

The lands between Milwaukee and Rock River were then surveyed, but were not brought into market until the fall of 1839. During this time they had become thickly settled, and many of them quite valuable. The hard times at the East had led many to seek a home in the West; and in the fall of 1839, when these lands came into market, many of them had been so improved that they were worth from \$10 to \$100 an acre, while the occupants had not the first "red cent" to buy them with. Consequently, a large proportion of the settlers were compelled to sell their improvements for what they could get, or pay from 25 to 50 per cent. for money to enter their lands with.

About this time, Alex. Mitchell, Harvey Birchard, the Messrs. Ludingtons, E. Eldred and other capitalists came to Milwaukee, and purchased lots at \$100 each, that had previously been sold from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and are now selling from \$5,000 to \$15,000 each. From that day to this, "the rise and progress" of Milwaukee has been steady and onward. The price of land has continued to advance with the increase of business, and nearly all who commenced in business there at that time, and continued to the present, have become wealthy and independent. In 1846, the Legislature passed an act to divide Milwaukee county, and establish the county of Waukesha; also another to incorporate the city of Milwaukee. At the first charter election in the new city, Solomon Juneau was elected Mayor, which was a well-merited compliment to the "old pioneer."

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Mr. Juneau, subsequently, left Milwaukee, and settled at the village of Theresa, in Dodge county, (the name of which should be changed to Juneau,) where he still resides. He has now a large family, and we learn, that by hard labor, he gets a comfortable living.

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We have spun this yarn much longer than we intended; but the name of "old Solomo," as the Indians used to call him, brings with it so many "sweet recollections of the past," that we could find no