

DANIEL BUCK.

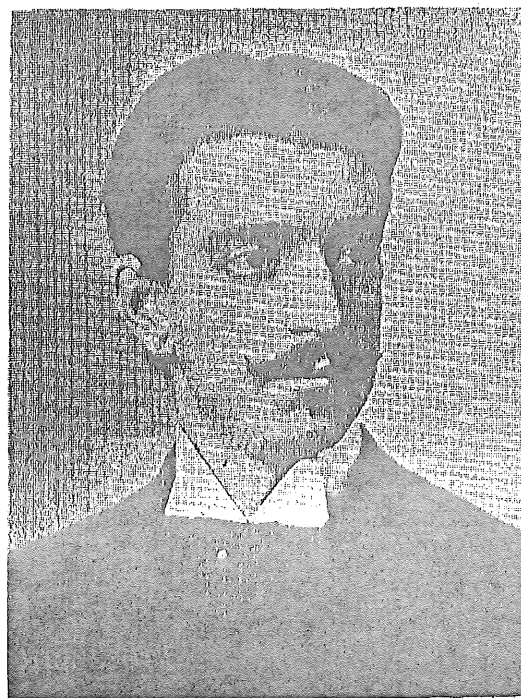
Jonathan Buck, father of Judge Daniel Buck, of the Minnesota Supreme Court, was born at Boonville, Oneida County, New York, in 1804, and died in 1883. He was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and spent all his years on the farm where he was born. Judge Buck's mother was Roxana Wheelock, who was born at Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1799, and died in 1842. She was a sister of Charles Wheelock, colonel of the Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion, afterwards brevetted brigadier general. The father of Jonathan Buck was Daniel Buck, who settled in Boonville about the year 1800. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and enlisted first in 1778 or 1779 in Captain Benjamin Bonney's company, under Colonel Porter, and re-enlisted in 1780 in Captain John H. Smith's company, William Richards, colonel. He was born in 1762 at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and his residence at the date of his enlistment was Chesterfield, Massachusetts. He died about the year 1843. The first American ancestor of the Buck family was one Isaac Buck, who, in October, 1635, with several other persons, was transported from England to Boston in the ship *Ametia*, Captain George Downs, for refusing to take the oath of conformity. He was at that time

thirty-four years of age. His wife, who was Frances Marsh, and whom he married before leaving England, followed him to America in December, 1635. Isaac Buck went to Scituate, Massachusetts, where he bought land. In the history of that town he is described as follows: "Lieutenant Isaac Buck was a brother of John Buck, and was in Scituate before 1647. \* \* \* In 1660 he built a house near the harbour, on the Duckfield, so-called even now. \* \* \* He was a very useful man, often engaged in public business, and the clerk of the town for many years. He was a lieutenant in King Phillips' war, and repulsed the Indians with great loss from Scituate in March, 1676. He died in 1695." Thomas Buck was the eldest son of Isaac Buck, and he settled in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, before 1712. Mathew Buck was a son of Thomas Buck, and he also lived in Bridgewater. He was the father of Daniel Buck, of Revolutionary fame, already referred to, who was born in 1762. Judge Daniel Buck, of whom this sketch treats, was born in Boonville, New York, September 8, 1829. He received the rudiments of an education in the common schools and finished at Rome Academy, Oneida County, and Lowville Academy, Lewis County, New York. He came to Minnesota May 15, 1857, and pre-empted land at Madelia. In that year he settled in Blue Earth County. After leaving school he studied law, and when he came to Minnesota he was actively engaged in its practice. He was elected to the legislature in 1858, but the legislature did not meet in that year, and so he could not serve. In 1865, while a member of the house of representatives, he secured the passage of a law providing for the location of a normal school at Mankato. For four years he was county attorney of Blue Earth County, and in 1878 he was elected to the state senate for the full term of four years. For five years he was a member of the Mankato school board, and for five years more he was a member of the state normal school board, and while serving in this last named capacity he assisted in the selection of sites for the normal schools at Winona, Mankato and St. Cloud. He had principal charge of the construction of the Mankato normal school buildings. He was associate counsel for the state at the time of the trial

of the five million loan bill, and was attorney for the claimants in the suit for the reward offered for the capture of the Younger brothers. In 1888 he was a candidate for lieutenant governor, but was defeated with the remainder of the Democratic ticket. He was elected judge of the Supreme Court in 1892, for the term of six years, commencing the first Monday in January, 1894, and was appointed judge of the Supreme Court October 2, 1893, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Dickinson. He has always been a Democrat, and as long ago as 1859 was that party's candidate for secretary of state in Minnesota. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in St. Louis in 1876, and voted for W. J. Bryan for president in 1896. In the legislature of 1879 he introduced a bill for the insolvent law of the state. It was passed, but the governor interposed a veto. In 1881 he introduced it again, and this time it became a law. Judge Buck was a member of the court of impeachment on the trial of E. St. Julien Cox. He is not a church member, but sympathizes with the Quakers, his mother having been a member of that society. October 25, 1858, at Elgin, Illinois, he was married to Lovisa A. Wood, and three children have been born to them, Charles Delos Buck, February 24, 1864, died November 27, 1882, while a student at the state university; Alfred A. Buck, April 16, 1872; and Laura M. Buck, June 15, 1874. The latter is now Mrs. William L. Abbott.

#### ALEXIS JOSEPH FOURNIER.

Alexis Joseph Fournier is a young man whose genius as an artist is recognized and admired by the people of Minneapolis and the juries of all the principal exhibitions of America, and one whose struggle for success in his art has enlisted the sympathy of his fellow citizens in a high degree. He was born July 4, 1865, in the first frame building built in St. Paul. His father, Isaias Fournier, was a mill-wright, and now resides in Minneapolis. He was born in Montreal, Canada, of French parentage, and was a pioneer in Minnesota, having come to St. Paul in 1860. When Alexis was a babe he was stolen out of his cradle in a log cabin near what is now



West St. Paul, by an Indian squaw, who, it was believed, took him in order to secure the blanket in which he was wrapped. He was, however, soon afterwards recovered. The family subsequently removed to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. At the age of twelve years he was sent to Milwaukee to an academy conducted by priests, where he was in school for three years and where he acquired a knowledge of the German language. His tastes were first formed in this school, and he was encouraged to carve wooden images and crucifixes for the decoration of the church altar. After leaving school he was compelled to support himself, which he did by selling newspapers and working as office boy, his lodging place at that time being for a time in the hull of an old vessel frozen fast in the river at Milwaukee. About this time he became interested in the work of an old scene painter, and from him took his first lessons in the use of color. His family had removed to Winona, and he returned there, remaining at home only one summer. In 1879 he came to Minneapolis and was employed at sign writing and decorative painting, in the meantime devoting his spare time to sketching from nature and copying old pictures. It was his fortune to be employed in the decoration of Potter Palmer's residence, in Chicago, under A. F.