

goodly portion of his large inheritance, to the causes of Temperance and Anti-Slavery. He was either editor or frequent contributor to reform journals in Boston, for a number of years, and frequently spoke at anti-slavery and temperance meetings in that city and throughout the country, and fearlessly exposed himself to danger where he felt that any good might be accomplished. He was in advance of his age. He was pioneer in a cause, which though then despised, is now very generally espoused. As another says of him: "He studied law, but practiced the gospel." If in common with men who engage in good works, and in accordance with the universal imperfections of human character, he loved the notoriety which he thus gained, who is therefore to take from him the credit of heartiness? Indeed, it is not to be questioned, that he would have found other means of giving himself prominence, if his sympathy for suffering fellow-beings had not been quick, and his moral sense been strong. With all the property he inherited, he must have seen before him a career of affluence as a man of wealth, but his ambition was of a nobler grade. He was impatient with conservatives, and despised those whose God was the dollar. He moved to the West with high purposes, locating in Madison somewhat over three years ago. Our citizens will long remember him as a disinterested and public-spirited man—one who, though glad to be widely known as engaged in good works, never sought popularity, and never would stoop to pandering or sycophancy to obtain the honors of office.

He was far above the common level of the community—above it in moral purpose and power, as well as in intelligence and independence.

W. A. White was one of such men as this western country needs, but whose worth cannot be appreciated, because it cannot be reckoned by dollars and cents. If he lacked anything good, it was nothing so much as worldly wisdom; and judging by results, as the world is too apt to judge, he