of the mysterious corn field, now breathed freer—went home to his cabin in a happy mood to greet his wife with the news of his triumph.

Although the settlement at Pike Creek, during the fall of 1835, was quite small, there was considerable business stir in the place. Among the public wants, was a tavern for the accommodation of strangers. Travelers frequently stopped at this point, and found indifferent quarters. Judge Peter D. Huguinin visited the settlement in July, 1835; he was directed to the house of John Bullen, as affording the best accommodation of any in the place. Bullen resided in a small log building, with a bark covered roof, on the north side of the creek. It so happened, that a family of emigrants stopped at the same time with the Judge, to obtain a night's lodging. The sleeping arrangements were as follows—the Judge and the children were closely stowed in the cabin on one side, and the women on the other side; the remainder of the company slept outside on the ground. The Judge's experiences in western travel were next day (July 4th) at Racine; here he learned that an Independence dinner was to be eaten at one of the principal places of entertainment in the place. The Judge liked the idea of a patriotic dinner in a new country; so at the appointed time, he went to the dining place, and sat down with six other patriotic citizens. Three savory dishes graced the *board*—pork, rice, molasses. To these were added bread, and the usual condiments of pepper and salt.

To meet the wants of the settlement at Pike Creek, Samuel Resique, in August, 1835, opened a tavern in a small log house on the Island. Resique's tavern, though kept in an insignificant looking building, soon became very popular. But few men knew better how to cater to the appetites of their guests than Resique; his table was provisioned with the best wild game the surrounding country could furnish; and the economy with which he was accustomed to stow