

he was appointed a regent of the University of Wisconsin, resigning when appointed judge of the United States court for the eastern district of Wisconsin in 1893, which position he held until 1905 when he was appointed a member of the United States court of appeals of the seventh district.

During the many years of his public service, Judge Seaman showed unflinching attention to his duties, and the most scrupulous fulfillment of his trust appeared in his every act. Never for a moment were the obligations connected with his positions forgotten. These traits gave him a lasting position on the scroll of honor. As a private citizen Judge Seaman was the embodiment of personal integrity and fidelity. He never forgot a kindness nor failed to appreciate and esteem a friend. He was fearless in his opinion of what he believed to be right, but at the same time possessed the happy faculty of seeing the merits of the opinions of those who differed with him. Thus, while strong in his opinions, he was generous with the opinion of others. Warm hearted and generous, he won and held a place in the hearts of all who met and knew him. In the hearts of those who have shared in the richness of his kindness there will ever be a sweet remembrance of him who has crossed from the shores of time to the shadow of eternity. •

As a mark of appreciation of the high character of the Honorable William Henry Seaman, and of his distinguished services to his state and to the nation, be it

*Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring,* That this memorial be entered upon the journals of the two houses and that an engrossed copy thereof, attested by the signatures of the presiding officers and chief clerks of the senate and assembly, be conveyed to the family of Judge Seaman.

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[Jt. Res. No. 40, S.]

#### JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11.

WHEREAS, At the 1913 session of the legislature Joint Resolution No. 15, S., relating to the death of Senator H. P. Bird of Wausaukee, Wisconsin, was passed, and

WHEREAS, Through an oversight said joint resolution was not printed in the Session Laws of 1913, now therefore,

*Be it resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring,* That said joint resolution be printed in the Session Laws of 1915.

[Jt. Res. No. 15, S.]  
(Session 1913.)

## JOINT RESOLUTION.

Relating to the death of Harlan P. Bird.

Harlan Page Bird, a former member of the Wisconsin senate, soldier, statesman, philanthropist, and public benefactor, died at his home at Wausaukee, Marinette County, Wisconsin, Sunday, November 24, 1912.

Senator Bird was born at East Smithfield, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1838. In early youth he moved westward in the same state to Potter county, a region in the foothills of the Alleghenies. He received his early education in the schools of the community in which he resided, which at that time were rather limited, and fitted himself for a teacher, which occupation he followed for a very brief time. At the age of twenty years, Senator Bird removed to Brooklyn, where he was employed as bookkeeper and land surveyor by the Brooklyn Water Works. After a few years stay at Brooklyn he was sent by his employers to Marinette, Wisconsin, to look after lumber interests at that place. This was in 1860, and Oshkosh was the terminus of the railroad running north from Milwaukee. After a stay of a year and a half at Marinette he answered Lincoln's call for volunteers, a call which even penetrated the somber stillness of the Wisconsin pineries, and enlisted in the 12th Wisconsin infantry as a private.

During his term of military service he was promoted from time to time, receiving commissions for second lieutenant and first lieutenant, respectively, and found himself at the close of the war a captain by brevet. He took part in all the marches and battles of his regiment. At the siege of Vicksburg while on duty in the rifle pits he was shot through the leg, but after a brief furlough he rejoined his command in time to take part in the 300 mile march to Atlanta. He was with his regiment in the siege of Atlanta and went with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. In the latter part of service he acted for a time as adjutant and as quartermaster of his regiment, also as brigade adjutant, and as assistant quartermaster of the 17th army corps. He was finally mustered out of service on July 16, 1865, and returned to his home at Marinette. He went through the terrible experiences of the great Peshtigo fire, October, 1871, when forests, homes, and human life to the number of a thousand souls, were destroyed.

Senator Bird was connected with several lumber companies, among them the New York company, afterward the Menominee