shall consist of not more than eight members.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of each member of any hose company, upon an alarm of fire being given, to repair to the engine house, where their paraphernalia may be located, and proceed with it immediately to the place of the fire and use their best efforts, under the direction of their foreman and the chief engineer, to suppress and extinguish the same.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of such companies to see that their paraphernalia is in order for use at all times, and to carefully care for the same and see that it is properly housed and protected.

Sec. 4. The compensation of each hose company shall be as follows: for each time actually engaged at a fire, they shall receive the sum of two and one-half dollars per man for each half day; and for filling cisterns said companies shall be paid at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents for each half day or fraction thereof, for each member actually engaged at such work.

ARTICLE III. - Hook and Ladder Companies.

Sec. 1. All hook and ladder companies organized under the direction of the common council, shall consist of fifteen members.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of all hook and ladder companies, to see that their trucks, ladders and other paraphernalia is in order for instant use at all times and to see that the same is properly cared for, housed and protected.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of each member of any hook and ladder company, upon an alarm of fire being given, to repair at once to the place where their truck is housed and take the same to the place of the fire with all convenient speed, and to use their best efforts at all times to suppress and prevent the spreading of fires, under the direction of their foreman and the chief engineer.

Sec. 4. The compensation of each hook and ladder company shall be as follows: For each time there is an actual fire, at which said company shall attend with its proper paraphernalia, the sum of fifteen dollars, but in case of actual service at a fire for a period exceeding two hours, they shall receive such compensation in addition to the above, as the common council may determine, which shall not be less than fifty cents per hour, to each member of said companies actually on duty.

ARTICLE IV. - Fire Companies.

Sec. 1. All fire companies organized under the direction of the common council shall consist of not less than thirty or more than fifty members.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of all fire companies, to see that their engine and paraphernalia is in order for instant use at all times, and that all property committed to their care is properly housed and protected.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of each member of any fire company upon an alarm of fire being given to repair at once to the engine house and proceed with the engine to the place of fire and assist with their best efforts in its suppression, under the direction of their foreman and the



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Restores Gray or Bald
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J. D. TAILORING

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For the Fall Trade are arriving
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-Everybody to know an Employment Agen a Monday, 28th inst., R. R. contractors, manufacturers, farmers n short notice. FRANK IMMLER, A. Stewart's Block,

on May 5th 1883.] gage Sale OF WISCONSIN, Marathon County. id J. E. Leahy tiffs, pool and Dora wife Sarah F. at-law of U S and H. N. Das th, defendants. in pursuance of an ment of foreclosure and

D. L. PLUMER, Mayor

CHAPTER XXIX.

An ordinance relating to the vending of goods wares and merchandise in the streets of the City of Wausau. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Wausau do ordain as follows: Sec. 1. Any person who shall vend, sell or offer for sale in any street, alley or public place in the city of Wausau, any goods, wares or merchandise or any medicine or medical compound and any person not actual resident, who shall in any place in said city sell or offer for sale any goods wares or merchandise by means of any scheme, device or contrivance, other than the usual and customary course or method of trade, without having first obtained a license therefor, shall forfeit a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars

Sec. 2. Any person may obtain a license for the purpose specified in the preceding section, by paying to the City Treasurer the sum of ten dollars for each day he or they may sell. Upon presentation of the Treasurers receipt the Clerk is hereby authorized to issue such license.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and bear force from and after its passage and publication.

Adopted and approved May 16, 83. D. L. PLUMER, Mayor.

Chapter XXX.

An Ordinance relating to miscellaneous Offenses.

The Mayor and common council of the city of Wausau do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. Any person, who shall paste, tack or put up any notice, bill, sign or advertisement on any building, fence post or tree box without the consent of the owner thereof, or upon any bridge or public building in said city shall forfeit a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifteen dollars besides costs of prosecution.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall break, cut injure or deface any city lamp or lamppost or bridge or bridges in said city, or shall cut, break or injure any telegraph or telephone pole or wire in the city of Wausau, shall forfeit a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Sec. 3. Any person acting as a porter or runner for any hotel, stage, bus, coach, hack, or express wagon, who shall at any depot in the city of Wausau make any undue noise or loud out cry in soliciting patronage for shall do any act or thing to vex, harass or annoy any traveler or other person, shall forfeit a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty five dollars for each offense, and costs of prosecution

Sec. 4. Any person who shall fasten, tie or hitch any animal, team or teams to any shade tree, or to any box or railing around such tree or to any fence, or lamp post, or who shall leave any animal, team or teams unhitched or unfastened near any fence, shade tree, box or railing around the same, and any person who shall cut, injure, remove, deface or destroy any shade tree in any street of the city of Wausau, or on any public or private grounds in said

best efforts in its suppression, under the direction of their foreman and the chief engineer.

Sec. 4. The compensation of all fire companies shall be as follows: For each time there is a fire at which said company shall be in actual service, the sum of one dollar for each member of said company in actual attendance and engaged at such fire.

Sec. 5. The foreman of the steamer shall receive compensation as follows: for each alarm when the steamer is taken out and fired up, the sum of one dollar; for each hour when actually engaged at a fire the sum of two and one-half dollars; and for each time engaged in filling cisterns the same pay as hosemen.

ARTICLE V.—Miscellaneous.

Sec. 1. Each company herein mentioned shall hold monthly meetings and keep a full record thereof, subject to the inspection of the chief engineer.

Sec. 2. All bills for services as hereinbefore provided for shall be verified by the foreman and secretary of each company.

Sec. 3. Every hook and ladder company shall come out with their truck for practice at least once each month during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September of each year.

Sec. 4. Compensation to the different companies as herein provided shall be paid out of the general fund of said city, upon presentation of bills as hereinbefore provided to the common council.

Sec. 5. All sums of money paid into the city treasury for fire insurance as provided by section 126 of the city charter, shall be divided between the fire, hose, hook and ladder, and sack companies, pro rata, according to the number of active members of said companies.

Sec. 6. The Sack company shall consist of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty members, and their duties shall be the same as prescribed by the city charter.

Sec. 7. The compensation of the first and second assistant chief engineer shall be such as the common council shall determine.

D. L. PLUMER, Mayor. Adopted and approved, May 16, 1883.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, — County Court for Marathon County: — In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Julia A. McKone, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license made in said matter on the 27th day of March, A D 1883 the undersigned James McKone the administrator of the estate of Julia A. McKone, deceased, will on the 16th day of June, A D 1883, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Wausau in Marathon county offer for sale at public auction, the following described lands situated in the county of Marathon, Wisconsin to-wit: The north half of the north east quarter of section twelve (12) township No. twenty-eight (28) range seven (7), E and the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section No. one (1) in township No. twenty eight (28), north of range No. seven (7), east.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. Dated Wausau Wis. May 16th, A D 1883.

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