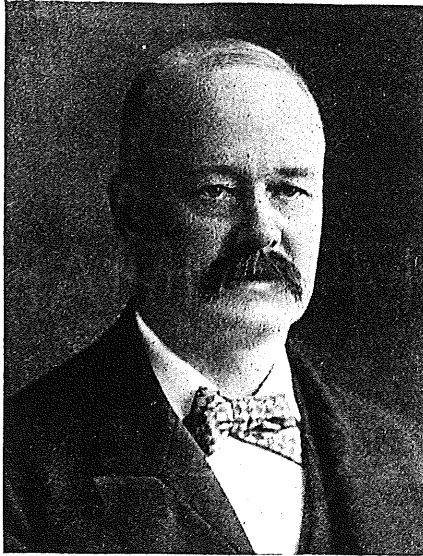


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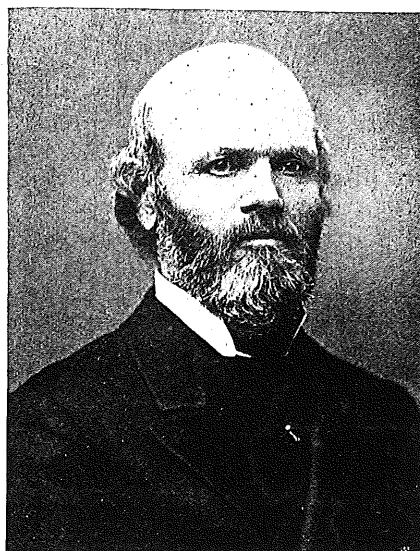


WILLIAM RAINEY MARSHALL.

war Mr. Bartleson began the study of law in the office of John S. Thompson, at Aledo, Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1867. He then practiced his profession in that city for five years in connection with his preceptor, Judge Thompson, at which time he removed to Minneapolis, and has since been engaged in the practice of law at this point. While not desiring to be regarded as a specialist, he has been chiefly interested in the law and litigation pertaining to real estate, in which he is considered well equipped, especially with reference to the decisions of our own courts bearing upon that branch of the law. Mr. Bartleson is not a promoter of litigation. On the other hand he takes more pride in so advising his clients in the conduct of their business as to avoid unnecessary controversy than in litigation of causes, and consequently is commonly on the defensive and less frequently in court. In politics Mr. Bartleson is a Democrat. He has, however, never held a political office and has no aspirations in that direction. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Commercial Club, the Minnetonka Yacht Club and the G. A. R. He was married May 9, 1871, to Harriet Newell Wright, and has three daughters and one son, Mabel, Blanche, Maud and Charles Albert.

William R. Marshall, the fifth governor of Minnesota, was one of the founders of the Republican party in this state. He was chairman of the first Republican meeting held in territorial days, and was the first candidate of the new party for a territorial office. He was the fifth son of Joseph and Abigail (Shaw) Marshall, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Pennsylvania, and both of his grandfathers were revolutionary soldiers. His father was of Scotch Irish descent, and many of the sturdy traits of character common to that mixture of blood were prominent in the son. Mr. Marshall was born in Boone County, Missouri, October 17, 1825, and got the major portion of his education in the common schools at Quincy, Illinois. School days over, he went to the lead mining region of Wisconsin, where he was a miner and surveyor until 1847, when he went to St. Croix Falls to enter a land and tree claim. In this latter place he opened a general store and secured appointment as deputy receiver of the United States land office. In 1848 he was elected to represent the St. Croix Valley in the Wisconsin legislature, but his seat was unsuccessfully contested by Joseph Bowron, because his home in St. Croix Falls was on the west side of the state line. Late in 1847 he located a claim in St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota, but did not perfect the title to it until two years later, 1849, in the fall of which year he was elected a member of the first territorial legislature of the state. He lived on his claim at St. Anthony until 1851, when he removed to St. Paul, which city was ever afterwards his home. He opened the first iron store in that place, and when trade was dull, added to his income by surveying public lands. This business promised so well that he gave up his store and applied himself exclusively to it for several years. In 1855 he became one of a company of business men who opened a banking house in St. Paul. The venture was prosperous until 1857 when it went down before the financial storms of that year. Mr. Marshall next operated a dairy farm near St. Paul and sold milk from his wagons. This business, while prosperous enough, did not suit his tastes, and in 1861 he purchased the Times and the Minnesotan, Republican daily

newspapers published in St. Paul, and consolidated them, calling the consolidated paper the Press. He was editing this paper, when, in 1862, he enlisted in the Seventh Minnesota Regiment of volunteer infantry. He soon became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and in a year was made its colonel, in the place of Stephen Miller, who had been elected governor. He was a brave officer and displayed a high order of executive ability in the handling of his command. In 1862 he was with General Sibley in the Indian campaign in this state, and commanded the battalion that went to the relief of Birch Coolie. In 1863, still being lieutenant-colonel, he commanded his regiment in Sibley's expedition to the Upper Missouri, taking part in the battle of Big Mound. In October, 1863, he went south in command of the regiment, and was commissioned as colonel on November 6, of that year. In June, 1864, he joined the right wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, at Memphis, Tennessee, and was assigned to the first brigade of the first division. With his regiment he took part in the battles of Tupelo, Mississippi, in July, and was in the expedition to Oxford in August. He was in the skirmishes at Tallahatchie river in the fall of that year, and went from there to Arkansas and Missouri in pursuit of General Price. December 15 and 16, he was at the battle of Nashville, and on the fifteenth succeeded to the command of the third brigade, on the death of Colonel Hill. He was at the siege of Mobile in March and April, 1865, and was wounded in the advance on Spanish Fort. In May, June and July, 1865, he was in command of the post at Salem, Alabama. He was breveted brigadier general in March, 1865, for gallant services at Nashville, and mustered out with his regiment at Fort Snelling, in August, 1865. In the fall of that year he was elected governor of the state, and was re-elected in 1867, serving until January, 1870. At the expiration of his second term he was chosen vice-president of the Marine National Bank of St. Paul, and president of the St. Paul Savings Bank. In 1874 he was appointed a member of the board of railroad commissioners, and continued to serve until 1883. From 1883



to 1893 he engaged in a number of enterprises, among them farming, stock raising and the buying and selling of real estate. These ten years marked the least successful period of his life. In the fall of 1893 he was elected secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society, and in 1894 was stricken with paralysis. In January, 1895, he resigned as secretary because he could no longer discharge the duties of the office. In March of that year the resignation was reluctantly accepted, and Mr. Marshall on the advice of friends, went to Pasadena, California, in the hope that the change of climate might help him. After his arrival in California he had another stroke of paralysis, and died January 8, 1896. The remains were brought to St. Paul where the funeral was held, one of the most imposing in the history of that city, January 16, at Christ church. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. C. Mitchell, of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) church, of which the dead man was one of the founders. March 22, 1854, Mr. Marshall was married to Miss Abby Langford, of Utica, New York. A son, who was born of this union, died in 1892, leaving a widow and one child. These two were with Mr. Marshall during his last illness in St. Paul and California.