

the buildings were stone, that material being plenty and comparatively cheap; although a goodly number of frame buildings had been erected, the difficulty of getting a supply of lumber, and the high prices charged, induced the people to use the stone which the neighboring hills provided. All the lumber used in my building was bought in Galena of M. M. Maughs, and had to be transported by teams to Mineral Point. I mention this circumstance, only because, during the spring of 1854, while I was traveling down the Lemonweir valley, I found my old acquaintance, Mr. Maughs, established at a place called Maughstown—now Mauston—where he had started a village and erected a saw mill.¹ Such unexpected meetings of old acquaintances were incidents of pioneer life.

The term of Governor Dodge as delegate to congress having expired, he was unanimously renominated by the Democratic convention at Madison, and Gen. I. W. Hickox was nominated by the Whigs. The canvass was exciting and bitter, and there were more speeches made by the respective friends of the candidates than during any previous campaign. But Dodge was re-elected, many of his Whig friends voting for him. None of the candidates made speeches, as it was not in those days considered dignified on their part to go about the country addressing meetings in their own behalf, and requesting votes; that was thought to be the duty and business of friends who desired their election.

During all this time, Governor Doty and the legislature were in constant hostility. One of the governor's vagaries had to be settled by a joint resolution. The governor had a fondness for spelling the name of the territory as "Wisconsin." The legislature, in order to avoid future embarrassments and misunderstandings, found itself obliged to declare by a joint resolution that the spelling used in the organic act should be maintained.

¹ See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, viii, pp. 335, 386; also *History of Northern Wisconsin* (Chicago: Western Historical Co., 1881), pp. 368, 369.—ED.